

Prison Populations

SPACE I - 2019

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Highlights of the 2019 SPACE I report

The main results of the 2019 SPACE I report are presented in a separate booklet (Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2019: Key Findings of the SPACE I report), which includes some indicators of the trends observed since 2009 and the changes experienced since the publication of the previous report. This section summarizes the situation in 2019 through two Tables. Table A shows the European median values for a series of selected indicators. Table B specifies the position of each prison administration in comparison to that median. To do so, in Table B the prison administrations are divided in five clusters according to their score on each indicator:

1. **Very high:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is more than 25% higher than the European median value.
2. **High:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is between 5% and 25% higher than the European median value.
3. **Close:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is similar (i.e. between -5% and +5%) to the European median value.
4. **Low:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is between 5% and 25% lower than the European median value.
5. **Very Low:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is more than 25% lower than the European median value.

For each indicator, both Tables specify the number of prison administrations (PA) for which data are available (e.g. the prison population rate is available for 50 PA, but the percentage of female inmates is available only for 45 of them). This is due to the fact that there are countries that did not provide data for every indicator. Three countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain and the United Kingdom) have more than one prison administration. Consequently, each prison administration is mentioned separately in Table B, except when all of them are in the same cluster. In this case, only the name of the country is mentioned (e.g. the percentage of female inmates is not available for the three PA of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

TABLE A: EUROPEAN MEDIAN VALUES FOR THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2019 AND 2018

	Median values
STOCK indicators on 31st January 2019	
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (50 PA)	106.1
% of female inmates in the prison population (45 PA)	5.1
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (42 PA)	14.4
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (39 PA)	14.7
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (45 PA)	21.9
Prison density per 100 places (49 PA)	89.5
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (44 PA)	1.6
FLOW indicators for the year 2018	
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2018 (41 PA)	145.8
Rate of releases per 100,000 habitants in 2018 (41 PA)	117.1
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2018 (43 PA)	5.7
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2018 (43 PA)	6.0
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (41 PA)	8.0

*In principle, the median is based on the data provided by the 45 European prison administrations (PA) that answered the SPACE I questionnaire. The exceptions concern indicators for which not all the countries provided data (e.g. the percentage of foreign inmates is available only for 42 PA) and two indicators for which data were retrieved from other sources (see comments to Tables 3 and 16 for details), hence increasing the number of PA for which data are available (50 PA for the prison population rate and 49 for the prison density). A list of the PA that provided data for each indicator can be found in Table B below.

TABLE B: RANKING OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2019 AND 2018

	Very high (the score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (the score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (the score is close to the European median value, i.e. between -5% and +5%)	Low (the score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (the score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
STOCK indicators on 31st January 2019						
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (50 PA)	Albania, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Turkey, UK: England and Wales and UK: Scotland.	Portugal, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration) and Ukraine.	Austria, Bulgaria, France, Luxembourg, Malta, North Macedonia, Romania and Spain (Catalonia).	Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy and Switzerland.	Andorra, Armenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden and UK: Northern Ireland	Bosnia & Herzegovina (State and Federal level).
% of female inmates in the prison population (45 PA)	Andorra, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Moldova, Monaco, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic and Spain*.	Austria, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.	Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg and Slovenia.	Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Turkey and UK.	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, France, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and San Marino.	Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Malta and Ukraine.
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (42 PA)	Andorra, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain*, and Switzerland.	Finland, Montenegro and Portugal.		Croatia, Ireland and UK: England and Wales.	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Turkey, and UK: Northern Ireland.	Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Germany, Malta, Sweden, Ukraine and UK: Scotland.
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (39 PA)	Bulgaria, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain (total) and Spain (State Administration).	Andorra, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Serbia, Spain (Catalonia) and UK: England and Wales.	Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Slovak Republic and Sweden.	Albania, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and UK: Northern Ireland.	Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Russian Federation, San Marino, and Turkey.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Malta, Switzerland, Ukraine and UK: Scotland.
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (45 PA)	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and UK: Northern Ireland.	Norway and Slovenia.	Austria, Finland and Germany.	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Ireland, Moldova, Portugal, Spain (Catalonia), Turkey and UK: Scotland.	Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration) and UK: England & Wales.	Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Malta and Ukraine.
Prison density per 100 places (49 PA)	Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Romania and Turkey.	Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, UK: England & Wales & UK: Scotland.	Azerbaijan, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain (Catalonia), Sweden and Switzerland.	Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration) and UK: Northern Ireland.	Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino.	Bosnia & Herzegovina (State and Federal level) and Ukraine.
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (44 PA)	Austria, Greece, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain (State Administration) and Turkey.	Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain (total) and UK: Scotland.	Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Romania, Slovenia, Spain (Catalonia) and UK: England and Wales.	Croatia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, and Switzerland.	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden and UK: Northern Ireland.	Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Malta and Ukraine.

	Very high (the score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (the score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (the score is close to the European median value, i.e. between-5% and +5%)	Low (the score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (the score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
FLOW indicators for the year 2018						
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2018 (41 PA)	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Hungary, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Serbia, Switzerland and UK.	Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Slovak Republic.	Albania, Andorra and Norway.	Austria, Estonia, France, Germany and Slovenia.	Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Moldova, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain* and Sweden.	Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Latvia, Malta, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine.
Rate of releases per 100,000 habitants in 2018 (41 PA)	Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia and Turkey.	Albania, Andorra, Croatia, Estonia, Liechtenstein, and Norway.	Austria, Denmark Slovak Republic and Slovenia.	Armenia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Moldova, North Macedonia and UK: England and Wales.	Azerbaijan, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain*, Sweden and UK: Northern Ireland.	Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Malta, Switzerland, Ukraine and UK: Scotland.
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2018 (43 PA)	Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain (Catalonia), Switzerland and UK: England and Wales.	Czech Republic, Lithuania and Spain (total).	Latvia and Spain (State Administration).	Romania, Russian Federation and Slovak Republic.	Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden and Turkey.	Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Malta, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2018 (43 PA)	Austria, Azerbaijan, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.	Hungary.	Portugal and Spain (Catalonia).		Albania, Andorra, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.	Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Malta, Ukraine and UK: England and Wales.
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (41 PA)	Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic and Spain*.	Lithuania.	Germany, Luxembourg and Sweden.	Andorra, Iceland, Serbia, Slovenia and UK: England and Wales.	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.	Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Latvia, Malta, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine.

*When the table only indicates « Spain » it means that the classification is the same for Spain (State Administration), Spain (Catalonia) and Spain (total).

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Introduction

The SPACE I 2019 annual report is part of the SPACE project¹. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*) and non-custodial (*SPACE II*)² sanctions and measures in the Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports.

SPACE I focuses on **prison populations** and the **penal institutions** in which they are held. Data for the SPACE I report are collected by means of a questionnaire agreed by the Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-CP) of the CoE and sent every year by the research team of the University of Lausanne (UNIL) to the prison administrations of the CoE Member States. The aim is to obtain data that are comparable across States. However, any **comparisons** of the **levels** (in rates, ratios and percentages) shown by the countries according to different indicators are always problematic and must be conducted **very cautiously**. This is due to the fact that the way in which data are collected in different countries varies from country to country. These variations in the data collection methods introduce **artificial differences** across countries. For that reason, since 2004, the SPACE I questionnaire includes questions on the way in which data are collected (known as **metadata**) in each country, which help explain these artificial differences between countries. Thus, the questionnaire aims at identifying, and whenever possible reducing, differences in the way in which categories are defined and data are gathered in the national statistics of each country. Some of the main differences across countries are due to divergences in the categories of inmates included in the prison population (see *Table 2.1* and *Table 2.2*); in the way in which the capacity of penal institutions is estimated (see *Table 17*); in the way in which admissions into penal institutions as well as exits from them are defined (see *Table 24* and *Table 26*); in the categories of personnel included in the total number of staff (see *Table 20*); or in the items included in the budget spent by the Prison administration (see *Table 34*).

The questionnaire is filled by the national correspondents in each Prison administration and sent back to the team of experts of the University of Lausanne (UNIL), which undertakes a **procedure of data validation** that involves a multilevel counterchecking of the information received. In that perspective, significant inconsistencies and visible *outliers* (corresponding to very high or very low values) are identified as the data are introduced in the database through a series of control tables. In such cases, the countries that provided the data are contacted and asked to check the figures or explain the reasons for the inconsistencies. The revised figures or explanations are then introduced in the database, which sometimes leads to further exchanges between the UNIL research team and the national correspondents. After that, a first draft version of the SPACE I report is produced and circulated among colleagues, who may identify other inconsistencies which can be solved before publication. Nevertheless, despite this data validation procedure, there are some **inconsistencies** that cannot be fully elucidated (and in that case the figures are presented between brackets) and there may be others that have not been identified before the publication of the final report. In that context, any readers' comments, notes or criticisms are welcome. The **Notes** to the tables included in the SPACE report provide an additional and invaluable source of information about the data included in the tables. In that perspective, the golden rule for users of SPACE I is to **avoid using the data included in SPACE I without considering the notes and comments related to that data**.

SPACE WEBSITE

In addition to the data presented in this report, the Website of the SPACE project provides supplementary information related to the use of custodial and non-custodial sanctions across Europe (e.g. recidivism studies, useful links and addresses concerning the Prison and Probation Administrations).

¹ Website of the SPACE Project: www.unil.ch/space.

² Aebi, M.F. & Hashimoto, Y.Z. (2019). *SPACE II – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Survey 2019*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENTS OF THE 2019 SPACE I REPORT

Figures on prison populations as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **31st January 2019** and are known as *stock* indicators. The date of 31st January is preferred to 1st January because the number of inmates decreases between the end/beginning of the year holiday season due to temporary releases that allow inmates to spend the festivities with their families. It is also preferred to 1st September (used in SPACE I from 1983 to 2016) because it is closer to the date of publication of the report. When data on 31st January 2019 were not available, the Member States were asked to use the closest possible date of reference. The exceptions are expressly stated in the notes to the Tables concerned. These indicators are presented in **Section 1** of the report.

Data on admissions into penal institutions and exits from them, as well as on the total number of days spent in these institutions and the budget spent by the prison administration, relate to the whole **year 2018** and are known as *flow* indicators. These indicators are presented in **Section 2** of the report.

In 2019, the forty-seven member states of the Council of Europe counted *fifty-two* prison administrations under their control.

Data are not collected for the following geopolitical entities: Crimea, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh, the northern part of Cyprus, and the Danish (Faroe Islands) and United Kingdom Dependencies (Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, and Jersey). Data for Belarus and Kosovo are not collected because they are not members of the Council of Europe.

MAIN MODIFICATIONS INTRODUCED IN 2019

- In order to measure the ageing of European prison populations, two new questions concerning the age of inmates were introduced in the 2019 SPACE I questionnaire. Prison administrations were asked to indicate the number of inmates aged 50 or over and the number of inmates aged 65 or over.
- The term *entries* was replaced by the term *admissions*, which reflects better the concept being measured (see the section “Standard definitions used in Part D”).
- The concept of *inmates not serving a final sentence* was introduced to replace the one of *pre-trial detainees* in the sections of the report where the latter does not fully reflect the concept being measured (see the section “Standard definitions used in Part A”).

CONVENTIONS AND STATISTICAL MEASURES

The following conventions and abbreviations are used throughout the report.

Conventions used

NAP or ***	Not applicable: The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned.
0	Zero: The concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned, but there are no cases (the number of cases or persons is zero).
NA	Not available: There are no figures available, but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
(number)	Data are presented between brackets when the validation procedure revealed inconsistencies that cannot be explained. The box is left blank when the country also left it blank in its answer to the questionnaire.

All the comments by the countries as well as the mentions of discrepancies between the national definitions and the ones used in SPACE have been grouped in the notes to the relevant Table.

Measures of central tendency

In Tables containing rates or percentages, the following measures have been used to describe the distribution of the data:

Mean (Average): 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 values).

Median: The median is the value that divides the data supplied by the countries concerned into two equal groups so that 50% of the observations are above the median and 50% are below it. The median is not influenced by very high or very low values.

Minimum: The lowest value in the given column of the Table.

Maximum: The highest value in the given column of the Table.

Merged categories are not included in the calculation of these measures.

In order to avoid duplication of data, 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.

Disclaimer: 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 presented in the Tables - which only contain one or two decimals - will therefore reach slightly different results than the ones presented in the report.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The rates per 100,000 inhabitants presented in this report have been calculated using as a reference the population of each country on 1st January 2019 as available on the *Eurostat* Database (“*Population on 1st January by age and gender*”).

Exceptions: When population figures were not available in the Eurostat Database or when the information provided by a national correspondent referred to a different territorial division than the one used in that database, we used the following sources:

Azerbaijan: Population for 2019 is a mid-year estimate retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 18th November 2019 and include the population of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republika Srpska: Population for 2019 is mid-year estimate for 2018 (based on the natural changes of population and migration) retrieved from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba> on 8th January 2019.

Moldova: The population for 2018 was used as an estimate for the population of 2019, which was not available.

Russian Federation: Population refer to 1st July 2019 and was retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 18th November 2019.

Spain – Catalonia: Population for 2019 was retrieved from <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=245&lang=en> on 18th November 2019.

Spain – State Administration: Population for 2019 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia and for the whole territory of Spain.

UK – England & Wales: Population for 2019 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data of the United Kingdom minus the population of Scotland and Northern Ireland. All data was retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/> on 18th November 2019.

UK – Northern Ireland: Population for 2019 is an estimation for July 2019 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/> on 18th November 2019.

UK – Scotland: Population for 2019 is an estimation for July 2019 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/> on 18th November 2019.

PARTICIPATION RATE

The 2019 SPACE questionnaire was sent to the prison administrations at the end of July 2019. The majority of them answered the questionnaire after the original deadline (30th September 2019), the last questionnaires were received during December 2019, and the last corrections were introduced in January 2020.

45 (86.5%) of the 52 prison administrations in the 47 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2019 Questionnaire.

The following prison administrations did not respond to the questionnaire: Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina: State level, Bosnia & Herzegovina: Federal level, Bosnia & Herzegovina: Republika Srpska, Georgia, Malta, and Ukraine.

For a few figures the data validation procedure revealed inconsistencies that cannot be explained. These figures are presented between brackets.

Even if some countries did not answer the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire, data concerning the number of inmates and the capacity of penal institutions were retrieved from other sources. Concerning the total number of inmates, data are available for Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina: Republika Srpska, Georgia, Malta and Ukraine (sources of data can be found on the comment section of Table 3). Data for the capacity of penal institutions are available for Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina: Republika Srpska, Georgia, and Malta (sources of data can be found on the comment section of Table 16). These data were considered when calculating the average and median European values.

