

SPACE I 2014 – Facts & Figures

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In brief...

- ⊕ The participation rate in SPACE 2014 was **96%**¹.
- ⊕ In 2014, **1,600,324** persons were being held in European penal institutions.
- ⊕ The median European Prison Population Rate (PPR) decreased by **7%** from 2013 to 2014. In 2013 the PPR was 134 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants and in 2014 it was **124 per 100,000 inhabitants**.
- ⊕ **94 inmates per 100 places** was the median density in European penal institutions, which corresponds to a decrease of 2 inmates compared to 2013 (when it was 96 per 100). This backward trend is even more visible compared to 2011 when 99 inmates per 100 places were registered.
- ⊕ The median proportion of female inmates in the total prison population is **5 %**.
- ⊕ In 2014, **13** European Prison Administrations [PA] were facing overcrowding issues. This number decreased compared to 2013, when the problem of overcrowding was acute for 21 PA. In 2014, 10 of the PA having overcrowded prisons were the same as in 2013².
- ⊕ Countries that had the most overcrowded³ penal institutions in 2014⁴: Hungary, Belgium, the FYRO Macedonia, Greece, Albania, Spain (State Adm.), France, Slovenia, Portugal, Serbia and Italy.
- ⊕ The average amount spent for the detention of 1 inmate/day during the year 2013 was **99€** (median=45€), which is 2€ more than in 2012. The range of the amounts spent in 2013 goes from 2.68€/day in Ukraine to 685€/day in San Marino. **27,006,115,025€⁵** was the total amount spent by the European PA during 2013.
- ⊕ A slight decrease in short custodial sentences (less than 1 year) has been observed across Europe in 2014. On 1st September 2014, on average **16%** (median=15%) of the total number of sentenced prisoners were serving short custodial sentences. In 2013, they represented 17% (median=15%). This kind of sentences is used quite as often as sentences lasting from 3 to 5 years. Short sentences occupy the 4th position in the ranking of applicable prison terms⁶.

Key Figures for 2014

- ⊕ **1,600,324** is the total number of inmates in Europe
- ⊕ Prison Population Rates [PPR]:
- a) Average PPR in European countries: **136** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants
- b) Median PPR in European countries: **124** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants
- c) Considering Europe as a single country, there would be **195** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, which is 5 inmates fewer than in 2013
- ⊕ **- 7%** is the decrease of the PPR (median values) between 2013 and 2014
 - Biggest decrease: BiH, Rep. Srpska - 43% ↓
 - Biggest increase: San Marino +93% ↑⁷.
- ⊕ **13** (out of 50) countries had prison overcrowding
- ⊕ **15%** is the median percentage of foreigners in the total prison population (average: 22%)
 - Highest: Monaco=96%
 - Lowest: Poland<1%

* The median is less affected than the average by the extreme values included in the dataset. Therefore, the medians are more reliable than the average values and are prioritized in this executive summary.

- Persons serving sentences of more than 10 years represented **14.3%** of all inmates. The proportion of this type of detainees increased compared to 2013 (11.2%).
- The most common offences for which sentenced prisoners were held in custody in 2014 were: **drug offences** (17%), **and theft** (14%). Sentenced prisoners for homicide represented 12% of all sentenced inmates.
- In 2013, the average mortality rate was **32 per 10,000 inmates** (median=28). This rate is higher than in 2012 (average=23 per 10,000 inmates; median=28).
- After natural causes, the second most common cause of death in custody was suicide. It represented **19%** of all deaths occurred in European penal institutions.
 - 31% of all prisoners who committed suicide were in **pre-trial detention** and 5% of them were **females**.
- The average length of detention in 2013 was **9 months** (median=7 months), one more month than in 2012 (average=8 months; median=6 months). The duration of pre-trial, on the other hand, remained the same as in 2012 (4 months).
- There were on average **3 inmates** per custodian in 2014, the same ratio as in 2013.

Participation rate	Questionnaire	Deadlines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 out of 52 Prison Administrations 96% of participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main items: 17 Details: >200 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responses on time: 13 Responses after deadline: 34

- 1/5** of all inmates were not serving a final sentence
 - Highest: Andorra =79%
 - Lowest: Iceland=6%
- On average, there were **3 inmates** per custodian in 2014

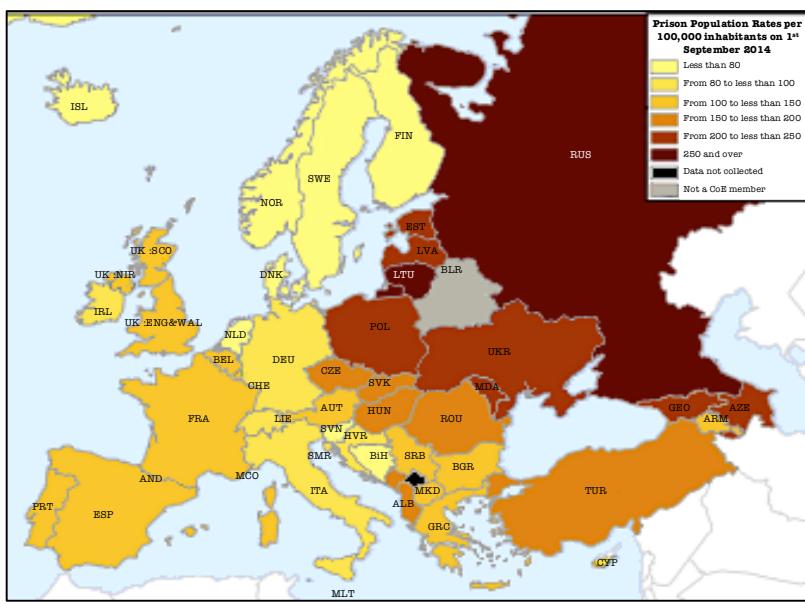
Inmates characteristics

- Median age: **34 years**
Average age: **36 years**
- Females: **5.0%**
- 23%** of all females were pre-trial inmates
- Foreigners: **15%**
(average: 22.4%)
- Dangerous offenders: **0.7%** (average: 3.7%)
- Drug offences** represent the most common offence for which prisoners had been sentenced: **17%**
- The most common length of sentence: **from 1 year to less than 3 years: 24%**

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1. Prison Population Rates

In 2014, the number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in European countries was distributed in almost the same way as in 2013 (see Map 1). The highest prison population rates can be found mainly in Central and Eastern countries. Visible decreases of more than 10% took place in Bosnia & Herzegovina (Rep. Srpska), Italy, Cyprus, Armenia, Croatia, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Bulgaria.



