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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS

SPACE I

SURVEY 2007

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I

2007 SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

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Survey Background

The SPACE I data presented below were obtained by means of the revised version of the questionnaire (Document PC-CP (2008) 07) introduced in the 2004 survey and supplemented with new items for this year's survey. The main goal of the revision was to include some questions in order to clarify precisely what is being counted in the statistics of each country. The answers to these questions are presented in Tables 1.5 and 15.2 and suggest that cross-national comparisons of prison population rates must be conducted cautiously as the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country. The same is true for cross-national comparisons of deaths and suicides in penal institutions as well as of staff working in penal institutions.

In former SPACE questionnaires there was a slight difference between the French and the English definition of assault. This problem has now been solved and both questionnaires refer to assault and battery (coups et blessures volontaires). Some clarifications were also introduced for other items (i.e. counting units, reference dates etc.). Finally, four detail questions were added on the structure of the requested data (distinction between juveniles and young adults, between criminally liable and non-criminally liable mentally ill offenders, and between aliens on administrative detention held in prisons and those held in special units for administrative detention). All these new add-ins will allow more accurate comparisons between Council of Europe Member States.

Prison population figures (stock) as well as the staff working in penal institutions relate to the situation on **1st September 2007**, while flow of entries, total number of days spent in penal institutions, and incidents (escapes, deaths and suicides) relate to the whole **2006 year**.

The forty-seven Member States of the Council of Europe at the end of 2007 include fifty prison administrations that are under their control and thirty-nine answered the 2007 SPACE I Survey. The following countries did not answer the survey: Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (State level), Croatia, Greece, Malta, Montenegro, Russia, Ukraine, and Northern Ireland.

For administrative reasons, data were not available for the following countries or areas: Northern Cyprus, Kosovo, Transdniestria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh. Montenegro became the 47th Member State of the Council of Europe on May, 11, 2007; therefore data for this country were not included in this year's edition of the Survey.

A. Prison Populations

Part A of the Survey presents data related to the key points of the penal and custodial process. Most indicators refer to the situation on a given day of the year (1st September 2007, with a number of exceptions mentioned below); others refer to a complete calendar year (2006).

A.1. Global indicators of prison populations on 1st September 2007

The situation of prison populations on a given date ("STOCK STATISTICS") is set in Tables 1 to 11.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2007

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees);
- (b) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) as of 1st September 2007 in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date (in view of the information available, the figure actually used is the number of

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inhabitants as of 1st January 2007). 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”.

- (c) Capacity of penal institutions: number of places available in penal institutions.
- (d) Prison density per 100 places: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) in relation to the number of places available in penal institutions.

As a complement to Table 1, we include five supplementary tables and one geographical map.

Table 1.2: Categories included in the total number of prisoners

The goal of this Table is to clarify which categories of persons deprived of liberty are being counted in the total number of prisoners.

THE TABLE INCLUDES THE ANSWERS (YES OR NO) TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

DOES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES?

- (a) PERSONS HELD IN FACILITIES THAT ARE NOT DEPENDENT ON THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION (POLICE STATIONS, NON-MINISTRY OF JUSTICE FACILITIES, POLICE ISOLATORS OR SIMILAR FACILITIES);
- (b) PERSONS HELD IN INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS;
- (c) PERSONS HELD IN INSTITUTIONS FOR DRUG-ADDICTED OFFENDERS;
- (d) MENTALLY ILL PRISONERS HELD IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS OR HOSPITALS;
- (e) ASYLUM SEEKERS OR ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS;
- (f) PERSONS SERVING THEIR SENTENCE UNDER ELECTRONIC MONITORING.

Table 1.5 shows that the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country.

As a consequence, international comparisons of prison population rates, as in Table 1.2, cannot be regarded as unproblematic, and this must be borne in mind when using these Tables.

Table 1.2.a: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2007 (adjusted figures)

Figures from Table 1 were adjusted using information from Table 1.2. We excluded from the total number of prisoners all the categories (from (a) to (f)) in this new Table and we re-calculated the rate of prisoners per 100,000 population.

Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2007 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted and adjusted total numbers)

In this Table, countries are ordered (decreasing classification) according to their prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants (non-adjusted numbers) on 1st September 2007. Moreover, in this Table have been included adjusted numbers from Table 1.2.a

Table 1.4: Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2007

This Table presents the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) and the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. Data are taken from the relevant former SPACE I surveys. The Table indicates also the evolution (in percentage) of prison populations rates between 2000 and 2007 as well as between 2006 and 2007.

Table 1.5: Year-to-Year Rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2006 and 2007

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2006 and 2007. Countries are classified in three categories according to the increase or decrease of their prison population rates between 1st September 2006 and 1st September 2007:

- (a) Increase of more than 5%;
- (b) Between –5% and +5%;
- (c) Decrease of more than 5%.

Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2007

The map presents the prison population rate in each Member State of the Council of Europe and gives the possibility to compare these distributions in whole European geographical area.

Table 2: Age structure of prison population on 1st September 2007: general breakdown by categories of age:

- (a) From 14 to 16 years;
- (b) From 17 to 18 years;
- (c) From 19 to 21 years;
- (d) From 22 to 25 years;
- (e) From 26 to 30 years;
- (f) From 31 to 40 years;
- (g) From 41 to 50 years;
- (h) From 51 to 60 years;
- (i) From 61 to 70 years;
- (j) From 71 to 80 years;
- (k) 81 years and over

Table 2.1: Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2007: minors and persons between 18 and 21 of age:

- (a) Prisoners under 18 years of age (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (b) Prisoners between 18 and 21 years of age (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage.

Table 3: Female and foreign prisoners on 1st September 2007

- (a) Female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (b) Females foreign prisoners
- (c) Foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (d) Of which: Foreign pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of foreign prisoners who are pre-trial detainees;

Table 4: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2007 (numbers)

- (a) Untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached);
- (b) Prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced;
- (c) Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limits for doing so;
- (d) Sentenced prisoners (final sentence);
- (e) Other cases;
- (f) Total.

Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2007 (percentages and rates)

We have selected four indicators as a basis for comparing the situations of the various populations:

In order to calculate indicators (a) and (b), the number of prisoners not serving a final sentence is obtained by adding headings (a), (b), (c) and (e) of Table 4.

- (a) PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2007 (OFTEN INACCURATELY REFERRED TO AS PERCENTAGE OF UNCONVICTED PRISONERS): THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHOSE SENTENCE IS NOT FINAL, PRESENT AT THAT DATE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS AT THE SAME DATE;
- (b) RATE OF PRISONERS NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2007: THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHOSE SENTENCE IS NOT FINAL, PRESENT AT THAT DATE, IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AT THE SAME DATE – EXPRESSED PER 100,000 INHABITANTS.

When there is no data available under heading (c) "sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so" of Table 4, without any further information being provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (d) "sentenced prisoners, final sentence". In that case, both indicators are presented between brackets and must be interpreted cautiously.

In order to calculate indicators (c) and (d), only prisoners under heading (a) "untried prisoners (not yet convicted)" of Table 4 are taken into account.

- (c) *PERCENTAGE OF UNTRIED PRISONERS (NO COURT DECISION YET REACHED) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2007: THE NUMBER OF UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED), PRESENT AT THAT DATE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS AT THE SAME DATE;*
- (d) *RATE OF UNTRIED PRISONERS (NO COURT DECISION YET REACHED) PER 100,000 INHABITANTS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2007: THE NUMBER OF UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED), PRESENT AT THAT DATE, IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AT THE SAME DATE – EXPRESSED PER 100,000 INHABITANTS.*

When there is no data available under heading (b) "*prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced*" of Table 4, without any further information being provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) "*untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)*". In that case, both indicators are presented between brackets and must be interpreted cautiously.

Table 6: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by main offence (numbers)

Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by main offence (percentages)

Tables 6 and 7 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (d) of Table 4 – according to the main offence for which they were convicted. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) *Prisoners sentenced for homicide (including attempts);*
- (b) *Prisoners sentenced for assault and battery;*
- (c) *Prisoners sentenced for rape;*
- (d) *Prisoners sentenced for robbery;*
- (e) *Prisoners sentenced for other types of theft;*
- (f) *Prisoners sentenced for drug offences;*
- (g) *Prisoners sentenced for other offences;*
- (h) *Total.*

Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by length of the sentence (numbers)

Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by length of the sentence (percentages)

Tables 8 and 9 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (d) of Table 4 – according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) *Prisoners sentenced to less than one month;*
- (b) *Prisoners sentenced to one month to less than three months;*
- (c) *Prisoners sentenced to three months to less than six months;*
- (d) *Prisoners sentenced to six months to less than one year;*
- (e) *Prisoners sentenced to one year to less than three years;*
- (f) *Prisoners sentenced to three years to less than five years;*
- (g) *Prisoners sentenced to five years to less than ten years;*
- (h) *Prisoners sentenced to ten years to less than twenty years;*
- (i) *Prisoners sentenced to twenty years and over;*
- (j) *Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;*
- (k) *Prisoners sentenced to death.*

Table 10: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by length of the sentence (cumulative percentages)

This Table presents the breakdown, expressed in cumulative percentages, of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (d) of Table 4 – according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) *Percentage of prisoners sentenced to less than one year;*
- (b) *Percentage of prisoners sentenced to one year and over (fixed-term sentence);*
- (c) *Percentage of prisoners sentenced to three years and over (fixed-term sentence);*
- (d) *Percentage of prisoners sentenced to five years and over (fixed-term sentence);*
- (e) *Percentage of prisoners sentenced to ten years and over (fixed-term sentence);*
- (f) *Percentage of prisoners sentenced to fixed-term sentences;*
- (g) *Percentage of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;*
- (h) *Percentage of prisoners sentenced to death.*

Table 11: Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence), on 1st September 2007, by length of the sentence (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:

- (a) *Prisoners sentenced to less than one month;*
- (b) *Prisoners sentenced to one month to less than three months;*
- (c) *Prisoners sentenced to three months to less than six months;*
- (d) *Prisoners sentenced to six months to less than one year.*

A.2. Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 2006

Tables from 12.1 to 15.2 show the number of entries into prison (“FLOW STATISTICS”), the length of imprisonment, and the number of escapes and deaths in penal institutions in the year 2006.

Table 12.1: Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2006

- (a) *Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2006. This indicator is usually known as “flow of entries”;*
- (b) *Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of entries for 2006, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period (in view of the information available, the figure actually used is the number of inhabitants on 1st January 2006);*
- (c) *Entries before final sentence: number and percentage.*

Table 12.2: Additional categories of the Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2006

The 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 investigating judge 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 may enter prison several times in the same year for different cases.

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

- (a) ENTRY FOLLOWING TRANSFER FROM ONE PENAL INSTITUTION TO ANOTHER;
- (b) ENTRY FOLLOWING THE PRISONER'S REMOVAL FROM THE INSTITUTION IN ORDER TO APPEAR BEFORE A JUDICIAL AUTHORITY (INVESTIGATING JUDGE, TRIAL COURT, ETC);
- (c) ENTRY FOLLOWING PRISON LEAVE OR A PERIOD OF AUTHORIZED ABSENCE;
- (d) ENTRY FOLLOWING AN ESCAPE, AFTER RE-ARREST BY THE POLICE.

Only entries of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced, or sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit to do so are recorded under (c). This figure therefore corresponds to part of the entries recorded under (a). Entries for pre-trial detention are included.

Table 13.1: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2006, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2006;
- (b) Average number of prisoners in 2006: $b = a / 365$;
- (c) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2006 (flow of entries) = heading (a) of Table 12;
- (d) Indicator of average length of imprisonment (**D**) expressed in months: quotient of the average number of prisoners in 2006 (**P**) by the flow of entries during that period (**E**), multiplied by 12 (months): **$D = 12 (P / E)$** .

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 (2006). This may be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or may even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here between those categories.

This kind of data is usually prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets and is used to calculate the average daily cost of imprisonment.

By dividing the number of days of imprisonment by 365 (366 in leap years) we obtain 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 13.2: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2004, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2006 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and others provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes to Table 13.1), we have added Table 13.2 (Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2006, based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2006). In this Table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been computed by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2006 (source: SPACE 2006) instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions. We have also used this indicator to work out other figures presented in Tables 14 and 15 (escape rate, mortality rate and suicide rate).

Table 14: Escapes of prisoners in 2006

The Table includes two types of escapes:

- (a) *Escapes by prisoners (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 revised SPACE questionnaire introduced this year 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 to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2006 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2006 we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners*: **$10,000 \times (a / \text{total number of prisoners on 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ September 2006})$** .

- (b) *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 worked out the rate here, as that would lead to calculate the ratio of escapes (other forms) to the average number of prisoners without taking account of the proportion of inmates placed in "open institutions".

Table 15.1: Deaths in penal institutions in 2006 (including suicides)

- (a) *Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2006;*
- (b) *Number of suicides in 2006;*
- (c) *Suicides as a percentage of total deaths: $100 (b / a)$*

Relating the total number of deaths in prison (a) and the number of suicides in prison (b) to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2006 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2006 we obtain respectively:

- (d) *Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners: $10,000 \times (a / \text{total number of prisoners on 1st September 2006})$;*
- (e) *Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners: $10,000 \times (b / \text{total number of prisoners on 1st September 2006})$.*

Deaths of convicted prisoners and pre-trial detainees while in hospital are included in this Table.

Table 15.2: Types of deaths and suicides included in Table 15.1

The goal of this Table is to clarify which types of suicides are being counted. The Table includes the answers (Yes or No) to the following questions:

- (a) *Does data include prisoners who died or committed suicide in hospital?*
- (b) *Does data include prisoners who died or committed suicide outside prison?*

A new table was introduced in this report:

Table 16: Average amount spent per day for detention of one person in penal institutions –2006 year

Figures included in this Table should allow more accurate comparisons on the standards of detention across Europe. No particular definition has been used, therefore, national standards were been stressed out in several cases (i.e. national currency).

B. Prison Staff

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

For the 2007 Survey, the data on the staff employed by the Prison administrations have been supplied without separating full-time from part-time staff. These figures have been filled in Table 17.

Table 17: Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on the basis of full-time equivalents on 1st September 2007 (numbers)

Table 18.1: Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2007: on the basis of full-time equivalents (percentage)

Table 18.2: Full-time and part-time staff working INSIDE penal institutions on 1st September 2007: on the basis of full-time equivalents (percentage)

In Tables from 17 to 18.2 we are concerned with the situation of staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2007. The goal of these Tables is to count all staff working in penal institutions who are engaged by the prison authorities. 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). Such employees are included in Table 19.

TABLES 17 AND 18.1, 18.2 ARE STRUCTURED WITH RESPECT TO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

- (a) TOTAL
- (b) MANAGEMENT: MANAGEMENT STAFF;
- (c) CUSTODIAL: CUSTODIAL STAFF EXCLUDING STAFF ALREADY INCLUDED IN (B);
- (d) TREATMENT: TREATMENT STAFF (INCLUDING MEDICAL STAFF, PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, TEACHERS/EDUCATORS, ETC.), EXCLUDING STAFF ALREADY INCLUDED IN (B) OR (C);
- (e) WORKSHOPS: STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR WORKSHOPS OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING, EXCLUDING STAFF ALREADY INCLUDED IN (B), (C) OR (D);
- (f) ADMINISTRATIVE: ADMINISTRATION STAFF, EXCLUDING STAFF ALREADY INCLUDED IN (B), (C), (D) OR (E).
- (g) OTHER STAFF

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

Table 19: Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by the Prison Administration –on 1st September 2007

In this Table we consider the staff employed by bodies which are not under the prison administration, but who are involved in the security, treatment, training or other activities developed in penal institutions under prison administration authority.

In some countries these categories do not exist. In others, doctors, teachers and perimeter guards may sometimes be employed by bodies not under the control of the prison authorities (for instance health authorities, the ministry of education, departments of the ministry of the interior or the ministry of justice).

Table 20: Supervision of prisoners

- (a) Total number of prisoners at 1st September 2007: see Table 1.
- (b) Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2007: see Table 17.
- (c) Total number of treatment, education staff, and staff responsible for workshops.
- (d) Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian): $d = a / b$.
- (e) Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per other employee): $e = a / c$.

C. Non-custodial sanctions and measures (general overview)

Table 21: Number of persons in probation or serving non-custodial sanctions and measures on 1st September 2007 (numbers)

Table 22: Number of persons in probation or serving non-custodial sanctions and measures during 2006 (numbers)

These new Tables provide some additional information on the sentences applied and served across Europe. New forms of alternatives to imprisonment are implemented, and these are the first results available at the European level. In this report we present only general numbers of STOCK (Table 21) and FLUX (Table 22). Exhaustive data on the Community Sanctions and Measures (CSM) will be collected through the revised SPACE II Survey which will be launched in 2009.

D. Key points of Statistical Measures

D.1. Conventions used:

***	The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned.
0	The number is 0 but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
...	No figures available, but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
()	When the data are shown in brackets this means that they are not strictly comparable with the data requested by SPACE. For example, this applies to items whose definition is not the same as the one used in the SPACE questionnaire. Or when the total number of analysed figure is less or equal to 10 individuals.
	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 respondents are placed and explained in the Table notes.

D.2. Measures of central tendency:

IN TABLES CONTAINING RATES OR PERCENTAGES WE HAVE USED THE FOLLOWING MEASURES TO DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DATA:

- **MEAN:** 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), THEREFORE, THE MEDIAN IS ALSO USED AS A MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY.
- **MEDIAN:** THE MEDIAN IS THE VALUE THAT DIVIDES THE DATA SUPPLIED BY THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED INTO TWO EQUAL GROUPS SO THAT 50% OF THE COUNTRIES 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 from ours.

E. Demographic Data

The rates of imprisonment have been calculated using demographic data (annual estimates of total population of each European country) for 2007, taken from the U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base: <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/idbconf.html> (retrieved on November 1st, 2008).

Exceptions: When prison population data referred to a different territorial division than demographic data, we have used other sources (which are described below) for the latter.

These exceptions concern the following countries and administrative areas:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina):** Demographic data are mid-2007 estimates. Data were retrieved from the Website of the Federal Office of Statistics (provisional data, nowadays not included in the annual report), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/Dem/Vital/VitalnaEngl.htm> (retrieved on November 1st, 2008).
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Demographic data are estimates. We made our estimation on the basis of official data for 2005 (*Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin* no. 11, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2008, p. 15), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemENG.htm> (retrieved on November 1st, 2008).
- **France:** Demographic data are estimates by the *National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the mid-2007 and include the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France) as well as the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d’Outre-mer).
- **Serbia:** Demographic data are estimates according to the Census 2002. Data were retrieved on November 1st, 2008 from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia: <http://webzrs.statserb.sr.gov.yu/axd/en/drugastrana.php?Sifra=0013&izbor=odel&tab=1>. These data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.
- **Spain (State level and Catalonia):** Demographic data refer to 1st January 2007. Data were retrieved on November 1st, 2008, available for Spain (State level) at the Website of the National Statistics Institute of Spain: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do>, and for Catalonia, at the Official Statistics Website of Catalonia (IDESCAT), at: <http://www.idescat.cat/en/poblacio/poblrecomptes.html>
- **United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland):** Demographic data are mid-2007 estimates by National Statistics Online. Data were retrieved on November 1st, 2008, available (separately for the sensational levels) at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

F. Data Validation Procedure

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". Therefore, 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 produced a preliminary version of SPACE and a series of control Tables that revealed a number of inconsistencies in the data received from some countries. Those countries were contacted again by means of a telephone call or a personal letter –sent by e-mail or fax– setting out the specific problems encountered in their data. In some cases, it was imperative to translate some information in order to avoid mistakes. Most of the countries corrected their figures, sent new ones for certain parts of the questionnaire, or indicated the reasons for the divergences identified. Such 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 inconsistencies, some of them may still remain 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.

Finally, we would like to thank our colleague Roy Walmsley for his helpful comments and suggestions. Moreover, we are mostly thankful to Roy Walmsley for sharing the data on the total number of prisoners for countries which do not answered SPACE questionnaire (Croatia, Greece, Russia, Ukraine, and UK: Northern Ireland).

Statistical Tables

I. Prison Populations: State of Prison Populations on September 1st, 2007

In this part of the report we present statistical Tables and explanatory notes concerning the general conditions in penal institutions and specific data on detention in different types of penal institutions. Moreover, we analyze the evolution of several indicators of the penitentiary systems across Europe. We also include one geographical map.

I.1. General Notes (including legislative or other measures which directly influence trends in the number of prisoners)

ALBANIA:

Data not available for this year's report.

ANDORRA:

Data not available for this year's report.

ARMENIA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

AUSTRIA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

AZERBAIJAN:

Data not available for this year's report.

BELGIUM:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – ENTITY LEVEL):

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL):

Data not available for this year's report.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL):

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

BULGARIA:

- Data relate to 1st January 2008 instead of 1st September 2007.
- According to the regulation, the penal facilities in the Republic of Bulgaria are prisons, reformatories for juveniles and detention facilities/pre-trial detention/. Detention facilities/pre-trial detention/ are places where is served the restraining measure "detention in custody". Here are accommodated the accused persons and the defendants whose sentence didn't come into force. The dominant parts of the accommodated in these places are accused persons. Prisons and the reformatories are places where is served the punishment 'imprisonment'. Here are accommodated mainly the convicted persons, but with a prosecutor's order there can be detained the accused persons and the defendants. The dominant part of the detained with a restraining measure in the prisons and the reformatories are defendant people.
- Draft for a new Law for Execution of the Penalties, as well as a Draft Amnesty Law and the Release from serving a term of imprisonment. Moreover, during last 12 months no amnesties have been pronounced. 85 individuals received their individual pardon, of which 10 have received entire pardon.

CROATIA:

Data not available for this year's report.

CYPRUS:

- Prison population figures do not include the areas not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus;
- 551 Collective and Individual pardons were pronounced.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Data relate to 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

DENMARK:

- Amendment of the Danish Act on Enforcement of Sentences (Act no. 500 of June 17th 2008).
- The amendment, which takes effect on July 1st 2008 for sentences passed after this date, expands the group of offenders who can serve their prison sentence at their own residence under intensive supervision and control. When serving the sentence at his residence, the offender will have an electronic transmitter on his ankle (ankle tag).
- The home detention curfew scheme previously applied to youths sentenced to up to three months' imprisonment and, at the time of committing the crime, were under 25 years. The scheme also applied to persons who, in addition to a Road Traffic Act offence, had been sentenced according to other legislation. It was a condition that the total sentence did not exceed imprisonment for three months and that the Road Traffic Act offence was the most significant factor to the length of the total sentence given.

- With the expansion of the scheme all offenders sentenced to imprisonment for three months or less will have the opportunity to apply for home detention curfew unless the sentence is imprisonment for 14 days or less and concerns only an offence of the legislation regarding weapons and explosives.
- The number of tagged offenders varies but the scheme currently includes a constant number of approx. 100 offenders. When the expansion takes effect, this number is expected to increase to approx. 200.

ESTONIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- March 15th, 2007, came into force changes in the Penal Code, what changed until 1,000 Estonian Kroon stealing to the misdeed, before it was a crime. According to that the law changed to lenient and 8 people released. Moreover, 2 Presidential amnesties have been applied.

FINLAND:

- Data relate to 1st May 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- November, 1st, 2006 the new Imprisonment Act entered into force.
 - if crime committed under 21-years old, only 1/3 of the sentence need to be served;
 - all sentences counted together, time of parole counted according to that;
 - release of prisoner is the last day of his/her sentence, not the day after as before;
 - fine defaulter's conversion scale became more lenient;
 - fines under 20 days not converted into imprisonment anymore.
- No collective pardon, Individual pardon by the decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal, or by the President of the Republic.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- Data relate to the European territory of France (known as *Métropole*) as well as to the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*).
- March 5th, 2007 came into force the new Law on the equilibrium of the criminal proceedings;
- August 10th, 2007 came into force the Law on the reinforcement of the fight against reoffending (*peines planchers*)
- July 11, 2006 –Decree of the collective pardon.

GEORGIA:

- Data relate to the territory of Georgia, without taking into account Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
- 1012 cases of Individual pardons.
- 14 changes made to the Criminal Code of Georgia, and 14 changes made to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- Act to Reform the Supervision of Conduct and Amend the Provisions on Subsequent Preventive Detention (*Gesetz zur Reform der Führungsaufsicht und zur Änderung der Vorschriften über die nachträgliche Sicherungsverwahrung*) of April 13th, 2007, which extended the scale of application of reserved preventive detention for young adults sentenced under general criminal law (section 106 (5) of the Youth Court Act [*Jugendgerichtsgesetz*] – JGG). This law is likely to affect a few individual cases at most in some years at the earliest.

GREECE:

Data not available for this year's report.

HUNGARY:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

ICELAND:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

IRELAND:

The Children Act 2001, as amended by the Criminal Justice Act 2006, raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility, in most cases from 7 to 12 years (with exceptions for a specified number of very serious offences including murder and rape). This came into effect on October, 16th, 2006. The above Act also changed the legislative basis for the detention of children, effectively separating criminal cases from children detained for reasons of care and protection. There had previously been crossover between the two systems. The amendments also changed sentencing and introduced a range of new non-custodial alternatives. These changes came into effect on 1st March 2007.