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TABLE C LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF INMATES

ALBANIA	
1.	Changes in criminal law: No;
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Pursuant to Law no. 108/2018 "On an Addendum to Law No. 8328 dated 16.04.1998," "On the Rights and Treatment of Prisoners and Detainees", as amended, for the establishment of a Special Regime in the High Security Prison;
3.	Amnesties: 0;
4.	Individual pardons: 0;
5.	Collective pardons: 0;
6.	Other: No.
ANDORRA	
1.	Changes in criminal law: No;
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3.	Amnesties: 0;
4.	Individual pardons: 0;
5.	Collective pardons: 0;
6.	Other: No.
ARMENIA	
1.	Changes in criminal law: The National Assembly adopted RA Law in 2018 "On declaring amnesty in criminal cases on the occasion of the 100 th anniversary of the independence of the First Republic of Armenia";
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3.	Amnesties: 575;
4.	Individual pardons: 2;
5.	Collective pardons: 0;
6.	Other: No.
AUSTRIA	
1.	Changes in criminal law: No;
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3.	Amnesties: 0;
4.	Individual pardons: 22 individual pardons by the President of the Federal Republic of Austria;
5.	Collective pardons: 15 collective pardons by the President of the Federal Republic of Austria;
6.	Other: No.
AZERBAIJAN	
1.	<p>Changes in criminal law: With the aim of the liberalisation of penal policies a new stage of legal reforms was carried out. The amendments to the Criminal, Criminal Procedural, Penal Codes and Code on Administrative Offenses were adopted in October-December 2017, and had a significant impact on prison population in 2018.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The package included more than 300 amendments related to decriminalisation of a number of offences, introduction of new types of penalties and incorporation of alternative sanctions. Along with decriminalisation of more than 10 offences, and with the aim of reducing the use of imprisonment, a new type of sanction was introduced in the Criminal Code, the restriction of liberty. This type of sanction includes the supervision of the individual at his place of residence with the application of electronic tracking devices. Restriction of liberty, as alternative penalty, was introduced in more than 140 Articles of the Criminal Code. Moreover, sanctions of another 80 Articles now include fine and other penalties as alternative to imprisonment. The terms of imprisonment for more than 80 offences were reduced. New provisions concerning the probation supervision were incorporated in the Penal Code. Probation Service was established within the Ministry of Justice and necessary measures taken to launch its activities. Amendments to the criminal legislation also included more adaptive approach to the early conditional release and provided inmates with possibility of applying for such release at earlier stage of imprisonment. <p>As a result of these reforms, 761 persons were released from prison, 1 079 persons were released from other types of punishment not related to deprivation of liberty, and 2 884 person's punishments were commuted.</p>
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3.	Amnesties: 0;
4.	Individual pardons: 0;
5.	Collective pardons: A collective pardon was accorded on 24 May 2018. 607 inmates were released;
6.	Other: No.

BULGARIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: No; 4. Individual pardons: 4 individual pardons by the President; 5. Collective pardons: No; 6. Other: No.
CROATIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
CYPRUS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 229, of which 91 were granted to foreigners who returned to their countries; 5. Collective pardons: 115 persons concerned by collective pardons; 6. Other: No.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 3; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
DENMARK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Four minor tightening of the Criminal code (which are expected to marginally increase the numbers of prisoners) were made; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ESTONIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 3; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
FINLAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning some categories of inmates: Two alternatives to remand imprisonment, i.e. intensified travel ban and house arrest, were introduced at the beginning of 2019. According to the provisions that entered into force on 1st January 2019, a court may impose an intensified travel ban, which is supervised by technical means, on a suspect before imposing the punishment. After sentencing a person to unconditional imprisonment, the court may, instead of remanding the person, impose a technically monitored house arrest on the person if the sentence is less than two years of imprisonment. The maximum time for keeping a remand prisoner in a custody facility maintained by the police before the placement in prison was also shortened. Since 1st January 2019, a remand prisoner may not be kept in a police custody facility for more than seven days, unless there are very serious reasons for this that relate to the safety of the remand prisoner, the pre-trial investigation of the offence, or securing the solving of the offence. Before that, the maximum time was four weeks; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

FRANCE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Law n°2018-703 (3rd of August 2018): This law modifies and completes diverse other laws in order to punish more efficiently all forms of sexual and sexist violence, especially the ones committed against women and children. It changes in particular the laws concerning rape, sexual offences against less-than-15-years-old minors, sexual and moral harassment. It increases the statute of limitations period for sexual crimes against minors from 20 to 30 years after the majority of the child; b. Law n°2018-701 (3rd of August 2018): This law introduces the specific offence of "road rodeo" (illegal car races), which can be sanctioned with deprivation of freedom and financial penalties; c. Law n°2018-778 (10th of September 2018): This Law modifies the regime applied to illegal immigration and political asylum. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons:1; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
GERMANY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NAP; 4. Individual pardons: NAP; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
GREECE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Law 4571/2018, art. 13 and 14 (Government Gazette A, 186) extended until 29/8/2019 the validity of the measures for the decongestion of the Detention Facilities that have been entered into force with law 4489/2017 (Government Gazette A, 140); 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons:0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
HUNGARY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons:0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No
ICELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ITALY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

LATVIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: In 2018 there were several laws with different amendments to Criminal Law and to Law on Criminal proceedings that conducted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Changes to Criminal law (entered into force on November 7, 2018) provide amendment with new article and sanction for illegal copying and spreading of the materials of criminal case; b. Changes to Criminal Law (entered into force on May 23, 2018) provide new chapter in law connected to crimes of the terrorism; c. Changes to Criminal procedure Law (entered into force on October 25, 2018) provide different changes, including introduction of different directives (e.g., Directive on presumption of innocence, for procedural guarantees for children in criminal procedure); d. Changes to Criminal procedure law (entered into force on September 1, 2018) provide different changes, including details of short criminal procedure; e. Changes to Criminal Procedure Law (entered into force on January1, 2018) provided different amendments regarding investigation provided by Stated Revenue Service. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 4 inmates were pardoned; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LITHUANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: On 15 November 2018 the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania adopted the Law No. XIII-1640 on the Amnesty Act, which came into force on 1 January 2019; 4. Individual pardons: From 1 January 2018 to 1 January 2019, there was 1 Presidential Decree proclaimed granting pardon. As a result, 6 prisoners had the term of their service reduced; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LUXEMBOURG
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 2; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MOLDOVA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 45; 4. Individual pardons: 2; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MONACO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MONTENEGRO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Changes in criminal law: No; 8. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 9. Amnesties: 0; 10. Individual pardons: 0; 11. Collective pardons: 0; 12. Other: No.

NETHERLANDS

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 184 individual pardons;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

NORTH MACEDONIA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 617 prisoners were concerned;
4. **Individual pardons:** 5;
5. **Collective pardons:** There were 3 collective pardons.
6. **Other:** 146 prisoners were conditionally released by the courts, 100 beneficieate of a second judgment procedure, 7 were released and 782 were releases before the expiration of the sentence. According to Law on execution of the sanctions: "The director of the institution may dismiss the convicted person before the expiration of his sentence, if the convicted person served at least three quarters of the sentence and if parole was not granted i.e. up to 30 days for imprisonment of one year, up to 90 days for imprisonment of five years and up to 120 days for imprisonment over five years."

NORWAY

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

POLAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Journal of Law of 01.03.2018 art.13.: Whoever, maliciously or persistently: 1) in spite of the ban on trade and activities related to trade on Sundays and holidays, entrusts the performance of whitelist work or activities related to trade to an employee or employee,2) in spite of the ban on trade and the performance of activities related to trade after 2 p.m. on December 24th or Saturday immediately preceding the first day of Easter, entrusts the performance of whitelist work or activities related to trade to an employee or employee, shall be subject to a fine or penalty of restriction of liberty. b. Journal of Law of 19.04.2018, art.2.: A person who does not comply with the ban imposed by the court on holding a position, practising a profession, running a business, performing activities requiring a licence, which are related to the use of or impact on animals, driving vehicles, entering game centres and participating in gambling, entering a mass event, staying in specific environments or places, an order to leave the premises occupied jointly with the aggrieved party for a period of time, a prohibition to contact specific persons, a prohibition to approach specific persons or a prohibition to leave a specific place of stay without the court's consent, a prohibition to possess any animals or a specific category of animals or does not execute the court's order to announce the decision in the manner provided for therein, shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years. c. Journal of Law of 15.11.2018, art.3.: A person who commits two or more intentional offences against property at short intervals, using the same or the same opportunity or in a similar manner, or commits two or more intentional offences against property, if the total value of the property justifies liability for the offence, shall be liable for the exhaustive nature of the offence as for a single criminal offence. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
PORTUGAL
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ROMANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: By the adoption of the Federal Law # 186-FZ of 03.07.2018, 9 968 prisoners have been released and the sentences of 81 050 prisoners have been reduced; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 46; 4. Individual pardons: 3; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SAN MARINO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: The Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code (passed in May 2019 and entered into force in 1 December 2019):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prescribes a new criminal sanction - a sentence of life imprisonment for the most serious offenses against life and body and criminal offenses against sexual freedom in cases where it occurred as a consequence of the commission of the act death of a child, a minor, a pregnant woman and a helpless person. As a consequence, the provisions of Art. 46 and 47 of the Criminal Code were amended. These provisions regulate conditional release. It is envisaged that a person sentenced to life imprisonment may be conditionally released after serving 27 years in prison. In addition, the introduction of a sentence of life imprisonment introduced a term for revoking conditional release for persons sentenced to this sentence, which lasts ten years from the day the convicted person was released. It also stipulates that the court may not conditionally release a person convicted of the criminal offense of Aggravated Murder (Article 114, paragraph 1), Rape (Article 178, paragraph 4), Sexual Intercourse with a Helpless Person (Article 179, paragraph 3). Criminal Code), Sexual Intercourse with a Child (Article 180, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code) and Sexual Intercourse through Abuse of Position (Article 181, paragraph 5 of the Criminal Code). b. Prescribes rules for harsher punishment of perpetrators of crimes when it comes to returnees, or multiple returnees. c. The most important changes in the Special Part of the Criminal Code relate to changes in the sentence range, prescribing life imprisonment, introducing new criminal offenses and compliance with international conventions, such as the following amendments: <p>2. The amendments to the criminal offense of Financing Terrorism are in order to eliminate the inconsistencies identified in the 2016 Council of Europe Committee MANIVAL Report on the Evaluation of the Republic of Serbia, while the second part is conditioned by the amendments to the FATF recommendation. The proposed solutions align the description of the crime with the description of the offenses in all international conventions contained in the Annex to the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. It also incriminates the act of traveling abroad that is related to terrorism, extends the description of the crime of financing terrorism and precisely defines the concept of "means" in that crime.</p> <p>3. Among other changes, the penalties for certain criminal offenses have been tightened, for example for the criminal offenses under Article 137 of the Criminal Code (abuse and torture), Article 225 of the Criminal Code (tax evasion) and Article 269 of the Criminal Code (killing and abuse animal).</p> <p>4. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Law on Amendments to the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 35/2019);</p> <p>5. Amnesties: 2;</p> <p>6. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>7. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>8. Other: No.</p>
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: Adoption of the Act no. 274/2017 Coll. on Victims of Crimes, was amended;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: By the Amendment to the Penal Code with effect of 1 January 2019, the legal regulation of conditional release was expanded so that additional to convicts serving the prison sentence for minor offence (un-intentional criminal offence or criminal offence under Penal Code with upper rate of prison term up to five years) can be on the basis of court decision conditionally released after serving one half of prison term also convict sentenced for crime (intentional criminal offence under Crime Code with upper rate of prison term up to five years). Condition for the conditional release of convict sentenced for crime is the fact that he/she is serving prison term for the first time, by his/her behaviour proved betterment and it can be expected from him/her that he/she will live a lawful life in the future. The particularity of this conditional release is the fact that the court has to impose the control by technical means – electronic monitoring (43 convicts were conditionally released in this way by 31 August 2019);</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 1;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
SLOVENIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>

SPAIN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 26 (only refers to General State Administration); 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SWEDEN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 2 in 2018; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SWITZERLAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
TURKEY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Assaults on Emergency Workers (Offences) Act 2018: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Section 1 of the 2018 Act creates a new triable either way offence of assault or battery committed against an emergency worker (as defined in the Act) which carries a maximum penalty of 12 months' imprisonment. b. Section 2 of the 2018 Act creates a statutory aggravating factor which applies when a certain specified offence (as specified in the Act - broadly an assault-related offence or a sexual assault offence) is committed against an emergency worker acting in the exercise of their functions. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: Sentencing Council for England and Wales definitive guideline on bladed articles and offensive weapons: The Sentencing Council issued guidance for the sentencing of offenders convicted of the possession of a bladed article or offensive weapon (such as acid) in public, and of using one to threaten someone. The guideline (which is not a piece of legislation, hence why it is included under this section) applies to all offenders aged 18 and older, who are sentenced on or after 1 June 2018. See: https://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Bladed-Article-Definitive-guideline_WEB-1.pdf.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

Statistical Tables

Section 1: Stock indicators on 31st January 2019

PART A: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES ON 31ST JANUARY 2019

This section includes information on the characteristics of inmates on 31st January 2019 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part A

- **Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees):** The total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees), also known as *prison stock*, corresponds to the total number of persons effectively placed in prison. Information on the categories of inmates included by each country can be found in Table 2.1 and 2.2.
- **Prison population rate³ per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the ratio of the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100,000 inhabitants in each country, as of 31st January 2019. Considering that the information on the populations of the countries is available on 1st January of each year, the figures used for the calculations are respectively on 1st January 2019 for the total population of the countries and 31st January 2019 for the prison population.
- **Adjusted number of inmates and adjusted prison population rate:** The number of inmates and the prison population rates are adjusted according to the information provided in tables 2.1 and 2.2. The adjustment consists in *excluding* –whenever possible– all the categories of Tables 2.1 and 2.2 from the total number of inmates, and recalculating the rate of *inmates held in penal institutions* per 100,000 inhabitants. The adjusted figures are comparable estimates; nevertheless, these figures *should not* be considered as official national data.
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** Starting from this age, minors are considered as old enough to be recognised as responsible for criminal offences perpetrated and to be tried by a (juvenile) court.
- **Minimal age for the use of custodial sanctions and measures:** Starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a minor to detention or to education measures in closed penal institutions.
- **Age of criminal majority:** Starting from this age the persons should be tried as adults and lose the status of minors and the special conditions applied to it.
- **Pre-trial detainees / Pre-trial detention:** See *Remand in custody*.
- **Remand in custody:** In Recommendation Rec (2006) 13, the Council of Europe adopts a large definition that includes any period of detention prior to the final conviction of a suspected offender.
- **Inmates not serving a final sentence:** Detainees placed on *remand in custody*. According to the Council of Europe's definition of remand in custody (see above) this category should include (a) untried detainees, (b) detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet, (c) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance, and (d) sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so. However, categories (b) and (c) do not exist in all countries, and some countries do not include category (d) under the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.
- **Dangerous offenders:** According to Recommendation CM/Rec (2014) 3 of the Council of Europe, (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014)⁴, *a dangerous offender is a person who has been convicted of a very serious sexual or very serious violent crime against persons and who presents a high likelihood of re-offending with further very serious sexual or very serious violent crimes against persons*. Each Member State has its own legislation concerning the special requirements and conditions for institutional placement/imprisonment of this category of offenders.

³ 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*.

⁴ Available at http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdpc/PC-GR-DD/Recomm%202014_3_E_final.pdf.

Table 1: Compliance with the standard definition of *Total number of inmates*⁵

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	NA	
Armenia	Yes	General Note: Data for the 1 st January 2019 instead of the 31 st January 2019.
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia		General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	General Note: Data refer to the entire French territory, which includes metropolitan France and overseas regions.
Georgia		
Germany	Yes	General Notes: - General data on stock relate to <u>30th November 2018</u> instead of 31 st January 2019; - Data on the total number of sentenced prisoners relate to <u>31st March 2018</u> instead of 31 st January 2019; - Data on the breakdown of inmates by nationality relate to <u>31st March 2018</u> instead of 31 st January 2018.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	No	Data only refer to adult inmates.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.

⁵ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part A).