Map 1: Prison Population Rates on 1st September 2014

The prison population rates remained relatively high in Central and Eastern European countries. Nevertheless, a decrease has been observed since 2004 (see Figure 1). Over the past 11 years, nine Central and Eastern European countries reduced their prison population rates. On the other hand, during the same period, there are some countries (mostly in Southern and Western parts of Europe) that showed an increase of their PPRs.

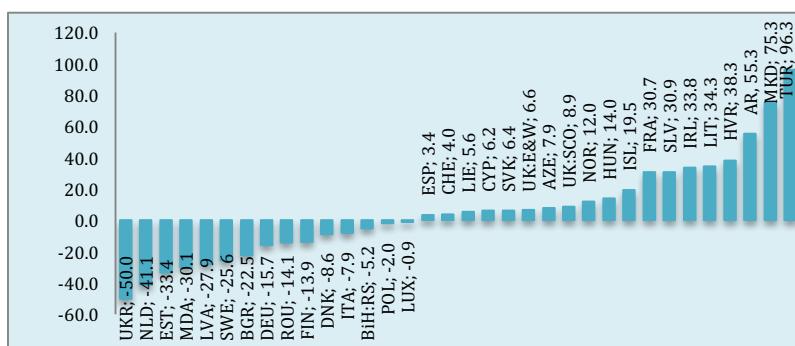


Figure 1: Evolution of the prison population rates between 2004 & 2014

Custodial Features

Overcrowding:

European prisons are still full (**94%** of their capacities were used in 2013)

Turnover Ratio during 2013: 55%

Mortality Rate in 2013: **28 deaths** per 10,000 inmates (similar to 2012)

Suicide Rate in 2013: **5 suicides** per 10,000 inmates (similar to 2012)

Suicides represent **19%** of all deaths. **31%** of the prisoners who committed suicide were in pre-trial detention

Amount spent per inmate/day: **45€** (median) or **99€** (average).

Escapes: **1 escape** per 10,000 inmates in 2013.

In 2014 there were **3 inmates** per 1 custodial staff member and 14 inmates per other members of staff (e.g. medical staff employed, teachers, psychologists, social workers).

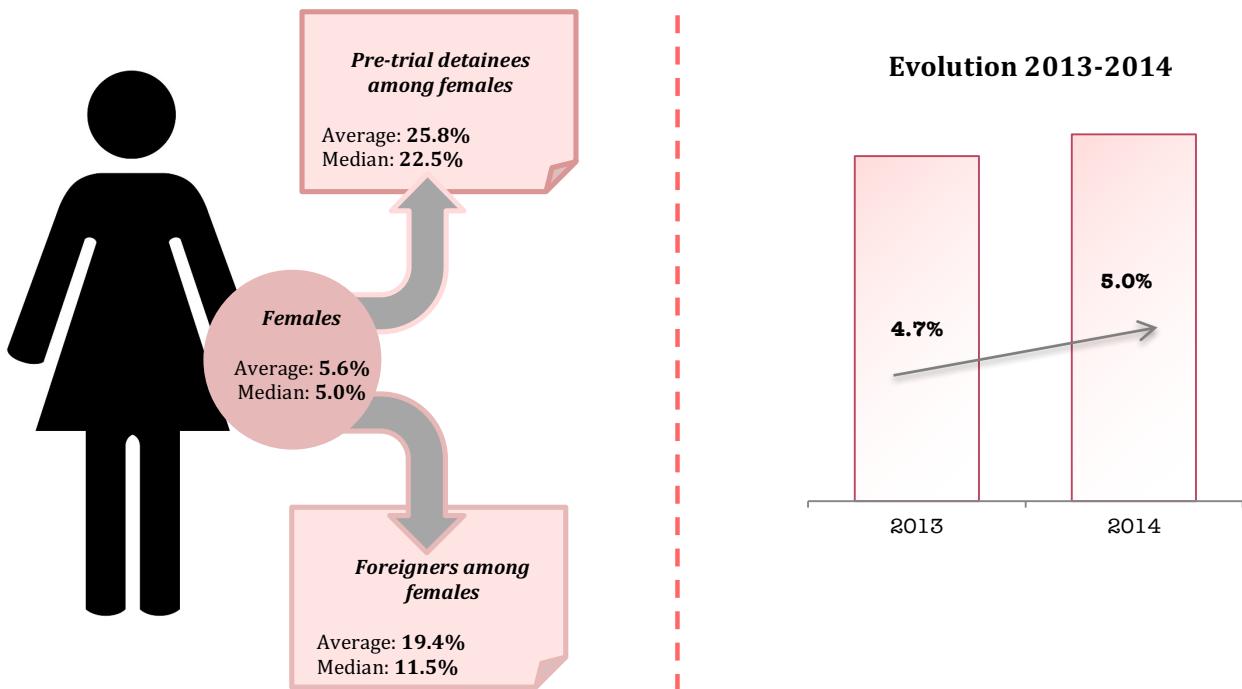
92% of all staff employed by Prison Administrations work inside penal institutions.

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2. Specific Categories of Inmates

SPACE I includes information on specific categories of inmates, namely females (Table 3.A in the SPACE I 2014 report) and foreigners (Table 4 & 4.A, SPACE I 2014).

2.1. Females in 2014 (median & average values)



Generally, females represent a relatively small part of the prison population. Nevertheless, there are some countries where female inmates are overrepresented (more than 7% of the whole prison population): San Marino (25%), Andorra (18.6%), Monaco (10.7%), Finland (8.0%), Hungary (7.7%), Spain (7.6%).

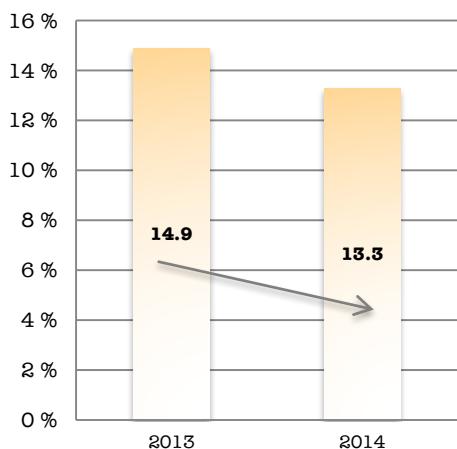
The proportion of females increased slightly between 2013 and 2014 passing from 4.7% to 5.0% (the same value as in 2012). This increase was observed using median values. When average values are taken into account, there is no difference between 2013 and 2014 (2013: 5.6% / 2014: 5.6%).