ITALIA:

Data do not include juveniles.

LATVIA:

- Data relate to 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- The Criminal Procedures Law was adopted on April, 21st, 2005. It entered into force on October, 1st, 2005. In accordance with this act, the length of imprisonment before court was restricted till 1 year for adults and till 6 months for juveniles. Such a measure as pre-trial detention is put into practice only in very serious cases. These measures permit essentially reduce the number of inmates under pre-trial detention.
- February 13th, 2007 –Rules of Cabinet of Ministers No.115, concerning the provision of detained or sentenced persons' children;
- March 20th, 2007 –Rules of Cabinet of Ministers No. 199, concerning the health care of detained or sentenced persons;
- June 12, 2007 –Rules of Cabinet of Ministers No. 387, concerning the contents and procedure of prisoners employment contract;
- Collective and individual pardons had been applied to 6 prisoners.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

LITHUANIA:

- Data relate to 1st July 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- 5 President of Lithuania's decrees of pardon. Based on them: 5 inmates were pardoned from serving the rest of the term of imprisonment, and to 6 inmates the term of imprisonment was shortened.

LUXEMBOURG:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

MALTA:

Data not available for this year's report.

MOLDOVA:

- Data relate to the Republic of Moldova, without taking into account Transdnistria.
- June, 29, 2006 –Law nr. 184-XVI on the reduction of sentences;
- November 2006 –Amendment in penal proceedings legislation in part which refers to concretization of arrest period;
- July 16th, 2004 –Law on the Amnesty;
- Presidential decrees in respect of existing convicted offenders.

MONACO:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

NETHERLANDS:

In Tables 1 to 1.5, figures refer to the total number of prisoners: 18,746 (see the breakdown of the general category in the notes to Table 1). In the rest of the Tables, figures refer only to prisoners held in penal institutions for adults (14,602).

NORWAY:

In an effort to remove the so called prison queue, two initiatives have to be noted:

- “Doubling up” – placing a second person in a cell designed for one, or a third in a two-person cell etc. This is used only to a limited extent and in 2006 increased the total number of prison days by 7256 days.
- Extra early release. Prisoners considered for early release on conditions could be released up to 20 days before the normal calculated time – depending also on length of sentence. This resulted in “saving” of c. 55,000 prison days in 2006.

POLAND:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

PORTUGAL:

- Data relate to 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- September 15th, 2007 entered into force the new Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.

ROMANIA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

RUSSIA:

Data not available for this year's report.

SAN MARINO:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA:

16 Collective and Individual pardons were been applied.

SLOVAKIA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

SLOVENIA:

Misdemeanors Act entered into force.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- Data do not include juveniles.
- Reform of the Criminal Code by L.O. 7/2006 of November 21st on the *Health safety and the fight against the doping in Sport adds* (article 44) the article 361bis in the Criminal Code, which allows the use of the prison sentences from 6 months to 2 years.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- Data relate to 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- Reform of the Criminal Code by L.O. 7/2006 of November 21st on the *Health safety and the fight against the doping in Sport adds* (article 44) the article 361bis in the Criminal Code, which allows the use of the prison sentences from 6 months to 2 years.

SWEDEN:

- Data relate to 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

SWITZERLAND:

- Data relate to 6th September 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- January 1st, 2007 the new Criminal Code entered into force. New types of sentences and adjusted lengths to be applied in the future.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

- 2 Collective and Individual pardons applied;
- 785 prisoners benefited from conditional release;
- 120 prisoners have been released by a Court decision.

TURKEY:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

UKRAINE:

Data not available for this year's report.

UK – ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- The Criminal Justice Act 2003 introduced the IPP sentence (*Indeterminate sentence for Public Protection*) in April 2005. This sentence caused a shift in the prison population, from the longer determinate sentences into the determinate sentences. Moreover, the Immigration Act introduced in 2008.

UK – NORTHERN IRELAND:

Data not available for this year's report.

UK – SCOTLAND:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2007

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.1

Country	Population 2007 - annual estimates (thousands)	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants	Total capacity of penal institutions / prisons	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	3'600.5				
Andorra	80.8				
Armenia	2'971.7	3462	116.5	4069	85.1
Austria	8'199.8	8887	108.4	8560	103.8
Azerbaijan	8'120.2				
Belgium	10'392.2	9879	95.1	8334	118.5
BH: BiH (state level)	4'552.2				
BH: Fed. BiH	2'849.0	1557	54.7	1524	102.2
BH: Republika Srpska	1'439.8	928	64.5	1085	85.5
Bulgaria	7'322.9	11032	150.7	10488	105.2
Croatia	4'493.3	4127	91.8	3159	130.6
Cyprus	788.5	834	105.8	546	152.7
Czech Republic	10'228.7	18901	184.8	19250	98.2
Denmark	5'468.1	3624	66.3	4034	89.8
Estonia	1'315.9	3456	262.6	3808	90.8
Finland	5'238.5	3624	69.2	3587	101.0
France	63'573.0	63500	99.9	50714	125.2
Georgia	4'646.0	18384	395.7	15040	122.2
Germany	82'401.0	77868	94.5	80214	97.1
Greece	10'706.3	10700	99.9	7543	141.9
Hungary	9'956.1	14892	149.6	11252	132.3
Iceland	301.9	115	38.1	128	89.8
Ireland	4'109.1	3305	80.4	3596	91.9
Italy	58'147.7	45612	78.4	43354	105.2
Latvia	2'259.8	6452	285.5	9168	70.4
Liechtenstein	34.2	6	17.5	22	27.3
Lithuania	3'575.4	7842	219.3	9062	86.5
Luxembourg	480.2	744	154.9	781	95.3
Malta	401.9				
Moldova	4'328.8	8130	187.8	10440	77.9
Monaco	32.7	36	110.2	81	44.4
Montenegro	684.7				
Netherlands	16'570.6	18746	113.1	23209	80.8
Norway	4'627.9	3280	70.9	3497	93.8
Poland	38'518.2	90199	234.2	76099	118.5
Portugal	10'642.8	11587	108.9	12416	93.3
Romania	22'276.1	31290	140.5	37036	84.5
Russian Federation	141'377.8	886351	626.9		
San Marino	29.6	1	3.4	12	8.3
Serbia (Republic of)	7'381.6	8978	121.6	7851	114.4
Slovak Republic	5'447.5	8235	151.2	10575	77.9
Slovenia	2'009.2	1336	66.5	1094	122.1
Spain	37'990.2	57072	150.2	39859	143.2
Spain (Catalonia)	7'210.5	9395	130.3	8800	106.8
Sweden	9'031.1	6770	75.0	6944	97.5
Switzerland	7'554.7	5715	75.6	6654	85.9
The FYRO Macedonia	2'055.9	2050	99.7	2005	102.2
Turkey	71'158.6	85865	120.7	90547	94.8
Ukraine	46'299.9	154055	332.7	159351	96.7
UK: England and Wales	54'072.0	79734	147.5	82742	96.4
UK: Northern Ireland	1'759.1	1445	82.1	1503	96.1
UK: Scotland	5'144.2	7453	144.9	6366	117.1
Mean			138.6		97.8
Median			109.5		96.7
Minimum			3.4		8.3
Maximum			626.9		152.7

Notes –Table 1

Table 1 must be read taking into account that some countries were unable to provide data on September 1st. In such cases, the relevant date of reference is indicated in the following notes. The reader should also be aware that statistical counting rules vary across Europe and such diversity influence the way in which the total number of prisoners and the capacity of penal institutions are calculated in each country.

ARMENIA:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

AUSTRIA:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 8.51m²/prisoner.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL):

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

BULGARIA:

- Figures are on 1st January 2008 instead of 1st September 2007.
- The distribution among prisoners was as follow: 10,271 people in prisons and 761 people in detention facilities. The capacity in prisons was 8,740 places, and in detention facilities 1,748 places. The average surface area is about 3 m² per prisoner in the closed type of penitentiary institutions, such as prisons' corpus, closed type hostels and investigation places, between 4 and 6 m² per prisoner in open type of penitentiary institutions, in the female prison and the *Reformatory in Bojchinovtsi*. The general average for the totality of the penal institutions is 4 m².

CROATIA:

Data presented in this Table (on 1st July 2007 instead of 1st September 2007) were been kindly provided by Mr Roy Walmsley.

CYPRUS:

- In the total number of prisoners are counted 163 pre-trial detainees held in police stations.
- Places in police stations are included in the total capacity of penal institutions. The number of places available in the police stations is 206.
- Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 7m²/prisoner.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

ESTONIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

FINLAND:

Figures are on 1st May 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

FRANCE:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

GERMANY:

Figures are on 31st March 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

GREECE:

Data presented in this Table (on 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007) were been kindly provided by Mr Roy Walmsley.

ICELAND:

- Usual total capacity of penal institutions is 137 places; thus during the 2007 year one prison was under reconstruction. So the operational capacity for this period was 128 places.
- The surface area is fluctuating between 6 and 13 m² per prisoner.

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- The norm for living space in prisons for one convicted person in hostel-type premises shall not be smaller than 2.5m² for men and 3m² for women and juveniles.

LITHUANIA:

Figures are on 1st July 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

LUXEMBOURG:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 12m²/prisoner.

MONACO:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 5.6m²/prisoner.

NETHERLANDS:

Total number of prisoners is 18,746, of which 14,602 are in penal institutions, 2,472 are in juvenile institutions and 1,672 in custodial clinics. In this Table has been used the total number of prisoners held in all types of penal institutions. In further tables has been used the number of prisoners held in penal institutions (14,602). **The total capacity is 23,209, of which 14,839 places in penal institutions.**

NORWAY:

3,559 was the "normal capacity" of all prisons. 3,497 was the actual capacity on the given date. Actual capacity is Normal Capacity minus number of places temporarily not in use because of, e.g. maintenance, modernization etc.

POLAND:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 3m²/prisoner.

PORTUGAL:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

ROMANIA:

The number of places in cells in the penal institutions is calculated by using the volume – the volume foreseen per prisoner is 6m³.

RUSSIA:

Data presented in this Table were been kindly provided by Mr Roy Walmsley.

SAN-MARINO:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 3m²/prisoner.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

SLOVENIA:

Prescribed standards are: 9m² for single rooms and 7m² per prisoner for double and multiple-bed rooms.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 5.02m²/prisoner.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SWEDEN:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SWITZERLAND:

Figures are on 6th September 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

UKRAINE:

Data presented in this Table were been kindly provided by Mr Roy Walmsley.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- The total prison population includes remand and non-criminal prisoners.
- Total capacity of penal institutions used for this Table is the operational capacity.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

Data presented in this Table (on 27th August 2007 instead of 1st September 2007) were been kindly provided by Mr Roy Walmsley.

UK: SCOTLAND:

This figure is the *design* capacity of the penal institutions on 1st September 2007.

Figure 1.a: Countries with the highest prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants (more than 100 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants)

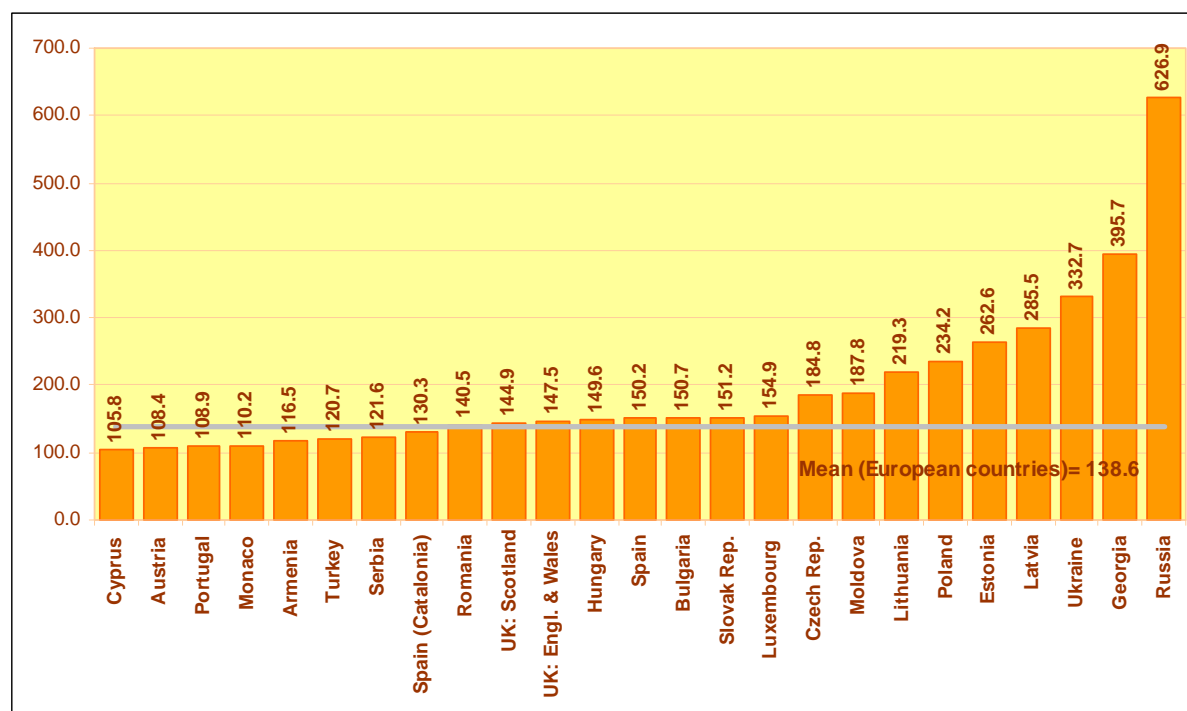


Figure 1.b: Countries with prison population overcrowding (more than 100 prisoners per 100 places)

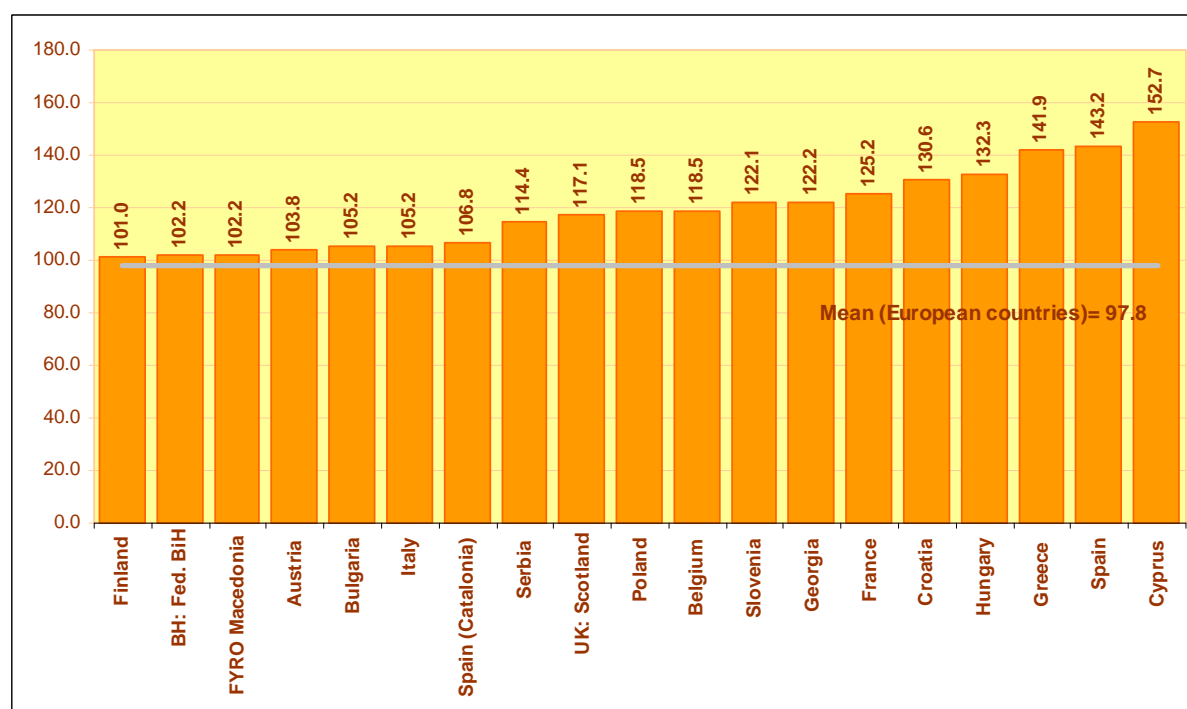


Table 1.2: Categories included in the total number of prisoners

Does the total number of prisoners include the following categories?

- (1) Persons held in facilities that do not depend on the Prison Administration (police stations, non-Ministry of Justice facilities or similar facilities)
- (2) Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders
- (3) Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders
- (4) Prisoners with psychological and/or psychotic disorders who were considered as non-criminally liable by the court, held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals
- (5) Prisoners with psychological and/or psychotic disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction (i.e. sexual offenders)
- (6) Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons
- (7) Persons serving their sentence under electronic surveillance/ Electronic Monitoring

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.1.2

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	If (2) counted, how many over 18 years?	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	If (6) counted, how many in especially designed centres?	(7)	How many?
Albania																
Andorra																
Armenia	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	***	***
Austria	***	***	Yes	123	95	Yes	131	Yes	333	Yes	121	No	***	***	Yes	...
Azerbaijan																
Belgium	No	***	No	***	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	33	0	Yes	454
BH: BiH (state level)																
BH: Fed. BiH	No	***	Yes	8	5	No	***	No	***	Yes	29	No	***	***	***	***
BH: Republika Srpska	No	***	Yes		4	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	No	***	***	***	***
Bulgaria	No	***	Yes	50	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	17	No	***	***	***	***
Croatia																
Cyprus	Yes	163	***	***	***	***	***	No	***	Yes	1	No	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	***	***	Yes	134	***	Yes	520	No	***	***	***	***	***	***	Yes	1148
Denmark	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	31	4	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	181
Finland	No	***	Yes	Yes	...	No	***	Yes	...	No	***	***	***	***
France	No	***	Yes	69	3	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	2071
Georgia	No	***	Yes	165	5	***	***	No	***	***	***	***	***	***	Yes	0
Germany	No	***	Yes	8898	7525	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Greece																

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	If (2) counted, how many over 18 years?	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	If (6) counted, how many in especially designed centres?	(7)	How many?
Hungary	No	***	Yes	795	***	Yes	57	Yes	179	Yes	53	***	***	***	No	***
Iceland	***	***	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	***
Ireland	No	***	Yes	52	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	23	0	No	***
Italy	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	...	Yes	1451			No	***	***	No	***
Latvia	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	170	26	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	31	0	No	***
Malta																
Moldova	No	***	Yes	186	105	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Monaco	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	No	***	***	***	***
Montenegro																
Netherlands	No	***	Yes	2472	361	Yes	528	Yes	1672	No	***	Yes	1683	1683	Yes	419
Norway	No	***	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Poland	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Portugal	No	***	Yes	244	229	No	***	Yes	250	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Romania	No	***	Yes	2906	2304	Yes	4	No	***	Yes	146	No	***	***	***	***
Russian Federation																
San Marino	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Serbia (Republic of)	No	***	Yes	232	194	Yes	217	Yes	176	Yes	119	No	***	***	No	***
Slovak Republic	Yes	43	Yes	339	225	Yes	...	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	200	***	***	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	27	20	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	***
Spain	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	639	Yes	768	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	1362
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	106	Yes	155	Yes	67	No	***	***	Yes	86
Sweden	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	...	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	495
Switzerland	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	403	201	No	***
The FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	34	11	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	***	***	***	***
Turkey	No	***	Yes	1165	***	Yes	...	No	***	Yes	76	No	***	***	***	***
Ukraine																
UK: England and Wales	No	***	Yes	2429	0	Yes	1844	No	***	No	***	Yes	...	***	No	***
UK: Northern Ireland																
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	678	380	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***

Notes – Table 1.2

Cells coloured in the Table are explained in the following Notes.

BULGARIA:

- Figures are on 1st January 2008 instead of 1st September 2007.
- **Point (2)** –50 juveniles were held in special penal institutions, of which 3 were girls. As “juvenile offenders” are considered people aged between 14 and 18 years.
- **Point (5)** –17 people sentenced to deprivation from liberty, who were been treated during their stay in prison. There are included people under the compulsory medical measures, for instance for people who are drug or alcohol addicted.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

DENMARK:

- **Point (2)** –Juveniles are defined as 15-17 years of age. Juveniles taken into custody must primarily be placed outside the local prisons in, for example, secured social institutions. Sometimes, juveniles are placed in local prisons -for example if the social institutions cannot manage the juveniles because of violent behavior, or placed temporarily in local prisons until there is room in the secured social institutions. There is no limits to the number of juveniles placed in local prisons. The Danish Penal Law has special rules for handling juveniles in the institutions under the Prison and Probation Service. A minority of juveniles have to serve their sentence in prison. They will then be placed in open prisons, unless certain circumstances of the juvenile speaks against it. From the beginning of 2009 juveniles referred to open prison will be placed in a special juvenile unit that opens in the *prison of Jyderup*. If referred to closed prison juveniles will as a rule be placed in a special juvenile unit in the *State prison of Ringe*.

ESTONIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

FINLAND:

Figures are on 1st May 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

FRANCE:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

GERMANY:

Figures are on 31st March 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

HUNGARY:

- **Point (6)** – there is no information on illegal aliens, because, from 2007, aliens are held outside prison service institutions, at alien registration authorities.

ITALY:

- **Point (3)** –Specific data on the number of drug-addicted prisoners held in specially designed institutions is missing. Nevertheless, the total number of drug-addicted prisoners (all correctional facilities) in Italy on 30th June 2007 was **13,424**.
- **Points (4) and (5)** –The Office of Statistics of this Department does not make any distinction between those who are considered as “immune from prosecution” upon their verdict and those who are serving a main sanction or a complementary sanction in a Judicial Psychiatric Hospital. Both those categories of subjects are called *internees*. Therefore, the total coincides with the number of *internees* (**1,451**).

LATVIA:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

LITHUANIA:

Figures are on 1st July 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

NETHERLANDS:

- **Point (2)** –This category of detainees (2,472) is included only in the general total of **18,746** prisoners, which has not been used for subsequent calculations.
- **Point (4)** –This category of detainees (1,672) is included only in the general total of **18,746** prisoners, which has not been used for subsequent calculations.
- **Point (6)** –This category of detainees (1,683) is included only in the general total of **18,746** prisoners, which has not been used for subsequent calculations.

NORWAY:

- Some convicted persons may serve all or part of a prison sentence in an accredited treatment centre. These persons are not included in any figures given in this report. There is no fixed number of allocated places in the various institutions (these may be private/charitable or official).
- In 2007 a total of 239 persons started their prison sentence in a treatment centre and 218 were from prison to complete their sentence under treatment. This equaled 42,059 prison days.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- **Point (2)** –*Leiria's Penitentiary Institution* (detainees from 16 to 21 years), including pre-trials.
- **Point (4)** –250 prisoners, including 82 prisoners held in penitentiary psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 168 prisoners held in non-penitentiary psychiatric institutions or hospitals.

ROMANIA:

- **Point (2)** –The total number of juvenile offenders detained in the penal institutions is 2,906, but only 399 people are held in special institutions for juvenile offenders. Beside 2,507 juveniles and youngsters held in penitentiaries, 591 do not have a final court decision and 916 juveniles and youngsters have pending trials.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (5)** –Are counted only prisoners sentenced, who are non-criminally liable and under the safety measure held in two special psychiatric penitentiaries. Prisoners under security measures placed in non-penitentiary centres are excluded.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SWEDEN:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SWITZERLAND:

Figures are on 6th September 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

Figures are on 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (2)** –Prisoners in young offender institutions are usually at least 16 years old although a small number of 14 and 15 year olds may be held for short periods. Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is 8 years old, children aged 8-15 are generally dealt with outwit the adult court system.

Countries which include places designed for populations in the Table 1.2 in the total capacity of penal institutions	Countries which exclude places designed for populations in the Table 1.2 from the total capacity of penal institutions
Armenia	Belgium
Austria	Finland
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iceland
BH: Republika Srpska	Luxembourg
Bulgaria	Norway
Cyprus	Spain
Czech Republic	Spain (Catalonia)
Denmark	
Estonia	
France	
Georgia	
Germany	
Hungary	
Ireland	
Italy	
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	
Moldova	
Monaco	
Netherlands	
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
San Marino	
Serbia (Republic of)	
Slovak Republic	
Slovenia	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
The FYRO Macedonia	
Turkey	
UK: England and Wales	
UK: Scotland	

CYPRUS: Places in the police stations are included in the total capacity of penal institutions. The number of places available in the police stations is 206.

PORTUGAL: Places designed for those who are held in institutions under the Penitentiary Administration authority are included in the total capacity. Places for 168 persons held in non-penitentiary psychiatric institutions are not included in the total capacity.

THE FYRO MACEDONIA: The only figures available are those for persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders.

TURKEY: The General Directorate is not responsible for these institutions. Places are included in the total capacity of the penal institutions. The number of places for juvenile offenders held in special institutions is 2,304 places, and for the prisoners with psychological and/or psychotic disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction is 215 places.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION): Places not included in the total capacity are thus in psychiatric institutions (417 places).