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Portugal	NA	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.	No	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019. The total number of inmates include all inmates held in temporary detention centres of (1) the penitentiary system, (2) the internal affairs bodies of Russian Federation, (3) the border guards of the Federal Security Service of Russian Federation, and (4) guardhouses, as well as suspects and defendants, in respect of whom detention has been chosen as a preventive measure, and those whom are placed in medical organizations for medical assistance.
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	General note: Figures for State Administration were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st October 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Switzerland	Yes	
Turkey	NA	General Note: Data on 4 th February 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019, except for the breakdown of inmates by type of offence and by the length of their sentence, which refer to the 30 th June 2018 instead of the 31 st January 2019.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 2.1: Special categories of inmates included in the total prison population on 31st January 2019 (Part 1)

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Inmates held in police stations		Inmates held in custodial institutions for minors		Inmates held in educational institutions for minors		Inmates held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders		Inmates held in psychiatric institutions		asylum seekers or illegal aliens		Inmates under electronic monitoring	
	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
Variable code	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	22	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Armenia	No	***	Yes	2	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	NAP	***	Yes	118	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	252	NAP	***	Yes	365
Azerbaijan	No	***	Yes	71	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Belgium														
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska														
Bulgaria	NAP	***	Yes	15	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***
Croatia	No	***	Yes	8	Yes	44	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Cyprus	Yes	43	Yes	17	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	4	NAP	***	Yes	1
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	56	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	64	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***
Finland	No	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
France	No	***	Yes	776	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Georgia														
Germany	No	***	Yes	5 069	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	123	Yes	NA
Greece	No	***	Yes	12	Yes	27	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	17
Hungary	NA	NA	Yes	207	NA	NA	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Iceland	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	NA	No	***	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	13	Yes	1
Italy	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	No	***
Latvia	No	***	Yes	35	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	NA	Yes	126	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Luxembourg	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Malta														
Moldova	No	***	Yes	27	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Monaco	NAP	***	Yes	0	No	***	NAP	***	Yes	0	NA	***	NAP	***
Montenegro	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Inmates held in police stations		Inmates held in custodial institutions for minors		Inmates held in educational institutions for minors		Inmates held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders		Inmates held in psychiatric institutions		asylum seekers or illegal aliens		Inmates under electronic monitoring	
	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
Variable code	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	210
North Macedonia	No	***	Yes	17	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Norway	No	***	Yes	8	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	186	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	285	No	***	NAP	***
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	361	Yes	221	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	No	***	Yes	1 309	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
San Marino	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	No	***	No	***	No	***
Serbia (Republic of)	No	***	Yes	27	Yes	177	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Slovak Rep.	No	***	Yes	56	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	2	Yes	25	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Spain (total)	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	324	No	***	No	***	Yes	2 175
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	296	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	2 087
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	28	No	***	No	***	Yes	88
Sweden	No	***	Yes	NA	No	***	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	***	No	***
Switzerland	Yes	41	Yes	158	Yes	23	No	***	No	***	Yes	295	No	***
Turkey	No	***	Yes	2 507	Yes	428	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	2 602
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	Yes	605	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	758	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	15	Yes	15	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	460	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***

Country	Inmates by categories											
	Inmates held in public-private partnership prisons		Inmates held in private prisons		Inmates held in other private facilities		Inmates under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders					
							Total		<i>Of which considered by the court as</i>			
			not criminally responsible		totally or partially criminally responsible							
Variable code	2.2A		2.2B		2.2C		2.2D		2.2E		2.2F	
	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Moldova	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Montenegro	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Netherlands	Yes	1 995	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
North Macedonia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Norway	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Portugal	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	104	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Romania	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
San Marino	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Serbia (Republic of)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Slovak Rep.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Spain (total)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Sweden	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	NA	No	***	Yes	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	147	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Turkey	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	306	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP	***	Yes	14 603	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
UK: Scotland	Yes	1 201	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***

Table 3: Number of inmates and prison population rates (adjusted and non-adjusted) on 31st January 2019

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2019	Non-adjusted		Adjusted (estimation)	
		Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Prison population rate	Adjusted number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Adjusted prison population rate
Variable code	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
			$3B/3A*100,000$	$3B - \Sigma(2.1A \text{ to } 2.1G + 2.2A \text{ to } 2.2D)$	$3D/3A*100,000$
Albania	2 862 427	5 280	184.5	5 258	183.7
Andorra	76 177	56	73.5	56	73.5
Armenia	2 965 269	2 266	76.4	2 264	76.4
Austria	8 858 775	9 351	105.6	6 682	75.4
Azerbaijan	10 047 718	21 926	218.2	21 855	217.5
Belgium	11 467 923	10 883	94.9		
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 147 902	762	66.4		
Bulgaria	7 000 039	7 466	106.7	7 451	106.4
Croatia	4 076 246	3 217	78.9	3 165	77.6
Cyprus	875 898	723	82.5	658	75.1
Czech Rep.	10 649 800	21 577	202.6	21 437	201.3
Denmark	5 806 081	4 003	68.9	4 003	68.9
Estonia	1 324 820	2 399	181.1	2 335	176.3
Finland	5 517 919	2 748	49.8	2 748	49.8
France	67 028 048	70 059	104.5	69 283	103.4
Georgia	3 723 464	10 042	269.7		
Germany	83 019 214	63 643	76.7	57 891	69.7
Greece	10 722 287	10 613	99.0	10 531	98.2
Hungary	9 772 756	16 560	169.5	12 739	130.4
Iceland	356 991	144	40.3	144	40.3
Ireland	4 904 226	3 983	81.2	3 969	80.9
Italy	60 359 546	60 125	99.6	60 125	99.6
Latvia	1 919 968	3 522	183.4	3 487	181.6
Liechtenstein	38 378	12	31.3	12	31.3
Lithuania	2 794 184	6 485	232.1	6 359	227.6
Luxembourg	613 894	664	108.2	664	108.2
Malta	493 559	660	133.7		
Moldova	3 547 539	6 990	197.0	6 963	196.3
Monaco	38 300	21	54.8	21	54.8
Montenegro	622 182	1 154	185.5	1 154	185.5
Netherlands	17 282 163	9 753	56.4	7 548	43.7
North Macedonia	2 077 132	2 144	103.2	2 127	102.4
Norway	5 328 212	3 227	60.6	3 219	60.4
Poland	37 972 812	72 204	190.1	72 204	190.1
Portugal	10 276 617	12 867	125.2	12 292	119.6
Romania	19 401 658	20 689	106.6	20 107	103.6
Russian Fed.	145 872 256	563 166	386.1	561 857	385.2
San Marino	34 590	1	2.9	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	6 963 764	10 871	156.1	10 667	153.2
Slovak Rep.	5 450 421	10 294	188.9	10 238	187.8
Slovenia	2 080 908	1 396	67.1	1 369	65.8
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 934 632	58 983	125.7	56 484	120.3
Spain (State Adm.)	39 334 365	50 612	128.7	48 229	122.6
Spain (Catalonia)	7 600 267	8 371	110.1	8 255	108.6
Sweden	10 230 185	6 109	59.7	6 109	59.7
Switzerland	8 542 323	6 943	81.3	6 279	73.5
Turkey	82 003 882	269 806	329.0	263 963	321.9
Ukraine	42 153 201	52 973	125.7		
UK: Engl. & Wales	59 642 107	82 236	137.9	66 270	111.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 897 893	1 504	79.2	1 474	77.7
UK: Scotland	5 470 000	7 984	146.0	6 323	115.6
Average			125.9		119.8
Median			106.1		103.4
Minimum			2.9		0.0
Maximum			386.1		385.2

Table 4. Trends in prison population rates from 2009 to 2019⁶

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	% change from 2009 to 2019 ⁷	% change from 2018 to 2019 ⁸
Albania	152.6	162.7	164.1	168.4	172.5	188.1	207.3	204.8		184.5	20.8	NA
Andorra	80.5	42.8	46.1	52.5	61.6	66.9	66.7	60.8	58.5	73.5	-8.7	25.7
Armenia	123.2	151.3	138.4	144.0	155.2	136.9	129.1	130.3	118.9	76.4	-38.0	-35.8
Austria	101.1	102.9	104.7	104.1	104.5	104.1	105.3	101.5	101.6	105.6	4.5	3.9
Azerbaijan	230.1	243.4	254.5	227.8	217.3	238.2	252.2	236.3	235.0	218.2	-5.2	-7.1
Belgium	101.4	105.0	107.5	111.1	114.0	118.2	114.3	102.7		94.9	-6.4	
BH: BiH (total)												
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	67.0	73.0			70.4	80.5	75.5	74.6	74.8	66.4	-0.9	-11.3
Bulgaria	122.8	127.0	134.1	135.2	128.4	115.7	105.3	116.7	99.1	106.7	-13.1	7.6
Croatia	113.5	120.0	118.5	110.9	102.1	88.6	79.1	74.2	77.7	78.9	-30.5	1.6
Cyprus	110.8	109.9	107.8	107.9	93.7	79.4	77.2	78.7	74.4	82.5	-25.5	10.9
Czech Rep.	211.2	209.9	220.9	215.5	154.7	177.5	198.0	213.0	208.8	202.6	-4.1	-3.0
Denmark	67.5	71.3	71.0	68.6	73.0	63.7	56.6	59.7	63.2	68.9	2.1	9.1
Estonia	266.1	260.3	254.6	257.8	246.6	225.1	210.5	202.9	191.4	181.1	-32.0	-5.4
Finland	67.4	62.0	60.7	59.2	57.6	56.8	55.0	56.7	51.1	49.8	-26.1	-2.5
France	103.0	103.5	111.3	117.1	119.5	117.9	114.5	102.6	104.0	104.5	1.4	0.5
Georgia	452.1	533.9	541.2	516.4	219.2	227.9	274.6	256.3	252.2	269.7	-40.3	6.9
Germany	89.3	87.6	88.4	86.2	84.1	81.4	78.4	78.4	77.5	76.7	-14.2	-1.1
Greece	105.8	102.2	111.0	112.6	113.4	116.2	108.7	89.2	93.5	99.0	-6.4	5.9
Hungary	164.1	164.4	174.4	177.1	184.8	185.0	180.3	184.8		169.5	3.3	NA
Iceland	46.3	51.9	46.8	47.6	47.2	47.3		37.3	46.8	40.3	-13.0	-13.8
Ireland	86.7	95.7	93.1	94.2	88.2	82.6	80.1	78.1	79.6	81.2	-6.3	2.1
Italy	108.4	115.5	113.0	111.6	108.6	89.3	86.2	89.3	96.0	99.6	-8.1	3.7
Latvia	323.6	319.6	316.0	303.0	257.2	240.3	221.5	212.6	194.6	183.4	-43.3	-5.8
Liechtenstein	19.7	39.0	36.0	21.9	24.4	21.5	21.4		31.5	31.3	59.0	-0.7
Lithuania	260.5	282.8	311.3	334.0	323.7	305.0	274.6	244.1	234.9	232.1	-10.9	-1.2
Luxembourg	137.6	137.4	125.8	125.6	133.5	119.3	118.5	122.3	113.6	108.2	-21.4	-4.8
Malta	120.2	140.8	144.3	149.0	136.6	133.0	132.4	128.0		107.5	-10.6	
Moldova	189.7	180.0	178.0	186.0	187.3	201.4	219.8	222.7	215.2	197.0	3.8	-8.4
Monaco	63.0	32.4	85.3	108.5	76.4	73.4		83.1	82.3	54.8	-12.9	-33.4
Montenegro	159.8	232.3	214.2	198.1	183.9	170.2	176.8	173.7	183.3	185.5	16.1	1.2
Netherlands	70.5	70.8	69.5	67.7	62.9	58.6	53.3	51.4	54.2	56.4	-20.0	4.1
North Macedonia	120.1	122.6	122.2	123.5	138.0	150.8	169.1	161.7	146.0	103.2	-14.1	-29.3

⁶ The date of reference from 2008 to 2016 is 1st September of each year. Since 2018, the date of reference is 31st January of each year. No data are available for 1st September 2017, but the figures on 31st January 2018 provide a relatively accurate estimation of the evolution observed since 1st September 2016 (the period of observation is 17 months instead of 12).

⁷ Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2008 and 2018.

⁸ Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2016 and 2018.

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	% change from 2009 to 2019 ⁷	% change from 2018 to 2019 ⁸
Norway	68.4	74.8	71.8	71.2	72.2	72.8	70.9	73.9	65.4	60.6	-11.5	-7.3
Poland	220.3	212.3	213.8	221.1	207.5	203.5	186.4	188.4	194.4	190.1	-13.7	-2.2
Portugal	105.1	109.8	119.9	129.1	136.2	134.3	137.1	133.2	130.6	125.2	19.2	-4.1
Romania	132.2	138.9	147.6	158.7	165.4	158.6	144.1	140.5	118.0	106.6	-19.4	-9.6
Russian Fed.	604.8	574.8	527.0	489.1	470.3	466.3	450.1		418.3	386.1	-36.2	-7.7
San Marino	6.4	0.0	6.3	3.0	6.0	12.3	6.1	6.0	17.9	2.9	-54.8	-83.3
Serbia (Republic of)	139.9	153.2	151.1	153.4	139.7	144.0	141.5	150.8	154.4	156.1	11.6	1.1
Slovak Rep.	170.4	186.8	198.7	204.9	187.6	187.9	186.1	187.6	184.2	188.9	10.9	2.5
Slovenia	67.2	66.0	62.1	67.0	66.1	73.8	67.8	63.4	65.1	67.1	-0.1	3.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	169.4	163.2	154.3	148.7	145.7	141.7	137.8	130.7	126.7	125.7	-25.8	-0.8
Spain (State Adm.)	175.2	166.8	156.4	151.2	148.0	144.2	141.1	133.2	129.8	128.7	-26.5	-0.9
Spain (Catalonia)	139.4	144.2	143.0	135.9	133.8	128.6	120.8	117.1	110.9	110.1	-21.0	-0.7
Sweden	77.2	74.1	71.6	67.8	61.4	60.8	59.2	58.5	56.5	59.7	-22.7	5.8
Switzerland	79.0	79.4	77.1	83.0	88.0	85.1	83.6	83.0	81.4	81.3	2.9	-0.2
Turkey	161.6	165.9	171.9	161.0	180.0	197.5	223.3	244.6	290.5	329.0	103.7	13.3
Ukraine										125.7		
UK: Engl. & Wales	151.6	153.3	152.6	152.6	147.7	149.6	149.5	146.4	142.4	137.9	-9.1	-3.2
UK: North. Ireland	81.5	82.0	94.1	97.8	99.7	101.2	91.5	80.7	77.5	79.2	-2.8	2.3
UK: Scotland	155.5	150.4	156.6	153.5	149.0	147.6	144.6	142.4	136.8	146.0	-6.1	6.7

Notes – Tables 2.1, 2.2, 3 & 4

General note to Table 4: Data for the total number of inmates as well as for the population of the country has been revised and updated for all countries and for the entire series (2009 to 2018). Thus, some figures may not correspond to the ones provided by previous SPACE I reports. The updated series for prison populations and other prison indicators from 2005 to 2015 are available in the study *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* (Aebi et al., 2019) available on the SPACE website (www.unil.ch/space)⁹.

ALBANIA

- **Table 2.1:** In sections/units for minor offenders are held only young people from 14 less than 18 years old.

ARMENIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

AUSTRIA

- **Table 2.1**
 - **Variable 2.1B:** In Austria there is only one penal institution specialised in juvenile offenders, but in fact also young offenders aged over 18 and up to 21 are detained in this institution. As this specialised prison is located in Lower Austria, not all Austrian juvenile offenders serve their sentences there. Therefore, specialised departments for young offenders are established in other Austrian penal institutions;
 - **Variable 2.1G:** The type of electronic monitoring used in Austria is the electronically monitored home detention with the use of electronic bracelet.

AZERBAIJAN

- **Table 3:** The reference date concerning the population of the country in 2019 are mid-year estimates retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.
- **Table 4:**
 - The reference date concerning the population of the country in 2019 are mid-year estimates retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.
 - The prison population rates for Azerbaijan are recalculated for 2010 and 2011 including only inmates managed by the Prison Service and the pre-trial detention facility under the Ministry of National Security.

BELGIUM

- Data concerning the total number of inmates relate to December 2019 (instead of 31st January 2019) and were retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/belgium>.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

- Data concerning the total number of inmates relate to 1st January 2019 (instead of 31st January 2019) and were retrieved from <http://wp.unil.ch/space/space-i/prison-stock-on-1-january/prison-stock-on-1st-january/>.
- **Table 4:** The reference date for 2014 to 2019 are mid-year estimates, from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba>.

BULGARIA

- **Table 3:** The total number of inmates includes 6651 inmates held in prison and 815 in remand centres.