Another important issue in the evolution of female inmates is the decrease of the proportion of foreign females. In 2013, they represented 13.1% (average: 23.3%) of the female inmates population, while in 2014 this percentage decreased to 11.5% (average: 19.4%), quite the same proportion as in 2012 (11.3% / 18.9%). Another backward trend is observed on the proportion of pre-trial female inmates. In 2013, 24.3% of the female inmates were pre-trial detainees, while in 2014 this percentage decreased to 22.5%.

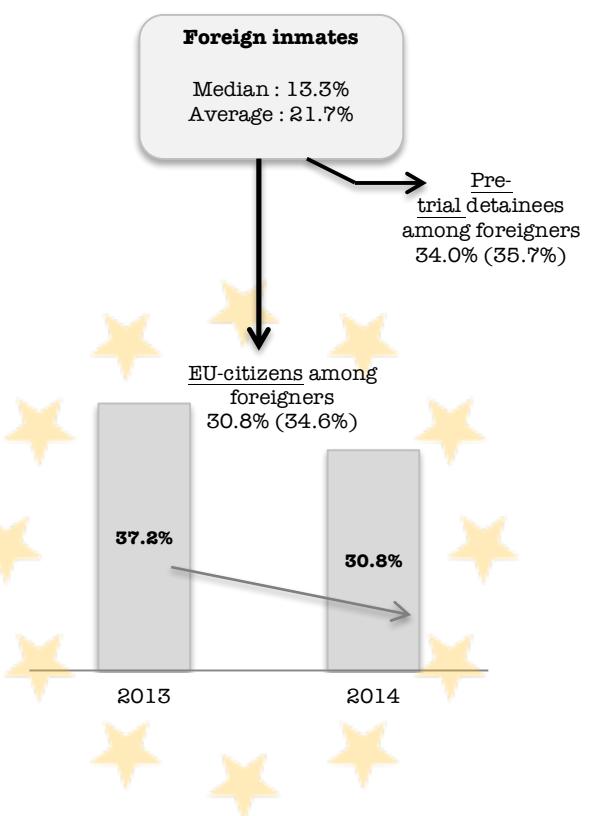
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2.2. Foreigners in 2014 (median & average values)

Evolution 2013-2014



In the majority of Central and Eastern European countries, the proportion of foreign inmates⁸ does not exceed 10%, while in Southern and Western Europe they are overrepresented and their percentage vary from 25 to 96% of the total prison population (see Figure 2).



The proportion of EU-citizens among foreign inmates across Europe represented 30.8% (34.6%). This category of foreign inmates has decreased between 2013 (when they represented on average 37.2%) and 2014.

In 2014, only five countries included illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in their total prison population. The proportion of these inmates in the total number of prisoners was 0.1% (moyenne: 0.8%).

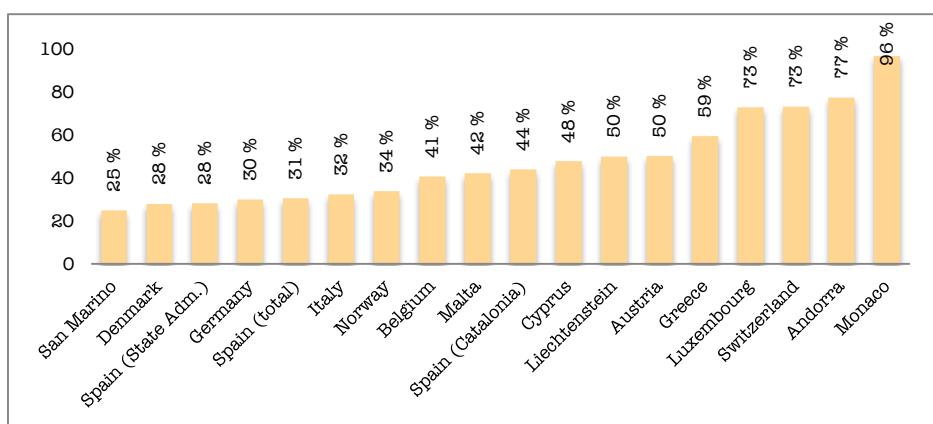


Figure 2 : Countries with the highest percentage of foreign inmates in their total prison population on 1st Sept. 2014

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3. Main characteristics of custodial sentences

In 2014, inmates with final sentences represented about 78% of the total prison population. This indicator slightly increased compared to 2013, when it was 75%.

3.1. Type of offences in 2014 (median values)

On 1st September 2014, among prisoners serving a final sentence, the largest part had been convicted for drug offences (see Figure 3⁹).

The proportion of this category of inmates decreased from 17.8% in 2013 to 16.5% in 2014.

The second largest category consisted of prisoners sentenced for theft. Their proportion decreased from 15.9% to 14% between 2013 and 2014.

Prisoners sentenced for robbery (13.1%) and for homicide (12.3%) represented the third and fourth largest categories. For robbery there was also a slight decrease between 2013 (13.5%) and 2014 (13.1%). Prisoners sentenced for homicide, on the other hand, rose from 11.6% in 2013 to 12.3% in 2014.

The category group « other » (16.4%) include mainly fine-defaulters, persons sentenced for misdemeanours and other less serious forms of criminal offences as well as administrative offences.

Drug offences

In 2014, the proportion of inmates sentenced for drug offences represented more than 20% mainly in Southern European countries and those countries that may be seen as maritime entries of the European area (see Figure 4).