SPAIN (CATALONIA): Places not included in the total capacity are thus in psychiatric institutions or sections (108 places), and places in centres for drug-addicted offenders (116 places).

UK: SCOTLAND: The number of places for juvenile offenders held in special institutions is 639 places.

Table 1.2.a: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2007 (adjusted figures)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.1.2.a

Country	Population 2007 - annual estimates (thousands)	Total number of prisoners (including pre- trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants
Albania	3'600.5		
Andorra	80.8		
Armenia	2'971.7	3462	116.5
Austria	8'199.8	8179	99.7
Azerbaijan	8'120.2		
Belgium	10'392.2	9392	90.4
BH: BiH (state level)	4'552.2		
BH: Fed. BiH	2'849.0	1520	53.4
BH: Republika Srpska	1'439.8	927	64.4
Bulgaria	7'322.9	10965	149.7
Croatia	4'493.3		
Cyprus	788.5	670	85.0
Czech Republic	10'228.7	17099	167.2
Denmark	5'468.1	3624	66.3
Estonia	1'315.9	3244	246.5
Finland	5'238.5	3624	69.2
France	63'573.0	61360	96.5
Georgia	4'646.0	18219	392.1
Germany	82'401.0	68970	83.7
Greece	10'706.3		
Hungary	9'956.1	13808	138.7
Iceland	301.9	115	38.1
Ireland	4'109.1	3230	78.6
Italy	58'147.7	44161	75.9
Latvia	2'259.8	6452	285.5
Liechtenstein	34.2	6	17.5
Lithuania	3'575.4	7672	214.6
Luxembourg	480.2	713	148.5
Malta	401.9		
Moldova	4'328.8	7944	183.5
Monaco	32.7	36	110.2
Montenegro	684.7		
Netherlands	16'570.6	11972	72.2
Norway	4'627.9	3280	70.9
Poland	38'518.2	90199	234.2
Portugal	10'642.8	11093	104.2
Romania	22'276.1	28234	126.7
Russian Federation	141'377.8		
San Marino	29.6	1	3.4
Serbia (Republic of)	7'381.6	8234	111.5
Slovak Republic	5'447.5	7653	140.5
Slovenia	2'009.2	1309	65.1
Spain	45'200.7	54303	142.9
Spain (Catalonia)	7'210.5	8981	124.6
Sweden	9'031.1	6275	69.5
Switzerland	7'554.7	5312	70.3
FYRO Macedonia	2'055.9	2016	98.1
Turkey	71'158.6	84624	118.9
Ukraine	46'299.9		
UK: England and Wales	54'072.0	75461	139.6
UK: Northern Ireland	1'759.1		
UK: Scotland	5'144.2	6775	131.7
Mean			119.4
Median			104.2

Notes – Table 1.2.a and 1.3

In the Table 1.2.a figures have been adjusted according to the information provided by the countries on the categories included and excluded in the total prison population (see Table 1.2). Nevertheless, these data **must be considered with caution** as the adjustments do not necessarily take into account all national particularities due to the *statistical counting rules* applied by each country.

The total adjusted number of prisoners corresponds in the majority of cases to the number of prisoners held in facilities which are managed by the Prison Administration. In many countries, juvenile offenders, mentally ill offenders, and aliens held for administrative reasons are not under the control of penitentiary authorities. Such countries dispose of separate official bodies dealing with these particular penal populations. Thus, in Table 1.2.a all these categories were excluded from the total number of prisoners.

The aim of the Table 1.2.a is to present the number of adult offenders, tried or sentenced for criminal offences, held in institutions under the Prison Administration authority.

Important methodological remark: It has not always been possible to exclude all the categories, as sometimes numbers were missing. Moreover, usually there is no explicit statement on the categories of penal populations which are under the control of penitentiary authorities.

Nevertheless, one can stress that the average difference between the total provided and the total adjusted is less than 10%. Only the Netherlands show a difference of more than 35% but, as the country provided details on each category included in the total, numbers can be adjusted more accurate. Thus, the total number of prisoners held in penal institutions is 14,602, and therefore the adjusted prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants is 88.1.

In the table 1.3 we presented *in parentheses* the mean and median of the prison population rates additionally for the countries which were been considered for the further adjustments. This permits to compare more accurately non-adjusted and adjusted results for the countries for which it was possible to make calculations.

Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2007 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted and adjusted total numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.1.3

Country	Population 2007 - annual estimates (thousands)	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants	Adj. total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Adj. prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants
Russia	141377.8	886351	626.9		
Georgia	4646.0	18384	395.7	18219	392.1
Ukraine	46299.9	154055	332.7		
Latvia	2259.8	6452	285.5	6452	285.5
Estonia	1315.9	3456	262.6	3244	246.5
Poland	38518.2	90199	234.2	90199	234.2
Lithuania	3575.4	7842	219.3	7672	214.6
Moldova	4328.8	8130	187.8	7944	183.5
Czech Republic	10228.7	18901	184.8	17099	167.2
Luxembourg	480.2	744	154.9	713	148.5
Slovak Republic	5447.5	8235	151.2	7653	140.5
Bulgaria	7322.9	11032	150.7	10965	149.7
Spain	37'990.2	57072	150.2	54303	142.9
Hungary	9956.1	14892	149.6	13808	138.7
UK: England and Wales	54072.0	79734	147.5	75461	139.6
UK: Scotland	5144.2	7453	144.9	6775	131.7
Romania	22276.1	31290	140.5	28234	126.7
Spain (Catalonia)	7210.5	9395	130.3	8981	124.6
Serbia (Republic of)	7381.6	8978	121.6	8234	111.5
Turkey	71158.6	85865	120.7	84624	118.9
Armenia	2971.7	3462	116.5	3462	116.5
Netherlands	16570.6	18746	113.1	11972	72.2
Monaco	32.7	36	110.2	36	110.2
Portugal	10642.8	11587	108.9	11093	104.2
Austria	8199.8	8887	108.4	8179	99.7
Cyprus	788.5	834	105.8	670	85.0
Greece	10706.3	10700	99.9		
France	63573.0	63500	99.9	61360	96.5
FYRO Macedonia	2055.9	2050	99.7	2016	98.1
Belgium	10392.2	9879	95.1	9392	90.4
Germany	82401.0	77868	94.5	68970	83.7
Croatia	4493.3	4127	91.8		
UK: Northern Ireland	1759.1	1445	82.1		
Ireland	4109.1	3305	80.4	3230	78.6
Italy	58147.7	45612	78.4	44161	75.9
Switzerland	7554.7	5715	75.6	5312	70.3
Sweden	9031.1	6770	75.0	6275	69.5
Norway	4627.9	3280	70.9	3280	70.9
Finland	5238.5	3624	69.2	3624	69.2
Slovenia	2009.2	1336	66.5	1309	65.1
Denmark	5468.1	3624	66.3	3624	66.3
BH: Republika Srpska	1439.8	928	64.5	927	64.4
BH: Fed. BiH	2849.0	1557	54.7	1520	53.4
Iceland	301.9	115	38.1	115	38.1
Liechtenstein	34.2	6	17.5	6	17.5
San Marino	29.6	1	3.4	1	3.4
Albania	3600.5				
Andorra	80.8				
Azerbaijan	8120.2				
Malta	401.9				
Montenegro	684.7				
Mean			138.6 (125.5)		119.4
Median			109.5 (110.2)		104.2
Minimum			3.4		3.4
Maximum			626.9 (395.7)		392.1

Table 1.4: Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2007

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September of each year (source SPACE)*;
 (b) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year (source: SPACE)*;
 (c) Change 2000-2007 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2000** and **2007**;
 (d) Change 2006-2007 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2005** and **2007**.

*N.B. – For some countries, the reference date may vary across years (see SPACE 2000 to 2006 for details)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.1.4

Country	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Albania	1467	43.5	1635	48.1	1785	52.5	3425	109.3	3884	122.4				
Andorra	48	72.5	55	82.9	61	90.8	30	40.4				
Armenia	4213	111	5624	148	3429	106.8	2727	84.9	2822	87.8	5682	188.8	3462	116.5	...	-38.3
Austria	6896	83.1	6915	85.1	7511	92.3	7816	96.9	8767	106.8	8780	105.4	8887	108.4	30.4	2.8
Azerbaijan	18321	225	16345	199.3	18259	220.9	16969	203.3	17809	211.9				
Belgium	8671	84.7	8764	85.4	9253	90.2	8688	83.9	9371	89.7	9971	95.6	9879	95.1	12.2	-0.6
BH: Fed. BH	1293	49.7	1265	48.7	1247	48.0	1344	53.8			1557	54.7
BH: Rep. Srpska	816	58.3	892	63.7	977	69.8	1029	72.9	952	64.5	928	64.5	...	0.0
Bulgaria	9424	115	9283	114	9607	121.7	10056	128.2	10935	140.2	12240	157.7	12218	158.8	11032	150.7	31.0	-5.1
Croatia	2027	44.4	2623	59.9	2584	58.2	2594	58.4	2846	64.1	3485	78.5	3833	84.1				
Cyprus	369	48.6	345	45.1	355	44.2	546	66.7	529	63.2	599	70.8	671	85.1	...	20.1
Czech Republic	22489	219	21206	207	16861	164.2	17053	167.1	19052	186.4	18912	185.6	18901	184.8	-15.6	-0.4
Denmark	3279	61.5	3150	58.9	3439	64.1	3577	66.4	3762	69.7	4132	76.4	3759	69.2	3624	66.3	7.8	-4.3
Estonia	4720	328	4789	350	4640	340.9	4797	353.8	4565	337.9	4410	327.4	4310	321.6	3456	262.6	-19.9	-18.3
Finland	2703	52.3	3040	58.7	3466	66.7	3437	66	3446	66.0	3823	73.0	3714	70.6	3624	69.2	32.3	-2.0
France	48835	80.1	47005	77.1	53463	87.6	57440	93.1	56271	90.5	57582	91.8	57876	91.6	63500	99.9	24.7	9.1
Georgia	7343	186	6406	147.5	8668	200.6	13419	302.7	18384	395.7	...	30.7
Germany	78707	95.8	78506	95.2	79567	96.4	79676	96.5	78992	95.7	79146	95.8	77868	94.5	...	-1.3
Greece	8038	76.2	8343	79	8284	78.4	8555	81	9589	86.6	10113	90.9				
Hungary	15821	158	17119	171	18054	177.4	17012	167.7	16410	162.2	16394	162.4	15591	155.0	14892	149.6	-5.3	-3.5
Iceland	82	29	110	38.8	107	37.3	112	38.8	115	39.6	119	40.5	119	39.9	115	38.1	31.3	-4.5
Ireland	2887	76.4	3025	80	3028	78	2986	75.3	3135	74.3	3305	80.4	5.3	8.3
Italy	53481	92.7	55136	95.3	56200	99.8	57238	101.7	56090	96.9	59649	102.0	38309	65.2	45612	78.4	-15.4	20.4
Latvia	8555	353	8617	364	8517	363.1	8135	348.9	7731	333.3	7228	313.4	6531	285.3	6431	284.6	-19.1	0.1
Liechtenstein	17	...	18	...	7	...	10	28.9	10	28.6	6	17.5	...	-38.8
Lithuania	8867	240	10750	291	11345	326.4	9958	287.6	7827	227.1	7993	233.4	8078	237.0	7842	219.3	-8.6	-7.5

Country	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Luxembourg	394	90.4	357	80.9	380	85.6	498	111.1	548	121.3	693	152.3	755	163.6	744	154.9	71.4	-5.3
Malta	257	67.2	283	71.7	278	71.9	298	74.0	343	84.7
Moldova	9754	...	10679	250	10532	290.4	10729	296.5	10383	287.8	8990	249.7	8817	230.0	8130	187.8	...	-18.4
Monaco	34	102.7	37	113.5	36	110.2	...	-2.9
Netherlands	13847	90.1	15246	95.4	16239	100.8	18242	112.7	20075	123.5	21826	133.9	20463	124.9	18746	113.1	25.6	-9.4
Norway	2643	59	2666	59.2	2662	58.8	2914	64	2975	65.0	3097	67.2	3164	67.8	3280	70.9	20.1	4.6
Poland	65336	169	80004	207	80610	208.7	80692	211.1	79344	207.8	82656	216.5	88647	232.4	90199	234.2	38.6	0.8
Portugal	13500	132	13730	132.8	14232	136.7	12889	122.4	12636	119.4	11587	108.9	...	-8.9
Romania	49682	221	50370	225	51476	229.5	45337	208.2	40085	184.6	37929	175.1	35910	166.8	31290	140.5	-36.4	-15.8
Russian Fed.	971496	671	919330	638.6	860640	601.4	823672	576.8	871609	608.6
San Marino	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	3.4	1	3.3	1	3.4	...	3.4
Serbia	7487	74.9	7775	103.7	8553	114.1	8978	121.6	...	6.6
Slovak Republic	7128	297	7509	139	7849	145.9	8829	164.1	9504	176.7	9289	172.5	8657	160.7	8235	151.2	-49.1	-5.9
Slovenia	1136	57.3	1155	58	1120	56.2	1099	55.1	1126	56.4	1132	56.7	1301	65.0	1336	66.5	16.0	2.3
Spain	45044	114	46962	117	50994	126.2	55244	135.8	59224	140.3	61269	142.4	64120	146.1	66467	147.0	29.0	0.6
Spain (Catalonia)	9395	130.3
Sweden	5678	64.1	6089	68.5	6506	73	6755	75.6	7332	81.7	7054	78.3	7175	79.0	6770	75.0	16.9	-5.2
Switzerland	6390	89.2	5160	71.6	4987	68.7	5266	72	6021	81.8	6111	82.4	5888	79.0	5715	75.6	-15.2	-4.2
The FYRO Macedonia	1394	69	1413	69.9	1248	61.2	1598	78.4	1747	86.1	2132	104.8	2038	100.1	2050	99.7	44.5	-0.4
Turkey	71860	110	61336	93.2	60091	86.7	64051	92	71148	99.9	54296	75.8	67795	91.7	85865	120.7	9.7	31.6
Ukraine	198885	406	198946	405.7	198386	413.3	193489	406.3	179519	381.1	165408	355.3
UK: England and Wales	65666	124	67056	126	71324	137.1	72992	139.1	74488	140.4	76190	142.7	77982	145.1	79734	147.5	18.9	1.6
UK: Northern Ireland	980	...	877	51.6	1076	63.8	1185	69.8	1295	75.7	1337	77.5	1502	86.2
UK: Scotland	5855	6513	128.7	6642	131.4	6885	135.6	6795	133.4	7192	140.6	7453	144.9	...	3.1

Source: SPACE I, 2000 to SPACE I, 2006

Table 1.5: Year-to-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2006 and 2007

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.1.5

Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	
Serbia	6.6	Iceland	-4.5	Liechtenstein	-38.8
Ireland	8.3	Denmark	-4.3	Armenia	-38.3
France	9.1	Switzerland	-4.2	Moldova	-18.4
Cyprus	20.1	Hungary	-3.5	Estonia	-18.3
Italy	20.4	Monaco	-2.9	Romania	-15.8
Georgia	30.7	Finland	-2.0	Netherlands	-9.4
Turkey	31.6	Germany	-1.3	Portugal	-8.9
		Belgium	-0.6	Lithuania	-7.5
		Czech Republic	-0.4	Slovak Republic	-5.9
		"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	-0.4	Luxembourg	-5.3
		BH: Republika Srpska	0.0	Sweden	-5.2
		Latvia	0.1	Bulgaria	-5.1
		Spain	0.6		
		Poland	0.8		
		UK: England and Wales	1.6		
		Slovenia	2.3		
		Austria	2.8		
		UK: Scotland	3.1		
		San Marino	3.4		
		Norway	4.6		

Notes – Tables 1.4 and 1.5

In the Tables 1.4 and 1.5 have been used non-adjusted data in order to ensure the comparability with the data from previous years.

CYPRUS: For the calculations in the Tables 1.4 and 1.5 have been used data excluding detainees held in police stations. This information has not been provided for the previous years. Therefore, in order to ensure the comparability with the data from previous years, we kept this year the category of prisoners in penal institutions without police stations.

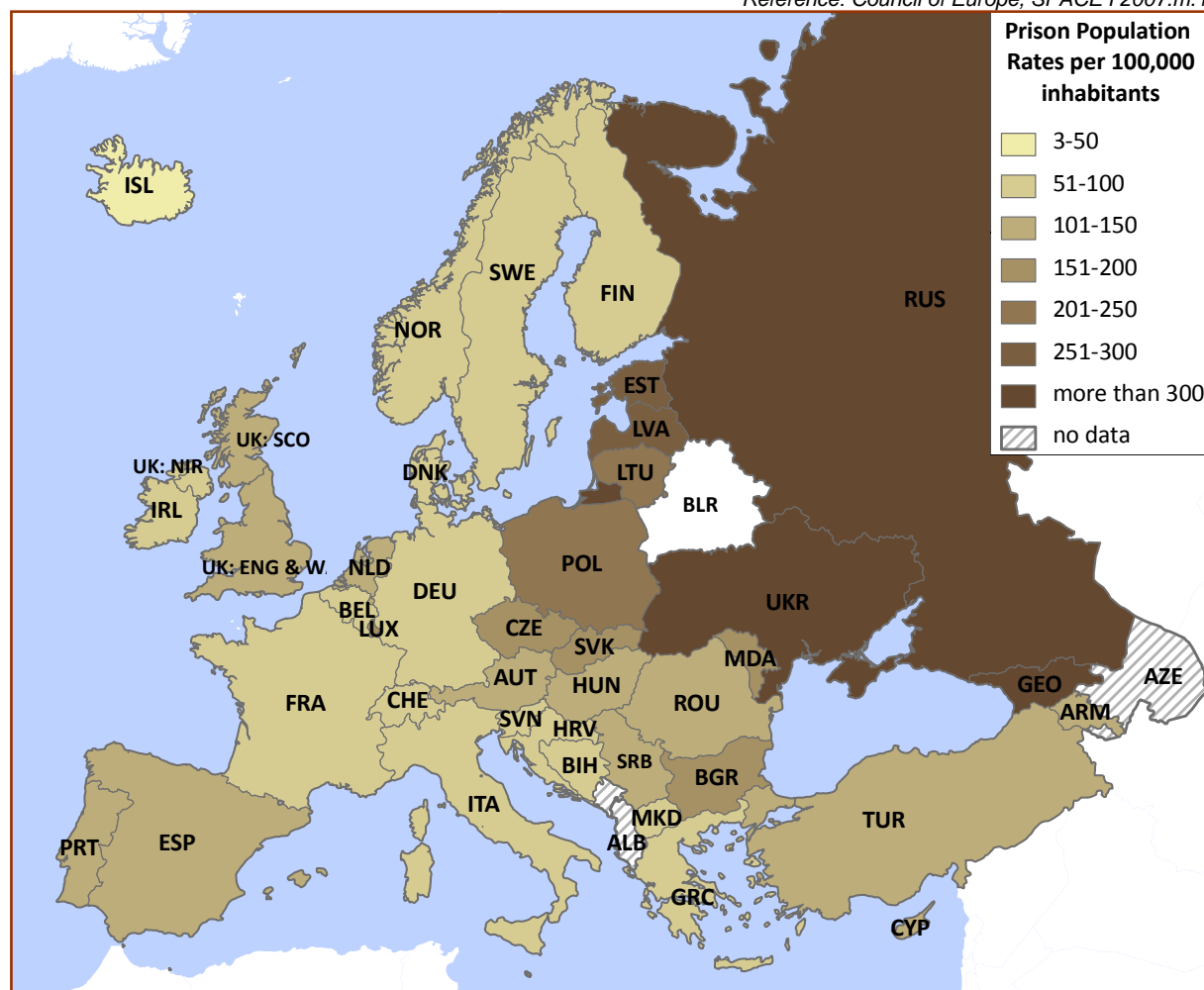
ITALY: Data for 2004 are not comparable with data for 2003, because in 2003 the prison population included juveniles, and in 2004 they are not more counted. In 2007, figures do not include juveniles; therefore these data are comparable with figures from 2004, 2005, and 2006.

SPAIN: In order to ensure the accuracy of the comparisons with the previous years' data, we added Catalanian data in the total number of prisoners, and we recalculated the prison population rate for the whole country (including Catalonia).

For more detailed information on the 2007 data, see explanatory notes for previous tables.

Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.m.1

*** ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes:**

The three-letter country codes are the ones published by ISO (*International Organisation of Standardization*). These country codes were used to identify Member States of the Council of Europe on the map presented above (excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina). For constituent countries of the United Kingdom we have used the three-letter codes from FIFA (*International Federation of Association Football*): ENG, WAL, NIR, and SCO.

ALB	Albania	CYP	Cyprus	ISL	Iceland	NLD	Netherlands	ESP	Spain
AND	Andorra	CZE	Czech Republic	IRL	Ireland	NOR	Norway	SWE	Sweden
ARM	Armenia	DNK	Denmark	ITA	Italy	POL	Poland	CHE	Switzerland
AUT	Austria	EST	Estonia	LVA	Latvia	PRT	Portugal	MKD	FYRO Macedonia
AZE	Azerbaijan	FIN	Finland	LIE	Liechtenstein	ROU	Romania	TUR	Turkey
BEL	Belgium	FRA	France	LTU	Lithuania	RUS	Russian Federation	UKR	Ukraine
BIH: Fed.	BH: Fed. of Bosnia and Herzegovina	GEO	Georgia	LUX	Luxembourg	SMR	San Marino	UK: ENG&WAL	UK: England and Wales
BIH: RS	BH: Republika Srpska	DEU	Germany	MLT	Malta	SRB	Serbia	UK: NIR	UK: Northern Ireland
BGR	Bulgaria	GRC	Greece	MDA	Moldova	SVK	Slovakia	UK: SCO	UK: Scotland
HRV	Croatia	HUN	Hungary	MCO	Monaco	SVN	Slovenia		

Table 2: Age structure of prison population on 1st September 2007: general breakdown by categories of age

(a) From 14 to 16 years	(g) From 41 to 50 years
(b) From 17 to 18 years	(h) From 51 to 60 years
(c) From 19 to 21 years	(i) From 61 to 70 years
(d) From 22 to 25 years	(j) From 71 to 80 years
(e) From 26 to 30 years	(k) 81 years and over
(f) From 31 to 40 years	(l) Other / unknown

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.2

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	Age of criminal responsibility
Albania														
Andorra														
Armenia	3462		14 years
Austria	8887	75	229	821	1278	1623	2337	1585	697	197	37	2	6	14 years
Azerbaijan														
Belgium	9879	9	111	631	1272	1866	3208	1842	688	190	52	6	4	18 years
BH: BiH (state level)														
BH: Fed. BiH	1557	0	8	80	284	322	494	224	104	39	13	0		16 years
BH: Republika Srpska	928	***	3	10	220	256	212	140	59	22	6	0		14 years
Bulgaria	11032	50		1170		2381	3308	1594	640	176				14 years
Croatia														
Cyprus	671	39						632						14 years
Czech Republic	18901	3	42	407	2222	3566	6686	4010	1640	305	20	***		15 years
Denmark	3624	7	94	423	526	632	1128	609	156	45	4	0		15 years
Estonia	3456	14	77	292	575	744	1022	472	219	34	6	1		14 years
Finland	3624	0	10	73	372	627	964	608	259	60	6	0		15 years
France	63500	76	585	4749	10853	12314	16549	10661	5421	2292				13 years
Georgia	18384	288		14566				3177		353				14 years
Germany	77868	262	1370	2714	8475	12858	18798	12718	5160	1682	236		13595	14 years
Greece														
Hungary	14892	***	173	1105	1334	2863	5276	2758	1165	218				16 years

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	Age of criminal responsibility
Iceland	115	1	2	17	11	31	29	16	7	0	1	0		15 years
Ireland	3305	61	118	471	666	667	795	321	136	52	15	2	1	12 years
Italy	45612	***	1457		4103	7274	15548	10458	4878	1501	304		89	14 years
Latvia	6431	85		566	924	984	1284	655	248	65			1641	14 years
Liechtenstein	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0		14 years
Lithuania	7842	59	55	644	2671		2029	1032	381	96				
Luxembourg	744	0	4	52	134	143	221	139	46	3	2	0		18 years
Malta														
Moldova	8130	33	83	767	2866		1845	836	351	79			1270	14 years
Monaco	36	0	2	2	4	4	11	6	2	4	1	0		13 years
Montenegro														
Netherlands	14602	5	208	1306	2071	2479	4694	2777	824	193	22	0	23	12 years
Norway	3280	0	5	150	465	632	1063	666	239	51	9	0		15 years
Poland	90199													15 years
Portugal	11587	***	101	300	1213	2138	3991	2449	1000	395				16 years
Romania	31290	42	1001	1834	12019		9909	6110		375				14 years
Russian Federation														
San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		14 years
Serbia (Republic of)	8978	9	58	674	1891	1783	2437	1233	685	171	32	5		14 years
Slovak Republic	8235	52		419	863	1124	2522		14 years
Slovenia	1336	0	9	56	88	238	561	227	104	45	8			14 years
Spain	57072	***	***	1308	7730	12121	20358	13478		1180			897	18 years
Spain (Catalonia)	9395	***	***	238	1130	1794	3490	1877	622	172	51		21	18 years
Sweden	6770	1		175	649	969	778	1337	945	347	74			15 years
Switzerland	5715	...	54		
The FYRO Macedonia	2050	9	31	99	333	391	661	352	141	27	6	0		14 years
Turkey	85865	863	2313	7191	12378	17870	24529	13466	5491	1452	286	26		13 years
Ukraine														
UK: England and Wales	79734	1883		6638	10339	12327	17635	10718	4034	2027				10 years
UK: Northern Ireland														
UK: Scotland	7453	52	409	904	1221	1367	1967	1052	361	92	27	1		8 years

Notes – Table 2

AUSTRIA:

- **Point (l)** –2 prisoners have not stated an age, and 4 children live in prison with their mothers (their age is not included in general distribution). Total number in this category is 6 persons.