CROATIA

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 3:** The total number of inmates includes inmates serving a misdemeanour sentence, juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

CYPRUS

- **Table 3:** the total number of inmates includes 680 inmates held in prison and 43 held in police stations.
- Offenders are considered juvenile offenders until 21 years old.

⁹ Aebi, M.F., Berger-Kolopp, L., Burkhardt, C. & Tiago, M.M. (2019). *Prisons in Europe: 2005-2015* (Volumes 1 and 2). Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing. Available at: <https://wp.unil.ch/space/files/2019/12/Prisons-in-Europe-2005-2015-Volume-1.pdf>

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2:**
 - There are units for juvenile offenders in the following prisons: Heřmanice, Pardubice, Všehrdy and Světlá nad Sázavou (female). The figure 56 refers to 50 male and 6 female sentenced minors and young adults placed in units for juvenile offenders on 31st December 2018. It does not include 7 pre-trial male juvenile detainees held in remand prisons;
 - Forensic detention facilities are public (not private) institutions run by the Czech Prison Service. We have two forensic detention facilities, one at Brno Remand Prison and one at Opava Prison.

ESTONIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 2.1:**
 - Variable 2.1B: Juvenile inmates in Estonia are defined as prisoners between the 14 and 20 years old (included). Some over 21-year old inmates may still be in the juvenile unit, if the inmate takes part in the motivational programme. Total number of underaged prisoners is 14;
 - Variable 2.1C: Educational institutions for juvenile offenders (special schools) are managed by the Ministry of Education and Research. The court may decide to send juvenile offenders into a special educational institution, however these schools are not part of the penal system;
 - Variable 2.1E: Psychiatric institutions outside penal institutions are managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The court may order coercive psychiatric treatment. When a person is in day care coercive psychiatric treatment outside penal institution he/she is neither considered an inmate, nor a probationer;
 - Variable 2.1F: Asylum seekers or illegal aliens are held in closed institution managed by Police and Border Guard Board (Ministry of the Interior);
 - Variable 2.1G: Electronic surveillance is determined by the court and a person under electronic monitoring is not considered an inmate but a probationer.

FRANCE

- **Table 2.2:** The total number of inmates does include persons held in private or public-private partnership prisons; however, it is not possible to distinguish persons held in private from the ones held in public prisons.
- **Table 4:** After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report.

GEORGIA

- Data concerning the total number of inmates relates to 30th November 2019 (instead of 31st January 2019) and was retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/georgia>.

GERMANY

- The reference date is not the same for all variables. Check Table 1 for further details.
- **Table 4:** After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report.

GREECE

- **General note:** The total number of inmates include sentenced prisoners (7 216), inmates not serving a final sentence (3 302), foreigners who carried out their sentence and are about to be expelled or sent to their country in terms of extradition (30), and debtors (65).
- **Table 2.1:** Concerning electronic monitoring, it refers to inmates who are granted educational leaves in order to attend tertiary education under electronic surveillance (bracelet).
- **Table 4:** After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report.

HUNGARY

- **Table 4:** After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report.

ICELAND

- Additional information: There were also 43 persons serving sentences or in pre-trial outside prisons, of which 9 persons were held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions, 2 persons were held in a hospital, 18 persons were held in a half-way house (a private facility), and 14 persons were under electronic monitoring.

IRELAND

- **Table 4:** After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report.

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

MALTA

- Data concerning the total number of inmates relates to July 2019 (instead of 31st January 2019) and was retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/malta>.

MONACO

- **Table 4:** The reference date concerning the country's population for all series is the 1st July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

NETHERLANDS

- See Table 1.
- **Tables 2, 2.1 and 2.2 – Additional information:**
 - In total 479 juvenile offenders held in facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 300 are 18 years or older), are NOT included in the total number of inmates;
 - In total 1 297 people in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order are NOT included in the total number of inmates;
 - In total 350 illegal aliens are held for administrative reasons and are NOT included in the total number of inmates.
- **Table 4:**
 - The prison population rates for the Netherlands have been fully recalculated for the whole series on the basis of the figures provided since 2012 (i.e. only adult inmates);
 - After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report.

POLAND

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

PORTUGAL

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 2.1 and 2.2:** Dangerous offenders declared criminally irresponsible by the court are placed in psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals inside penal institutions (142) and in psychiatric institutions or non-penitentiary hospitals outside penal institutions (143).

ROMANIA

- **Table 4:** After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- The reference date concerning the population of the country in 2019 are mid-year estimates retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.
- See Table 1.
- According to the Federal Law # 103-FZ dated on 15.07.1995 “Concerning the Detention of Persons Suspected and Accused of Committing Crimes” places of detention of suspects and the accused are the following: temporary detention centres of the penitentiary system of the Russian Federation, temporary detention centres of the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation, temporary detention centres of the border guards of the Federal Security Service of Russia, guardhouses. The total number of inmates not only includes all inmates placed in the mentioned facilities but also suspects and defendants, in respect of whom detention has been chosen as a preventive measure, in the case of an examination according to the Russian Federation Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as in the case of medical assistance, are placed in medical organizations.

SAN MARINO

- **Table 4:** After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- The total number of inmates include 57 persons who are under special measures after serving the prison sentence for offences against sexual freedom of minors.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2:**
 - Dangerous offenders: Persons considered as dangerous for the community because of their mental disorder (following a medical evaluation) are placed in detention in psychiatric hospitals since 2006. These persons are under the responsibility of the ministry of health, prison services only ensure the security of the building;
 - Electronic monitoring is used, since the 1st January 2016 as a technical mean to control inmates to whom home confinement or other restrictions have been applied. In the Slovak Republic, the sentence of home confinement is not performed as a part of the prison sentence.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- **Table 4:** After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report. In addition, the estimation of the population of the Autonomous Region of Catalonia was updated by its statistical office. Consequently, the respective 2018 prison population rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) have been updated in this report.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 1.
- **Tables 2.1:** The number of persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions and the number of persons under electronic monitoring and the number of dangerous offenders were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia;
- **Table 3:** The total number of inmates was calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
- **Table 4:** See above (general note for Spain on Table 4).

CATALONIA

- **Table 4:** See above (general note for Spain on Table 4).

SWEDEN

- The reference date is the 1st October 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Figures do not include inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation.
- **Table 2.1 and 2.2:** The total number of inmates include the following categories (although data are not available):
 - Persons held in units for juvenile offenders. This refers to persons held in places intended for juveniles in penal institutions;
 - Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions;
 - Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions;
 - Persons under security measures / preventive detention for dangerous offenders;
 - Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions;
 - Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions.

SWITZERLAND

- **Table 4:** After the publication of the SPACE I 2018 report, Eurostat updated its estimate of the country's population. Hence, the 2018 prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) has been updated in this report.

TURKEY

- The reference date is the 4th February 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- In Turkey there are three categories of inmates: (1) Sentenced prisoners, (2) detainees and (3) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance'. This last category (detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance). As there are only two categories proposed in the SPACE I questionnaire (sentenced prisoners and inmates not serving a final sentence), the number of detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance are counted as sentenced prisoners.

UKRAINE

- Data on 1st December 2019 retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/ukraine> (inmates held in Crimea and Sebastopol and in the areas of Donetsk and Luhansk that are not under the control of the Ukrainian authorities are not included).

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- All data are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-july-to-september-2018>.
- **Table 2.1:**
 - **Variable 2.1B:** Data refer to minors between 15 and 17 years old. Available at *Offender management statistics quarterly: July to September 2018*;
 - **Variable 2.1F:** HMPPS operated Immigration Removal Centres (IRC)' total. Available at *Offender management statistics quarterly: July to September 2018* (Table 1.8).
- **Table 2.2, variable 2.2B:** Data correspond to establishment totals. Available at *Offender management statistics quarterly: July to September 2018* (Table 1.8) and refer to Altcourse, Ashfield, Bronzefield, Doncaster, Dovegate, Forest Bank, Lowdham Grange, Northumberland, Oakwood, Parc, Peterborough, Rye Hill and Thameside
- **Table 4:** Population for 2019 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data of the United Kingdom minus the population of Scotland and Northern Ireland. All data were retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/> on 18th November 2019.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Table 2.1 and 2.2:** There is a secure custody centre for juveniles in Northern Ireland, which is both a custodial and an educational institution, and where 15 children are held.

Table 5: Age and criminal responsibility

<i>Country</i>	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures	Age of criminal majority
Albania	14	14	18
Andorra	14	14	18
Armenia	14	14	18
Austria	14	14	18
Azerbaijan	14	14	18
Belgium	16/18	16/18	18
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>			
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska	14	14	18
Bulgaria	14	14	18
Croatia	14	14	18
Cyprus	14	14	16
Czech Rep.	15	15	18
Denmark	14	14	18
Estonia	14	14	18
Finland	15	15	18
France	13	16	18
Georgia	14	14	18
Germany	14	14	18
Greece	13	NA	18
Hungary	14	14	18
Iceland	15	15	18
Ireland	12	12	18
Italy	14	14	18
Latvia	14	14	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	18
Lithuania	14	14	18
Luxembourg	16	16	18
Malta	14	14	18
Moldova	14	14	18
Monaco	13	13	18
Montenegro	14	16	18
Netherlands	12	12	18
North Macedonia	14	16	18
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	13	15	17
Portugal	16	16	21
Romania	14	14	18
Russian Fed.	16	14	18/21
San Marino	14	14	18
Serbia (Republic of)	14	14	18
Slovak Rep.	14	14	18
Slovenia	14	16	18/21
<i>Spain (total)</i>	14	14	18
Spain (State Adm.)	14	14	18
Spain (Catalonia)	14	14	18
Sweden	15	18	18
Switzerland	10	15	18
Turkey	12	12	18
Ukraine	14	16	18
UK: Engl. & Wales	10	15	18
UK: North. Ireland	10	10	18
UK: Scotland	12	16	21

Table 6: Populations in penal institutions by age on 31st January 2019

Country	Average age	Median age	Inmates aged 50 or over		Inmates aged 65 or over	
			number	%	number	%
Variable code	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F
				% of 3B		% of 3B
Albania	34.0	35.0	604	11.4	243	4.6
Andorra	35.7	34.0	9	16.1	2	3.6
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	35.9	34.0	1 353	14.5	213	2.3
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium						
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska						
Bulgaria	38.2	NA	2 627	35.2	NA	NA
Croatia	37.0	37.2	454	14.1	190	5.9
Cyprus	39.0	40.0	106	14.7	18	2.5
Czech Rep.	38.0	33.0	2 974	13.8	282	1.3
Denmark	33.6	31.0	441	11.0	111	2.8
Estonia	38.6	37.0	410	17.1	51	2.1
Finland	36.8	25.1	314	11.4	48	1.7
France	34.6	32.0	8 369	11.9	1 448	2.1
Georgia						
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	38.0	36.0	1 754	16.5	255	2.4
Hungary	NA	38.7	2 649	16.0	234	1.4
Iceland	35.8	32.0	16	11.1	3	2.1
Ireland	36.0	34.0	510	12.8	116	2.9
Italy	41.0	40.0	14 845	24.7	2 247	3.7
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	43.3	41.0	4	33.3	1	8.3
Lithuania	37.0	36.0	600	9.3	219	3.4
Luxembourg	36.8	35.0	88	13.3	8	1.2
Malta						
Moldova	35.0	30.0	495	7.1	209	3.0
Monaco	38.0	38.0	4	19.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	38.0	34.0	105	9.1	6	0.5
Netherlands	37.0	35.0	1 570	16.1	171	1.8
North Macedonia	35.4	36.0	342	16.0	196	9.1
Norway	39.0	37.0	659	20.4	99	3.1
Poland	37.6	36.0	11 275	15.6	1 322	1.8
Portugal	40.2	NA	2 704	21.0	396	3.1
Romania	37.0	35.0	2 737	13.2	NA	NA
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	39 696	7.0	2 895	0.5
San Marino	41.0	41.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	38.0	36.5	1 694	15.6	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	1 572	15.3	172	1.7
Slovenia	39.9	38.0	268	19.2	46	3.3
Spain (total)	39.5	38.5	11 480	19.5	1 466	2.5
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	9 988	19.7	1 263	2.5
Spain (Catalonia)	39.1	38.0	1 492	17.8	203	2.4
Sweden	35.0	33.0	889	14.6	115	1.9
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey	35.0	33.0	29 467	10.9	3 521	1.3
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	36.6	34.0	13 578	16.5	2 995	3.6
UK: North. Ireland	35.9	33.0	199	13.2	43	2.9
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	37.3	35.2		15.3		2.7
Median	37.0	35.0		14.7		2.4
Minimum	33.6	25.1		0.0		0.0
Maximum	43.3	41.0		35.2		9.1

Notes – Tables 5 & 6

ARMENIA

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

ANDORRA

- **Table 5:**
 - A person may be considered young adult until the age of 21;
 - At the beginning of 2019, Law 15/2019 of February 15, 2019, qualifies the criminal responsibility for minors, which amends and updates the previous legislation on the special procedure and specific measures aimed at minors who have committed a criminal offense. Among the reforms, some refer to age.
 - Criminal liability is enforceable for persons over 12 years of age (the person under 12 years of age is not imputable) and who have not reached the age of 18 years;
 - All the measures concerning this law may be applied to persons who have not reached the age of 21 years;
 - Articles 20 and 33 sections a) and b): The application of the provisional internment measure and the disciplinary measures of internment in closed regime and in semi-open regime is limited to specific cases and to those who have reached the age of 14 years;
 - Article 45 sections 2 and 3: If a minor is sentenced to a provisional internment measure or a disciplinary internment measure in a closed or semi-open regime and reaches the age of 18 or 21, he/she can execute the measures at penitentiary centre in some specific cases;
 - Article 54 of the Penal Code. Qualified reduction: if the person is under 21 years old, the applicable penalty is determined by reducing the minimum and maximum limits stipulated by law to half.

AZERBAIJAN

- **Table 6:** No data are available concerning inmates aged 50 or over, or inmates aged 65 or over. However, there are 1 990 inmates aged between 50 and 60 years old, and 417 inmates aged 60 or over.

BELGIUM

- **Table 5:**
 - The age of criminal responsibility is fixed at 16 years only in the context of road traffic offences. For other types of offences, it is 18 years old.
 - The minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures is 16 years only in the context of road traffic offences. For other types of offences, it is 18 years old.
 - The minimal age for the application of custodial sentences is 16 years only when a juvenile court has decided to relinquish the case and to refer the minor to a court for adults. In this case, if the court imposes a custodial sanction, it will be carried out in a specialized closed centre and not in a penal institution.

CROATIA

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 6:**
 - Data do not include persons punished for misdemeanours;
 - Variable 6E: The figure concerns inmates aged 60 or over.

CYPRUS

- Median and average only refer to inmates held in prison institution.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

ESTONIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

IRELAND**Table 15:**

- The Children Act 2001 does not distinguish between a child and a young person;
- Children who have not reached the age of 12 years cannot be charged with an offence. There is an exception, however, for children aged 10 or 11 who can be charged with murder, manslaughter, rape or aggravated sexual assault. Children under 12 years of age who commit criminal offences are dealt with by Tusla (The Child and Family Agency) and not the criminal justice system on referral from AGS;
- If a child under 14 years of age is charged with an offence, no further proceedings can be taken without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- Under Section 142ff of the Children Act 2001, a court may impose a period of detention on a child. Girls and boys from the age of 10 and up to the age of 18 sentenced to a period of detention by a Court are detained at the Oberstown Children Detention Campus.

GERMANY

- The reference date is not the same for all variables. Check Table 1 for further details.