The **proportion** of persons sentenced for drug offences has grown over the last ten years. In 2013, it became for the first time the largest category of all offences registered among the sentenced prisoners population. The same is true for 2014, even if the **median rate** (per 100,000

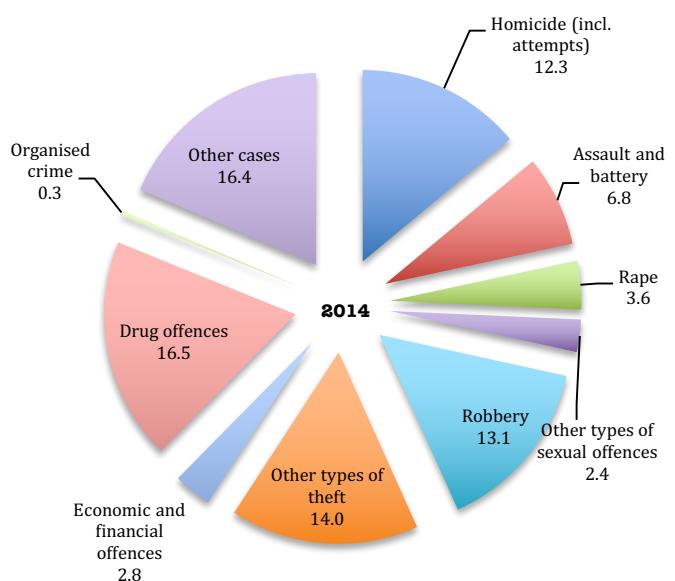


Figure 3: Breakdown (%) of sentenced inmates by main types of offences on 1st Sept. 2014

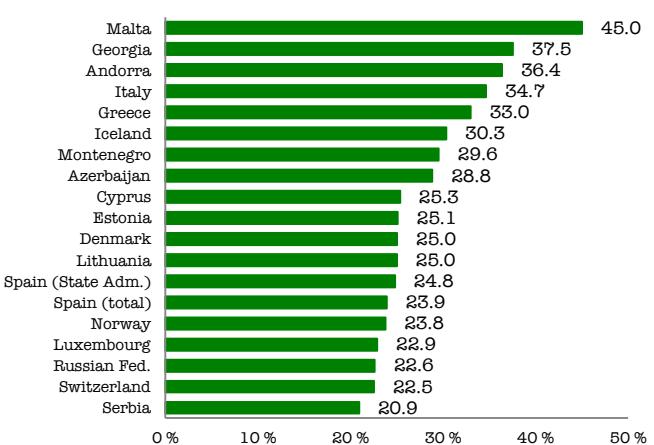


Figure 4: Countries with the highest percentage of prisoners serving sentences for drug offences on 1st Sept. 2014

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inhabitants) of drug offenders decreased from 13.3 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013 to 12.9 in 2014.

The countries that experienced the highest rates of prisoners sentenced for drug offences (more than 30 per 100,000 inhabitants) in 2014 are: Russia (81 per 100,000), Georgia (72), Azerbaijan (57), Estonia (45), Malta (40), Montenegro (35) and Spain (State Administration) (31).

Drug offences

In 2014, the highest **proportions** of prisoners sentenced for theft (more 20%) were found mainly in Central and Eastern European countries (see Figure 5). This distribution is relatively similar to the one observed in 2013.

The **rate** of prisoners sentenced for theft per 100,000 inhabitants has also decreased between 2013 and 2014 (from 13.1 to 12.9). The countries that experienced the highest rates of prisoners sentenced for theft (more than 30 per 100,000 population) in 2014 are: Slovak Republic (30), Hungary (33), Azerbaijan (35), the FYRO Macedonia (36), Lithuania (38), Latvia (39), Romania (40), Bulgaria (44), Poland (46), Ukraine (51), and Georgia (55).

As mentioned above, between 2013 and 2014, the proportion of prisoners serving a final sentence that had been convicted for theft decreased slightly. However, when prisoners sentenced for theft and robbery are considered together, they represent the largest category of sentenced inmates (around 27%).

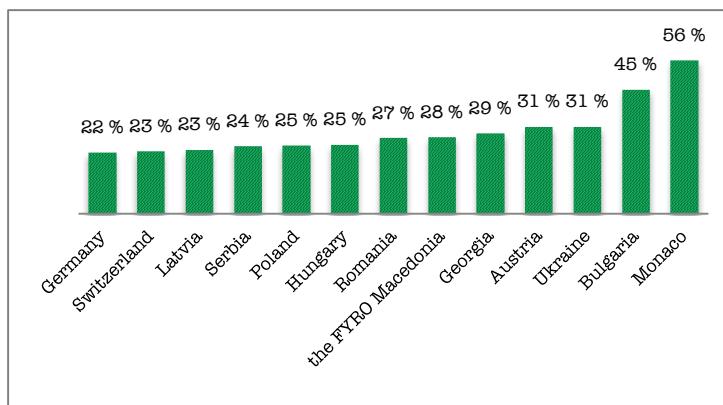


Figure 5: Countries with the highest percentage of prisoners serving sentences for theft on 1st Sept. 2014

3.2. Length of sentences in 2014 (median values)

On 1st September 2014, among prisoners serving a final sentence, 24% had received a custodial sentence whose length ranged from 1 year to less than 3 years (see Figure 6).

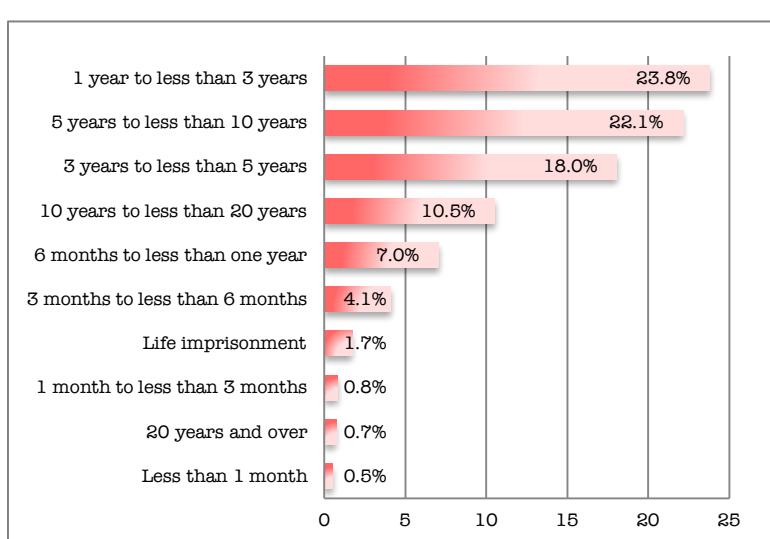


Figure 6: Breakdown (%) of sentenced prisoners by length of sentences on 1st Sept. 2014

When all short sentences (i.e. less than 1 year) are cumulated, the proportion of prisoners who were serving such terms in 2014 was relatively high (15%). The proportion of these sentences has increased compared to 2013 (13%), but is the same as in 2012 (15%)¹⁰.

On the other hand, in 2014, very long custodial terms (10 years and over, as well as life custody and security measures) represented 13% of all sentenced prisoners. This proportion is the same as in 2013.