BELGIUM:

- **Point (k)** –from 81 to 93 years
- **Point (l)** –for 4 persons the age was unknown

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (FEDERATION –ENTITY LEVEL):

- **Point (a)** –from 13 to less than 16 years old
- **Point (b)** –from 16 to less than 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 25 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 25 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 40 years old
- **Point (g)** –from 40 to less than 50 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 50 to less than 60 years old
- **Point (i)** –from 60 to less than 70 years old
- **Point (j)** –from 70 to less than 80 years old
- **Point (k)** –80 years and over

BULGARIA:

- Figures are on 1st January 2008 instead of 1st September 2007
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.

CYPRUS:

It is not possible today to provide the breakdown by categories. These data will be available in the future.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- **Point (a)** –from 14 to less than 16 years old
- **Point (b)** –from 16 to less than 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old

DENMARK:

- **Point (a)** –from 15 to less than 16 years old

ESTONIA:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- **Point (l)** –one person was aged 81.

FINLAND:

- Figures are on 1st May 2007 instead of 1st September 2007. Thus, the total number of prisoners is not equal to the sum of numbers from the distribution of the Table 2.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- **Point (a)** –from 13 to less than 16 years old
- **Point (b)** –from 16 to less than 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 25 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 25 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 40 years old
- **Point (g)** –from 40 to less than 50 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 50 to less than 60 years old
- **Points (i), (j), and (k)** –60 years and over

GEORGIA:

- **Points (a) and (b)** –from 14 to less than 18 years old
- **Points (c), (d), (e), and (f)** –from 18 to less than 45 years old
- **Points (g) and (h)** –from 45 to less than 60 years old
- **Points (i), (j), and (k)** –60 years and over

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- In the distribution from the point (a) till point (k) are included only sentenced prisoners.
- **Point (c)** –from 19 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 25 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 25 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 40 years old
- **Point (g)** –from 40 to less than 50 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 50 to less than 60 years old
- **Point (i)** –from 60 to less than 70 years old
- **Points (j) and (k)** –70 years and over
- **Point (l)** –in this category are included pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures. No special data on the age categories are available. For pre-trial detainees data are available only from 14 to less than 18 years (593 people), from 18 to less than 21 years (1316), and from 21 years and over (11259). For the reasons of accuracy, we excluded the data on the pre-trial detainees from the distribution under points (a) to (k).

HUNGARY:

- **Point (a)** –Data on persons aged less than 16 years are unavailable
- **Point (b)** –from 16 to less than 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 25 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 25 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 40 years old
- **Point (g)** –from 40 to less than 50 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 50 to less than 60 years old
- **Points (i), (j), and (k)** –60 years and over

IRELAND:

- **Point (l)** –one person was aged 13.

ITALY:

- **Point (a)** –Data on persons less than 16 years of age are unavailable. These prisoners are held in specially designed institutions for juvenile offenders, which are not included in Italian data.
- **Point (b)** –Data on persons less than 18 years of age are unavailable. These prisoners are held in specially designed institutions for juvenile offenders, which are not included in Italian data.
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 25 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 25 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 40 years old
- **Point (g)** –from 40 to less than 50 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 50 to less than 60 years old
- **Points (i)** –from 60 years to less than 70 years old
- **Points (j) and (k)** –70 years and over
- **Point (l)** –89 persons for who the age has not been recorded.

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (a) and (b)** –up to 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 26 years old
- **Points (i), (j), and (k)** –60 years and over

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (d) and (e)** –from 22 to less than 31 years old

MOLDOVA:

- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Point (a)** –from 14 to less than 16 years old
- **Point (b)** –from 16 to less than 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d) and (e)** –from 21 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 40 years old
- **Point (g)** –from 40 to less than 50 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 50 to less than 60 years old
- **Points (i), (j), and (k)** –60 years and over

NETHERLANDS:

- The distribution in this Table concerns only the population in the penal institutions, without taking into account juvenile offenders, and people in custodial clinics.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- **Point (b)** –from 16 to less than 19 years old. In this category have also been included 24 detainees of less than 18.
- **Point (c)** –from 19 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 25 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 25 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 40 years old
- **Point (g)** –from 40 to less than 50 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 50 to less than 60 years old
- **Points (i), (j), and (k)** –60 years and over

ROMANIA:

- **Point (a)** –from 14 to less than 16 years old
- **Point (b)** –from 16 to less than 19 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 19 to less than 21 years old
- **Points (g) and (h)** –from 41 to 60 years old
- **Points (i), (j), and (k)** –61 years and over

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (a) and (b)** –from 14 to less than 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 25 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 25 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 45 years old
- **Points (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k)** –45 years and over. The distribution inside this category is as follow:
 - **Women (between 45 and less than 60)** –62
 - **Men (between 45 and less than 65)** –1,035
 - **Women (60 years and over)** –7
 - **Men (65 years and over)** –53

SLOVENIA:

- **Point (b)** –from 16 to less than 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 23 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 23 to less than 27 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 27 to less than 39 years old

- **Point (g)** –from 39 to less than 49 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 49 to less than 59 years old
- **Point (i)** –from 59 to less than 69 years old
- **Points (j) and (k)** –69 years and over

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 26 years old
- **Points (g) and (h)** –from 41 to less than 60 years old
- **Points (i), (j), and (k)** –60 years and over
- **Point (l)** –the age for these prisoners is unknown.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 26 years old
- **Points (j) and (k)** –71 years and over
- **Point (l)** –the age for these prisoners is unknown.

SWEDEN:

- Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (a) and (b)** –from 15 to less than 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 25 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 25 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 35 years old
- **Point (g)** –from 35 to less than 45 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 45 to less than 55 years old
- **Point (i)** –from 55 to less than 65 years old
- **Points (j) and (k)** –65 years and over

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (a) and (b)** –from 15 to less than 18 years old
- **Point (c)** –from 18 to less than 21 years old
- **Point (d)** –from 21 to less than 25 years old
- **Point (e)** –from 25 to less than 30 years old
- **Point (f)** –from 30 to less than 40 years old
- **Point (g)** –from 40 to less than 50 years old
- **Point (h)** –from 50 to less than 60 years old
- **Points (i), (j), and (k)** –60 years and over

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (k)** –from 81 to 86 years. One person was aged 86.

Table 2.1: Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2007: minors and persons between 18 and 21 of age

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.2.1

Country	Number of Prisoners under 18 years old	Number of Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old	% of Prisoners under 18 years old	% of Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old
Albania				
Andorra				
Armenia
Austria	304	1125	3.4	12.7
Azerbaijan				
Belgium	23	483	0.2	4.9
BH: BiH (state level)				
BH: Fed. BiH	8	80	0.5	5.1
BH: Republika Srpska	3	13	0.3	1.4
Bulgaria	50	...	0.5	...
Croatia				
Cyprus	39		4.7	
Czech Republic	45	407	0.2	2.2
Denmark	25	352	0.7	9.7
Estonia	44	211	1.3	6.1
Finland	10	83	0.3	2.3
France	661	4749	1.0	7.5
Georgia	288	...	1.6	...
Germany	780	4084	1.0	5.2
Greece				
Hungary	173	...	1.2	...
Iceland	0	11	0.0	9.6
Ireland	107	370	3.2	11.2
Italy	***	1457	***	3.2
Latvia	85	566	1.3	8.8
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	114	758	1.5	9.7
Luxembourg	3	34	0.4	4.6
Malta				
Moldova	116	767	1.4	9.4
Monaco	1	3	2.8	8.3
Netherlands	12	1015	0.1	7.0
Norway	3	98	0.1	3.0
Poland
Portugal	24	377	0.2	3.3
Romania	582	2670	1.9	8.5
Russia				
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	67	741	0.7	8.3
Slovak Republic	52	419	0.6	5.1
Slovenia	9	65	0.7	4.9
Spain	***	1308	***	2.3
Spain (Catalonia)	***	238	***	2.5
Sweden	1	175	0.0	2.6
Switzerland	54		0.9	0.0
FYRO Macedonia	17	277	0.8	13.5
Turkey	3176	9504	3.7	11.1
Ukraine				
UK: England and Wales	1883	6638	2.4	8.3
UK: Northern Ireland				
UK: Scotland	461	1365	6.2	18.3
Mean	262.3	1189.5	1.2	6.3
Median	45.0	392.0	0.7	5.2
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	3176.0	9504.0	6.2	18.3

Notes – Table 2.1

For more detailed information on the 2007 data, see the explanatory notes of previous tables.

Data provided in Table 2.1 should be considered cautiously as the percentages could not always be calculated on the basis of the total number of prisoners. Whenever countries were not able to provide the age breakdown for all prisoners, percentages are based on data on sentenced prisoners only.

Map 2: Breakdown of the age of criminal responsibility and percentages of the prisoners less than 18 years of age in European countries

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.m.2

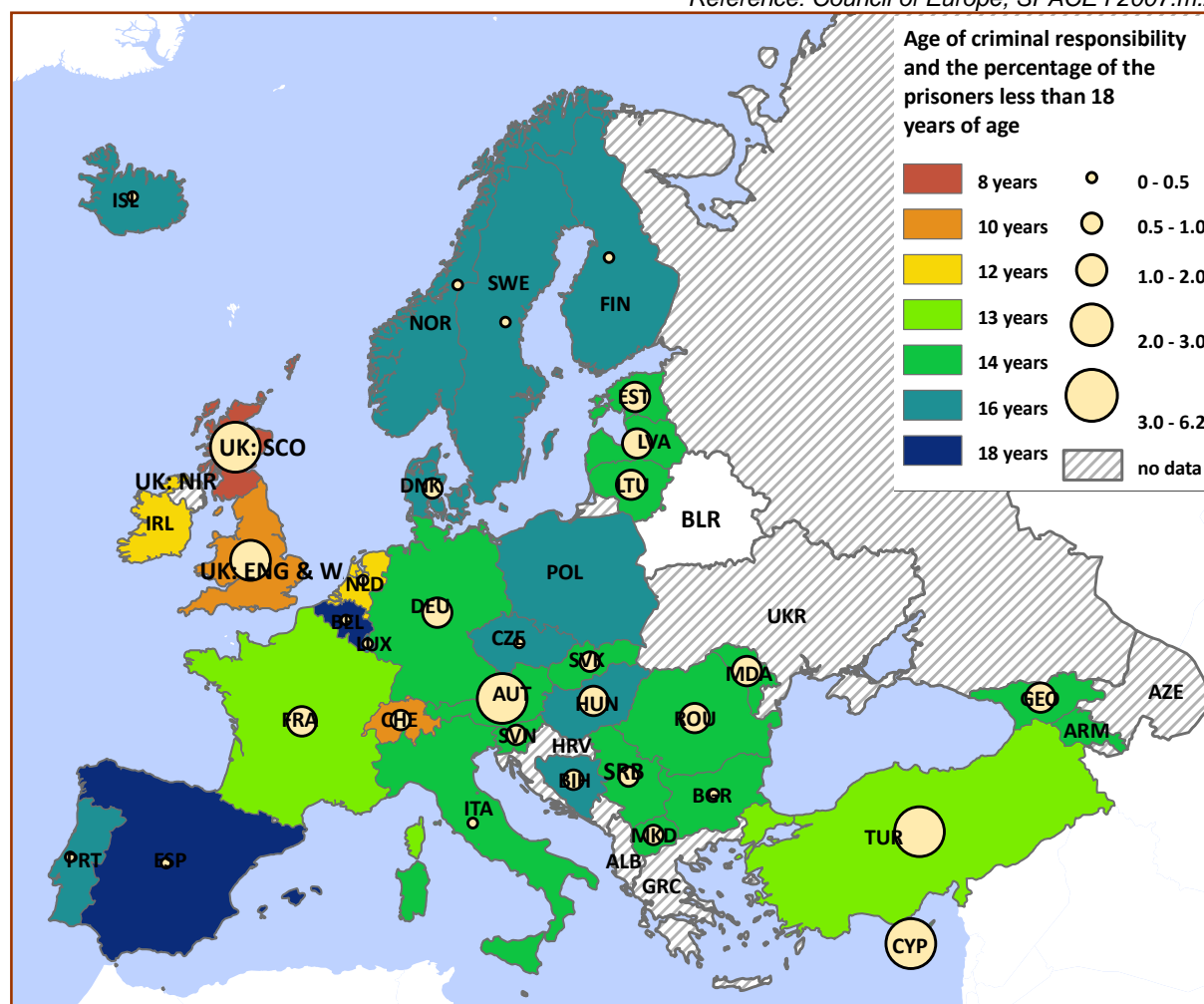


Table 3: Structure of prison populations on 1st September 2007: female prisoners and foreign prisoners

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
 (b) Number of female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
 (c) % of female prisoners in the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
 (d) Number of **foreign female** prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
 (e) % of foreign females in the total number of female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
 (f) Number of foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
 (g) % of foreign prisoners in the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
 (h) Number of foreign pre-trial detainees
 (i) % of foreign pre-trial detainees in the total number of foreign prisoners

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.3

Country	(a)	Female prisoners				Foreign prisoners			
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Albania									
Andorra									
Armenia	3462	127	3.7	0	0.0	60	1.7
Austria	8887	443	5.0	137	30.9	3917	44.1	1310	33.4
Azerbaijan									
Belgium	9879	422	4.3	163	38.6	4234	42.9	1753	41.4
BH: BiH (state level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	1557	29	1.9	1	3.4	35	2.2	13	37.1
BH: Republika Srpska	928	10	1.1	2	20.0	43	4.6	19	44.2
Bulgaria	11032	355	3.2	7	2.0	211	1.9	9	4.3
Croatia									
Cyprus	671	32	4.8	22	68.8	357	53.2	39	10.9
Czech Republic	18901	999	5.3	54	5.4	1392	7.4	541	38.9
Denmark	3624	179	4.9	43	24.0	654	18.0
Estonia	3456	156	4.5	78	50.0	1413	40.9	423	29.9
Finland	3624	246	6.8	16	6.5	301	8.3	86	28.6
France	63500	2415	3.8	647	26.8	12341	19.4
Georgia	18384	769	4.2	16	2.1	190	1.0
Germany	77868	4103	5.3	20485	26.3	5569	27.2
Greece									
Hungary	14892	951	6.4	31	3.3	544	3.7
Iceland	115	8	7.0	1	12.5	16	13.9	2	12.5
Ireland	3305	105	3.2	42	40.0	474	14.3	214	45.1
Italy	45612	1996	4.4	948	47.5	16643	36.5	12067	72.5
Latvia	6452	326	5.1	4	1.2	84	1.3

Country	(a)	Female prisoners				Foreign prisoners			
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Liechtenstein	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0
Lithuania	7842	339	4.3	4	1.2	80	1.0	26	32.5
Luxembourg	744	26	3.5	19	73.1	546	73.4	255	46.7
Malta									
Moldova	8130	416	5.1	4	1.0	97	1.2
Monaco	36	8	22.2	7	87.5	30	83.3	11	36.7
Montenegro									
Netherlands	14602	979	6.7	326	33.3	4246	29.1	1315	31.0
Norway	3280	196	6.0	47	24.0	680	20.7	271	39.9
Poland	90199	2743	3.0	629	0.7	324	51.5
Portugal	11587	797	6.9	249	31.2	2371	20.5	878	37.0
Romania	31290	1492	4.8	11	0.7	243	0.8	23	9.5
Russian Federation									
San Marino	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	8978	364	4.1	8	2.2	569	6.3	428	75.2
Slovak Republic	8235	376	4.6	6	1.6	165	2.0	102	61.8
Slovenia	1336	60	4.5	5	8.3	140	10.5	68	48.6
Spain	57072	4830	8.5	1818	37.6	18474	32.4	7151	38.7
Spain (Catalonia)	9395	694	7.4	281	40.5	3769	40.1	1343	35.6
Sweden	6770	391	5.8	1424	21.0
Switzerland	5715	313	5.5	3985	69.7	1306	32.8
The FYRO Macedonia	2050	55	2.7	1	1.8	85	4.1	19	22.4
Turkey	85865	3093	3.6	85	2.7	1211	1.4	910	75.1
Ukraine									
UK: England and Wales	79734	4283	5.4	963	22.5	11310	14.2	1602	14.2
UK: Northern Ireland									
UK: Scotland	7453	376	5.0	18	4.8	206	2.8	93	45.1
Mean			5.0		20.5		19.8		35.2
Median			4.8		8.3		13.9		36.7
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			22.2		87.5		83.3		75.2

Notes – Table 3

BULGARIA:

Figures are on 1st January 2008 instead of 1st September 2007.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

ESTONIA:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (d)** –Among the total number of foreign females 69 were with unspecified citizenship and 9 with foreign citizenship;
- **Point (f)** –Among the total number of foreign prisoners 1,192 were with unspecified citizenship and 221 with foreign citizenship;
- **Point (h)** –Among the total number of foreign pre-trial detainees 347 were with unspecified citizenship and 76 with foreign citizenship.

FINLAND:

Figures are on 1st May 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

FRANCE:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

GERMANY:

Figures are on 31st March 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

LATVIA:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

LITHUANIA:

Figures are on 1st July 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

PORTUGAL:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SWEDEN:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SWITZERLAND:

Figures are on 6th September 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

Figures are on 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (d)** –Among the total number of foreign females 3 were with unspecified nationality;
- **Point (f)** –Among the total number of foreign prisoners 5 were with unspecified nationality.

Table 4: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2007 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.4

Country	Untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	Convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced	Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so	Sentenced prisoners (final sentence)	Other cases	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Albania						
Andorra						
Armenia	506	112	...	2844	***	3462
Austria	2031	***	...	5917	939	8887
Azerbaijan						
Belgium	2602	***	562	5822	893	9879
BH: BiH (state level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	229	20	8	1311	***	1568
BH: Republika Srpska	56	23	58	791	***	928
Bulgaria	1030	683	...	9319	***	11032
Croatia						
Cyprus	103	568	***	671
Czech Republic	...	2254	...	16647	***	18901
Denmark		1019		2562	43	3624
Estonia	916	2540	***	3456
Finland		500		2979	145	3624
France	15617	***	1929	45952	2	63500
Georgia	2724	15660	***	18384
Germany		13168		64273	427	77868
Greece						
Hungary	3308	627	***	10670	287	14892
Iceland	12	***	...	103	***	115
Ireland	616	0	0	2666	23	3305
Italy	15079	***	11606	17476	1451	45612
Latvia	327	243	464	4811	607	6452
Liechtenstein	0	2	0	4	0	6
Lithuania	875	95	296	6576	0	7842
Luxembourg	221	***	66	423	34	744
Malta						
Moldova	613	288	334	6860	35	8130
Monaco	13	0	10	13	0	36
Netherlands	4741	...	1012	6772	2077	14602
Norway	649	***	...	2567	64	3280
Poland	13374	76434	391	90199
Portugal	1664	***	663	9260	***	11587
Romania	1906	1352	...	28032	...	31290
Russia						
San Marino	0	0	0	1	0	1
Serbia	1139	759	673	6243	164	8978
Slovak Republic	1952	6283	***	8235
Slovenia	263	72	58	901	42	1336
Spain	13617	***	...	42550	905	57072
Spain (Catalonia)	2134	***	...	7261	***	9395
Sweden		1432		5275	63	6770
Switzerland	1653	515	3071		476	5715
FYRO Macedonia	65	52	65	1868	***	2050
Turkey	39944	***	12384	33537	***	85865
Ukraine						
UK: England and Wales	8387	4457	...	65601	1289	79734
UK: Northern Ireland						
UK: Scotland	1318	292	...	5842	1	7453

Notes – Table 4

AUSTRIA:

- **Point (e)** –The legal status of those people are mentally ill prisoners undergoing special treatment or drug addicted who need special treatment or inmates before extradition.

BELGIUM:

- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Mentally ill prisoners kept detained for security reasons;
 - Inmate sentenced prisoners in enforcement of the Law on social protection;
 - Aliens handed over to the Office of the Aliens (illegal aliens held for administrative reasons);
 - Wanderers/beggars handed over to the Government;
 - Recidivists/habitual offenders handed over to the Government;
 - Persons temporarily detained against the revocation of the release on parole;
 - Suspension of the release on parole;
 - Persons temporarily detained against the revocation of the probation.

BULGARIA:

- Figures are on 1st January 2008 instead of 1st September 2007.
- **Point (a)** – In this category are included 269 defendants held in prisons, and 761 defendants and prisoners at the bar held in detention facilities/pre-trial detention;

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

DENMARK:

- **Points (a) to (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –Detainees under the *Aliens Act*.

ESTONIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

FINLAND:

- **Points (a) to (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –Fine defaulters.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (e)** –Legal measures of constraint.

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- **Points (a) to (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –“Preventive detention”. In this category are counted detainees which have already served their sentence, but who are kept in penitentiary facilities for security reasons (*Sicherungsverwahrung*).

HUNGARY:

- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Fine conversions;
 - Temporary placements;
 - Forced medical treatment.

IRELAND:

- **Point (e)** –23 Immigration warrants.

ITALY:

- **Point (e)** – Internees (*Internati*) and temporary internees, that are persons held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals (*Ospedali Psichiatrici Giudiziari*), which are special penal institutions

under the authority of the Penitentiary Administration, managed by a psychiatrist of the Penitentiary Administration.

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (e)** – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Detainees, whose investigation is finished and the case is submitted to the court of first instance (430);
 - Persons who wait adjudication of a case in accordance with cassation procedures (60 detainees);
 - Convicted persons placed during the investigation in prison according to the decision of the prosecutor and the court (35 detainees);
 - Persons waiting to be transferred from remand prisons to prisons where they will serve their sentence (73 detainees);
 - Persons under transit process (9 detainees).

LITHUANIA:

Figures are on 1st July 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

LUXEMBOURG:

- **Point (e)** – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - “Disciplinary section”: 3 minors;
 - Placement measures: 31 aliens in administrative detention.

MOLDOVA:

- **Point (e)** – 35 persons who had referred to the Court of Cassation.

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 and custodial clinics.
- **Point (e)** – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Illegal aliens (1,683 detainees);
 - Fine defaulters (145 detainees);
 - In extradition (45 detainees);
 - Unknown (204 detainees).

NORWAY:

- **Point (a)** – A person who is sentenced to imprisonment while remanded in custody and appeals against the sentence may remain classified as “remanded in custody” until the appeal is decided. An exception this is where only the length of sentence is appealed against. In such cases the offender may elect to start serving the sentence pending the outcome of the appeal.
- **Point (e)** – Fine defaulters.

POLAND:

- Data relate to 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (e)** – Persons detained for administrative reasons.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- **Point (d)** – Among 9,260 prisoners 250 detainees are under “security measures” (mentally ill persons), of which 82 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 168 in non-penitentiary hospitals.

SLOVENIA:

- **Point (e)** – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - 22 prisoners are in the Correctional Home (correctional institution) with an educational measure as institutional provision;
 - 20 are persons in compliance detention on the basis of Misdemeanors Act.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (e)** – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Mentally ill persons under “security measures” (575 detainees);

- Week-end arrests (54 detainees);
- Fine defaulters (126 detainees);
- Transits (150 detainees).

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SWEDEN:

- Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Points (a) to (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Drug addicts;
 - Illegal immigrants awaiting deportation;
 - Persons awaiting placement in psychiatric institutions;
 - Persons who have broken probation rules.

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 6th September 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Points (c) and (d)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Confinement for purposes of assistance within the meaning of Articles 314a and 397 of the Civil Code;
 - Detention in order to proceed to the expulsion or extradition of a person;
 - Persons waiting transfer from one penal institution to another.

TURKEY:

- **Point (b)** –Data provided in previous years under this point was wrong. In the Turkish penal system, a suspect or detainee can not be found guilty until final verdict. The jury system does not exist in the Turkish penal system.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (e)** –Non-criminal population, held for civil offences.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (e)** –Non-criminal population, held for civil offences. These are prisoners who are generally committed to prison for *contempt of court* or for *non-payment of a fine* imposed for contempt of court or breach of interdict.

Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2007 (percentages and rates)*Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.5*

Country	Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence	Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants	Percentage of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	Rate of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Albania				
Andorra				
Armenia	17.9	20.8	14.6	17.0
Austria	33.4	36.2	22.9	24.8
Azerbaijan				
Belgium	41.1	39.0	26.3	25.0
BH: BiH (state level)				
BH: Fed. BiH	16.4	9.0	14.6	8.0
BH: Republika Srpska	14.8	9.5	6.0	3.9
Bulgaria	15.5	23.4	9.3	14.1
Croatia				
Cyprus	15.4	13.1	15.4	13.1
Czech Republic	11.9	22.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	29.3	19.4	28.1	18.6
Estonia	26.5	69.6	26.5	69.6
Finland	17.8	12.3	13.8	9.5
France	27.6	27.6	24.6	24.6
Georgia	14.8	58.6	14.8	58.6
Germany	17.5	16.5	16.9	16.0
Greece				
Hungary	28.4	42.4	22.2	33.2
Iceland	10.4	4.0	10.4	4.0
Ireland	19.3	15.6	18.6	15.0
Italy	61.7	48.4	33.1	25.9
Latvia	25.4	72.6	5.1	14.5
Liechtenstein	33.3	5.8	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	16.1	35.4	11.2	24.5
Luxembourg	43.1	66.8	29.7	46.0
Malta				
Moldova	15.6	29.3	7.5	14.2
Monaco	63.9	70.4	36.1	39.8
Netherlands	53.6	47.3	32.5	28.6
Norway	21.7	15.4	19.8	14.0
Poland	15.3	35.7	14.8	34.7
Portugal	20.1	21.9	14.4	15.6
Romania	10.4	14.6	6.1	8.6
Russia				
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	30.5	37.1	12.7	15.4
Slovak Republic	23.7	35.8	23.7	35.8
Slovenia	32.6	21.6	19.7	13.1
Spain	25.4	38.2	23.9	35.8
Spain (Catalonia)	22.7	29.6	22.7	29.6
Sweden	22.1	16.6	21.2	15.9
Switzerland	46.3	35.0	28.9	21.9
The FYRO Macedonia	8.9	8.9	3.2	3.2
Turkey	60.9	73.5	46.5	56.1
Ukraine				
UK: England and Wales	17.7	26.1	10.5	15.5
UK: Northern Ireland				
UK: Scotland	21.6	31.3	17.7	25.6
Mean	25.6	30.6	17.7	21.7
Median	21.7	27.6	16.9	16.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	63.9	73.5	46.5	69.6

Notes – Table 5

See Notes on Table 4.

In **TABLE 4**, when no data were available under heading (c) "**SENTENCED PRISONERS WHO HAVE APPEALED OR WHO ARE WITHIN THE STATUTORY TIME LIMIT FOR DOING SO**" and no further information was provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (d) "**SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE)**".

In that case, rate (a) "**PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE**" and rate (b) "**PRISONERS NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS**" of **TABLE 5** **ARE PRESENTED BETWEEN BRACKETS AND MUST BE USED WITH CAUTION.**

In **TABLE 4**, when no data were available under heading (b) "**PRISONERS CONVICTED BUT NOT YET SENTENCED**" and no further information was provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) "**UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED)**".

In that case, rate (c) "**PROPORTION OF UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED), AS A PERCENTAGE**" and rate (d) "**UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED) PER 100,000 INHABITANTS**" of **TABLE 5** **ARE PRESENTED BETWEEN BRACKETS AND MUST BE USED WITH CAUTION.**

Table 6: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by main offence (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.6

Country	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Terro- rism	Orga- nised crime	Other	Total
Albania										
Andorra										
Armenia	2844
Austria	5917
Azerbaijan										
Belgium	735	1656	799	2423	2567	2112	4524	14816
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: FedBiH	329	85	71	205	243	134	4	13	227	1311
BH: Rep. Srpska	233	24	33	107	169	56	***	10	159	791
Bulgaria	1112	260	529	1779	5555	608	0	14	335	10192
Croatia										
Cyprus	44	49	22	26	169	154	0	0	104	568
Czech Republic	118	4030	455	3340	4364	1382	0	...	2958	16647
Denmark	178	630	47	277	397	628	453	2610
Estonia	613	***	108	398	454	330	***	...	637	2540
Finland	583	575	91	155	532	434	0	...	609	2979
France	3567	10001	8195	4502	3798	6195	9694			45952
Georgia	1914	340	214	1023	3742	4262	4	1383	4514	17396
Germany	4543	7523	4835	7939	13523	9665	16245	64273
Greece										
Hungary	10670
Iceland	18	6	9	6	4	30	0	0	30	103
Ireland	315	367	241	103	702	456	0	0	482	2666
Italy	4837	17	1248	1801	1116	5306	52	186	2913	17476
Latvia	425	429	220	1679	1174	614	0	...	270	4811
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
Lithuania	1652	321	409	1385	1753	407	0	18	1022	6967
Luxembourg	49	25	31	31	54	184	0	0	49	423
Malta										
Moldova	1295	413	409	521	2896	238	0	28	1060	6860
Monaco	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	7	13
Montenegro										
Netherlands	961	237	180	819	800	1261	0	40	2474	6772
Norway	209	50	158	196	392	1001	0	***	561	2567
Poland	76434
Portugal	1189	192	194	1284	1434	2524	0	...	2443	9260
Romania	6265	56	1710	5866	9224	1119	1	32	3759	28032
Russia										
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Serbia	825	691	248	1221	1677	1017	0	48	516	6243
Slovak Republic	6283
Slovenia	112	58	112	108	202	122	0	7	180	901
Spain	2363	1883	2660	18425		11811	1218	***	4190	42550
Spain (Catalonia)	524	548	471	1199	1795	1818	***	***	906	7261
Sweden	518	706	246	417	423	1317	1648	5275
Switzerland	3071
FYRO Macedonia	1868
Turkey	7186	1375	1589	4256	3121	1577	2238	395	11800	33537
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	17616		7336	8747	11626	10613	***	***	9663	65601
UK: North. Ireland										
UK: Scotland	965	785	181	368	629	822	2	...	2090	5842

Notes – Table 6

ARMENIA:

The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

AUSTRIA:

The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

BELGIUM:

The *main offence rule* is not well-defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times. Indeed, the information in this Table relates to the number of prisoners with a final *relative* sentence concerning at least one offence of the corresponding category. Therefore the total number exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners. Besides, for 4 prisoners (that are not included in the category “Other offences”) there was no information available on the type of offence.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION):

Just one pre-trial detention unit, consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are not available for this administrative area.

BULGARIA:

- Figures are on 1st January 2008 instead of 1st September 2007;
- The *main offence rule* is not applicable. There are many sentenced prisoners for more than one offence. Therefore the total number exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

DENMARK:

- Figures are on 21st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007. This is the explanation for the difference with previous tables (which relate to 1st September 2007);
- The category of *Homicide* includes particularly grievous assault.

ESTONIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;

FINLAND:

- Figures are on 1st May 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- In the category of *Rape* are included all types of sexual offences.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- In the Criminal Code the category of *Terrorism* exists. Nevertheless, it is not possible to keep the groups of terrorism, organized crime and “other” separate in the statistics.

GEORGIA:

The *main offence rule* is not applicable. There are many sentenced prisoners for more than one offence. Therefore the total number exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners.

GERMANY:

Figures are on 31st March 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

ITALY:

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”.

LATVIA:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- Following legal provisions of the Criminal Code sentenced prisoners may start serving their term of imprisonment prior to the appeal hearing of the case in court provided they declared their request in written form. This is the reason why sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so, also convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced included in the present survey are accounted for together with the sentenced prisoners with final sentence and serving their term of imprisonment.

NORWAY:

- Organized crime is recognized as a legal concept, but not as an offence category;
- The category of "Other cases" includes 137 drunk driving and 49 Road Traffic Act offences.

POLAND:

The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

PORTUGAL:

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SWEDEN:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 6th September 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

The breakdown by type of sentences is not presented in this Table, as it seems that the conditions to be supplied were been misinterpreted. The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- It is not possible to keep the categories of *Homicide* and *Assault and Battery* separate in the statistics. In this category are included offences qualified as “violence against the person, including homicide”. This is an important warning against comparisons with the data provided in previous years.
- In the category “*Other types of theft*” are included *burglary* (7,920 prisoners);
- Among “*Other cases*” are also counted *fraud and forgery* (1,738), *motoring offences* (1,484).

UK: SCOTLAND:

In the category of “*Rape*” are also included prisoners sentenced for attempted rape.

Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by main offence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.7

Country	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Terro- rism	Orga- nised crime	Other
Albania									
Andorra									
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan									
Belgium	5.0	11.2	5.4	16.4	17.3	14.3	30.5
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	25.1	6.5	5.4	15.6	18.5	10.2	0.3	1.0	17.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	29.5	3.0	4.2	13.5	21.4	7.1	***	1.3	20.0
Bulgaria	10.9	2.6	5.2	17.5	54.5	6.0	0.0	0.1	3.3
Croatia									
Cyprus	7.7	8.6	3.9	4.6	29.8	27.1	0.0	0.0	18.3
Czech Republic	0.7	24.2	2.7	20.1	26.2	8.3	0.0	...	17.8
Denmark	6.8	24.1	1.8	10.6	15.2	24.1	17.4
Estonia	24.1	***	4.3	15.7	17.9	13.0	***	...	25.1
Finland	19.6	19.3	3.1	5.2	17.9	14.6	0.0	...	20.4
France	7.8	21.8	17.8	9.8	8.3	13.5	21.1		
Georgia	11.0	2.0	1.2	5.9	21.5	24.5	0.0	8.0	25.9
Germany	7.1	11.7	7.5	12.4	21.0	15.0	25.3
Greece									
Hungary
Iceland	17.5	5.8	8.7	5.8	3.9	29.1	0.0	0.0	29.1
Ireland	11.8	13.8	9.0	3.9	26.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	18.1
Italy	27.7	0.1	7.1	10.3	6.4	30.4	0.3	1.1	16.7
Latvia	8.8	8.9	4.6	34.9	24.4	12.8	0.0	...	5.6
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	23.7	4.6	5.9	19.9	25.2	5.8	0.0	0.3	14.7
Luxembourg	11.6	5.9	7.3	7.3	12.8	43.5	0.0	0.0	11.6
Malta									
Moldova	18.9	6.0	6.0	7.6	42.2	3.5	0.0	0.4	15.5
Monaco	0.0	23.1	7.7	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8
Netherlands	14.2	3.5	2.7	12.1	11.8	18.6	0.0	0.6	36.5
Norway	8.1	1.9	6.2	7.6	15.3	39.0	0.0	***	21.9
Poland
Portugal	12.8	2.1	2.1	13.9	15.5	27.3	0.0	...	26.4
Romania	22.3	0.2	6.1	20.9	32.9	4.0	0.0	0.1	13.4
Russia									
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	13.2	11.1	4.0	19.6	26.9	16.3	0.0	0.8	8.3
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	12.4	6.4	12.4	12.0	22.4	13.5	0.0	0.8	20.0
Spain	5.6	4.4	6.3	43.3		27.8	2.9	***	9.8
Spain (Catalonia)	7.2	7.5	6.5	16.5	24.7	25.0	***	***	12.5
Sweden	9.8	13.4	4.7	7.9	8.0	25.0	31.2
Switzerland
FYRO Macedonia
Turkey	21.4	4.1	4.7	12.7	9.3	4.7	6.7	1.2	35.2
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	26.9		11.2	13.3	17.7	16.2	***	***	14.7
UK: North. Ireland									
UK: Scotland	16.5	13.4	3.1	6.3	10.8	14.1	0.0	...	35.8
Mean	12.7	8.5	5.5	12.3	19.6	17.7	0.4	0.8	22.8
Median	11.6	6.2	5.3	12.1	17.9	14.8	0.0	0.3	18.3
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	29.5	24.2	17.8	34.9	54.5	50.0	6.7	8.0	100.0

Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by length of sentence (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) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH
 (L) – OTHER/UNKNOWN OR NOT AVAILABLE

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.8

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
Albania												
Andorra												
Armenia	***	***	***	66	614	727	1029	332	***	76	***	
Austria	21	206	343	690	2162	1095	856	383	35	126	***	
Azerbaijan												
Belgium	0	0	6	129	814	1548	1965	691	433	236	***	
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: Fed. BiH	13	29	87	118	370	246	214	193	41	***	***	
BH: Rep. Srpska	3	13	35	69	238	116	170	112	35	***	***	
Bulgaria			2646		2934	1341	1113	1109	32	144	***	
Croatia												
Cyprus			223				330			15	***	
Czech Republic	***	569	1912	3488	5483	1782	2187	(984)	(210)	32	***	
Denmark	57	244	297	383	743	296	334	207	2	18	***	29
Estonia			240		608	633	664	347	13	35	***	
Finland	34	256	347	515	1019	344	265	17	0	138	***	44
France		8718		8467	10111	4555	5370	6677	1527	527	***	
Georgia	***	***	***	2496		3773	6263	3041	...	87	***	
Germany	1008	5687	8714	(11748)	(12463)	(16488)	(5257)	(935)	***	1973	***	
Greece												
Hungary	25	46	255	1419	3665	1888	2265	860	16	231	***	
Iceland	0	3	11	8	38	15	17	11	0	***	***	
Ireland	5	16	90	306	666	513	629	187	15	239	***	
Italy	54	53	423	1255	2889	2610	3792	3381	1684	1335	***	
Latvia	2	13	17	156	1136	1024	1849	566	5	43	***	
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	***	
Lithuania	10	85	121	387	2250	1523	1569	913	8	101	***	
Luxembourg	0	4	6	29	153	71	62	66	18	14	***	
Malta												
Moldova	***	***	***	76	708	1472	2213	1922	384	85	***	
Monaco	2	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	***	1
Netherlands	696	697	597	739	1799	673	847	422	24	21	***	257
Norway	140	405	221	401	721	270	296	193	19	***	***	
Poland	***	
Portugal	4	73	125	327	1182	2014	3426	1480	268	***	***	361
Romania	245	37	139	597	5208	7477	8274	5093	832	130	***	
Russia												
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	***	
Serbia	268	982	1341	1263	881	674	492	219	123	***	***	
Slovak Republic	297	973	2079	918	1229	503	109	29	***	
Slovenia	1	4	40	106	285	182	179	92	12	***	***	
Spain	47			15005		(16424)	(7822)	(1916)	(1336)	***	***	
Spain (Catalonia)			360		1246	1018	2925	1355	357	***	***	
Sweden	10	325	436	790	1726	746	950	135	7	150	***	
Switzerland	***	
FYRO Macedonia	***	
Turkey	2260	1558	1532	2153	5511	3253	4503	7572	3189	2006	***	
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	1569		3597	2463	19014	13423	12454	3538		9481	***	62
UK: North. Ireland												
UK: Scotland	45	125	431	509	1229	1003	956	220	5	700	***	619

Notes – Table 8

Several figures are presented between brackets because they do not correspond to the categorization of the length of sentences used in the SPACE questionnaire.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION): Just one pre-trial detention unit, consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are not available for this administrative area.

BULGARIA:

Figures are on 1st January 2008 instead of 1st September 2007.

CYPRUS:

Figures with distribution of prisoners by length of the sentence are not available. Only a general overview has been provided as follows:

- “Short term sentenced prisoners” (to less than 2 years): 223 prisoners;
- “Long term sentenced prisoners” (2 years and above): 330 prisoners;
- “Life imprisonment”: 15 prisoners.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (H)** – 10 years to less than 15 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years);
- **Point (I)** – 15 years and above.

DENMARK:

- Data relate to 20th March 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (L)** – “Preventive detention”: sentence not limited in time and given to persons who are mentally disturbed – 29 prisoners. Prisoners convicted according to *Criminal Law of Greenland* (special measures against mentally ill people and *particularly dangerous* people) – 17 prisoners. These measures have no time limits; though, annually an evaluation is made in order to establish if these prisoners could be released on a trial basis.

ESTONIA:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Points (A), (B), (C), (D)** – less than 1 year.

FINLAND:

- Data relate to 1st May 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (L)** – 44 prisoners whose sentences were not yet counted (the administrative process is in course) or prisoners who run away.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Points (A) to (C)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- Data relate to the whole of the penal population, and not only on thus who are held in penal institutions.

GEORGIA:

- **Points (D) and (E)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (D)** – 6 months to 1 year (instead of 6 months to less than 1 year);
- **Point (E)** – more than 1 year to 2 years (instead of 1 year to less than 3 years);
- **Point (F)** – more than 2 years to 5 years (instead of 3 year to less than 5 years);
- **Point (G)** – more than 5 years to 10 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years);
- **Point (H)** – more than 10 years to 15 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years).

LATVIA:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- Following legal provisions of the Criminal Code sentenced prisoners may start serving their term of imprisonment prior to the appeal hearing of the case in court provided they declared their request in written form. This is the reason why sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so, also convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced included in the present survey are accounted for together with the sentenced prisoners with final sentence and serving their term of imprisonment.

MOLDOVA:

In the Moldavian Criminal Code (art. 70 CPRM) sentences with deprivation of freedom cannot be stated for less than 6 months. However, there exist arrests (art. 68 CPRM) which cannot be included under the same heading.

NETHERLANDS:

- **Point (L)** – 257 prisoners held in different penitentiary institutions. The information about the length of the sentence is not available.

NORWAY:

- Figures are on 22nd May 2008 instead of 1st September 2007. Therefore the total number is different from the number of sentenced prisoners shown in previous tables.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- **Point (L)** – 361 prisoners held in different penitentiary institutions. 49 prisoners sentenced to the indeterminate length, 62 with non-consecutive days of imprisonment, and 250 detainees are under “security measures” (mentally ill persons), of which 82 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 168 in non-penitentiary hospitals.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

Data relate to 1st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007. This is the explanation for the difference with previous tables (which relate to 1st September 2007).

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Points (A), (B)** – up to 3 months. In this category are included arrests.
- **Points (C), (D), and (E)** – 3 month to 3 years. It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.
- **Point (F)** – 3 years to less than 8 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years);
- **Point (G)** – 8 years to less than 15 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years);
- **Point (H)** – 15 years to less than 20 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years);
- **Point (I)** – 20 years to less than 30 years (instead of 20 years and over).

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- Figures are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- **Points (A), (B), (C) and (D)** – up to one year. It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

SWEDEN:

Figures are on 1st October 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Points (A) and (B)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Points (H) and (I)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (L)** – indeterminate time length sentences.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (L)** – 619 prisoners recalled from supervision/conditional release.

Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by length of sentence (percentages)

- (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) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH
 (L) – OTHER/UNKNOWN OR NOT AVAILABLE

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.9

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
Albania												
Andorra												
Armenia		***		2.3	21.6	25.6	36.2	11.7	***	2.7	***	0.0
Austria	0.4	3.5	5.8	11.7	36.5	18.5	14.5	6.5	0.6	2.1	***	0.0
Azerbaijan												
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	14.0	26.6	33.8	11.9	7.4	4.1	***	0.0
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1.0	2.2	6.6	9.0	28.2	18.8	16.3	14.7	3.1	***	***	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.4	1.6	4.4	8.7	30.1	14.7	21.5	14.2	4.4	***	***	0.0
Bulgaria		28.4			31.5	14.4	11.9	11.9	0.3	1.5	***	0.0
Croatia												
Cyprus		39.3				58.1				2.6	***	0.0
Czech Republic	***	3.4	11.5	21.0	32.9	10.7	13.1	(5.9)	(1.3)	0.2	***	0.0
Denmark	2.2	9.3	11.4	14.7	28.5	11.3	12.8	7.9	0.1	0.7	***	1.1
Estonia		9.4			23.9	24.9	26.1	13.7	0.5	1.4	***	0.0
Finland	1.1	8.6	11.6	17.3	34.2	11.5	8.9	0.6	0.0	4.6	***	1.5
France		19.0		18.4	22.0	9.9	11.7	14.5	3.3	1.1	***	0.0
Georgia		***		15.9		24.1	40.0	19.4	...	0.6	***	0.0
Germany	1.6	8.8	13.6	(18.3)	(19.4)	(25.7)	(8.2)	(1.5)	***	3.1	***	0.0
Greece												
Hungary	0.2	0.4	2.4	13.3	34.3	17.7	21.2	8.1	0.1	2.2	***	0.0
Iceland	0.0	2.9	10.7	7.8	36.9	14.6	16.5	10.7	0.0	***	***	0.0
Ireland	0.2	0.6	3.4	11.5	25.0	19.2	23.6	7.0	0.6	9.0	***	0.0
Italy	0.3	0.3	2.4	7.2	16.5	14.9	21.7	19.3	9.6	7.6	***	0.0
Latvia	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.2	23.6	21.3	38.4	11.8	0.1	0.9	***	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0
Lithuania	0.1	1.2	1.7	5.6	32.3	21.9	22.5	13.1	0.1	1.4	***	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.9	1.4	6.9	36.2	16.8	14.7	15.6	4.3	3.3	***	0.0
Malta												
Moldova		***		1.1	10.3	21.5	32.3	28.0	5.6	1.2	***	0.0
Monaco	15.4	23.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	7.7
Netherlands	10.3	10.3	8.8	10.9	26.6	9.9	12.5	6.2	0.4	0.3	***	3.8
Norway	5.3	15.2	8.3	15.0	27.0	10.1	11.1	7.2	0.7	***	***	0.0
Poland												
Portugal	0.0	0.8	1.3	3.5	12.8	21.7	37.0	16.0	2.9	***	***	3.9
Romania	0.9	0.1	0.5	2.1	18.6	26.7	29.5	18.2	3.0	0.5	***	0.0
Russia												
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0
Serbia	4.3	15.7	21.5	20.2	14.1	10.8	7.9	3.5	2.0	***	***	0.0
Slovak Republic	4.8	15.9	33.9	15.0	20.0	8.2	1.8	0.5	***	0.0
Slovenia	0.1	0.4	4.4	11.8	31.6	20.2	19.9	10.2	1.3	***	***	0.0
Spain	0.1		35.3			(38.6)	(18.4)	(4.5)	(3.1)	***	***	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)		5.0			17.2	14.0	40.3	18.7	4.9	***	***	0.0
Sweden	0.2	6.2	8.3	15.0	32.7	14.1	18.0	2.6	0.1	2.8	***	0.0
Switzerland												
FYRO Macedonia												
Turkey	6.7	4.6	4.6	6.4	16.4	9.7	13.4	22.6	9.5	6.0	***	0.0
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	2.4		5.5	3.8	29.0	20.5	19.0	5.4		14.5	***	0.1
UK: North. Ireland												
UK: Scotland	0.8	2.1	7.4	8.7	21.0	17.2	16.4	3.8	0.1	12.0	***	10.6
Mean	4.7	4.5	7.1	9.8	23.8	21.6	20.7	10.1	2.2	3.0	0.0	0.8
Median	0.8	2.1	5.2	9.0	25.0	18.1	18.4	10.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	39.3	23.1	35.3	21.0	36.9	100.0	50.0	28.0	9.6	14.5	0.0	10.6

Table 10: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by length of sentence (cumulative percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.10

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 [Table 9]	Unknown or not available
Albania								
Andorra								
Armenia	2.3	95.0	73.4	47.9	11.7	97.3	2.7	0.0
Austria	21.3	76.6	40.0	21.5	7.1	97.9	2.1	0.0
Azerbaijan								
Belgium	2.3	93.6	79.6	53.1	19.3	95.9	4.1	0.0
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	18.8	81.2	52.9	34.2	17.8	100.0	***	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	15.2	84.8	54.7	40.1	18.6	100.0	***	0.0
Bulgaria	28.4	70.1	38.6	24.2	12.2	98.5	1.5	0.0
Croatia								
Cyprus	58.1	97.4	2.6	0.0
Czech Republic	35.9	64.0	31.0	20.3	7.2	99.8	0.2	0.0
Denmark	37.6	60.6	32.1	20.8	8.0	98.2	0.7	1.1
Estonia	9.4	89.2	65.2	40.3	14.2	98.6	1.4	0.0
Finland	38.7	55.2	21.0	9.5	0.6	93.9	4.6	1.5
France	37.4	61.5	39.5	29.5	17.9	98.9	1.1	0.0
Georgia	15.9	83.5	83.5	59.4	19.4	99.4	0.6	0.0
Germany	42.3	54.7	35.3	9.6	1.5	96.9	3.1	0.0
Greece								
Hungary	16.4	81.5	47.1	29.4	8.2	97.8	2.2	0.0
Iceland	21.4	78.6	41.7	27.2	10.7	100.0	***	0.0
Ireland	15.6	75.4	50.4	31.2	7.6	91.0	9.0	0.0
Italy	10.2	82.1	65.6	50.7	29.0	92.4	7.6	0.0
Latvia	3.9	95.2	71.6	50.3	11.9	99.1	0.9	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	8.7	89.9	57.6	35.7	13.2	98.6	1.4	0.0
Luxembourg	9.2	87.5	51.3	34.5	19.9	96.7	3.3	0.0
Malta								
Moldova	1.1	97.7	87.3	65.9	33.6	98.8	1.2	0.0
Monaco	69.2	23.1	7.7	7.7	0.0	92.3	0.0	7.7
Netherlands	40.3	55.6	29.0	19.1	6.6	95.9	0.3	3.8
Norway	43.8	56.2	29.2	19.1	8.0	100.0	***	0.0
Poland
Portugal	5.7	90.4	77.6	55.9	18.9	96.1	***	3.9
Romania	3.6	95.9	77.3	50.7	21.1	99.5	0.5	0.0
Russia								
San Marino	100.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	61.7	38.3	24.2	13.4	5.5	100.0	***	0.0
Slovak Republic	20.7	78.8	45.0	30.0	10.0	99.5	0.5	0.0
Slovenia	16.8	83.2	51.6	31.4	11.5	100.0	***	0.0
Spain	35.4	64.6	64.6	26.0	7.6	100.0	***	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	5.0	95.0	77.9	63.9	23.6	100.0	***	0.0
Sweden	29.6	67.6	34.8	20.7	2.7	97.2	2.8	0.0
Switzerland
FYRO Macedonia
Turkey	22.4	71.6	55.2	45.5	32.1	94.0	6.0	0.0
Ukraine								
UK: Engl. 6 Wales	11.6	73.8	44.8	24.4	5.4	85.5	14.5	0.1
UK: North. Ireland								
UK: Scotland	19.0	58.4	37.4	20.2	3.9	77.4	12.0	10.6
Mean	21.6	75.3	52.3	33.7	12.4	97.0	3.0	0.8
Median	17.8	78.7	51.3	30.6	11.1	98.5	1.5	0.0
Minimum	0.0	23.1	7.7	7.7	0.0	77.4	0.0	0.0
Maximum	69.2	100.0	100.0	65.9	33.6	100.0	14.5	10.6