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 6:** It is not possible to calculate the average and the median values because age is recorded according to different categories. There are 7 inmates up to 18 years old, 62 aged from 18 to less than 21 years old, 169 from 21 to less than 25 years old, 375 from 25 to less than 30 years old, 948 from 30 to less than 40 years old, 585 from 40 to less than 50 years old, 291 from 50 to less than 60 years old, and 104 of 60 years old and over.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

POLAND

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

PORTUGAL

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 6:** Data concerning inmates aged 50 or over concerns all inmates aged 55 or over.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Concerning inmates aged 65 and over, there are 111 inmates aged from 50 to less than 60 years old, 456 inmates aged from 60 to less than 70 years old, 102 inmates aged from 70 to 80 years old, and 25 inmates over 80 years old.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

SATE ADMINISTRATION

- **Table 6:** The number of inmates aged 50 and over and the number of inmates aged 65 and over was calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is the 1st October 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 6:**
 - There is no information concerning age for three inmates, therefore they were excluded of the calculation of average and median values;
 - Contrary to what was done for 2018, inmates in remand prisons are included in the calculations of age.

TURKEY

- The reference date is the 4th February 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Average and median ages of the prison population are based on the adult prison population.

UK: SCOTLAND

- **Table 6:** Median and average ages are not available, however, there are 310 inmates aged from 16 to 20 years old and 7 674 aged of 21 years old and over. There is no age breakdown for recalled life prisoners (118), convicted awaiting sentence (323), civil prisoners (0) or prisoners awaiting deportation (5).
-

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:																	
		Male inmates								Female inmates								Other/ unknown gender	
		Total		Of which:						Total		Of which							
				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors			
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	3B	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F	7G	7H	7I	7J	7K	7L	7M	7N	7O	7P	7Q	7R
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 3B		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 3B
Moldova	6 990	6 538	93.5	1 140	17.4	81	1.2	67	1.0	452	6.5	125	27.7	6	1.3	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	21	18	85.7	13	72.2	17	94.4	0	0.0	3	14.3	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 154	1 124	97.4	321	28.6	169	15.0	8	0.7	30	2.6	16	53.3	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 753	9 201	94.3	3 928	42.7	2 120	23.0	1	0.0	552	5.7	223	40.4	137	24.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2 144	2 074	96.7	283	13.6	142	6.8	4	0.2	70	3.3	11	15.7	2	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Norway	3 227	3 034	94.0	794	26.2	942	31.0	5	0.2	193	6.0	42	21.8	61	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poland	72 204	69 264	95.9	6 955	10.0	981	1.4	1 190	1.7	2 940	4.1	405	13.8	56	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Portugal	12 867	12 039	93.6	1 985	16.5	1 781	14.8	43	0.4	828	6.4	211	25.5	172	20.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Romania	20 689	19 736	95.4	1 855	9.4	242	1.2	273	1.4	953	4.6	71	7.5	6	0.6	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	563 166	518 573	92.1	45 169	8.7	NA	NA	2 225	0.4	44 593	7.9	4 562	10.2	NA	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***
San Marino	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	10 871	10 428	95.9	1 607	15.4	302	2.9	213	2.0	443	4.1	84	19.0	15	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 294	9 522	92.5	180	1.9	198	2.1	56	0.6	772	7.5	99	12.8	11	1.4	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	1 396	1 322	94.7	314	23.8	274	20.7	3	0.2	74	5.3	18	24.3	7	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	58 983	54 542	92.5	8 489	15.6	15 294	28.0	0	0.0	4 441	7.5	775	17.5	1 268	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	50 612	46 767	92.4	7 156	15.3	11 787	25.2	0	0.0	3 845	7.6	658	17.1	1 019	26.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 371	7 775	92.9	1 333	17.1	3 507	45.1	0	0.0	596	7.1	117	19.6	249	41.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	6 109	5 764	94.4	1 615	28.0	NA	NA	22	0.4	345	5.6	101	29.3	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Switzerland	6 943	6 547	94.3	2 735	41.8	NA	NA	25	0.4	396	5.7	193	48.7	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Turkey	269 806	259 186	96.1	52 260	20.2	8 191	3.2	2 838	1.1	10 620	3.9	2 798	26.3	604	5.7	NAP	***	NAP	***
Ukraine																			
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 236	78 476	95.4	8 317	10.6	8 677	11.1	605	0.8	3 760	4.6	471	12.5	413	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 504	1 440	95.7	499	34.7	132	9.2	15	1.0	64	4.3	34	53.1	8	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 984	7 176	89.9	2 111	29.4	NA	NA	300	4.2	362	4.5	75	20.7	NA	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***
Average			94.4		25.5		21.6		0.6		5.3		26.1		20.7		0.0		0.0
Median			94.7		22.3		13.7		0.3		5.1		24.0		12.2		0.0		0.0
Minimum			85.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		83.3		94.4		4.2		14.3		100.0		100.0		1.2		0.0

Notes – Table 7

ARMENIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

CROATIA

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Data also includes inmates serving a misdemeanour sentence, juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

CYPRUS

- Data only refer to inmates held in prison institutions.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- There are 4 juvenile inmates among the 1 727 foreign males.
- There are 4 foreigners among the 44 juvenile male offenders.
- Among the total number of minors (14), there are 7 pre-trial detainees and 7 sentenced juveniles placed in institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

DENMARK

- Data concerning non-sentenced male and female inmates only relate to untried detainees (inmates who have appealed or are in the statutory limit to do so are not included)

ESTONIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- The number of foreign inmates include all inmates without Estonian citizenship.

GERMANY

- The reference date is not the same for all variables. Check Table 1 for further details.

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- The category “minors” concerns remand detainees by age group 14 to 18.
- The category “foreigners” concerns detainees in deportation detention.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

POLAND

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

PORTUGAL

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- There is no data available for the breakdown of foreign inmates by gender. There are 34 816 male and female foreign inmates.
- Data concerning male and female non-sentenced inmates include accused persons registered with the trial courts, convicted by the trial court, awaiting notices of the entry of judgment into legal force, and convicts detained with the district courts. On the other hand, the total number of sentenced inmates (Table 8) only includes suspects and accused registered with the investigating bodies, as well as with the first instance courts. Therefore, the sum of male and female non-sentenced inmates does not match the total number of non-sentenced inmates.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

SATE ADMINISTRATION

- All figures in table 7 were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is the 1st October 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Figures do not include inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation.
- Citizenship is not available for inmates not serving a final sentence. When these are not included, there are 1 263 foreign male inmates and 56 foreign female inmates.
- In the opposite of what happened for 2018, inmates in remand prisons are included in the figure concerning minors.

TURKEY

- The reference date is the 4th February 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- The reference date of the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence and their breakdown by gender is not the same (respectively 31st December 2018 and 30th June 2018).
- Data are available at *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly*: July to September 2018 Tables 1.1 and 1.3).
- 'Minors' considered as those aged under 18.

UK: SCOTLAND

- Non-sentenced only includes untried prisoners. Gender breakdown is not available for convicted awaiting sentence.

Table 8: Prison population by legal status on 31st January 2019 ([numbers](#) & [percentages](#))

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by legal status											
		Inmates not serving a final sentence										Sentenced prisoners	
		Of which											
		Total		Untried detainees		Detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet		Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so		Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance		number	%
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%				
Variable code	3B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K	8L
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 3B
Albania	5 280	2 147	40.7	1 309	61.0	293	13.6	205	9.5	340	15.8	3 133	59.3
Andorra	56	32	57.1	21	65.6	8	25.0	3	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 266	929	41.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	1 337	59.0
Austria	9 351	2 097	22.4	2 086	99.5	NAP	***	NAP	***	11	0.5	7 243	77.5
Azerbaijan	21 926	3 695	16.9	2 695	72.9	NAP	***	NA	NA	NAP	***	18 231	83.1
Belgium													
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska													
Bulgaria	7 466	1 424	19.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 042	80.9
Croatia	3 217	998	31.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 130	66.2
Cyprus	723	220	30.4	220	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	460	63.6
Czech Rep.	21 577	1 816	8.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	19 761	91.6
Denmark	4 003	1 531	38.2	1 399	91.4	132	8.6			NA	NA	2 472	61.8
Estonia	2 399	362	15.1	NA	NA	NAP	***	NA	NA	NAP	***	2 037	84.9
Finland	2 748	628	22.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2 120	77.1
France	70 059	20 343	29.0	16 284	80.0	NA	NA	4 059	20.0	NA	NA	49 716	71.0
Georgia													
Germany	63 643	13 956	21.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50 957	80.1
Greece	10 613	3 302	31.1	3 302	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 216	68.0
Hungary	16 560	466	2.8	NAP	***	NAP	***	466	100.0	NAP	***	0	0.0
Iceland	144	19	13.2	13	68.4	NAP	***	6	31.6	0	0.0	122	84.7
Ireland	3 983	812	20.4	812	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 171	79.6
Italy	60 125	19 700	32.8	10 023	50.9	NA	NA	9 677	49.1	NAP	***	40 092	66.7
Latvia	3 522	981	27.9	452	46.1	NAP	***	529	53.9	NAP	***	2 541	72.1
Liechtenstein	12	10	83.3	0	0.0	8	80.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	16.7
Lithuania	6 485	606	9.3	228	37.6	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	NA	5 879	90.7
Luxembourg	664	323	48.6	323	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	340	51.2
Malta													
Moldova	6 990	1 265	18.1	282	22.3	187	14.8	537	42.5	259	20.5	5 725	81.9
Monaco	21	16	76.2	15	93.8	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	5	23.8

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by legal status											
		Inmates not serving a final sentence										Sentenced prisoners	
		Of which											
		Total		Untried detainees		Detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet		Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so		Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance		number	%
Variable code	3B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K	8L
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 3B
Montenegro	1 154	337	29.2	333	98.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.2	817	70.8
Netherlands	9 753	4 151	42.6	3 093	74.5	NA	NA	1 058	25.5	NAP	***	5 296	54.3
North Macedonia	2 144	294	13.7	182	61.9	75	25.5	0	0.0	37	12.6	1 850	86.3
Norway	3 227	836	25.9	836	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	2 391	74.1
Poland	72 204	7 360	10.2	6 930	94.2	NAP	***	NA	NA	430	5.8	64 385	89.2
Portugal	12 867	2 196	17.1	1 673	76.2	NAP	***	523	23.8	NAP	***	10 671	82.9
Romania	20 689	1 926	9.3	1 364	70.8	562	29.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	18 763	90.7
Russian Fed.	563 166	51 597	9.2	51 597	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	462 232	82.1
San Marino	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Serbia (Republic of)	10 871	1 691	15.6	1 691	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 934	73.0
Slovak Rep.	10 294	1 579	15.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	8 715	84.7
Slovenia	1 396	332	23.8	59	17.8	157	47.3	52	15.7	64	19.3	1 064	76.2
Spain (total)	58 983	9 264	15.7	9 264	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	48 425	82.1
Spain (State Adm.)	50 612	7 814	15.4	7 814	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	41 504	82.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 371	1 450	17.3	1 450	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	6 921	82.7
Sweden	6 109	1 716	28.1	1 716	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 393	71.9
Switzerland	6 943	3 310	47.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 061	32.1	3 633	52.3
Turkey	269 806	55 058	20.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	214 748	79.6
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 236	9 285	11.3	6 307	67.9	2 978	32.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	72 619	88.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 504	533	35.4	486	91.2	NA	NA	47	8.8	NA	NA	971	64.6
UK: Scotland	7 984	1 633	20.5	1 310	80.2	323	19.8	NA	NA	NAP	***	7 674	96.1
Average			25.9		74.2		23.9		23.3		9.1		70.5
Median			21.9		80.1		22.4		15.7		3.5		77.1
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			83.3		100.0		80.0		100.0		32.1		100.0

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. Thus, in the case of Denmark, variables 8E and 8G are merged; consequently, the percentages of variables 8F and 8H are merged, too.

Table 9: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence on 31st January 2019 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
<i>Variable code</i>	<i>8K</i>	<i>9A</i>	<i>9B</i>	<i>9C</i>	<i>9D</i>	<i>9E</i>	<i>9F</i>	<i>9G</i>	<i>9H</i>	<i>9I</i>	<i>9J</i>	<i>9K</i>	<i>9L</i>	<i>9M</i>	<i>9N</i>	<i>9O</i>	<i>9P</i>	<i>9Q</i>	<i>9R</i>	<i>9S</i>	<i>9T</i>	<i>9U</i>	<i>9V</i>
	See Table 8	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K	% of 8K
Albania	3 133	857	27.4	50	1.6	25	0.8	46	1.5	201	6.4	253	8.1	4	0.1	996	31.8	18	0.6	44	1.4	639	20.4
Andorra	24	7	29.2	4	16.7	2	8.3	5	20.8	6	25.0	1	4.2	2	8.3	21	87.5	0	0.0	3	12.5	4	16.7
Armenia	1 337	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	7 243	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	18 231	2 544	14.0	849	4.7	282	1.5	NA	NA	453	2.5	2 184	12.0	NA	NA	5 152	28.3	NA	NA	1 472	8.1	5 295	29.0
Belgium																							
BH: BiH (total)																							
BH: BiH (st. level)																							
BH: Fed. BiH																							
BH: Rep. Srpska																							
Bulgaria	6 042	832	13.8	197	3.3	216	3.6	144	2.4	1 016	16.8	1 826	30.2	382	6.3	620	10.3	0	0.0	980	16.2	2 405	39.8
Croatia	2 130	328	15.4	63	3.0	47	2.2	104	4.9	276	13.0	479	22.5	159	7.5	163	7.7	0	0.0	68	3.2	443	20.8
Cyprus	460	49	10.7	20	4.3	29	6.3	35	7.6	52	11.3	45	9.8	18	3.9	128	27.8	0	0.0	10	2.2	74	16.1
Czech Rep.	19 761	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	2 472	182	7.4	488	19.7	163	6.6	78	3.2	157	6.4	221	8.9	63	2.5	543	22.0	NA	NA	74	3.0	503	20.3
Estonia	2 037	332	16.3	229	11.2	98	4.8	16	0.8	193	9.5	195	9.6	6	0.3	558	27.4	0	0.0	209	10.3	201	9.9
Finland	2 120	435	20.5	321	15.1	113	5.3			189	8.9	212	10.0	158	7.5	414	19.5	1	0.0	183	8.6	94	4.4
France	49 716	4 979	10.0	7 007	14.1	4 314	8.7	1 096	2.2	2 231	4.5	8 750	17.6	2 686	5.4	9 179	18.5	268	0.5	3 613	7.3	5 593	11.2
Georgia																							
Germany	50 957	3 706	7.3	6 436	12.6	NA	NA	3 485	6.8	6 249	12.3	12 191	23.9	5 865	11.5	6 551	12.9	NA	NA	1 859	3.6	4 615	9.1
Greece	7 216	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	14 302	1 467	10.3	1 519	10.6	622	4.3	61	0.4	2 669	18.7	2 959	20.7	246	1.7	1 447	10.1	7	0.0	265	1.9	5 298	37.0
Iceland	122	15	12.3	11	9.0	7	5.7	8	6.6	1	0.8	7	5.7	2	1.6	42	34.4	0	0.0	25	20.5	4	3.3
Ireland	3 171	436	13.7	383	12.1	216	6.8	183	5.8	91	2.9	555	17.5	32	1.0	379	12.0	13	0.4	67	2.1	816	25.7
Italy	40 092	6 938	17.3	124	0.3	2 062	5.1	704	1.8	6 047	15.1	2 149	5.4	351	0.9	12 760	31.8	68	0.2	NA	NA	8 889	22.2
Latvia	2 541	598	23.5	NAP	***	127	5.0	NAP	***	491	19.3	1 268	49.9	289	11.4	1 192	46.9	0	0.0	269	10.6	1 843	72.5
Liechtenstein	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	5 879	1 545	26.3	253	4.3	327	5.6	24	0.4	594	10.1	742	12.6	40	0.7	811	13.8	1	0.0	33	0.6	1 509	25.7
Luxembourg	339	56	16.5	32	9.4	23	6.8	10	2.9	52	15.3	40	11.8	11	3.2	63	18.6	0	0.0	13	3.8	39	11.5
Malta																							
Moldova	5 725	1 686	29.4	560	9.8	535	9.3	462	8.1	0	0.0	973	17.0	42	0.7	613	10.7	0	0.0	71	1.2	783	13.7
Monaco	5	0	0.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
Montenegro	817	140	17.1	115	14.1	7	0.9	3	0.4	12	1.5	217	26.6	12	1.5	171	20.9	0	0.0	53	6.5	87	10.6
Netherlands	5 296	693	13.1	184	3.5	NA	NA	231	4.4	462	8.7	691	13.0	259	4.9	935	17.7	NA	NA	167	3.2	1 674	31.6
North Macedonia	1 850	238	12.9	71	3.8	62	3.4	101	5.5	342	18.5	377	20.4	19	1.0	257	13.9	11	0.6	45	2.4	327	17.7
Norway	2 391	209	8.7	236	9.9	244	10.2	285	11.9	85	3.6	122	5.1	125	5.2	582	24.3	0	0.0	69	2.9	434	18.2
Poland	64 385	4 628	7.2	3 269	5.1	1 707	2.7	1 007	1.6	8 643	13.4	16 928	26.3	680	1.1	2 294	3.6	NAP	***	5 375	8.3	19 854	30.8