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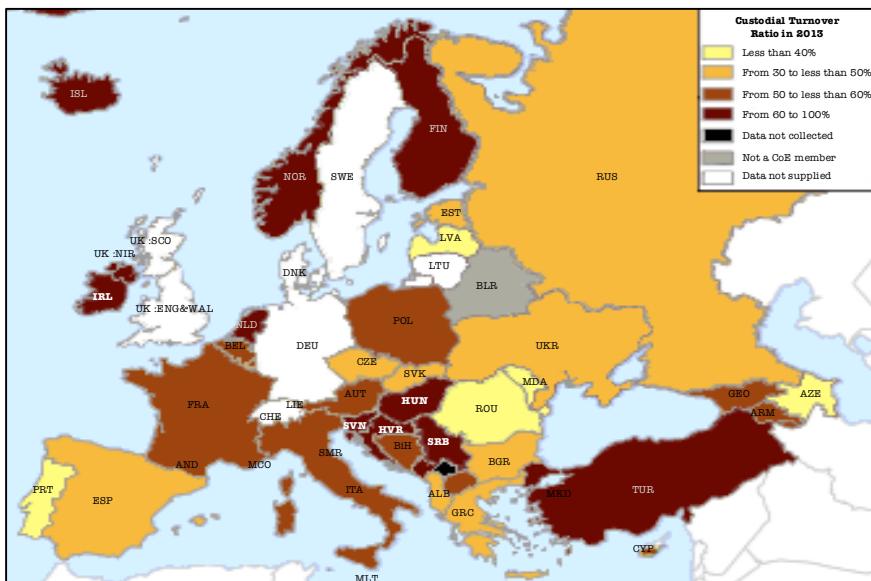
4. Prison Management in 2014

4.1. Custodial flow of entries and releases (median values)

ENTRIES: During the year 2013, 158 persons per 100,000 inhabitants (median rate) entered into penal institutions. This rate is lower than in 2012 (164) and 2011 (170). The decrease is even more visible when the indicator is compared to 2010 (184).

RELEASES: In 2013, 142 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants (median rate) were released from custody. A slight decrease can be noticed compared to 2012 (145).

In order to produce a more accurate picture of the situation, the turnover ratio of the prison population has been estimated for each country¹¹. This ratio corresponds to the actual rate of exits per 100 potential exists (estimated on the basis of the number of prisoners held in custody). A low turnover ratio (less than 60%) implies longer periods of custody and could thus be seen as an early warning sign of a risk of prison overcrowding (see Map 2).



Map 2: Geographical distribution of the turnover ratio of prison populations in 2014

The decline in the flow of entries contributes to the explanation of the decrease observed in the prison population rates (see Map 1 and « In Brief»).

4.2. Expenses per inmate

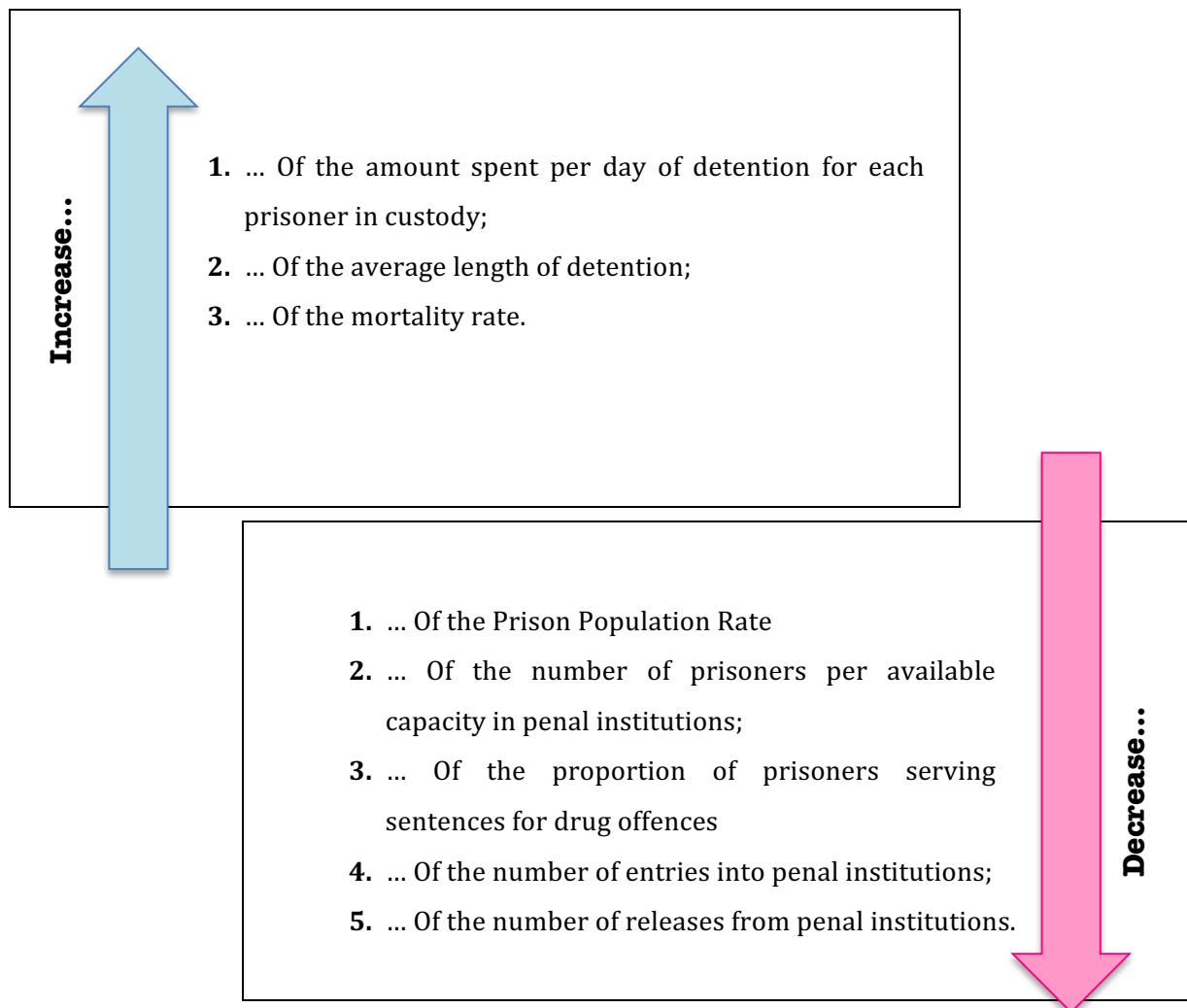
In 2013, the **average** amount spent for one inmate per day of detention in custody was 99€. This figure, calculated on the basis of information provided by 44 countries, does not take into account differences in the cost of living and other economic indicators across countries (e.g. GDP, purchase power, poverty rate, Euro-national currency exchange rate).