Table 11: Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence) on 1st September 2007, by length of sentence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.11

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					
Andorra					
Armenia	***	***	***	100.0	100.0
Austria	1.7	16.3	27.2	54.8	100.0
Azerbaijan					
Belgium	0.0	0.0	4.4	95.6	100.0
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	5.3	11.7	35.2	47.8	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	2.5	10.8	29.2	57.5	100.0
Bulgaria	100.0				100.0
Croatia					
Cyprus
Czech Republic	***	9.5	32.0	58.4	100.0
Denmark	5.8	24.9	30.3	39.0	100.0
Estonia	100.0				100.0
Finland	3.0	22.2	30.1	44.7	100.0
France	50.7				100.0
Georgia	***	***	***
Germany	3.7	20.9	32.1	43.3	100.0
Greece					
Hungary	1.4	2.6	14.6	81.3	100.0
Iceland	0.0	13.6	50.0	36.4	100.0
Ireland	1.2	3.8	21.6	73.4	100.0
Italy	3.0	3.0	23.7	70.3	100.0
Latvia	1.1	6.9	9.0	83.0	100.0
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania	1.7	14.1	20.1	64.2	100.0
Luxembourg	0.0	10.3	15.4	74.4	100.0
Malta					
Moldova	***	***	***	100.0	100.0
Monaco	22.2	33.3	22.2	22.2	100.0
Netherlands	25.5	25.5	21.9	27.1	100.0
Norway	12.0	34.7	18.9	34.4	100.0
Poland
Portugal	0.8	13.8	23.6	61.8	100.0
Romania	24.1	3.6	13.7	58.6	100.0
Russia					
San Marino
Serbia	7.0	25.5	34.8	32.8	100.0
Slovak Republic	23.4	76.6	100.0
Slovenia	0.7	2.6	26.5	70.2	100.0
Spain	100.0				...
Spain (Catalonia)	100.0				100.0
Sweden	0.6	20.8	27.9	50.6	100.0
Switzerland
FYRO Macedonia
Turkey	30.1	20.8	20.4	28.7	100.0
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	20.6				100.0
UK: North. Ireland					
UK: Scotland	4.1	11.3	38.8	45.9	100.0
Mean	6.6	14.5	25.7	57.1	
Median	2.7	13.6	23.7	56.1	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	4.4	22.2	
Maximum	30.1	34.7	50.0	100.0	

Notes – Tables 9, 10, and 11

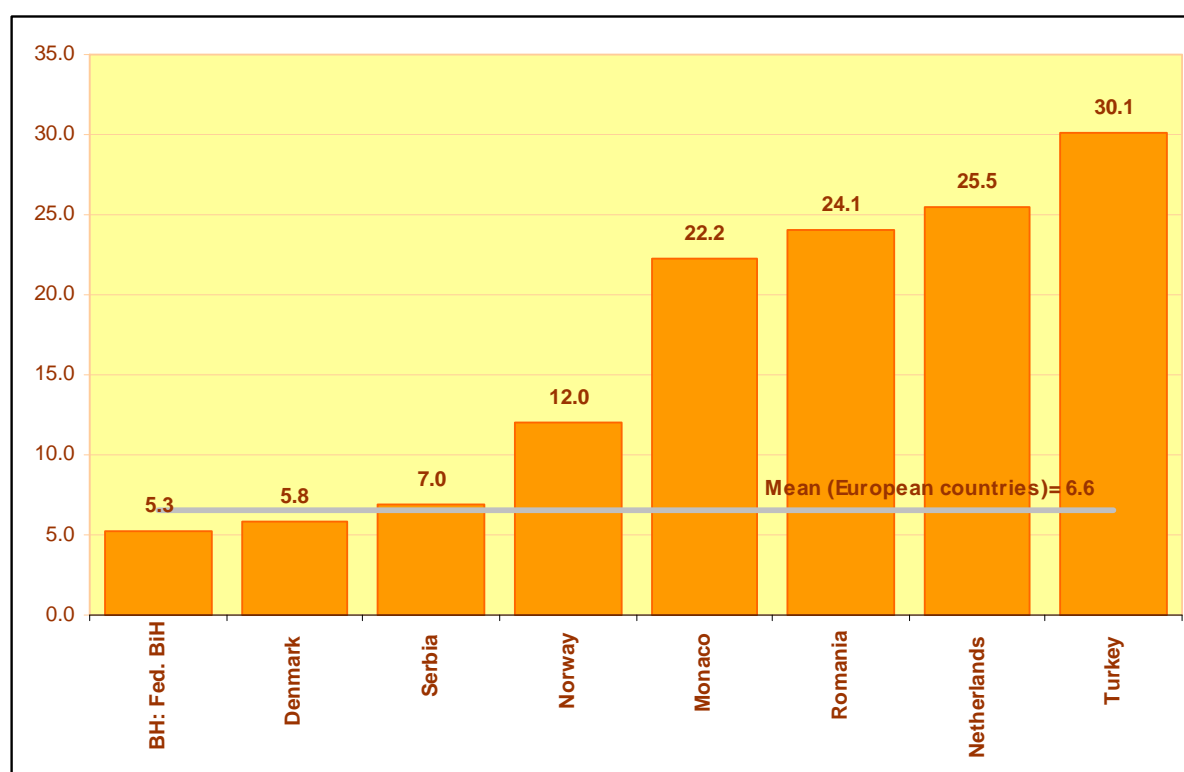
Several figures are presented between brackets because they do not correspond to the categorization of the length of sentences used in the SPACE questionnaire.

TABLE 11:

When figures did not correspond to the categorization of the length of sentences used in the SPACE questionnaire, they were omitted in the calculations of the mean, median, as well as the minimum and maximum figures.

See also notes to TABLE 8.

Figure 2: Countries with the highest percentages (more than 5%) of prisoners sentenced to less than one month



2. Prison Populations: Flow of Entries, Length of Imprisonment, Escapes and Deaths in 2006

Table 12.1: Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2006

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.12.1

Country	Entries to Penal Institutions	Rate of Entries to Penal Institutions per 100,000 inhabitants	Entries before Final Sentence	
			Number	Percentage (%)
Albania				
Andorra				
Armenia
Austria	13396	163.4	9910	74.0
Azerbaijan				
Belgium	16230	156.2	11978	73.8
BH: BiH (state level)				
BH: Fed. BiH	3357	117.8	406	12.1
BH: Rep. Srpska	1286	89.3	343	26.7
Bulgaria	34949	477.3	30713	87.9
Croatia				
Cyprus	2431	308.3	1095	45.0
Czech Republic	18578	181.6	2399	12.9
Denmark	19061	348.6
Estonia
Finland	7292	139.2	1598	21.9
France	86594	136.2	56752	65.5
Georgia	18384	395.7	2724	14.8
Germany	117667	142.8	45103	38.3
Greece				
Hungary	21606	217.0	9313	43.1
Iceland	372	123.2	128	34.4
Ireland	12409	302.0	5496	44.3
Italy	90714	156.0	79047	87.1
Latvia	1866	82.6	1131	60.6
Liechtenstein	98	(286.2)	80	(81.6)
Lithuania	10667	298.3	6779	63.6
Luxembourg	1134	236.1	1096	96.6
Malta				
Moldova	11376	262.8	4471	39.3
Monaco	170	520.3	34	20.0
Netherlands	45096	272.1	20320	45.1
Norway	12076	260.9	3018	25.0
Poland	96752	251.2	33764	34.9
Portugal	5775	54.3	3091	53.5
Romania	14294	64.2
Russia				
San Marino	9	(30.4)	5	(55.6)
Serbia	19961	270.4	8832	44.2
Slovak Republic	6003	110.2	3170	52.8
Slovenia	2596	129.2	955	36.8
Spain	38063	100.2	25970	68.2
Spain (Catalonia)	6159	85.4	4912	79.8
Sweden	23410	259.2
Switzerland	52602	696.3	18882	35.9
FYRO Macedonia	7294	(354.8)	1418	19.4
Turkey	89996	126.5	86774	96.4
Ukraine				
UK: England and Wales	128986	238.5	103804	52.3
UK: Northern Ireland				
UK: Scotland	42622	828.5	22306	52.3
Mean	31764	238.9	18373	49.7
Median	15262	199.3	5496	45.0
Minimum	170	54.3	34	12.1
Maximum	198576	828.5	103804	96.6

Table 12.2: Additional categories of the Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2006

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.12.2

Country	Entries transfer from one penal institution to another	Entries transfer from a country to another	Entries following an escape
Albania			
Andorra			
Armenia	1428	7	2
Austria	4740
Azerbaijan			
Belgium	15056	...	142
BH: BiH (state level)			
BH: Fed. BiH	266	11	51
BH: Republika Srpska	161	5	22
Bulgaria	2591	23	0
Croatia			
Cyprus	***	0	0
Czech Republic	2148	48	...
Denmark
Estonia
Finland	5642	39	16
France
Georgia	...	65	3
Germany	115015
Greece			
Hungary	11153	...	0
Iceland	194	0	0
Ireland	6209	14	***
Italy	30089	...	118
Latvia	1288	7	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0
Lithuania	76	...	5
Luxembourg	81	0	0
Malta			
Moldova	7055	97	...
Monaco	0	0	0
Netherlands	19451	94	11
Norway	2944	12	130
Poland
Portugal
Romania	57296
Russia			
San Marino	0	0	0
Serbia	1268	56	198
Slovak Republic	15844	3	0
Slovenia	380	5	29
Spain	38250	...	392
Spain (Catalonia)	58	...	86
Sweden
Switzerland
FYRO Macedonia	198	22	39
Turkey
Ukraine			
UK: England and Wales	...	44	...
UK: Northern Ireland			
UK: Scotland	10079
Mean	11632	24	50
Median	2370	11	5
Minimum	0	0	0
Maximum	115015	97	392

Notes – Tables 12.1 and 12.2

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA): Demographic data are mid-2007 estimates. Data were retrieved from the Website of the Federal Office of Statistics (provisional data, nowadays not included in the annual report), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/Dem/Vital/VitalnaEngl.htm> (retrieved on November 1st, 2008).

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA): Demographic data are estimates. We made our estimation on the basis of official data for 2005 (*“Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin”* no. 11, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2008, p. 15), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemENG.htm> (retrieved on November 1st, 2008).

BULGARIA: Figures for these tables are comparable with last year's data, but not with years before 2006. The reason is that before 2006 entries in detention facilities/pre-trial detention have not been counted, only those in prisons. This year the distribution is presented as follows:

- *Total number of entries in penal institutions* – 34,949, of which 7,285 in prisons, and 27,664 in detention facilities/pre-trial detention;
- *Entries before final sentence* – 30,713, of which 3,049 in prisons and 27,664 in detention facilities/pre-trial detention;
- In the category of *Entries transfer from one penal institution to another* are included only transfers between prisons;
- In the category of *Entries transfer from a country to another*: 23 transfers, of which 18 are transfers of sentenced prisoners from foreign countries to Bulgaria, and 5 are extraditions of accused and defendants from foreign countries to Bulgaria. Moreover, 58 transfers from Bulgaria to foreign countries have been accomplished during 2006. The latest figure has not been included in the Table.
- All figures in Table 12.2 are only transfers between prisons.

CYPRUS:

- *Total number of entries in penal institutions* – in this Table are provided only entries in prisons;
- *Entries before final sentence* – 1,095 entries are in prisons. Entries before final sentence in police stations were 12,257, but for the accuracy reasons these data have not been introduced in the table.

CZECH REPUBLIC: In the category of *Entries transfer from a country to another* are counted people transferred from country to EU area. It is the number of prisoners who are citizens of the EU countries and there are not included several types of transit from non-EU countries to EU area.

DENMARK: It is not possible to provide a separate breakdown on the total number of entries, and entries before final sentence. Only the total number of entries is available.

ESTONIA: Figures for this Table are not more available, this situation is determined by some economical reasons.

FRANCE: Demographic data are estimates by the *National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the mid-2007 and include the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France) as well as the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d'Outre-mer).

ICELAND:

New figures are provided for entries into penal institutions from 1997 to 2006. The reason is that in former figures the counting was per category and entries before final sentence were not included in the total number of entries.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total number of entries	313	334	338	233	295	295	379	387	323	372
Thereof: Number of entries before final sentence	89	57	113	76	89	108	68	117	85	128

IRELAND:

- In the *total* number of entries are included remands, committals, High Court Order;
- Entries *before final sentence* – 4722, of which 4707 remands, and 15 High Court Order.

LIECHTENSTEIN: According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

NETHERLANDS:

- In the total number of entries were not been included entries of illegal aliens;
- In the number of *entries transfer from one penal institution to another* not been included entries of illegal aliens.

SAN MARINO: Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), a person serving a sentence of at least six months imprisonment in San Marino may be transferred to a “foreign penal institution”, if the competent judge so decides and if there is a relevant international agreement. These prisoners are not included in the San Marino statistics. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

SERBIA: Demographic data are estimates according to the Census 2002. Data were retrieved on November 1st, 2008 from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia: <http://webzrzs.statserb.sr.gov.yu/axd/en/drugastrana.php?Sifra=0013&izbor=odel&tab=1>. These data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.

SPAIN (STATE LEVEL AND CATALONIA): Demographic data refer to 1st January 2007. Data were retrieved on November 1st, 2008, available for Spain (State level) at the Website of the National Statistics Institute of Spain: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do>, and for Catalonia, at the Official Statistics Website of Catalonia (IDESCAT), at: <http://www.idescat.cat/en/poblacio/poblrecomptes.html>

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- In the number of *entries transfers from one penal institution to another* have been included entries between Spain (State Administration) and Catalonia.

SWITZERLAND:

- In the *total* number of entries are also included the transfers and entries after escapes with a length of more than 7 days;
- In the category of entries *before final sentence* are also included entries in anticipated serving of the sentence of imprisonment or measures.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”: The definition proposed in the SPACE questionnaire for the *total number of entries* was probably misinterpreted, as the number of entries is not comparable with previous years. These data were been provided in the Table, but should be interpreted cautiously. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

UNITED KINGDOM (ENGLAND AND WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND): Demographic data are mid-2007 estimates by National Statistics Online. Data were retrieved on November 1st, 2008, available (separately for the *sensational* levels) at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- In the *total* number of entries are included exclusively first receptions.

UK: SCOTLAND: These figures count *receptions not entries*. “Receptions” are not equivalent to “persons received”. Where a person has several sentences imposed on him by one court in one day this is counted as one reception. However, where custodial sentences are imposed on the same person by 2 or more courts in one day, 2 or more receptions are counted. Where a person is reconvicted while serving and a further custodial sentence is imposed on him this too is regarded as a further reception.

Table 13.1: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2006, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.13.1

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2006	Average number of prisoners in 2006	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2006 (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b)=a/365	(c)	(d)=12(b/c)
Albania				
Andorra				
Armenia
Austria	3465737	9495.2	13396	8.5
Azerbaijan				
Belgium	3436770	9415.8	16230	7.0
BH: BiH (stat level)				
BH: Fed. BiH	613862	1681.8	3357	6.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	292198	800.5	1286	7.5
Bulgaria	34949	...
Croatia	1180410	3234.0	13342	2.9
Cyprus	2431	...
Czech Republic	18578	...
Denmark	1435107	3931.8	19061	2.5
Estonia
Finland	1378970	3778.0	7292	6.2
France	21673956	59380.7	86594	8.2
Georgia	18384	...
Germany	28588386	78324.3	117667	8.0
Greece				
Hungary	6175592	16919.4	21606	9.4
Iceland	42958	117.7	372	3.8
Ireland	1227834	3363.9	12409	3.3
Italy	90714	...
Latvia	1866	...
Liechtenstein	2696	(7.4)	98	(0.9)
Lithuania	2942995	8063.0	10667	9.1
Luxembourg	276359	757.1	1134	8.0
Malta				
Moldova	3239740	8876.0	11376	9.4
Monaco	11264	30.9	170	2.2
Netherlands	5650930	15482.0	45096	4.1
Norway	1204514	3300.0	12076	3.3
Poland	31890050	87370.0	96752	10.8
Portugal	4658130	12762.0	5775	26.5
Romania	13959947	38246.4	14294	32.1
Russia				
San Marino	426	(1.2)	9	(1.6)
Serbia	19961	...
Slovak Republic	6003	...
Slovenia	462455	1267.0	2596	5.9
Spain	19869140	54436.0	38063	17.2
Spain (Catalonia)	3226870	8840.7	6159	17.2
Sweden	2433716	6667.7	23410	3.4
Switzerland	2199935	6027.2	52602	1.4
FYRO Macedonia	764334	(2094.1)	7294	(3.4)
Turkey	32848540	89996.0	89996	12.0
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	128986	...
UK: North. Ireland				
UK: Scotland	2595409	7110.7	42622	2.0
Mean				7.9
Median				6.2
Minimum				0.9
Maximum				32.1

Notes – Tables 13.1

The extremely low figures provided by several countries under heading (a) “*total number of days spent in penal institutions*” shows that this concept has not been understood in the same way by all respondents.

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2006 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and other countries provided figures that did not seem reliable (see notes below), in Table 13.2 we have calculated an alternative indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months) based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2006 as an estimate of the average number of prisoners in that year (source: SPACE I 2006).

BELGIUM:

- Prisoners (without taking into account those under electronic surveillance): 3,436,770 days;
- Persons serving their sentence under electronic surveillance: 165,461 days.

BULGARIA:

Data on the total number of days spent in penal institutions are not available for prisons. Nevertheless, the number of days spent in detention facilities / pre-trial is known (361,062).

CYPRUS:

Figures are not available for penal institutions, but the number of days spent in police stations is equal to 60,449 days. This number cannot be used for this Table, as this category of police arrests is not included in the total number of prisoners (apart from the Table 1).

LIECHTENSTEIN:

The total number of prisoners in Liechtenstein in 2006 was 6 persons. We calculated the indicator of average length of imprisonment, but this number should be used very cautiously, as other prisoners from Liechtenstein serve their sentences in Austrian prisons (see general notes).

SAN MARINO:

The total number of prisoners in 2005 year was 1 person. Nevertheless, the number of entries is 8. Therefore it is impossible to use these data for calculation of the indicator of average length of imprisonment (Table 13.2) for this country. See general notes.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

The definition proposed in the SPACE questionnaire for the *total number of entries* was probably misinterpreted, as the number of entries is not comparable with previous years. These data were been provided in the Table, but should be interpreted cautiously. For this reason, the results of the calculation are presented between brackets.

Table 13.2: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2006, based on the total number of prisoners in penal institutions on 1st September 2006

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.13.2

Country	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2006 (SPACE I 2006)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2006 (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in moths)
	(a)	(b)	(c)=12(a/b)
Albania	3884		
Andorra	30		
Armenia	5682
Austria	8780	13396	7.9
Azerbaijan	17809		
Belgium	9971	16230	7.4
BH: BiH (state level)	18		
BH: Fed. BiH	...	3357	...
BH: Republika Srpska	952	1286	8.9
Bulgaria	12218	34949	4.2
Croatia	3833		
Cyprus	599	2431	3.0
Czech Republic	18912	18578	12.2
Denmark	3759	19061	2.4
Estonia	4310
Finland	3714	7292	6.1
France	57876	86594	8.0
Georgia	13419	18384	8.8
Germany	79146	117667	8.1
Greece	10113		
Hungary	15591	21606	8.7
Iceland	119	372	3.8
Ireland	3135	12409	3.0
Italy	38309	90714	5.1
Latvia	6531	1866	42.0
Liechtenstein	10	98	(1.2)
Lithuania	8078	10667	9.1
Luxembourg	755	1134	8.0
Malta	343		
Moldova	8817	11376	9.3
Monaco	37	170	2.6
Netherlands	20463	45096	5.4
Norway	3164	12076	3.1
Poland	88647	96752	11.0
Portugal	12636	5775	26.3
Romania	35910	14294	30.1
Russia	871609		
San Marino	1	9	(1.3)
Serbia	8553	19961	5.1
Slovak Republic	8657	6003	17.3
Slovenia	1301	2596	6.0
Spain	64120	44222	17.4
Sweden	7175	23410	3.7
Switzerland	5888	52602	1.3
FYRO Macedonia	2038	7294	(3.4)
Turkey	67795	89996	9.0
Ukraine	165408		
UK: England and Wales	77982	128986	7.3
UK: Northern Ireland	1502		
UK: Scotland	7192	42622	2.0
Mean			8.6
Median			7.3
Minimum			1.2
Maximum			42.0

Table 14: Escapes of prisoners in 2006

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.14

Country	Number of escapes by prisoners in 2006	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2006 SPACE I 2006	Rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners	Other forms of escapes in 2006	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10,000 prisoners
	(a)			(b)	
Albania		3884			
Andorra		30			
Armenia	4	5682	7.0	4	7.0
Austria	7	8780	8.0	280	318.9
Azerbaijan		17809			
Belgium	37	9971	37.1	842	844.4
BH: BiH (state level)		18			
BH: Fed. BiH	3		...	86	...
BH: Rep. Srpska	8	952	84.0	46	483.2
Bulgaria	8	12218	6.5	25	20.5
Croatia		3833			
Cyprus	2	599	33.4	0	0.0
Czech Republic	6	18912	3.2	18	9.5
Denmark	26	3759	69.2	71	188.9
Estonia	0	4310	0.0	5	11.6
Finland	13	3714	35.0	360	969.3
France	15	57876	2.6	196	33.9
Georgia	0	13419	0.0	3	2.2
Germany	12	79146	1.5	528	66.7
Greece		10113			
Hungary	0	15591	0.0	6	3.8
Iceland	0	119	0.0	4	336.1
Ireland	12	3135	38.3	133	424.2
Italy	6	38309	1.6	138	36.0
Latvia	2	6531	3.1	13	19.9
Liechtenstein	1	10	(1000.0)	0	(0.0)
Lithuania	1	8078	1.2	4	5.0
Luxembourg	0	755	0.0	21	278.1
Malta		343			
Moldova	1	8817	1.1	214	242.7
Monaco	0	37	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	3	20463	1.5	814	397.8
Norway	8	3164	25.3	114	360.3
Poland	6	88647	0.7	640	72.2
Portugal	31	12636	24.5	240	189.9
Romania	1	35910	0.3	4	1.1
Russia		871609			
San Marino	0	1	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Serbia	18	8553	21.0	236	275.9
Slovak Republic	0	8657	0.0	6	6.9
Slovenia	6	1301	46.1	45	345.9
Spain	4	64120	0.6	728	113.5
Sweden	33	7175	46.0	636	886.4
Switzerland	...	5888
FYRO Macedonia	10	2038	49.1	131	642.8
Turkey	24	67795	3.5	199	29.4
Ukraine		165408			
UK: Engl. & Wales	29	77982	3.7	895	114.8
UK: North. Ireland		1502			
UK: Scotland	1	7192	1.4	87	121.0
Mean			15.5		218.3
Median			3.1		114.2
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			84.0		969.3

Notes – Table 14

- (a) Escapes by prisoners (pre-trial detainees or convicted prisoners) from a closed penal institution or during administrative transfer (2006);
- (b) Other forms of escape (from an open penal institution –agricultural colony or other– from semi-detention, or during an authorised short-term absence or leave, etc.) in 2006.

We have specified in the SPACE questionnaire that the counting unit for this Table should be the escaped *persons*. Therefore, when no particular notes were included by the national respondents, we assumed that this counting unit has been respected (i.e. the Table refers to *persons* and not *cases* of escape with several prisoners).