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
<i>Variable code</i>	8K	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	9L	9M	9N	9O	9P	9Q	9R	9S	9T	9U	9V
	See Table 8		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K
Portugal	10 671	837	7.8	398	3.7	157	1.5	220	2.1	1 236	11.6	1 789	16.8	NAP	***	1 675	15.7	1	0.0	828	7.8	3 530	33.1
Romania	18 763	4 581	24.4	556	3.0	1 559	8.3	183	1.0	2 612	13.9	3 366	17.9	632	3.4	829	4.4	1	0.0	1 393	7.4	3 051	16.3
Russian Fed.	462 232	91 130	19.7	75 714	16.4	21 465	4.6	0	0.0	23 409	5.1	68 966	14.9	829	0.2	129 419	28.0	62	0.0	NA	NA	49 929	10.8
San Marino	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	7 934	775	9.8	139	1.8	177	2.2	125	1.6	936	11.8	1 983	25.0	274	3.5	1 921	24.2	0	0.0	158	2.0	1 446	18.2
Slovak Rep.	8 715	594	6.8	372	4.3	139	1.6	42	0.5	1 721	19.7	1 059	12.2	435	5.0	1 060	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 093	35.5
Slovenia	1 064	103	9.7	73	6.9	7	0.7	52	4.9	92	8.6	293	27.5	207	19.5	151	14.2	0	0.0	23	2.2	63	5.9
Spain (total)	48 425	3 711	7.7	2 315	4.8	1 669	3.4	1 641	3.4	14 905	30.8	1 982	4.1	1 695	3.5	8 818	18.2	172	0.4	1 293	2.7	10 224	21.1
Spain (State Adm.)	41 504	3 038	7.3	2 013	4.9	1 253	3.0	1 541	3.7	13 486	32.5	884	2.1	1 147	2.8	7 750	18.7	171	0.4	1 080	2.6	9 141	22.0
Spain (Catalonia)	6 921	673	9.7	302	4.4	416	6.0	100	1.4	1 419	20.5	1 098	15.9	548	7.9	1 068	15.4	1	0.0	213	3.1	1 083	15.6
Sweden	4 393	653	14.9	472	10.7	338	7.7	33	0.8	366	8.3	313	7.1	148	3.4	1 026	23.4	6	0.1	91	2.1	947	21.6
Switzerland	3 633	507	14.0	217	6.0	190	5.2	231	6.4	330	9.1	682	18.8	70	1.9	680	18.7	NAP	***	107	2.9	619	17.0
Turkey	214 748	30 618	14.3	28 082	13.1	9 769	4.5	8 176	3.8	23 799	11.1	59 013	27.5	7 881	3.7	49 366	23.0	28 422	13.2	2 544	1.2	NA	NA
Ukraine																							
UK: Engl. & Wales	72 619	7 012	9.7	9 701	13.4	7 159	9.9	6 421	8.8	7 156	9.9	9 351	12.9	1 293	1.8	10 917	15.0	NA	NA	351	0.5	13 185	18.2
UK: North. Ireland	971	151	15.6	186	19.2	40	4.1	53	5.5	85	8.8	95	9.8	NA	NA	88	9.1	NA	NA	12	1.2	261	26.9
UK: Scotland	76 674	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average			13.6		8.9		5.1		5.1		10.4		16.4		6.0		19.4		0.5		4.6		20.0
Median			13.4		6.9		4.8		4.8		9.7		14.0		3.2		18.1		0.0		2.9		18.2
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			29.4		40.0		20.0		20.0		32.5		60.0		80.0		87.5		13.2		20.5		72.5

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. Thus, in the case of Finland variables 9E and 9G are merged; consequently, the percentages of variables 9F and 9H are merged, too.

Table 10: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31st January 2019 (numbers)

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced to														
		<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other	
Variable code	9A see Table 9	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E Σ (10A to 10D)	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N	
Albania	3 133	33	44	50	64	191	342	712	839	552	327	170	0	NAP	0	
Andorra	24	0	6	2	3	11	2	2	3	5	1	0	0	NAP	0	
Armenia	1 337	12				12	109	314	516	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	
Austria	7 243	29	213	329	645	1 216	2 260	1 263	991	398	31	117	967	NAP	0	
Azerbaijan	18 231	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	283	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Belgium																
BH: BiH (total)																
BH: BiH (st. level)																
BH: Fed. BiH																
BH: Rep. Srpska																
Bulgaria	6 042	1 461				1 461	1 873	942	825	665	92	184	NAP	NAP	0	
Croatia	2 130	0	1	22	276	299	664	357	357	298	111	NAP	0	NAP	0	
Cyprus	460	6	11	24	23	64	119	71	121	53	9	23	0	NAP	0	
Czech Rep.	19 761	11	93	688	3 508	4 300	7 365	3 408	3 102	1 299	155	48	84	NAP	NAP	
Denmark	2 472	22	145	184	318	669	782	342	360	199	5	26	67	NAP	22	
Estonia	2 037	2	20	52	138	212	563	457	506	241	18	40	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Finland	2 120	47	102	127	173	449	618	398	341	131	1	182	NAP	NAP	NAP	
France	49 716	1	377	2 162	6 643	9 183	17 049	7 181	6 760	6 449	2 544	0	0	NAP	550	
Georgia																
Germany	50 957	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 794	566	NAP	NAP	
Greece	7 216	65				79	144	[140]	[473]	2 129	[1 220]	[2 166]	44	13	NAP	95
Hungary	14 302	80	110	226	705	1 121	4 579	2 820	3 671	1 773	326	62	NAP	NAP	303	
Iceland	122	0	8	20	19	47	37	11	14	13	0	0	0	NAP	0	
Ireland	3 171	13	21	163	319	516	749	611	689	235	5	366	0	NAP	0	
Italy	40 092	38	104	350	1 262	1 754	7 802	8 845	10 755	6 812	2 371	1 753	0	NAP	NAP	
Latvia	2 541	19	42	3	137	201	500	529	698	493	11	59	NAP	NAP	0	
Liechtenstein	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	NAP	0	
Lithuania	5 879	72	104	237	239	652	1 427	881	1 370	1 409	17	123	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Luxembourg	339	2	1	2	28	33	108	42	51	62	34	9	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Malta																
Moldova	5 725	0	0	0	62	62	499	872	2 172	1 724	275	121	0	NAP	0	
Monaco	5	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	NAP	0	
Montenegro	817	44	27	72	78	221	224	118	126	114	18	0	80	0	7	
Netherlands	5 296	554	543	433	633	2 163	1 522	453	540	401	51	34	NAP	NAP	132	
North Macedonia	1 850	1	23	81	214	319	468	358	393	228	38	36	0	NAP	10	
Norway	2 391	46	203	156	328	733	655	397	363	195	16	0	0	NAP	0	
Poland	64 385	714		3 860	9 690	14 264	22 959	10 053	6 777	2 577	1 723	427	NA	NAP	0	
Portugal	10 671	1	78	113	318	510	1 650	2 022	3 801	1 756	350	NAP	NAP	NAP	297	

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced to													
		<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
Variable code	9A see Table 9	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E Σ (10A to 10D)	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N
Romania	18 763	0	6	63	480	549	3 868	4 804	5 240	3 270	874	158	NA	NAP	NA
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	[90 037]	[102 636]	[160 188]	[80 735]	[6 640]	[1 991]	NA	NAP	NA
San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia (Republic of)	7 934	0	182	387	696	1 265	2 025	1 913	1 611	891	229	NAP	657	NAP	0
Slovak Rep.	8 715	585			1 011	1 596	2 420	1 519	2 126	595	404	55	NA	NAP	0
Slovenia	1 064	7	15	34	137	193	376	184	178	104	29	0	0	NAP	0
Spain (total)	48 425	29	36	2 049	2 884	4 998	9 554	9 900	12 939	8 782	2 252	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (State Adm.)	41 504	0	0	1 855	2 564	4 419	8 309	8 523	10 921	7 373	1 959	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (Catalonia)	6 921	29	36	194	320	579	1 245	1 377	2 018	1 409	293	0	NAP	NAP	0
Sweden	4 393	19	216	238	379	852	1 600	776	659	332	20	154	NA	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	3 633	44	406	406	82	938	717	603	331	160	16	33	148	NAP	835
Turkey	214 748	92	1 144	3 183	3 867	8 286	21 169	26 248	59 642	56 172	31 107	7 880	NAP	NAP	4 244
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	72 619	182	933	2 019	2 156	5 290	12 291	9 347	15 016	8 274	787	7 117	NA	NAP	14 424
UK: North. Ireland	971	3	13	61	99	176	227	125	173	98	14	158	NA	NAP	0
UK: Scotland	76 674	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP

Country	Percentage of prisoners sentenced to:														Total percentage
	<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other	
Variable code	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L	11M	11N	11O
	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	Σ 11A to 11M
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	8.7	15.2	37.9	30.1	4.8	2.1	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	5.4	3.3	8.8	9.5	27.1	27.4	14.4	15.4	14.0	2.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.9	111.1
Netherlands	10.5	10.3	8.2	12.0	40.8	28.7	8.6	10.2	7.6	1.0	0.6	***	***	2.5	100.0
North Macedonia	0.1	1.2	4.4	11.6	17.2	25.3	19.4	21.2	12.3	2.1	1.9	0.0	***	0.5	100.0
Norway	1.9	8.5	6.5	13.7	30.7	27.4	16.6	15.2	8.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	98.7
Poland	1.1		6.0	15.1	22.2	35.7	15.6	10.5	4.0	2.7	0.7	***	***	0.0	91.3
Portugal	0.0	0.7	1.1	3.0	4.8	15.5	18.9	35.6	16.5	3.3	***	***	***	2.8	97.3
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	2.9	20.6	25.6	27.9	17.4	4.7	0.8	NA	***	NA	100.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	[19.5]	[22.2]	[34.7]	[17.5]	[1.4]	[0.4]	NA	***	NA	NA
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia (Republic of)	0.0	2.3	4.9	8.8	15.9	25.5	24.1	20.3	11.2	2.9	***	8.3	***	0.0	108.3
Slovak Rep.	6.7			11.6	18.3	27.8	17.4	24.4	6.8	4.6	0.6	***	***	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.7	1.4	3.2	12.9	18.1	35.3	17.3	16.7	9.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.1	0.1	4.2	6.0	10.3	19.7	20.4	26.7	18.1	4.7	0.0	***	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.2	10.6	20.0	20.5	26.3	17.8	4.7	0.0	***	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.4	0.5	2.8	4.6	8.4	18.0	19.9	29.2	20.4	4.2	0.0	***	***	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.4	4.9	5.4	8.6	19.4	36.4	17.7	15.0	7.6	0.5	3.5	***	***	***	100.0
Switzerland															
Turkey															
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.3	1.3	2.8	3.0	7.3	16.9	12.9	20.7	11.4	1.1	9.8	NA	***	19.9	99.9
UK: North. Ireland	0.3	1.3	6.3	10.2	18.1	23.4	12.9	17.8	10.1	1.4	16.3	NA	***	0.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	NA
Average	0.9	4.0	4.1	7.5	15.5	27.5	15.8	20.9	12.1	2.8	2.5	1.7	0.0	1.8	
Median	0.3	1.3	4.0	8.2	15.0	27.4	16.7	20.2	11.4	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	10.5	40.0	16.4	17.8	45.8	100.0	25.6	50.0	30.1	14.5	16.3	13.4	0.0	23.0	

Notes – Tables 8, 9, 10 & 11

General note to Tables 8, 9 & 11: Merged categories are not considered in the calculation of average and median values.

ANDORRA

- **Table 9:** The principal offence rule is not applied. Therefore, the sum of the number of sentenced prisoners according to the offence for which they were sentenced is higher than the actual number of sentenced prisoners.

ARMENIA

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- **Table 9:** The categories of offences in the Armenian penal code are different from the ones proposed by SPACE (which explains the fact that the total percentage is below 100%):
 - crimes against life and health (398 inmates);
 - crimes against freedom and dignity (35 inmates);
 - sexual offences (45 inmates);
 - crimes against family and child interest (3 inmates);
 - crimes against property (551 inmates);
 - economic crimes (14 inmates);
 - crimes against public safety (25 inmates);
 - crimes against public order and morality (21 inmates);
 - crimes against public health (191 inmates);
 - crimes against state safety and constitutional order (9 inmates);
 - crimes against state service (5 inmates);
 - crimes against governmental order (20 inmates);
 - crimes against justice (6 inmates);
 - crimes against military (14 inmates).

AUSTRIA

- **Table 9: Different categories of offences are used in the Austrian legal system.**
 - Offences against freedom (i.e. Human trafficking, kidnapping, threat): 440 sentenced prisoners and 92 inmates not serving a final sentence;
 - Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (i.e. rape and other sexual offences): 518 sentenced prisoners and 80 inmates not serving a final sentence;
 - Offences against property (i.e. theft, robbery): 2 894 sentenced prisoners and 806 inmates not serving a final sentence;
 - Offences against body and life (i.e. Homicide, assault and battery): 1 092 sentenced prisoners and 356 inmates not serving a final sentence;
 - Drug offences: 1 337 sentenced prisoners and 644 inmates not serving a final sentence;
 - Other offences: 962 sentenced prisoners and 130 inmates not serving a final sentence.

AZERBAIJAN

- **Table 9:**
 - Assault and battery: assault leading to aggravated bodily injury;
 - Rape & Other type of sexual offences: these categories cannot be separately presented;
 - Theft: Robbery followed by force or threat of force.
- **Table 10:** The categories used in the country do not match the ones proposed by SPACE:
 - Less than 2 years (2 061 inmates);
 - From 2 years to less than 7 years (8 443);
 - From 7 years to less than 12 years (5 234 inmates);
 - 12 years and over (2 210).

BULGARIA

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Table 9:** The principal offence rule does not apply.

CROATIA

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- The total number of sentenced inmates neither includes misdemeanour punished (89) nor juvenile offenders placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.
- **Table 11:** The total number of sentenced prisoners includes 44 juveniles, that are not considered in the breakdown by length of sentence, this is why the total percentage is below 100%.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 10:** The total number of sentenced prisoners includes 84 clients of the forensic detention facilities (security measures), which correspond to the figure referring to the category “security measures”.

DENMARK

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Table 8:**
 - There are no separate figures for variables 8E and 8G. Therefore, the figure 132 (as well as the respective percentage) refer to both categories;
 - 107 of the 1 531 inmates not serving a final sentence are imprisoned according to the alien law.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The category “other” refers to inmates sentenced to an unlimited sentence according to the Greenland criminal law (security measures).

ESTONIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

FINLAND

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Table 9:** There are no separate figures available for variables 9E and 9H. Therefore, the figure includes all sexual offences.
- **Table 10:** The category “other” refers to 71 fine defaulters.

GERMANY

- The reference date is not the same for all variables. Check Table 1 for further details.
- **Table 9:** Data presented on variable 9I refer to robbery and extortion.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The categories do not match the ones of the German statistics, which are *less than 9 months, from 9 months to less than 2 years, from 2 years to less than 5 years, and from 5 years to 15 years*.

GREECE

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **General notes:**
 - The total number of inmates include sentenced prisoners, inmates without a final sentence, foreigners who carried out their sentence and are about to be expelled or sent to their country in terms of extradition and debtors;
 - Inmates without a final sentence are defined in Greece as inmates who have not been tried yet. Once a decision is reached on the first degree they are regarded as sentenced inmates, even if there is no final sentence or they are still within the statutory limit to appeal.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The categories presented in the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire do not match the ones of the Greek statistics. In the national statistics, the categories are *less than 6 months* (65 inmates), *from 6 months to less than 1 year* (69 inmates), *from 1 year to less than 2 years* (140 inmates), *from 2 years to less than 5 years* (473 inmates), *from 5 years to less than 10 years* (2 129 inmates), *from 10 years to less than 15 years* (1 220 inmates), and *15 years and over* (2 166 inmates). Data for which the breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence do not match the categories proposed on the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire are not included in the tables and were not considered when calculating average and median values.

HUNGARY

- **General note:** the total number of sentenced inmates also include people on custodial arrest (498), inmates without final sentence who are already in the penal institutions (466 inmates + 11 juveniles) and persons assigned to involuntary treatment in mental institutions (179).
- **Tables 9, 10 & 11:** The difference between the total number of sentenced prisoners and the sum of prisoners according to the breakdown by type of offence and by the length of their sentence is related to the fact that people who are not yet sentenced but waiting for the first trial are counted in the breakdown but not in the total number of sentenced prisoners, this is why the total percentage is above 100%.

IRELAND

- **Table 8:** Inmates waiting for extradition (10) and immigration detainees (13) are included in the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.

ITALY

- **Table 10:** There were 333 persons under security measures that are not included in the total number of sentenced prisoners.

LATVIA

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- The principal offence rule does not apply (person can have more than one prison sentence).
- The upper limit of a custodial sentence is 25 years old but, for particular cases, life imprisonment can be applied.
- In Latvia the death penalty is not applicable to crimes committed during peace time, but the Latvian Criminal Law provides for the possibility of applying a death sentence for crimes committed during the war.

LIECHTENSTEIN

- **Table 9:** The breakdown of inmates by offence also include inmates not serving a final sentence; Furthermore, there is one inmate waiting for extradition and one other in detention according to the AUG.

LITHUANIA

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- **Table 8:**
 - According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, offenders upon their written request may start serving a sentence until the appeal proceedings. Therefore, those who have filed an appeal (variable 8C) and have the status of pre-trial detainees in provided statistical data are included in the total number of sentenced offenders with a final decision serving a sentence of imprisonment;
 - There are 378 pre-trial detainees whose cases are at the pre-trial investigation phase (cases are not yet forwarded to court).

MONACO

- The principal offence rule does not apply.

MONTENEGRO

- Some prisoners may have been convicted to multiple offences.
- **Tables 10 & 11:**
 - The category “other” refers to prisoners with sentences of unknown length.
 - Prisoners sentenced to security measures may also have been convicted to a prison sentence and are thus counted twice, which explains why the total percentage indicated on Table 11 is above 100%.

NETHERLANDS

- **Tables 10 and 11:** The category “other” refers to sentences of unknown duration (132 prisoners).

NORTH MACEDONIA

- **Tables 10 & 11:**
 - There are prisoners who have more than one sentence to serve. The length of their sentence is thus the sum of the length of all individual sentences.
 - The category “other” refers to persons under the institutional measure “referee in a house of correction,”. This measure runs from 1 to 5 years, however, the court do not determinate in advance the length of this measure. The court decide additional on the base of the results of the educational process.

NORWAY

- **Tables 10 & 11:** The classification of prisoners according to length of sentence is based on “calculated estimation”. This estimation cannot be generated for a specific date, and are therefore referent to the day when the estimation was run. Furthermore, there is no use of the concept of “serving sentences currently” and some sentenced may be served consecutively without precision of which sentence is being served at a specific moment. In most cases, a new sentence is merged with the previous one, but not always. This means that in the Norwegian statistics there are more sentences than inmates. For the purpose of this report, the national correspondent has adjusted the figures proportionately to avoid differences with other sections of the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire. Therefore, figures are approximations, which explains why the total percentage indicated on Table 11 is below 100%.

POLAND

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- In the Polish legal system, there are further legal categories of inmates besides *sentenced* and *not serving a final sentence*. These inmates are considered in the breakdown by length of sentence but are not included in the total number of sentenced inmates, which explains why the percentage indicated on Table 11 is below 100%. The categories are:
 - Inmates who have not paid their fine and were consequently sent to prison;
 - Inmates serving a substitution punishment (4 803), of which:
 - 135 were serving sentences up to 1 month;
 - 3 661 were serving sentenced from 1 to less than 6 months;
 - 618 were serving sentenced from 6 to less than 9 months;
 - The rest was serving sentences from 9 months to one year.
 - Inmates serving isolation detention (802).

PORTUGAL

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- **Table 10:** The total number of sentenced prisoners includes persons held as criminally not responsible by the court placed in psychiatric institutions or hospitals inside penal institutions and outside them. These inmates are not considered in the breakdown by the length of the sentence, which explain why the total percentage indicated on Table 11 is below 100%.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not considered in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- **Table 8:** Data concerning the total number of sentenced prisoners includes suspects and accused registered with the investigating bodies, as well as with the first instance courts. On the other hand, data concerning male and female non-sentenced inmates (Table 7) include accused persons registered with the trial courts, convicted by the trial court, awaiting notices of the entry of judgment into legal force, and convicts detained with the district courts. On the other hand, the total number of sentenced inmates (Table 8) only includes. Therefore, the sum of male and female non-sentenced inmates does not match the total number of non-sentenced inmates.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- **The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- The total number of sentenced prisoners does not include prisoners under security measures, whom are indicated on the breakdown by length of sentence. This explain why the total percentage indicated on Table 11 is above 100%.
- There are 3 types of security measures in the System for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions of the Republic of Serbia:
 - Mandatory psychiatric treatment and keeping in a medical institution - 353;
 - Mandatory treatment of drug addicts -140;
 - Mandatory treatment of alcoholics -164.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Tables 10 & 11:**
 - Variables 10I & 11I: Data refer to prisoners whose sentence goes from 10 to less than 15 years (instead of 10 to less than 20 years);
 - Variables 10J & 11J: Data refer to prisoners whose sentence goes from 15 to less than 25 years (instead of 20 years and over).

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- The total number of sentenced prisoners neither includes persons under security measures (536), nor sentenced prisoners who have pending pre-trial causes (758).

SATE ADMINISTRATION

- **Tables 8, 9 & 10:** All figures were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- **The reference date is the 1st October 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- **Table 9:**
 - Rape against a child has been added to "Rape" as a principal offence, which it has not been in previous reporting. As a consequence, rape against a child has been excluded from "Other types of sexual offences" (where it has been included in previous reporting).
 - Minor theft has been added to "Theft" as a principal offence, which it has not been in previous reporting.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** Sentenced prisoners under security measures are included in the specific lengths of the sentences.

SWITZERLAND

- **The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- All the data referring to the breakdown of Sentenced prisoners according to the length of the sentence are collected via the Statistics of the execution of sanctions (SVS). Figures may differ slightly as the list of data providers is slightly different from that for the Deprivation of Liberty Survey.
- **Table 10:**
 - Some prisoners under security measures may be counted twice if they were also sentenced to a custodial sentence;
 - It is not possible to calculate the length of sentence for people serving an alternative sentence (measures, custodial sentences (Art. 41 and 79a CC) and fine conversions (Art. 106 al. 2 CP). These inmates where included in the category "other" (991).

TURKEY

- **The reference date is the 4th February 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- **Table 9:**
 - The principal offence rule does not apply. What is counted is the number of offences, not the number of prisoners;
 - Variable 9A: Includes culpable/manslaughter homicide;
 - Variable 9M: Includes fraud during a tender, fraud during the discharge of contractual obligations, manipulation of the price, causing shortage of items required by the public, disclosure of confidential documents or information relating to commerce, banking or private customers, restriction of supply of goods and services, unlawful money lending, fraud, and qualified types of fraud;
 - Variable 9O: Includes purchase, receipt or possession of narcotics or psychotropic substances for personal use or use of narcotics or psychotropic substances, and production and trade of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- Data available at *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ)* January to March 2018: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2018>.
- **Tables 9 to 11:**
 - The reference date is the 30th June 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019;
 - Data concerning the breakdown by type of offence and by length of sentence do not include fine defaulters. However, the total number of sentenced inmates do include them, which explain why the total percentage presented on Table 11 is below 100%.
- **Table 10:** The category “other” includes prisoners on IPP sentences, extended determinate sentences (EDS), those who have been recalled to prison and those with 'sentence length not recorded'.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Table 10:** Sentence length contains both the custody element and the licence element of the sentence.

UK: SCOTLAND

- Data includes recalled life prisoners (118).
- **Table 8, variable 8G:** Information only concerns inmates who have an active appeal. It does not include data concerning those who are within the statutory limit of appealing.
- **Table 10:** Data concerning different categories than the ones proposed in the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire are available:
 - Less than 1 month – 55 prisoners;
 - From 1 to less than 2 months – 6 prisoners;
 - From 2 to less than 3 months – 44 prisoners;
 - From 3 to less than 4 months – 111 prisoners;
 - From 4 to less than 5 months – 68 prisoners;
 - From 5 to less than 6 months – 179 prisoners;
 - From 6 to less than 12 months – 512 prisoners;
 - From 1 to less than 2 years – 1 065 prisoners;
 - From 2 to less than 4 years – 1 295 prisoners;
 - From 4 to less than 10 years – 1 613 prisoners;
 - Over 10 years – 315 prisoners;
 - Life imprisonment – 1 083 prisoners.

Table 12: Prison populations by nationality and legal status on 31st January 2019 (**numbers**)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by nationality								
		National inmates			Foreign inmates					Inmates with unknown nationality / other
		Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by				
			not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status		legal status		
					citizens of member states of the EU	inmates with legal resident status in your country	not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		
Variable code	3B see Table 3	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
Albania	5 280	5 179	2 085	3 094	101	33	NAP	62	39	0
Andorra	56	23	13	10	33	20	13	19	14	0
Armenia	2 266	NA	NA	NA	118	3	NA	71	47	NA
Austria	9 351	4 232	650	3 582	5 119	1 693	NA	1 458	3 661	0
Azerbaijan	21 926	21 451	3 548	17 903	463	0	NA	147	316	12
Belgium										
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	7 466	7 239	749	6 490	227	25	NA	66	161	0
Croatia	3 217	2 828	730	2 098	389	76	0	61	15	0
Cyprus	723	365	102	263	315	141	NAP	118	197	0
Czech Rep.	21 577	19 809	1 276	18 533	1 768	782	NA	540	1 228	1
Denmark	4 003	2 876	905	1 971	1 127	316	NA	626	501	7
Estonia	2 399	1 556	219	1 337	843	32	NA	143	700	631
Finland	2 748	2 257	409	1 848	491	226	NA	219	272	16
France	70 059	53 908	14 345	39 563	16 151	3 517	NA	5 998	10 153	76
Georgia										
Germany	63 643	NA	NA	34 690	NA	5 439	NAP	NA	10 825	306
Greece	10 613	4 786	1 252	3 469	5 827	736	NA	2 050	3 747	0
Hungary	16 560	15 806	2 396	13 410	754	NA	NA	339	415	0
Iceland	144	113	14	99	31	25	17	5	26	0
Ireland	3 983	3 440	613	2 827	543	387	NA	199	344	0
Italy	60 125	39 816	12 045	27 500	20 309	3 297	NA	7 655	12 592	NAP
Latvia	3 522	NAP	NAP	NAP	84	32	NAP	50	34	***
Liechtenstein	12	3	2	1	9	4	1	7	2	0
Lithuania	6 485	6 360	567	5 793	125	42	16	39	86	0
Luxembourg	664	170	48	122	494	264	219	275	218	1
Malta										
Moldova	6 990	6 903	1 250	5 653	87	35	52	15	72	NAP

Table 13: Prison populations by nationality on 31st January 2019 (percentages)

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality									Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates				Inmates with unknown nationality / other		
	Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)			
		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status	legal status				
Variable number	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F	13G	13H	13I	13J
	% of 3B	% of 12A	% of 12A	% of 3B	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 3B	Σ (13A+13D+13I)
Albania	98.1	40.3	59.7	1.9	32.7	***	61.4	38.6	0.0	100.0
Andorra	41.1	56.5	43.5	58.9	60.6	39.4	57.6	42.4	0.0	100.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	5.2	2.5	NA	60.2	39.8	***	NA
Austria	45.3	15.4	84.6	54.7	33.1	***	28.5	71.5	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	97.8	16.5	83.5	2.1	0.0	***	31.7	68.3	0.1	100.0
Belgium										
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	97.0	10.3	89.7	3.0	11.0	NA	29.1	70.9	0.0	100.0
Croatia	87.9	25.8	74.2	12.1	19.5	0.0	15.7	3.9	0.0	100.0
Cyprus	50.5	27.9	72.1	43.6	44.8	***	37.5	62.5	0.0	94.1
Czech Rep.	91.8	6.4	93.6	8.2	44.2	NA	30.5	69.5	0.0	100.0
Denmark	71.8	31.5	68.5	28.2	28.0	NA	55.5	44.5	0.2	100.0
Estonia	64.9	14.1	85.9	35.1	3.8	NA	17.0	83.0	26.3	100.0
Finland	82.1	18.1	81.9	17.9	46.0	***	44.6	55.4	0.6	100.0
France	76.9	26.6	73.4	23.1	21.8	NA	37.1	62.9	0.1	100.0
Georgia										
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	0.5	NA
Greece	45.1	26.2	72.5	54.9	12.6	NA	35.2	64.3	0.0	100.0
Hungary	95.4	15.2	84.8	4.6	NA	NA	45.0	55.0	0.0	100.0
Iceland	78.5	12.4	87.6	21.5	80.6	54.8	16.1	83.9	0.0	100.0
Ireland	86.4	17.8	82.2	13.6	71.3	NA	36.6	63.4	0.0	100.0
Italy	66.2	30.3	69.1	33.8	16.2	NA	37.7	62.0	***	100.0
Latvia	***	***	***	2.4	38.1	***	59.5	40.5	***	***
Liechtenstein	25.0	66.7	33.3	75.0	44.4	11.1	77.8	22.2	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	98.1	8.9	91.1	1.9	33.6	12.8	31.2	68.8	***	100.0
Luxembourg	25.6	28.2	71.8	74.4	53.4	44.3	55.7	44.1	0.2	100.0
Malta										
Moldova	98.8	18.1	81.9	1.2	40.2	59.8	17.2	82.8	***	100.0

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality									Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates				Inmates with unknown nationality / other		
	Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by					
		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status	legal status				
Variable number	13A % of 3B	13B % of 12A	13C % of 12A	13D % of 3B	13E % of 12D	13F % of 12D	13G % of 12D	13H % of 12D	13I % of 3B	13J Σ (13A+13D+13I)
Monaco	4.8	100.0	0.0	95.2	70.0	5.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	84.7	[24.5]	[77.2]	15.3	5.1	0.0	55.1	44.9	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	76.9	41.0	55.5	23.1	36.9	NA	47.6	50.3	0.5	100.0
North Macedonia	93.3	12.3	87.7	6.7	6.3	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0
Norway	68.9	19.6	80.4	31.1	38.6	***	40.0	60.0	0.2	100.0
Poland	98.6	9.6	90.4	1.4	23.2	***	49.4	50.6	0.0	100.0
Portugal	84.8	14.6	85.4	15.2	18.0	***	30.6	69.4	0.0	100.0
Romania	98.8	9.3	90.7	1.2	27.0	***	10.1	89.9	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.	93.8	17.8	82.2	6.2	NA	NA	19.8	80.2	0.0	100.0
San Marino	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia (Republic of)	97.1	14.9	85.1	2.9	24.3	***	38.8	61.2	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	98.0	14.9	85.1	2.0	54.1	***	37.8	62.2	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	79.9	16.6	83.4	20.1	24.2	NA	52.3	47.7	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	71.9	11.1	88.9	28.1	23.3	***	27.6	72.4	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	74.7	11.1	88.9	25.3	25.7	***	28.2	71.8	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	55.1	10.6	89.4	44.9	15.1	***	25.5	74.5	0.0	100.0
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	NA
Switzerland	27.9	34.2	65.8	72.1	NA	NA	52.9	47.1	NAP	100.0
Turkey	96.7	19.4	80.6	3.3	3.5	NA	NA	NA	0.0	100.0
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	88.7	9.7	90.2	11.1	43.4	NA	17.5	74.2	0.2	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	90.7	33.3	66.7	9.3	70.7	NA	56.4	43.6	0.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	NA
Average	75.9	23.1	76.7	22.9	31.4	20.7	38.7	56.6	0.8	
Median	84.8	17.8	82.2	14.4	28.0	11.1	37.5	62.0	0.0	
Minimum	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	80.6	59.8	77.8	89.9	26.3	

Notes – Tables 12 & 13

ARMENIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- The total number of foreign inmates includes inmates with dual citizenship.