31% of all countries that answered this question show very low expenses per inmate (less than 20€ per day). On the other hand, six countries spent more than 200€ per inmate/day (San Marino, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Liechtenstein and Andorra).

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General Summary

The illustration below summarizes the changes observed at the general European level from the 2013 to the 2014 SPACE I report.



The SPACE team is extremely thankful to all national correspondents who collect, discuss, validate and explain national figures. It is their contribution that makes SPACE possible.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to Ilina Taneva and Christine Coleur, as well as to Roy Walmsley and our colleagues from the Council of Europe and the University of Lausanne for their support to the SPACE project.

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Synthesis Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of prison populations

Member States	Population on 1 st January 2014	Inmates per 100,000 inhabitants	Density per 100 capacity	Median age	% Females	% Foreigners	% Detainees without final sentence (2)	Detainees without final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants	Average length of imprisonment in 2014 (in months)
Albania	2 895 947	187.8	119.9	26	1.6	1.8	51.9	97.4	13.2
Andorra	76 949	68.9	36.6	31	18.9	77.4	79.2	54.6	5.2
Armenia	3 017 100	131.9	90.5	NA	4.8	3.3	27.7	36.6	NA
Austria	8 506 889	104.1	101.1	34	6.1	50.1	21.5	22.4	8.9
Azerbaijan	9 477 119	238.2	88.6	NA	2.8	2.7	17.2	40.9	27.4
Belgium	11 203 992	117.9	129.0	34	4.6	40.6	25.1	29.6	8.2
<i>BH : BiH (total)</i>									
<i>BH : BiH (ste. level)</i>									
<i>BH : Fed. BiH</i>									
<i>BH : Rep. Srpska</i>	1 421 310	66.1	67.0	NA	1.8	3.0	12.1	8.0	7.1
Bulgaria	[7 245 677]	[108.6]	[89.9]	44.58	[3.3]	[2.9]	8.5	9.2	14.8
Croatia	4 246 809	88.6	93.6	36.26	5.0	6.1	NA	NA	4.7
Cyprus	858 000	79.4	79.8	35	4.6	47.7	11.1	11.8	3.6
Czech Rep.	10 512 419	177.5	93.2	35	6.3	8.3	11.7	20.8	21.4
Denmark	5 627 235	63.7	91.8	32	4.0	28.0	38.8	24.7	3.4
Estonia	1 315 819	225.1	89.8	34	5.3	7.6	20.4	46.0	18.1
Finland	5 451 270	56.8	99.2	35.5	8.0	16.0	NA	NA	6.5
France	65 835 579	101.0	114.5	31.9	3.7	18.9	22.0	26.0	10.5
Georgia	4 490 498	227.9	47.2	NA	2.5	2.4	16.0	36.5	12.9
Germany	80 767 463	81.4	86.3	NA	5.7	29.8	17.1	13.9	8.5
Greece	10 903 704	110.1	121.4	NA	4.8	59.3	21.7	23.9	11.7
Hungary	9 877 365	185.0	142.0	NA	7.7	NA	25.1	46.5	6.8
Iceland	325 671	47.3	94.5	32	1.9	14.3	5.8	2.8	6.0
Ireland	4 605 501	83.1	90.6	32	3.8	13.3	15.0	12.5	3.1
Italy	60 782 668	89.3	109.8	39	4.3	32.2	31.7	28.3	13.1
Latvia	2 001 468	240.3	75.9	39	7.0	1.7	25.1	60.2	5.1
Liechtenstein	37 129	21.5	40.0	44	0.0	50.0	37.5	8.1	1.6
Lithuania	2 943 472	305.0	95.5	31	4.3	1.7	14.7	44.9	13.1
Luxembourg	549 680	119.3	92.3	34	4.0	72.7	37.0	44.2	10.9
Malta	425 384	134.2	84.6	NA	[6.1]	[42.2]	29.6	39.7	10.3
Moldova	3 559 497	201.3	96.5	NA	6.2	1.3	20.3	40.8	29.2
Monaco	37 800	74.1	34.1	28	10.7	96.4	67.9	50.3	2.6
Montenegro	621 521	170.2	96.2	34	1.8	18.0	30.0	51.0	5.4
Netherlands	16 829 289	58.6	82.0	34	5.3	18.5	42.8	25.0	3.2
Norway	5 107 970	72.8	97.8	35	5.1	33.6	27.1	19.8	4.4
Poland	38 017 856	203.5	88.2	34	3.3	0.7	8.1	16.4	10.6
Portugal	10 427 301	134.3	111.2	36.4	6.0	17.6	16.6	22.3	27.9
Romania	19 947 311	158.6	109.1	33	5.0	0.8	8.2	13.0	25.1
Russian Fed.	143 666 931	467.1	82.2	NA	8.2	3.9	11.7	54.6	NA
San Marino	32 520	12.3	30.8	51.75	25.0	25.0	75.0	9.2	2.7
Serbia	7 146 759	144.0	110.1	35	3.2	2.9	15.5	22.3	4.6
Slovak Rep.	5 415 949	187.9	89.9	NA	6.7	1.7	13.4	25.2	15.2
Slovenia	2 061 085	73.8	117.7	NA	5.8	10.7	17.8	13.1	5.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 512 199	141.7	110.9	37	7.6	30.5	13.1	18.6	16.3
Spain (State Adm.)	39 095 962	144.2	118.5	NA	7.7	28.3	12.8	18.5	16.1
Spain (Catalonia)	7 416 237	128.6	80.4	36	6.7	43.9	14.6	18.8	17.9
Sweden	9 644 864	60.8	91.3	35	5.7	21.7	26.3	16.0	1.9
Switzerland	8 139 631	85.1	95.7	NA	4.7	73.0	39.4	33.5	1.6
The FYRO Macedonia	2 065 769	150.8	123.1	38	3.3	3.8	13.9	20.9	14.5
Turkey	76 667 864	197.5	95.9	33	3.6	[1.7]	7.2	14.2	6.6
Ukraine	45 245 894	204.0	65.7	NA	5.4	2.0	14.4	29.5	NA
UK : Engl. & Wales	57 134 953	149.7	97.5	32	4.6	12.7	14.3	21.3	9.4
UK : North. Ireland	1 835 847	101.3	94.8	31	3.3	6.7	29.7	30.1	5.0
UK : Scotland	5 337 461	147.6	97.6	NA	5.4	3.7	20.5	30.3	NA
Average		135.8	91.7	34.9	5.6	21.7	24.2	28.7	9.3
Median		124.0	93.6	34.0	5.0	13.3	20.3	24.7	7.4
Minimum		12.3	30.8	26.0	0.0	0.7	5.8	2.8	1.5
Maximum		467.1	142.0	51.8	25.0	96.4	79.2	97.4	29.8