AUSTRIA: Point (B) –280 escapes, of which 32 running off (*Entweichungen*), and 248 escapes during and after authorised short-term absence or leave (*Nichtrückkehrer*).

DENMARK: Point (B) – only escapes from open institutions are included in this category.

FINLAND: Counting unit is case, not person as asked in the questionnaire.

FRANCE:

- **Point (A)** –the total number of escaped prisoners under the penitentiary control is 15, of which 3 during a transfer and medical leave;
- **Point (B)** –the total number of other forms of escape is 196, of which 8 from open institutions (incl. Semi-liberty centres), 6 under external placements for work activities and 182 during an authorized leave or development of sentence (not under the penitentiary control).

IRELAND:

- **Point (A)** –among the 12 escapes 6 are juvenile escapes from campus;
- **Point (B)** –the total number of escapes includes 43 juvenile absconds.

LITHUANIA: Point (B) –Absence from any type of penal institution (including closed prisons) during authorized short-term absence is not considered as an escape. Therefore, these data are not included in figures presented in this Table.

NETHERLANDS: Figures refer to the population in the penal institutions without taking into account illegal aliens detained for administrative reasons.

PORTUGAL: During 2006, 17,115 authorized leaves without supervision were been allowed.

ROMANIA: Point (B) – 4 *running of* cases from semi-detention institutions.

SLOVENIA: Point (B) – 4 persons escaped from open and semi-detention institutions; 41 persons escaped during authorized short-term absence or leave, of which 23 from prisons, and 18 from Correctional Home for juveniles.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION): Point (B) – in this category are counted only escapes during the authorized short-term absence from closed and open institutions. Escapes from open centers or sections which are not delivering leave authorizations are excluded from the counting.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES: Point (B) –the total number of escapes is 895, of which 576 are absconds and 319 were temporary release failures.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- These figures are for financial rather calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007).
- Counting unit is case, not person as asked in the questionnaire.

Table 15.1: Deaths in Penal Institutions in 2006 (including suicides)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.15.1

Country	Total number of deaths	Number of suicides	Suicides as a percentage of total deaths	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2006 SPACE I 2006	Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners	Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners
Albania				3884		
Andorra				30		
Armenia	21	3	14.3	5682	37.0	5.3
Austria	34	10	29.4	8780	38.7	11.4
Azerbaijan				17809		
Belgium	39	11	28.2	9971	39.1	11.0
BH: BiH (state level)				18		
BH: Fed. BiH	7	0	0.0			
BH: Rep. Srpska	1	1	100.0	952	10.5	10.5
Bulgaria	40	2	5.0	12218	32.7	1.6
Croatia				3833		
Cyprus	1	0	0.0	599	16.7	0.0
Czech Republic	12	9	75.0	18912	6.3	4.8
Denmark	6	1	16.7	3759	16.0	2.7
Estonia	21	6	28.6	4310	48.7	13.9
Finland	7	3	42.9	3714	18.8	8.1
France	215	93	43.3	57876	37.1	16.1
Georgia	91	3	3.3	13419	67.8	2.2
Germany	163	76	46.6	79146	20.6	9.6
Greece				10113		
Hungary	44	5	11.4	15591	28.2	3.2
Iceland	0	0	0.0	119	0.0	0.0
Ireland	12	2	16.7	3135	38.3	6.4
Italy	131	50	38.2	38309	34.2	13.1
Latvia	22	7	31.8	6531	33.7	10.7
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	10	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	27	6	22.2	8078	33.4	7.4
Luxembourg	4	3	75.0	755	53.0	39.7
Malta				343		
Moldova	47	3	6.4	8817	53.3	3.4
Monaco	0	0	0.0	37	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	50	20	40.0	20463	24.4	9.8
Norway	3	2	66.7	3164	9.5	6.3
Poland	154	42	27.3	88647	17.4	4.7
Portugal	91	14	15.4	12636	72.0	11.1
Romania	84	13	15.5	35910	23.4	3.6
Russia				871609		
San Marino	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Serbia	58	16	27.6	8553	67.8	18.7
Slovak Republic	4	4	100.0	8657	4.6	4.6
Slovenia	4	1	25.0	1301	30.7	7.7
Spain	269	31	11.5	64120	42.0	4.8
Sweden	20	6	30.0	7175	27.9	8.4
Switzerland	32	14	43.8	5888	54.3	23.8
FYRO Macedonia	8	1	12.5	2038	39.3	4.9
Turkey	120	34	28.3	67795	17.7	5.0
Ukraine				165408		
UK: Engl. & Wales	153	67	43.8	77982	19.6	8.6
UK: North. Ireland				1502		
UK: Scotland	22	9	40.9	7192	30.6	12.5
Mean			29.1		29.4	8.1
Median			27.4		30.6	6.4
Minimum			0.0		0.0	0.0
Maximum			100.0		72.0	39.7

Table 15.2: Types of deaths and suicides in Penal Institutions in 2006 provided in Table 15.1

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.15.2

Country	Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in hospital INSIDE prisons	If yes, how many?	Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in COMMUNITY hospitals	If yes, how many?	Does data include deaths or suicides outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or permission)	If yes, how many?
Albania						
Andorra						
Armenia	No	***	No	***	No	***
Austria	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	15
Azerbaijan						
Belgium	Yes	...	No	***	No	***
BH: BiH (state level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	4
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	***	No	***	Yes	1
Bulgaria	Yes	12	Yes	8	Yes	9
Croatia						
Cyprus	No	***	No	***	No	***
Czech Republic	No	***	No	***	No	***
Denmark	Yes	...	No	***	No	***
Estonia	Yes	5	No	***	No	***
Finland	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
France	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Georgia	Yes	51	Yes	12	No	***
Germany	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Greece						
Hungary	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	***
Iceland	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Ireland	No	***	No	***	No	***
Italy	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	***
Latvia	Yes	7	No	***	No	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Lithuania	Yes	14	Yes	3	Yes	0
Luxembourg	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Malta						
Moldova	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Monaco	Yes	0	No	***	No	***
Netherlands	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Norway	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	***
Poland	Yes	133	Yes	21	No	***
Portugal	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Romania	Yes	38	Yes	11	Yes	0
Russia						
San Marino	No	***	No	***	No	***
Serbia	Yes	22	Yes	4	Yes	5
Slovak Republic	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	1	Yes	0
Spain	Yes	9	Yes	100	No	***
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	4	Yes	16	Yes	16
Sweden	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Switzerland	No	***	No	***	Yes	...
FYRO Macedonia	Yes	0	Yes	3	Yes	1
Turkey	No	***	Yes	85	Yes	1
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	21	Yes	57	No	***
UK: North. Ireland						
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	5	Yes	1

Notes – Tables 15.1 and 15.2

BULGARIA:

- “Data on the detainees who died or committed suicide in hospital INSIDE prisons” –12 deaths and 0 suicides;
- “Data on the detainees who died or committed suicide in COMMUNITY hospitals” –8 deaths and 0 suicides.

FRANCE:

- “Total number of suicides” is 93, of which 79 in penal institutions;
- “Data on the detainees who died or committed suicide in COMMUNITY hospitals” and “Data on the deaths or suicides outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or permission)”: the total number in these two categories is 14 suicides.

NORWAY:

- *Suicide in prison* here means also death outside prison as a result of an attempt whilst in prison. I.e. a person who attempts suicide in prison and is admitted to hospital before dying will be recorded as a death in prison;

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION) AND SPAIN (CATALONIA):

In this year's report is not yet possible to provide distinct data for both administrations, as the data on the total number of prisoners in Catalonia (2006) is not available.

The possible categorization for this year is as follow:

- Spain (State Administration) –218 (total number of deaths) and 25 (suicides);
- Spain (Catalonia) –51 (total number of deaths) and 6 (suicides).

UK: SCOTLAND:

- Figures for deaths include prisoners who died in hospital as long as they were classed as still in custody (i.e. not released on compassionate grounds). Figures do not provide details on the place of death so the number of deaths outside the prison grounds is not available. These figures may also include anyone who died during a temporary absence as the places of death are not recorded.
- These figures are for deaths recorded during the financial year 2006-07, i.e. from 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007.

Table 16: Average amount spent per day of detention of one person in penal institutions in 2006 (in €)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.16

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in pre-trial detention	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in correctional facility	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2006	Average number of prisoners in 2006	Average amount per prisoner (pre-trial & sentenced)	Average amount spent for all prisoners in 2006 (thousands)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)=c/365	(e)=a+b	(f)=d*e
Albania						
Andorra						
Armenia	2.39	2.86	5.25	...
Austria	84.00	84.00	3465737	9495	168.00	1595.19
Azerbaijan						
Belgium	3436770	9416
BH: BiH (state level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	20.02	20.02	613862	1682	40.04	67.34
BH: Rep. Srpska	292198	801
Bulgaria	9.50	9.50	19.00	...
Croatia						
Cyprus	60.00	60.00	120.00	...
Czech Republic	...	36.00
Denmark	123.00	242.00	1435107	3932	365.00	1435.11
Estonia
Finland	...	120.00	1378970	3778
France	71.96	81.78	21673956	59381	153.74	9129.19
Georgia	1.49
Germany	87.04	87.04	28588386	78324	174.08	13634.70
Greece						
Hungary	30.20	30.20	6175592	16919	60.40	1021.93
Iceland	220.00	220.00	42958	118	440.00	51.78
Ireland	251.00	251.00	1227834	3364	502.00	1688.69
Italy
Latvia	12.85	12.85	25.70	...
Liechtenstein	215.00	215.00	2696	7	430.00	3.18
Lithuania	13.66	13.54	2942995	8063	27.20	219.31
Luxembourg	127.11	127.11	276359	757	254.22	192.48
Malta						
Moldova	2.81	2.98	3239740	8876	5.79	51.39
Monaco	34.26	34.26	11264	31	68.52	2.11
Netherlands	182.98	177.74	5650930	15482	360.72	5584.67
Norway	188.00	174.00	1204514	3300	362.00	1194.61
Poland			31890050	87370
Portugal	44.06	44.06	4658130	12762	88.12	1124.59
Romania	13.20	13.20	13959947	38246	26.40	1009.71
Russia						
San Marino	700.00	700.00	426	1	1400.00	1.63
Serbia	30.00	16.00	46.00	...
Slovak Republic	30.17	30.17	60.34	...
Slovenia	61.22	61.22	462455	1267	122.44	155.13
Spain	46.87	56.44	23096010	63277	103.31	6537.12
Sweden	200.00	200.00	2433716	6668	400.00	2667.09
Switzerland	2199935	6027
FYRO Macedonia	4.00	3.50	764334	2094	7.50	15.71
Turkey	14.43	14.43	32848540	89996	28.86	2597.28
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	74.00	74.00	148.00	...
UK: North. Ireland						
UK: Scotland	107.00	107.00	2595409	7111	214.00	1521.69
Mean	95.7	100.7			200.9	2145.9
Median	53.4	60.0			120.0	1073.3
Minimum	1.5	2.9			5.3	1.6
Maximum	700.0	700.0			1400.0	13634.7

Notes – Table 16

Data presented in this Table are not necessarily cross-nationally comparable. Indeed, we do not know exactly what is included in the amount presented (meals, services, cleaning etc.). Moreover, the purchasing power varies widely across Europe. Thus, these data should be used very carefully.

DENMARK:

- **Point (b)** –Average amount in open prisons is 129€, and the average amount in closed prisons is 242€.

GEORGIA:

- **Point (a)** –Average amount provided is the amount spent for nutrition by prisoner (2.96 GEL, equivalent of 1.49€).

IRELAND:

- **Point (a)** –251€ for adults, and 472€ for juveniles;
- **Point (b)** –251€ for adults, and 472€ for juveniles.

LATVIA:

The average amount spent per day for the detention of one person is 9.06 LVL (equivalent of 12.85€).

MONACO:

The Monaco's Arrest House, the only one detention facility in the Principality of Monaco, is designed for pre-trial detention. Nevertheless, there could be held Monegasque or foreign citizens sentenced to short prison sentences. It is an important element to be considered in comparisons.

UK: SCOTLAND:

It is not directly possible to calculate the cost of pre-trial detention. Figures have been produced using the annual cost of holding one prisoner in custody in 2006. The amount in € calculated on the basis of 2006 exchange rate.

3. Prison Staff

Table 17: Full-time and Part-time Staff working in Penal Institutions on 1st September 2007 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.17

Country	Total	National prison administration (Head Office)	Regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by PA, working OUTSIDE penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Executives (managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff	Treatment and educational staff	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Albania										
Andorra										
Armenia	1699	196	52	196	1503	13	1177	168	28	117
Austria	3988	70	***	85	3833	28	3111	412	12	270
Azerbaijan										
Belgium
BH: BiH (state level)										
BH: Fed. BiH	804	0	0	0	804	12	500	72	14	206
BH: Rep. Srpska	706	7	***	***	699	6	382	70	132	109
Bulgaria	4884	108	...	560	4216	79	3218	398	...	521
Croatia										
Cyprus	371	***	***	***	371	12	327	10	22	***
Czech Republic	10505	195	1313	...	8997	468	5160	1518	181	1670
Denmark	5020	195	358	487	3980	56	2695	236	446	547
Estonia	2204	25	0	2	2177	21	1506	232	101	317
Finland	2956	93	45	***	2818	80	1561	457	239	481
France	29717.65	374.65	1066.42	431.5	27845.08	294.3	22097.08	2325.6	439.8	2688.3
Georgia
Germany	37304	***	364	***	36940	379	27723	2559	2034	4245
Greece										
Hungary	7602	163	0	...	7439	59	4841	463	53	2023
Iceland	115	15	6	1	99	3	84	...	12	***
Ireland	3789.2	120	***	151.5	3517.7	95.5	3071	52.8	220.5	77.9
Italy	47688	1217	1081	2272	43118	335	38903	551	36	3293

Country	Total	National prison administration (Head Office)	Regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by PA, working OUTSIDE penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Executives (managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff	Treatment and educational staff	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Latvia	4359	100	823	***	3436	59	1445	388	29	1515
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	16	1	15	0	0	0
Lithuania	3553.5	84	***	262	3207.5	58	1933	530.5	10	676
Luxembourg	387	4	0	0	383	5	285	44.5	12	36.5
Malta										
Moldova	3038	114	...	247	2677	70	1694	393	0	520
Monaco	40	0	0	0	40	2	28	1	0	9
Montenegro										
Netherlands	12333.4	301	547	1019	10466.4	182.81	7086.15	1540.34	740.81	916.29
Norway	3179	45	114	0	3020	49	2006	87	157	721
Poland	26916.305	330.25	343.5	***	26242.555	1592.3	14696.25	1843.325	526.85	7583.83
Portugal	5930	19	...	344	5567	49	4183	486		849
Romania	12703	231	186		12286	658	5482	2847	231	3068
Russia										
San Marino	9	***	***	***	9	1	6	2	0	0
Serbia	3721	29	0	0	3692	104	728	558	632	1670
Slovak Republic	5092	122	1538	***	3432	62	2832	527	11	***
Slovenia	805	29	***	***	776	43	465	81	116	71
Spain	19983	320	3070	107	16486	338	14112	2036	807	***
Spain (Catalonia)	4488	165	***	44	4279	480	2840	854	105	***
Sweden	6776	268	214	296	5998	263	4236	373	339	787
Switzerland	3617	17	200	250	3150	70	2880	100	100	...
FYRO Macedonia	554	8	***	***	546	30	325	111	80	***
Turkey	26474	186	***	1156	25132	1135	21054	775	90	2078
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	50329	2100	934	331	46964	2086	32614	2154	4132	5978
UK: North. Ireland										
UK: Scotland	4048	336	386	0	3712	42	2861	260	...	163

Notes – Table 17

CYPRUS:

- **Point (h)** –are counted medical staff and prison warders.

DENMARK:

In this Table are presented 2007 annual averages.

FINLAND:

The reference date is December 31st, 2007 instead of September 1st, 2007.

FRANCE:

- **Point (d)** –National School of Penitentiary Administration and the Penitentiary Employment Service;
- **Point (e)** –In this category are also included probation staff.

GEORGIA:

The national respondent stressed out the information in this section is undisclosed; therefore no data have been supplied for this Table.

ICELAND:

- **Point (h)** –Two psychologists and one social worker situated in the National Prison and Probation Administration, but work most of their time in prisons. These staff were been counted in the category of staff at the National Prison Administration (point b).

IRELAND:

- **Point (i)** –Staff with responsibilities for workshops and/or vocation training is also custodial staff. They are not counted for that purpose in the category of custodial staff.

NORWAY:

- **Point (j)** –204 administrative staff, 14 laundry, 54 catering, 33 cleaning, 8 transport, 408 others including technical and building maintenance.

ROMANIA:

- **Points (c) and (d)** –it is not possible to keep these categories apart.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (f)** –in this category are included only executives.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Point (d)** –Staff working in the Courts;
- **Point (f)** –Administrators and executives.

SWITZERLAND:

- Numbers supplied in this Table are 2005 estimates. More recent data on the national level are not available;
- **Point (b)** –In Switzerland the National Prison Administration does not exist. In this category were been included staff from the Federal Bureau of Justice who perform in the field of sanctions and measures, and regional coordinators;
- **Point (c)** –In this category has been provided the low pitch of the staff required.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (c)** –Staff included in this category, is also counted under the point (e). These staff work in prisons, but perform an administrative function only.

Table 18.1: Full-time and Part-time Staff working in Penal Institutions on 1st September 2007 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.18.1

Country	Total number	Total percentage	National prison administration (Head Office)	Regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by PA, working OUTSIDE penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions
Albania						
Andorra						
Armenia	1699	(114.6)	(11.5)	(3.1)	(11.5)	(88.5)
Austria	3988	100.0	1.8	***	2.1	96.1
Azerbaijan						
Belgium
BH: BiH (state level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	804	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	706	100.0	1.0	***	***	99.0
Bulgaria	4884	100.0	2.2	...	11.5	86.3
Croatia						
Cyprus	371	100.0	***	***	***	100.0
Czech Republic	10505	100.0	1.9	12.5	...	85.6
Denmark	5020	100.0	3.9	7.1	9.7	79.3
Estonia	2204	100.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	98.8
Finland	2956	100.0	3.1	1.5	***	95.3
France	29717.65	100.0	1.3	3.6	1.5	93.7
Georgia
Germany	37304	100.0	***	1.0	***	99.0
Greece						
Hungary	7602	100.0	2.1	0.0	...	97.9
Iceland	115	(105.2)	(13.0)	(5.2)	(0.9)	(86.1)
Ireland	3789.2	100.0	3.2	***	4.0	92.8
Italy	47688	100.0	2.6	2.3	4.8	90.4
Latvia	4359	100.0	2.3	18.9	***	78.8
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3553.5	100.0	2.4	***	7.4	90.3
Luxembourg	387	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Malta						
Moldova	3038	100.0	3.8	...	8.1	88.1
Monaco	40	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro						
Netherlands	12333.4	100.0	2.4	4.4	8.3	84.9
Norway	3179	100.0	1.4	3.6	0.0	95.0
Poland	26916.31	100.0	1.2	1.3	***	97.5
Portugal	5930	100.0	0.3	...	5.8	93.9
Romania	12703	100.0	1.8	1.5		96.7
Russia						
San Marino	9	100.0	***	***	***	100.0
Serbia	3721	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2
Slovak Republic	5092	100.0	2.4	30.2	***	67.4
Slovenia	805	100.0	3.6	***	***	96.4
Spain	19983	100.0	1.6	15.4	0.5	82.5
Spain (Catalonia)	4488	100.0	3.7	***	1.0	95.3
Sweden	6776	100.0	4.0	3.2	4.4	88.5
Switzerland	3617	100.0	0.5	5.5	6.9	87.1
FYRO Macedonia	554	100.0	1.4	***	***	98.6
Turkey	26474	100.0	0.7	***	4.4	94.9
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	50329	100.0	4.2	1.9	0.7	93.3
UK: North. Ireland						
UK: Scotland	4048	100.0	8.3	(9.5)	0.0	(82.2)
Mean	9171.9		2.7	5.1	3.6	92.3
Median	3988.0		2.0	2.7	1.8	94.9
Minimum	9.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	67.4
Maximum	50329.0		13.0	30.2	11.5	100.0

Table 18.2: Full-time and Part-time Staff working INSIDE Penal Institutions on 1st September 2007 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.18.2

Country	Total number of staff working <u>INSIDE</u> penal institutions	sum %	% Executives (managers) of penal institutions	% Custodial staff	% Treatment and educational staff	% Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	% Other staff
Albania							
Andorra							
Armenia	1503	100.0	0.9	78.3	11.2	1.9	7.8
Austria	3833	100.0	0.7	81.2	10.7	0.3	7.0
Azerbaijan							
Belgium
BH: BiH (state level)							
BH: Fed. BiH	804	100.0	1.5	62.2	9.0	1.7	25.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	699	100.0	0.9	54.6	10.0	18.9	15.6
Bulgaria	4216	100.0	1.9	76.3	9.4	...	12.4
Croatia							
Cyprus	371	100.0	3.2	88.1	2.7	5.9	***
Czech Republic	8997	100.0	5.2	57.4	16.9	2.0	18.6
Denmark	3980	100.0	1.4	67.7	5.9	11.2	13.7
Estonia	2177	100.0	1.0	69.2	10.7	4.6	14.6
Finland	2818	100.0	2.8	55.4	16.2	8.5	17.1
France	27845.08	100.0	1.1	79.4	8.4	1.6	9.7
Georgia
Germany	36940	100.0	1.0	75.0	6.9	5.5	11.5
Greece							
Hungary	7439	100.0	0.8	65.1	6.2	0.7	27.2
Iceland	99	100.0	3.0	84.8	...	12.1	***
Ireland	3517.7	100.0	2.7	87.3	1.5	6.3	2.2
Italy	43118	100.0	0.8	90.2	1.3	0.1	7.6
Latvia	3436	100.0	1.7	42.1	11.3	0.8	44.1
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	3207.5	100.0	1.8	60.3	16.5	0.3	21.1
Luxembourg	383	100.0	1.3	74.4	11.6	3.1	9.5
Malta							
Moldova	2677	100.0	2.6	63.3	14.7	0.0	19.4
Monaco	40	100.0	5.0	70.0	2.5	0.0	22.5
Montenegro							
Netherlands	10466.4	100.0	1.7	67.7	14.7	7.1	8.8
Norway	3020	100.0	1.6	66.4	2.9	5.2	23.9
Poland	26242.56	100.0	6.1	56.0	7.0	2.0	28.9
Portugal	5567	100.0	0.9	75.1	8.7		15.3
Romania	12286	100.0	5.4	44.6	23.2	1.9	25.0
Russia							
San Marino	9	100.0	11.1	66.7	22.2	0.0	0.0
Serbia	3692	100.0	2.8	19.7	15.1	17.1	45.2
Slovak Republic	3432	100.0	1.8	82.5	15.4	0.3	***
Slovenia	776	100.0	5.5	59.9	10.4	14.9	9.1
Spain	16486	(104.9)	(2.1)	(85.6)	(12.3)	(4.9)	***
Spain (Catalonia)	4279	100.0	11.2	66.4	20.0	2.5	***
Sweden	5998	100.0	4.4	70.6	6.2	5.7	13.1
Switzerland	3150	100.0	2.2	91.4	3.2	3.2	...
FYRO Macedonia	546	100.0	5.5	59.5	20.3	14.7	***
Turkey	25132	100.0	4.5	83.8	3.1	0.4	8.3
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	46964	100.0	4.4	69.4	4.6	8.8	12.7
UK: North. Ireland							
UK: Scotland	3712	100.0	1.3	86.0	7.8	...	4.9
Mean	8458.3		3.1	69.9	10.1	4.8	15.7
Median	3517.7		2.1	69.4	10.0	2.8	13.4
Minimum	9.0		0.7	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	46964.0		11.2	93.8	23.2	18.9	45.2

Notes – Tables 18.1 and 18.2

In Tables 18.1 and 18.2 several figures are presented between brackets, as it seems that data are partial or the questions included in the questionnaire have been misinterpreted.

In Table 18.1, there are two cases (**ARMENIA** and **ICELAND**) in which the total percentage of the staff is higher than 100. In Table 18.2 the total percentage of staff working *inside* penal institutions in **SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)** is higher than 100. These inconsistencies have not been amended by the national respondents; therefore these data are between brackets.

In the case of **UK: SCOTLAND**, we made an adjustment in the category of the staff working inside penal institutions. The number of staff already counted in the category of regional prison administration was subtracted from the category of staff working inside penal institutions.

All figures presented between brackets must be used with caution.