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Table 2 : Inmates under custodial sentences

Member States	Length of sentences (% of final sentenced inmates)				Most common offences (% of final sentenced inmates)			
	Less than 1 year	1y to less than 3 years	3y to less than 10 years	10 years and more (incl. Life custody)	Drug offences	Robbery	Theft	Homicide (incl. attempts)
Albania	5.0	8.9	16.7	21.2	19.7	12.8	10.8	39.4
Andorra	0.0	45.5	18.2	36.4	36.4	18.2	0.0	18.2
Armenia	1.6	10.1	23.8	14.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	19.6	35.5	17.9	7.1	16.5	15.7	31.4	5.6
Azerbaijan	12.6		49.7	9.5	28.8	5.6	17.6	13.0
Belgium	5.2	17.1	26.3	17.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH : BiH (total)</i>								
<i>BH : BiH (st. level)</i>								
<i>BH : Fed. BiH</i>								
<i>BH : Rep. Srpska</i>	16.1	22.6	15.3	24.6	10.7	28.6	6.8	20.8
Bulgaria	30.0	30.8	14.7	10.7	6.1	18.6	44.7	12.5
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	23.7	18.5	13.5	24.9	25.3	9.4	17.8	12.3
Czech Rep.	23.4	39.2	15.0	7.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	24.1	33.9	13.4	10.7	25.0	11.5	13.0	8.8
Estonia	11.0	24.1	25.0	13.2	25.1	16.7	14.6	20.7
Finland	18.6	30.5	18.5	7.5	19.3	7.1	10.5	24.3
France	36.6	29.3	11.5	11.8	14.2	19.0		5.8
Georgia	5.1	24.9	26.1	12.3	37.5	5.9	29.1	13.6
Germany	45.7	19.6	24.9	1.2	13.5	13.4	22.2	7.6
Greece	1.8	1.5	5.0	42.8	33.0	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	[17.2]	[36.4]	[17.3]	[6.7]	2.5	20.9	25.0	9.4
Iceland	23.4	33.1	12.4	11.0	30.3	4.1	7.6	11.7
Ireland	10.9	23.5	22.6	8.6	16.3	3.6	18.3	13.6
Italy	4.9	18.3	21.0	22.5	34.7	15.4	4.7	18.1
Latvia	5.2	19.3	19.2	17.4	12.2	28.5	23.1	16.4
Liechtenstein	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Lithuania	8.6	24.8	23.4	20.5	0.8	NA	13.9	23.8
Luxembourg	10.9	26.7	15.5	22.1	22.9	9.5	18.0	16.6
Malta	[16.2]	[22.8]	[22.0]	[18.3]	[45.0]	[28.0]	[1.8]	[12.3]
Moldova	1.1	9.5	17.2	34.7	4.1	8.5	10.2	25.0
Monaco	55.6	11.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	55.6	0.0
Montenegro	21.7	48.0	20.9	5.0	29.6	1.1	14.7	10.7
Netherlands	44.3	22.9	10.0	8.3	14.6	14.4	12.5	14.1
Norway	34.4	29.9	13.3	7.6	23.8	5.7	10.4	6.2
Poland	26.8	42.2	11.8	6.0	3.1	14.5	24.7	7.0
Portugal	5.6	14.5	19.9	18.2	19.5	13.1	13.1	8.9
Romania	1.9	22.9	30.1	17.4	4.5	17.2	27.4	21.0
Russian Fed.	3.3	20.2	22.3	16.6	22.6	6.9	NA	27.1
San Marino	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	19.1	27.7	21.1	12.9	20.9	14.7	24.4	9.7
Slovak Rep.	25.7	28.0	14.0	8.7	11.2	14.5	18.6	6.6
Slovenia	19.8	36.9	16.7	10.4	12.5	20.8	14.0	9.5
<i>Spain (total)</i>	8.6	18.7	23.8	21.1	23.9	32.6	2.2	7.4
Spain (State Adm.)	8.7	19.1	24.1	21.0	24.8	31.5	1.7	7.1
Spain (Catalonia)	8.1	16.7	21.9	21.8	18.5	39.1	5.1	9.4
Sweden	20.4	36.4	16.5	8.4	18.9	10.3	8.2	12.7
Switzerland	36.5	21.1	16.1	4.5	22.5	8.7	22.7	11.6
The FYRO Macedonia	15.2	27.0	20.8	10.8	15.5	14.5	27.6	9.2
Turkey	3.1	13.2	20.4	32.1	3.0	8.4	13.4	20.4
Ukraine	1.0	13.9	35.7	9.7	14.0	16.2	31.5	9.8
UK : Engl. & Wales	9.1	21.7	16.0	7.7	14.4	11.9	16.1	10.5
UK : North. Ireland	15.8	24.4	15.8	10.3	5.3	10.9	10.9	14.3
UK : Scotland	19.9	15.8	18.9	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	15.8	25.9	18.4	14.3	17.6	13.4	16.1	13.6
Median	15.2	23.8	18.0	11.0	16.5	13.1	14.0	12.3
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	55.6	100.0	49.7	42.8	45.0	39.1	55.6	39.4

* The median is less affected than the average by the extreme values included in the dataset. Therefore, the medians are more reliable than the average values and are prioritized in this executive summary.

Table 3 : Life in Custody

Member States	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates (2013)	Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates (2013)	Average daily expense per inmate [in €] (2013)	Number of inmates per one custodian on 1 st Sept. 2014
Albania	26.0	8.0	14.21 €	1.9
Andorra	0.0	0.0	213.83 €	1.2
Armenia	40.4	4.3	9.30 €	3.1
Austria	43.0	6.8	106.52 €	3.0
Azerbaijan	50.2	1.0	11.27 €	NA
Belgium	51.2	11.0		
BH : BiH (total)				
BH : BiH (st. level)				
BH : Fed. BiH				
BH : Rep. Srpska	39.9	0.0	29.00 €	1.9
Bulgaria	36.2	4.5		[0.0]
Croatia	36.8	0.0	7.40 €	2.4
Cyprus	0.0	37.0	60.00 €	1.8
Czech Rep.	16.0	4.3	48.10 €	9.5
Denmark	19.6	7.3	182.00 €	1.5
Estonia	15.4	6.1	33.40 €	4.4
Finland	16.0	6.4	170.00 €	2.3
France	19.8	12.4	100.47 €	3.1
Georgia	28.2	6.8	18.40 €	4.6
Germany	18.0	7.4	112.35 €	NA
Greece	61.9	3.0	24.37 €	3.1
Hungary	28.4	3.8	28.13 €	2.8
Iceland	131.6	65.8	149.00 €	2.1
Ireland	22.1	4.9	180.00 €	1.5
Italy	23.6	6.5	129.86 €	1.5
Latvia	28.8	5.8	18.71 €	
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	230.00 €	2.9
Lithuania	49.9	12.5	13.81 €	0.5
Luxembourg	13.9	13.9	196.51 €	4.5
Malta	[86.7]	[17.3]	[50.00 €]	2.2
Moldova	40.5	NA	7.80 €	3.6
Monaco	0.0	0.0	NA	4.3
Montenegro	17.5	0.0	16.00 €	0.9
Netherlands	13.3	3.8	275.00 €	8.3
Norway	32.9	30.1	358.00 €	1.6
Poland	13.8	2.4	20.41 €	1.5
Portugal	43.4	9.1	41.45 €	4.9
Romania	30.8	5.7	15.83 €	3.4
Russian Fed.	61.6	6.8	25.87 €	7.4
San Marino	0.0	0.0	685.00 €	11.1
Serbia	68.8	6.0	18.39 €	0.8
Slovak Rep.	11.8	3.9	38.93 €	4.3
Slovenia	29.4	0.0	64.00 €	12.8
Spain (total)	32.9	5.7	NA	2.9
Spain (State Adm.)	27.9	5.0	52.59 €	3.6
Spain (Catalonia)	61.9	10.0	NA	3.7
Sweden	22.2	10.2	356.00 €	3.0
Switzerland	NA	2.8	NA	1.4
The FYRO Macedonia	45.7	3.5	10.00 €	3.4
Turkey	23.1	3.2	18.82 €	5.5
Ukraine	52.4	4.1	2.68 €	4.0
UK : Engl. & Wales	25.6	8.9	109.72 €	7.8
UK : North. Ireland	16.5	0.0	NA	3.8
UK : Scotland	30.3	6.3	107.00 €	1.4
Average	31.5	7.6	99.09 €	3.6
Median	28.0	5.4	44.78 €	3.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	2.68 €	0.0
Maximum	131.6	65.8	685.00 €	12.8

* The median is less affected than the average by the extreme values included in the dataset. Therefore, the medians are more reliable than the average values and are prioritized in this executive summary.

Additional explanatory notes

General notes:

- The total calculated for the whole territory of Spain (addition of the figures for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.
- Figures that have not been validated are presented between brackets in the Tables

¹ 50 out of the 52 Prison Administrations of the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe answered the questionnaire.

² Countries that faced overcrowding in 2013 and continued to have the same problem in 2014 are: Italy, Hungary, Greece, the FYRO Macedonia, France, Portugal, Albania, Slovenia, Serbia, Belgium, Romania and Austria.

³ Countries with more than 110 inmates per 100 places were considered here as being the most overcrowded.

⁴ Hungary (2013: 145 / 2014: 142↑), Belgium (2013: 134 / 2014: 129↓), the FYRO Macedonia (2013: 124 / 2014: 123≈), Greece (2013: 134 / 2014: 121↓), Albania (2013: 110 / 2014: 120↑), Spain – state Adm. – (2013: 87 / 2014: 118↑), France (2013: 117 / 2014: 115↓), Slovenia (2013: 105 / 2014: 118↑), Portugal (2013: 117 / 2014: 111↓), Serbia (2013: 109 / 2014: 110≈) and Italy (2013: 148 / 2014: 110↓).

⁵ The accurate amounts of expenditure are available for 46 out of 52 European Prison Administrations. The sum presented corresponds to the sum calculated on the basis of available information. Accurate data were missing for: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, Poland and Switzerland. Countries may have differently calculated average amounts. Rules are explained and available in the notes of tables 14 and 14A of the SPACE 2014 report.

⁶ Among all sentenced prisoners, the group of inmates serving sentences from 1 year to less than 3 is the largest (average= 26%; median= 24%). The group of sentences from 5 years to less than 10 occupies the second position (average and median= 22%). In 3rd position come the sentences from 3 to less than 5 years (average and median= 18%), followed by the short sentences of less than 1 year (average= 16%; median= 15%). In 5th position is the group serving from 10 to less than 20 years (average=12%; median=11%), in 6th position is life imprisonment (average= 3%; median= 2%), in 7th position are long sentences of more than 20 years (average= 1%; median= 0%) and finally, in the last position are security measures (average= 1%; median= 0%).

⁷ San Marino is a country with a relatively small population. Therefore any increase in the penitentiary population has a strong impact on the rates. Hence, in 2013 there were 6.4 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in San Marino, and in 2014 there were 12.3. However, in 2014 there were only 4 inmates held in the prison institution of San Marino, which represents only 2 more detainees than in 2013. That is why the increase registered in this country must be interpreted with caution. The same caution must be applied in the interpretation of figures from countries with less than 1,000,000 inhabitants

⁸ As a rule, the definition of « foreigner » corresponds to a person without the nationality of the country where he/she is imprisoned. This includes both person who do not have their legal residence in that country and persons who have a regular permanent resident permits. Inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are part of foreign inmates.

⁹ Armenia is not included because national breakdown does not fit the categories. In Finland, Rape and Other types of sexual offences are not separated categories. Consequently, the Finnish data for these categories could not be used.

¹⁰ For Armenia, the categories « less than 1 month », « from 1 month to 3 months », « from 3 months to 6 months » and « from 6 months to less than 1 year » are assembled under one item only : « less than 1 year ». For this reason, Armenia is not taken into account in the calculations of short sentences figures.

¹¹ For more details on custodial turnover ratios, see part B of SPACE I 2014 report.

* The median is less affected than the average by the extreme values included in the dataset. Therefore, the medians are more reliable than the average values and are prioritized in this executive summary.