Figure 3: Countries classified on the basis of the percentages of staff working INSIDE penal institutions (1st September 2007)

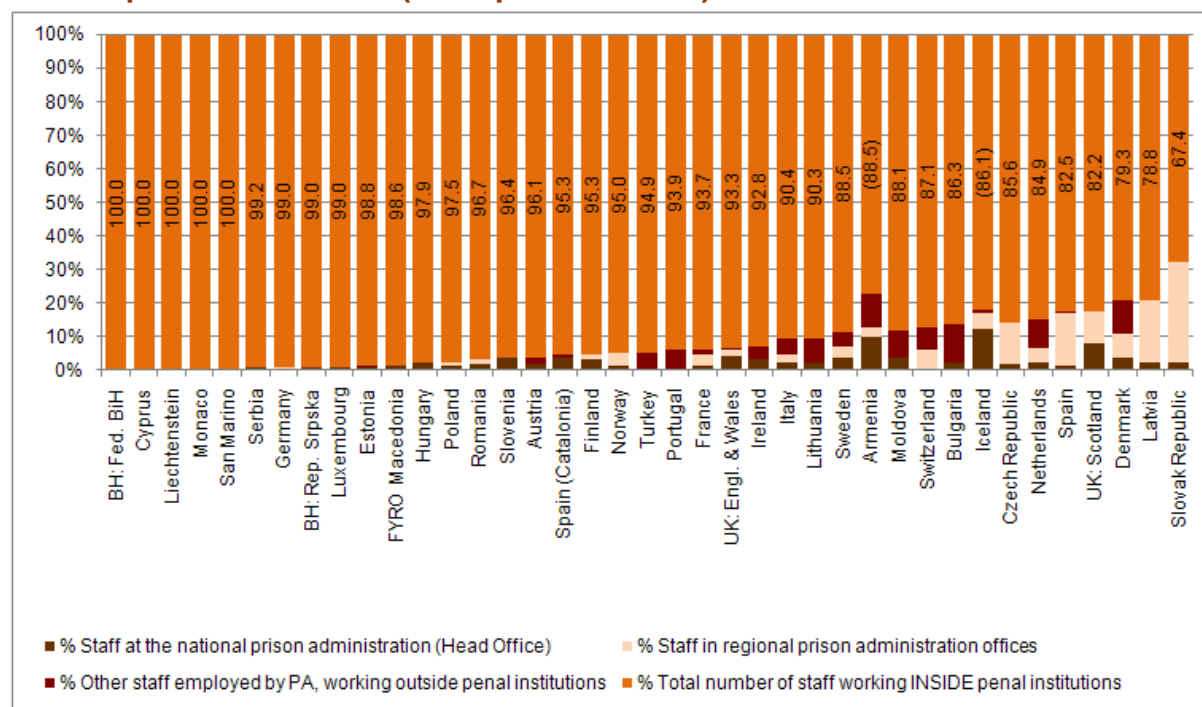


Table 19: Staff working in Penal Institutions but not employed by the Prison Administration on 1st September 2007 (numbers and percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.19

Country	Total number of staff	Total % of staff	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	Other staff	% Other staff
	(A)	(A.1)	(B)	(B.1)	(C)	(C.1)	(D)	(D.1)	(E)	(E.1)	(F)	(F.1)
Albania												
Andorra												
Armenia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***
Azerbaijan												
Belgium
BH: BiH (state level)												
BH: Fed. BiH	804	100.0	23	2.9	25	3.1	503	62.6	6	0.7	247	30.7
BH: Rep. Srpska
Bulgaria	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Croatia												
Cyprus	14	100.0	1	7.1	12	85.7	***	***	1	7.1	***	***
Czech Republic
Denmark	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Estonia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***	***	***
France	4260	(99.5)	430	(10.1)	2200	(51.6)	***	***	***	***	1610	(37.8)
Georgia
Germany	466	
Greece												
Hungary
Iceland	6.35	100.0	4	63.0	2.35	37.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	284	100.0	245	86.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	13.7	0	0.0
Italy	9412	100.0	20	0.2	3174	33.7	4696	49.9	1522	16.2
Latvia	32	100.0	20	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	37.5	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	5	100.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	421.5	100.0	147	34.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	274.5	65.1
Luxembourg	48.25	100.0	9	18.7	31.25	64.8	0	0.0	8	16.6	0	0.0
Malta												

Country	Total number of staff	Total % of staff	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	Other staff	% Other staff
	(A)	(A.1)	(B)	(B.1)	(C)	(C.1)	(D)	(D.1)	(E)	(E.1)	(F)	(F.1)
Moldova	38	100.0	16	42.1	***	***	***	***	***	***	22	57.9
Monaco	8	100.0	2	25.0	5	62.5	***	***	1	12.5	***	***
Montenegro												
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Norway	312	100.0	177	56.7	99	31.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	35	11.2
Poland	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal
Romania
Russia												
San Marino	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia
Slovak Republic	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovenia	46	100.0	1	2.2	41	89.1	***	***	0	0.0	4	8.7
Spain	627	103	...
Spain (Catalonia)	803	100.0	***	***	***	***	703	87.5	***	***	100	12.5
Sweden
Switzerland	400	
FYRO Macedonia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales
UK: North. Ireland												
UK: Scotland
Mean	964.6			32.1		39.2		18.2		10.7		17.1
Median	166.1			25.0		38.5		0.0		3.9		10.0
Minimum	2.0			0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum	9412.0			86.3		89.1		87.5		40.0		65.1

Notes – Table 19

FRANCE:

- **Point (B)** –are included 430 regular teachers. 3,969 hours of occasional services provided cannot be included in the general counting, but are available for additional information.
- **Point (E)** –Probation staff and social workers are part of the staff employed by the Prison Administration.
- **Point (F)** –in this category are included 700 voluntary chaplains and staff from the private groups working in delegated management institutions (910 people).

ITALY:

- **Point (F)** –Parasantry staff.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

- **Point (B)** –1 teacher at the disposal of the Prison Administration bringing occasional services.

LITHUANIA:

- **Point (F)** –In this category are also included 57 staff working in maintenance (medical equipment maintenance engineers, employees and prison stores, etc.)

NORWAY:

- **Point (F)** –In this category are included:
 - 21 activities staff
 - 10 program deliverers
 - 3 cleaning
 - 1 executive in the building field

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (B)** –State employed teachers.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Point (D)** –Catalonian police is in charge of the transfers from one penal institution to another. Moreover, they also manage the perimeter security of the penal institutions. These staffs are cumulating prison charges with other police activities.
- **Point (F)** –In this category are included staff from the Institute of Social Rehabilitation, who manage the non-custodial and the community service measures.

SWITZERLAND:

- Total number of staff supplied in this Table is 2005 estimate. More recent data on the national level are not available.

UK: SCOTLAND:

Staff employed through contractors is not directly under the supervision of the Scottish Prison Service. Therefore, numbers in this Table are not available.

Table 20: Rate of Supervision of Prisoners by Custodial Staff, Treatment and Educational Staff, and Staff responsible for workshops on 1st September 2007

- A.** Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
B. Rate of Supervision of Prisoners by Custodial Staff (number of Prisoners per one custodian)
C. Rate of Supervision by Treatment, educational Staff & Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training (number of Prisoners by employee)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.20

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)
Albania			
Andorra			
Armenia	3462	44.2	265.5
Austria	8887	109.5	803.4
Azerbaijan			
Belgium	9879
BH: BiH (state level)			
BH: Fed. BiH	1568	25.2	146.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	928	17.0	32.1
Bulgaria	11032	144.5	(1168.6)
Croatia			
Cyprus	671	7.6	77.8
Czech Republic	18901	329.6	1000.9
Denmark	3624	53.5	211.5
Estonia	3456	50.0	225.9
Finland	3624	65.4	146.7
France	63500	800.2	6393.9
Georgia	18384
Germany	77868	1037.6	6262.7
Greece			
Hungary	14892	228.8	2146.9
Iceland	115	1.4	9.5
Ireland	3305	37.9	425.4
Italy	45612	505.5	33504.2
Latvia	6452	153.4	531.6
Liechtenstein	6	0.1	(0.0)
Lithuania	7842	130.1	465.4
Luxembourg	744	10.0	50.4
Malta			
Moldova	8130	128.5	553.8
Monaco	36	0.5	14.4
Montenegro			
Netherlands	14602	215.7	670.0
Norway	3280	49.4	406.0
Poland	90199	1610.7	9986.8
Portugal	11587	154.2	1327.3
Romania	31290	701.3	1249.0
Russia			
San Marino	1	0.0	(0.0)
Serbia	8978	455.3	278.5
Slovak Republic	8235	99.8	525.3
Slovenia	1336	22.3	52.6
Spain	57072	666.7	3309.5
Spain (Catalonia)	9395	141.6	419.2
Sweden	6770	95.9	570.3
Switzerland	5715	62.5	900.1
FYRO Macedonia	2050	34.4	58.6
Turkey	85865	1025.0	24947.5
Ukraine			
UK: Engl. & Wales	79734	1148.2	5957.1
UK: North. Ireland			
UK: Scotland	7453	86.6	(953.4)
Mean		282.4	2866.2
Median		109.5	531.6
Minimum		0.5	9.5
Maximum		1610.7	33504.2

Notes – Table 20

Many figures calculated in this Table are estimates, and therefore the Table must be used with caution.

The total number of prisoners used in this Table is based on the non-adjusted figures provided in Table 1. Only for Cyprus and Netherland we were able to use adjusted values, as detailed additional comments were provided by the national respondents.

Bulgaria and UK: Scotland did not provide data on “Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training” but the percentage was extrapolated by us on the basis of the rest of the categories for which figures were available.

Figures for countries where the total number of prisoners was lower than 10 (Liechtenstein and San-Marino) are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

4. Non-custodial Sanctions and Measures (Alternatives to Imprisonment)

In this part of the report we include general data on probation and non-custodial sanctions and measures. A more extensive analysis of them will be achieved through the revised SPACE II questionnaire that will be launched in 2009..

Table 21: Number of persons in probation or serving non-custodial sanctions and measures on 1st September 2007 (numbers)

- A. Total persons under probation supervision
- B. Probation as a sanction in its own right
- C. Probation together with a fully suspended prison sentence
- D. Probation together with a partially suspended prison sentence
- E. Conditional release / parole
- F. Community service
- G. Electronic monitoring
- H. Semi-liberty
- I. Other forms CSM

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.21

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Albania									
Andorra									
Armenia	1504	***	1169	***	199	136	***	***	
Austria	7420	***	
Azerbaijan									
Belgium	(30868)	(3256)	(7987)		(2403)	(8198)	454	60	
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	...	***	***	***	209	***	***	***	
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	***	***	***	219	***	***	***	
Bulgaria	(10537)	(9250)	(24)	(231)	(28)	(5373)	***	***	
Croatia									
Cyprus	555	296	***	***	***	259	***	***	
Czech Republic	27648	4752	13038	
Denmark	(7996)	...	(4222)	...	(1627)	(2068)	(79)	...	
Estonia	8692	7219	...	570	...	747	156	...	
Finland	4811	***	***	***	1813	1680	***	***	1318
France	206078	(28748)	(117225)	...	6870	(23938)	1648	1339	
Georgia	14367	13127	365	***	481	50	***	***	344
Germany	(138192)	***	(91127)	***	(45241)	***	...	***	
Greece									
Hungary	35864	21508	7228	***	2596	9897	***	***	
Iceland	271	***	2	3	160	88	***	18	
Ireland	
Italy	4200	***	1134	999	***	694	
Latvia	6948	***	4925	***	832	1191	***	***	
Liechtenstein	33	19	14	0	...	14	***	***	
Lithuania	7708	1246	4266	***	1778	212	***	***	206
Luxembourg	895	366	110	150	97	143	11	18	
Malta									
Moldova	9135	152	4885	***	1383	1998	***	***	717
Monaco	13	***	13	0	0	***	***	***	
Montenegro									
Netherlands	
Norway	2528	***	480	23	465	1560	***	***	
Poland	
Portugal	(12054)	***	(6849)	***	(3405)	(1986)	(477)	...	
Romania

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Russia									
San Marino	12	
Serbia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Slovak Republic	
Slovenia	***	***	...	***	***	...	
Spain	32209	***	4488	***	6334	13524	1362	6635	
Spain (Catalonia)	5009	***	1690	***	790	1568	86	875	
Sweden	
Switzerland	6300	***	2700	***	2500	1000	100	***	
FYRO Macedonia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Turkey	(41796)	***	(6599)	***	(9)	(903)	***
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	241461	113276	40634	***	28113	***	73204	***	
UK: North. Ireland									
UK: Scotland	***	***	***	***	

Notes – Table 21

Figures for countries that do not use persons as the counting unit are provided between brackets and must be considered with caution.

BELGIUM:

- **Points from (A) to (F)** –Data are on 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Points (G) and (H)** –Data are on 1st September 2007;
- **Points from (A) to (F)** –Information in these points is provided by the Probation Services (*Maisons de Justice*). The counting unit is record or order received;
- **Points (G) and (H)** –Information provided by the Prison Administration, and the counting unit is person. Quantitative differences are quite small and do not really affect the accuracy of the calculations. Nevertheless, they must be considered with caution;
- **Point (A)** –In this category is included the total number of persons under the Probation Services supervision. Are considered: community service, mediation, probation (suspensions and deferrals), conditional release, and alternatives to pre-trial detention;
- **Point (B)** –In this category are included postponements of the pronouncement of a sentence;
- **Points (C) and (D)** –It is not possible to keep these categories apart in the statistics.

BULGARIA:

The counting unit used for this Table is act/order, not person. Finished acts/orders (i.e. conditional release) are not included in the total number. Several measures can be applied to the same person or cumulated with other sanctions. Therefore, the total number of acts/orders supplied under the point (A) is not equal to the sum of numbers provided in the distribution of this Table.

DENMARK:

- The counting unit used for this Table is record, not person;
- **Point (A)** –In this category are not included volunteered probation;
- **Point (C)** –In this category are also included treatment of sex offenders and mentally ill offenders (§ 68.69, § 78).

FINLAND:

- **Point (I)** –In this category are included measures applied to young offenders (between 15 and 20 years old): conditional prison sentences with supervision and community sentences. The total number of young offenders under these types of measures on 1st September 2007 was 1,318. During the 2006, 803 people started serving under these measures.

FRANCE:

- Data in this Table are on 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Points (B), (C) and (F)** –The counting unit used in these points is order, not person.

GEORGIA:

- **Point (I)** –Article 2 of Georgian Law on "Non-Penitentiary Punishment and Probation" defines several types of probation punishment. Some of the types of punishment provided in the aforementioned Law cannot be distributed, so numbers on these types of non-custodial sanctions were been included in this point.

GERMANY:

- The counting unit used for this Table is supervision, not person. If a person is sentenced while being on parole/probation the new supervision for the new crime is counted again. The data in this Table do not include persons under the ruling of juvenile criminal law;
- **Point (E)** –Conditional release includes clemency and release from life imprisonment, while the data included in this Table exclude these release cases.
- **Point (G)** –Electronic monitoring is used in Germany as a probation-order only. As such, it is not recorded in a separate category.

HUNGARY:

- According to the statistics of the Office of Justice –Probation Service the number of persons under probation supervision, among the others, includes all persons under probation supervision together with fully suspended prison sentence also all persons under probation supervision together with conditional release;
- **Point (A)** –In this category is included the total number of persons under the Probation Service supervision, of which 11,412 are juveniles;
- **Point (B)** –According to the current regulation in Hungary the “probation as a sanction in its own right” do not exists. According to certain rules and decision of prosecutor or judge probation supervision is always combined with postponement of accusation, deferred sentence, suspended sentence or a decision for conditional release. Therefore, there is a difference between the total number provided and the sum of numbers from categories. Among persons counted in this category 3,035 are juveniles;
- **Point (E)** –In this category are also included 118 juveniles (offenders who perpetrated offences between 14 and 18 years old);
- **Point (F)** – In this category are also included 393 juveniles.

ITALY:

- **Point (A)** –In this category are included convicted persons serving their sentence under an alternative measure (assignment of the offender to the probation service, home detention, semi-liberty). These numbers do not include restrictive sanctions and measures whose execution does not fall within the competence of the Department of Penitentiary Administration;
- **Point (F)** –The community service in Italy is inflicted by the Justice of the Peace and does not fall within the competence of the Department of Penitentiary Administration;
- **Point (G)** –Electronic monitoring is a form of "supervision" in Italy, and is not considered as an alternative measure. Nowadays, this type of measure is not operational in Italy;
- **Point (H)** –Data are on 30th June 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

LATVIA:

Data in this Table are on 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

- **Point (F)** –The community service in Liechtenstien is applied since 1st September 2007. Number from this point is also counted under the point (C).

LITHUANIA:

- **Point (I)** –In this category are included adult persons which are under probation obliged to perform a certain work or to be engaged in certain activities according to the court sentence, and also those juveniles on whom the sanction of performing unpaid work as well as other sanctions and measures are imposed.

MOLDOVA:

- On public level the Institute of Probation began the activity in 2007. Some specific forms of Probation have not existed in 2006;
- **Point (A)** –In this category are included 9,135 adults and 613 juveniles;
- **Point (C)** –In this category are included 4,885 adults and 494 juveniles;

- **Point (E)** –In this category are included 1,383 adults and 17 juveniles;
- **Point (F)** –In this category are included 1,998 adults and 102 juveniles.

MONACO:

- **Point (E)** –In this category are not been counted two cases of the conditional release, as no post-release supervision has been ordered.

NORWAY:

- Figures include post-release supervision (i.e. various forms of early release). Post-release supervision will not exceed what would have been the date of release if the whole sentence had been served in prison.
- **Point (D)** –In this category are included persons who complete the final part of their prison sentence in the community with a duty to report to the probation service. I.e. they are not formally released from prison and are not on licence. § 16 Execution of Sentences Act: *"Execution of sentence outside prison If it is a necessary and appropriate means of ensuring the continuation of a particularly positive development and the counteraction of new criminality, the Correctional Services may transfer a convicted person for execution of sentence outside prison subject to special conditions when half the term of the sentence has been served."*

PORTUGAL:

- The counting unit used for this Table is order, not person;
- **Point (G)** –In this category are included pre-trial defendants.

SPAIN (STATE LEVEL):

- **Point (H)** –In this point are also included people under Electronic Monitoring (*"internees"*). They already been counted under the point (G).

SWITZERLAND:

- Data in this Table are on 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007;
- **Point (C)** –In this category are also included ambulatory measures;
- **Point (E)** –In this category are included conditional release and release on trial, but also other forms of constraint imposed on the basis of cantonal rules (i.e. release from the pre-trial detention under judicial supervision performed by the Probation Service);
- **Points (F) and (G)** –Figures supplied in these categories are rough estimates;
- **Point (H)** –Semi-liberty in Switzerland is not supervised by any Probation Service.

TURKEY:

- The counting unit used for this Table is order/decision, not person;
- Other forms of non-custodial sanctions and measures do exist in Turkey, but they have not been included in the distribution provided in this Table.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- The difference between the total number provided and the sum of numbers from categories is due to the people that have been counted more than once and are also within the prison population too;
- **Point (C)** –In this category are included suspended sentence orders;
- **Point (E)** –In this category are included all post-release supervision;
- **Point (F)** –In this category are included community orders and suspended sentence orders;
- **Point (G)** –Electronic monitoring is not part of the probation statistics, and should not include within the total. Electronic monitoring is monitored within Electronic Monitoring Policy, National Offender Management Service.

Table 22: Number of persons in probation or serving non-custodial sanctions and measures during 2006 (numbers)

- A.** Total persons under probation supervision
B. Probation as a sanction in its own right
C. Probation together with a fully suspended prison sentence
D. Probation together with a partially suspended prison sentence
E. Conditional release / parole
F. Community service
G. Electronic monitoring
H. Semi-liberty
I. Other forms CSM

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.22

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Albania									
Andorra									
Armenia	587	***	406	***	155	26	***	***	
Austria	***	
Azerbaijan									
Belgium	(26500)	(1187)	(2809)		(830)	(9895)	(2087)	(569)	
BH: BiH (state level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	...	***	***	***	103	***	***	***	
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	***	***	***	...	***	***	***	
Bulgaria	***	***	
Croatia									
Cyprus	367	...	***	***	***	367	***	***	
Czech Republic	24885	3820	13170	
Denmark	(10944)	...	(3924)	...	(2147)	(4179)	(694)	...	
Estonia	5914	
Finland	5661	***	***	***	1179	3679	***	***	803
France	(5897)	...	(5562)	(4655)	
Georgia	7844	6677	0	***	1129	12	***	***	26
Germany	(45740)	***	(30225)	***	(14904)	***	...	***	
Greece									
Hungary	67747	37960	9407	***	4548	12863	***	***	
Iceland	425	***	1	1	150	196	***	77	
Ireland	8851	1779	5714	129	...	1158	
Italy	18896	***	9196	2758	***	...	
Latvia	7143	***	4041	***	557	2545	***	***	
Liechtenstein	25	25	0	***	***	
Lithuania	8460	1657	3435	***	2442	631	***	***	295
Luxembourg	88	64	121	139	4	50	
Malta									
Moldova	9411	138	5420	***	1051	2236	***	***	566
Monaco	7	***	7	0	0	***	***	***	
Montenegro									
Netherlands	14918	8882	...	41806	2460	1353	
Norway	4286	***	504	15	1075	2692	***	***	
Poland	
Portugal	(8144)	(0)	(3349)	(0)	(1890)	(2285)	(620)	...	
Romania	
Russia									
San Marino	8	
Serbia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Slovak Republic	48	42	6	...	
Slovenia	***	***	...	***	***	...	
Spain	...	***	...	***	
Spain (Catalonia)	3524	***	1078	***	697	865	84	800	
Sweden	
Switzerland	7536	***	1119	***	874	5037	506	***	

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
FYRO Macedonia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Turkey	(15525)	***	(2458)	***	...	(119)	***
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	192583	128336	32727	***	25177	117860	90035	***	
UK: North. Ireland									
UK: Scotland	16061	9209	***	***	***	5787	1309	***	

Notes – Table 22

Please see notes of the Table 22.

CYPRUS:

The own form of probation applied in 2006 was community service.

HUNGARY:

- **Point (A)** –In this category is included the total number of persons under the Probation Service supervision, of which 28,553 were juveniles;
- **Point (B)** –According to the current regulation in Hungary the “probation as a sanction in its own right” do not exists. According to certain rules and decision of prosecutor or judge probation supervision is always combined with postponement of accusation, deferred sentence, suspended sentence or a decision for conditional release. Therefore, there is a difference between the total number provided and the sum of numbers from categories. Among persons counted in this category 4,219 are juveniles;
- **Point (E)** –In this category are also included 214 juveniles (offenders who perpetrated offences between 14 and 18 years old);
- **Point (F)** – In this category are also included 506 juveniles.

ICELAND:

Prison and Probation Administration received 500 conditional sentences with no supervision care or the probation service, 435 conditional imprisonments, and 65 determinations of conditionally suspended penalties.

IRELAND:

At the present time, the Probation Service is not in a position to provide stock figures. The figures provided represent the total flow for 2006. The total represents the number of persons on Probation Orders and includes other sanctions such as Circuit Court Supervision Orders. Also, some individuals will have more than one Order against them.

MOLDOVA:

- **Point (A)** –In this category are included 9,411 adults and 1,085 juveniles;
- **Point (C)** –In this category are included 5,420 adults and 894 juveniles;
- **Point (E)** –In this category are included 1,051 adults and 2 juveniles;
- **Point (F)** –In this category are included 2,236 adults and 189 juveniles.

NETHERLANDS:

- **Points (G) and (H)** –In this category are included only cases where Electronic Monitoring or semi-liberty was used since the beginning of the execution of the sentence.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

- In Slovak Republic started to be used two types of alternatives during 2006: community service and house arrest.
- **Point (G)** –In this category are included 6 people who started serving the house arrest during 2006.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- Figures are provided for the financial year 2006/07.

- **Point (A)** – includes 926 offenders subject to drug treatment and testing orders (applied where offending behaviour is related to a drug addiction) and 17 offenders subject to Community Reparation Orders. The latter is currently being piloted and consists of community service directly related to the offence
- **Point (B)** –Scotland does not have a Probation Service. Instead, all community sentences (including prisoners released on parole) are supervised by social work services located in each local authority (of which there are 32 in Scotland).
- **Point (E)** –In this category are included all types of prisoners (life, parole, non-parole, extended sentence, supervised release orders, short term sex offenders and others) that the social work department have started to supervise in the community. The number of cases of through care supervision commenced in the financial year 2006/07 was 1,080.
- **Point (F)** – There is a community service sanction named a Supervised Attendance Order (SAO). This is similar to community service in that it requires an offender to undertake particular constructive activities in the community, however it is only imposed where an offender was originally ordered to pay a fine and has defaulted on payment of that fine. These offenders have not been included in the community service figures. There were 108 people who had a SAO imposed on them in 2006/07.
- **Point (G)** –The number of people subject to electronic monitoring included in the Table are 1,309 offenders who have had a court order placed on them restricting their liberty. However, there are also 1,270 offenders who were subject to an electronically monitored home detention curfew (HDC) following early release from short term custodial sentences imposed for non-sexual offences (not included in the figures in the Table). Neither of these categories of prisoners come under the supervision of probation services and is therefore not included in the total (point (A)). Restrictions of liberty are administered by a private company on behalf of the Scottish Government. Offenders released early on HDC remain the responsibility of the prison service and they can be recalled to custody if they break the conditions of their curfew. HDC was introduced on 3rd July 2006 and therefore the figure given does not cover the entire financial year 2006/07.

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