AUSTRIA

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

CROATIA

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.
- Data includes misdemeanour prisoners, juvenile offenders and juvenile offenders in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

CYPRUS

- The breakdown of inmates by nationality only refers to inmates held in the penal institutions (43 inmates held in police stations are not included), which explains why the total percentage of inmates indicated on Table 13 is below 100%.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

DENMARK

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

ESTONIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

FINLAND

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

FRANCE

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

GERMANY

- The reference date is not the same for all variables. Check Table 1 for further details.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

GREECE

- The total number of national inmates corresponds to the sum of inmates not serving a final sentence (1 252), sentenced prisoners (3 469) and debtors (65).
- The total number of foreign inmates corresponds to the sum of inmates not serving a final sentence (2 050), sentenced prisoners (3 747), and foreign inmates who carried out their sentence and are about to be expelled or sent to their country in terms of extradition (30).
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

HUNGARY

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

ITALY

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.
- **Table 12:** Among national and foreign inmates are 27 and 62 internees, respectively.

LATVIA

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- **Tables 12 & 13:** According to Latvian legislation, it is not mandatory for a person to reveal nationality, thus, such information is not collected. However, it is mandatory to give information about citizenship. The figure concerning the number of foreign inmates (84) refer thus to persons reporting foreign citizenship. Furthermore, in Latvia it is possible to have specific status of non-citizen of Latvia, but these persons are not counted among foreign inmates.

LIECHTENSTEIN

- **Table 12:** Concerning the total number of foreign sentenced prisoners, one of them is waiting for extradition (to Switzerland) and one other is waiting for deportation (law of AUG).

LITHUANIA

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

LUXEMBOURG

- There is one inmate cannot be classified in any of the proposed categories and was thus included on the category "other", even referring to sentenced inmates.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

MONACO

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

MONTENEGRO

Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median European values.

NETHERLANDS

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.
- **Table 12:**
 - There are 259 national inmates for whom the breakdown by legal status is not available;
 - The total number of inmates with unknown nationality are foreign inmates, however, the breakdown by legal status is not available for them.

NORWAY

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

POLAND

- **The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

PORTUGAL

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**

ROMANIA

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- All figures in table 12 were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is the 1st October 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Citizenship is only available for sentenced prisoners.

SWITZERLAND

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

TURKEY

- The reference date is the 4th February 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 12:**
 - Total number of national inmates also includes 56 'non-criminals' who are neither considered 'pre-trial detainees' nor 'sentenced' prisoners;
 - Total number of foreign inmates also includes 758 'non-criminals' who are neither considered 'pre-trial detainees' nor 'sentenced' prisoners.
- Data available at *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ)*, July to September 2018 (Tables 1.6 and 1.7), <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-july-to-september-2018>.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- The total number of national inmates also includes British and Irish nationalities.

Table 14: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 31st January 2019 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) (Stock)	Persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders						Total percentage
		Total		Of which:				
		number	%	Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court		Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced		
Variable number	3B	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 14A		% of 14A	Σ (14D+14F)
Albania	5 280	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Andorra	56	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Armenia	2 266	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Austria	9 351	967	10.3	547	56.6	420	43.4	100.0
Azerbaijan	21 926	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Belgium								
BH: BiH (total)								
BH: BiH (st. level)								
BH: Fed. BiH								
BH: Rep. Srpska								
Bulgaria	7 466	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Croatia	3 217	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Cyprus	723	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Czech Rep.	21 577	84	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	4 003	NA	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Estonia	2 399	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Finland	2 748	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
France	70 059	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Georgia								
Germany	63 643	560	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 613	13	0.1	NAP	***	13	100.0	100.0
Hungary	16 560	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Iceland	144	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Ireland	3 983	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Italy	60 125	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	3 522	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Liechtenstein	12	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Lithuania	6 485	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Luxembourg	664	NAP	***	NAP	***	MAP	***	***
Malta								
Moldova	6 990	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Monaco	21	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Montenegro	1 154	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Netherlands	9 753	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
North Macedonia	2 144	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Norway	3 227	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Poland	72 204	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Portugal	12 867	104	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	***
Romania	20 689	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Russian Fed.	563 166	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
San Marino	1	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Serbia (Republic of)	10 871	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Slovak Rep.	10 294	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Slovenia	1 396	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Spain (total)	58 983	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Spain (State Adm.)	50 612	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	8 371	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Sweden	6 109	NA	***	NAP	***	NA	***	***
Switzerland	6 943	147	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	***
Turkey	269 806	306	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine								
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 236	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	1 504	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	7984	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Average			2.1		56.6		71.7	
Median			0.8		56.6		71.7	
Minimum			0.1		56.6		43.4	
Maximum			10.3		56.6		100.0	

Notes – Table 14: Please See notes to Table 2.2 (p. 27).

PART B: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 31ST JANUARY 2019

This section includes information on the capacity of penal institutions on 31st January 2019 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2018 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part B

- **Capacity:** Number of places available in penal institutions for the accommodation of the inmates. All spaces that were primary designed for other needs than the proper accommodation of the inmates are excluded (e.g. storage places, classrooms, corridors, shower rooms).
- **Surface area per inmate** (calculated in square meters): This indicator should correspond to the surface *effectively* available per inmate. According to legal provisions, each inmate should dispose of an individual area inside the cell, excluding common places such as shower enclosures, WC, sport areas, classrooms and other common spaces inside a penal institution.
- **Prison density per 100 places:** This indicator corresponds to the ratio between the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the number of places available in penal institutions. Generally, the indicator of prison density is used for assessment of overcrowding.

Disclaimer: Prison density and prison overcrowding

- The indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding are calculated on the basis of the data on prison capacity provided by the countries, which corresponds to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons (i.e. there is overcrowding when there are more than 100 inmates per 100 places in penal institutions). Some countries use the concept of operational capacity¹⁰ instead of design capacity¹¹. As a consequence, the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding do not allow direct cross-national comparisons.
- **Average number of inmates per cell:** Corresponds to the calculation of the average number of inmates per cell considering the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the total number of cells available in penal institutions.

¹⁰ The *operational capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution can actually keep while remaining functional.

¹¹ The *design capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution was intended to keep when it was constructed or renewed.

Table 15: Compliance with the standard definition of *capacity*¹²

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia		
Germany	Yes	General Note: Data on 30 th November 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	NA	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Portugal	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Romania	Yes	

¹² See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part B).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Russian Fed.	No	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019. The norm of dwelling space per one convicted to imprisonment in correctional colonies cannot be less than two square meters, in prisons - two and a half square meters, in colonies designed to serve sentences by convicted women - three square meters, in educational colonies - three and a half square meters, in medical correctional institutions - three square meters, in medical institutions of the penal system - five square meters.
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	General Note: Some figures were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Switzerland	Yes	
Turkey	NA	
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	General Note: Data on 1 st February 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019. The definition used is the <i>Useable Operational Capacity</i> , which is the sum of all establishments' operational capacity, less 2 000 places. This is known as the operating margin and reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner i.e. by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also due to geographical distribution.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 16. Prison capacity and prison density on 31st January 2019

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Total capacity of penal institutions	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Prison density per 100 places	Total number of cells in penal institutions	Average number of inmates per one cell
Variable code	3B see Table 3	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E 3B/16D
Albania	5280	6236	No	84.7	3016	1.8
Andorra	56	142	No	39.4	51	1.1
Armenia	2 266	5 346	No	42.4	992	2.3
Austria	9 351	8 837	No	105.8	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	21 926	25 509	No	86.0	NA	NA
Belgium	10 883	9 021		120.6		
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	762	1 498		50.9		
Bulgaria	7 466	9 485	No	78.7	2 328	3.2
Croatia	3 217	4 022	Yes	80.0	1 144	2.8
Cyprus	723	737	No	98.1	516	1.4
Czech Rep.	21 577	21 058	No	102.5	NA	NA
Denmark	4 003	3 865	No	103.6	4 134	1.0
Estonia	2 399	3 097	No	77.5	1 551	1.5
Finland	2 748	2 905	No	94.6	2 485	1.1
France	70 059	60 151	No	116.5	52 239	1.3
Georgia	10 042	12 492		80.4		
Germany	63 643	74 386	Yes	85.6	NA	NA
Greece	10 613	9 935	No	106.8	2 533	4.2
Hungary	16 560	14 469	No	114.5	4 172	4.0
Iceland	144	172	Yes	83.7	172	0.8
Ireland	3 983	4 244	No	93.9	3 217	1.2
Italy	60 125	50 550	No	118.9	31 850	1.9
Latvia	3 522	5 890	No	59.8	1 226	2.9
Liechtenstein	12	20	Yes	60.0	16	0.8
Lithuania	6 485	8 011	No	81.0	NA	NA
Luxembourg	664	711	No	93.4	602	1.1
Malta	660	617		107.0		
Moldova	6 990	6 735	No	103.8	1 292	5.4
Monaco	21	94	No	22.3	27	0.8
Montenegro	1 154	1 325	Yes	87.1	303	3.8
Netherlands	9 753	10 026	Yes	97.3	8 140	1.2
North Macedonia	2 144	3 022	Yes	70.9	670	3.2
Norway	3 227	3 646	No	88.5	3 594	0.9
Poland	72 204	84 171	No	85.8	NA	NA
Portugal	12 867	12 934	Yes	99.5	NA	NA
Romania	20 689	18 299	No	113.1	NA	NA
Russian Fed.	563 166	768 363	Yes	73.3	NA	NA
San Marino	1	8	Yes	12.5	8	0.1
Serbia (Republic of)	10 871	10 307	No	105.5	2 436	4.5
Slovak Rep.	10 294	11 499	No	89.5	1 045	9.9
Slovenia	1 396	1 339	No	104.3	NA	NA
Spain (total)	58 983	82 251	No	71.7	54 433	1.1
Spain (State Adm.)	50 612	72 712	No	69.6	49 644	1.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 371	9 539	No	87.8	4 789	1.7
Sweden	6 109	6 539	Yes	93.4	6 539	0.9
Switzerland	6 943	7 394	Yes	93.9	NA	NA
Turkey	269 806	220 230	Yes	122.5	23 444	0.1
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 236	85 000	No	96.7	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 504	1 903	No	79.0	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	7 984	7 725	No	103.4	NA	NA
Average				87.1		2.2
Median				89.5		1.4
Minimum				12.5		0.1
Maximum				122.5		9.9

Table 17: Prison capacity by type of institution on 31st January 2019

Country	Capacity of penal institutions				Capacity of other types of institutions
	Total	Of which			
Variable code	16A	17A	17B	17C	17D
	see Table 16				
		for sentenced prisoners	for pre-trial detainees	for juvenile offenders	
Albania	6 236	6 097		40	295
Andorra	142	49	40	8	45
Armenia	5 346	4 111	1 235	NA	NAP
Austria	8 837	NA	NA	122	NA
Azerbaijan	25 509	20 840	4 469	200	NA
Belgium					
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska					
Bulgaria	9 485	8 237	1 248	63	NAP
Croatia	4 022	2 127	1 647	122	0
Cyprus	737	493	57	16	NAP
Czech Rep.	21 058	18 606	2 239	118	95
Denmark	3 865	2 103	1 762	NAP	NAP
Estonia	3 097	NA	NA	198	NA
Finland	2 905	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	60 151	24 799	34 165	1 187	NA
Georgia					
Germany	74 386	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 935	9 905		30	0
Hungary	14 469	10 416	3 621	432	534
Iceland	172	164	8	NAP	NAP
Ireland	4 244	3 813	431	0	0
Italy	50 550	12 327	38 026	NA	197
Latvia	5 890	3 895	1 861	134	NAP
Liechtenstein	20	20		NA	NAP
Lithuania	8 011	6 372	1 366	273	NAP
Luxembourg	711	425	271	15	NAP
Malta					
Moldova	6 735	5 157	1 514	64	NAP
Monaco	94	82		18	12
Montenegro	1 325	974	339	12	0
Netherlands	10 026	5 012	3 137	NAP	1 877
North Macedonia	3 022	2 537	450	35	0
Norway	3 646	3 638		8	0
Poland	84 171	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Portugal	12 934	NA	NA	346	NA
Romania	18 299	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Russian Fed.	768 363	638 974	129 389	5 897	NAP
San Marino	8	8	0	NAP	NAP
Serbia (Republic of)	10 307	7 616	2 049	642	NAP
Slovak Rep.	11 499	9 538	1 873	88	NAP
Slovenia	1 339	1 047	245	47	0
Spain (total)	82 251	82 251		NAP	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	72 712	72 712		NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	9 539	9 539		NAP	NAP
Sweden	6 539	4 338	2 201	161	NAP
Switzerland	7 394	NA	NA	205	NA
Turkey	220 230	217 455		2 785	NAP
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 000	NA	NA	NA	392
UK: North. Ireland	1 903	1 903		NA	NA
UK: Scotland	7 725	NA	NA	607	NAP

Notes – Tables 16. & 17.

ARMENIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 16:** The size of accommodation provided for each prisoner and pre-trial detainee cannot be less than 4m². This criterion is currently applied to every inmate.
- **Table 17:** Juvenile offenders are mainly held in "Abovyan" penitentiary institution, but the total capacity is not available.

AUSTRIA

- **Table 17:**
 - In Austria there are no exclusive remand institutions. Therefore, the penal institutions which accommodate both, pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners, have to manage their total capacity according to their actual needs and the rule of separation between those two types of inmates;
 - The figure provided for the capacity of other types of institutions refers only to the capacity of the penal institution specialized in young offenders which is located in Lower Austria (Gerasdorf). Young offenders can also be placed in specialized departments for young offenders in other penal institutions in Austria. However, since those places can also be used, in case of need, for other prisoners, it is not possible to indicate their total number.

BELGIUM

- **Table 16:** Data concerning the total number of inmates and the total capacity of penal institutions relates to December 2019 (instead of 31st January 2019) and was retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/belgium>.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

- **Table 16:** Data concerning the total number of inmates and the total capacity of penal institutions relates to 1st January 2019 (instead of 31st January 2019) and was retrieved from <http://wp.unil.ch/space/space-i/prison-stock-on-1-january/prison-stock-on-1st-january>.

BULGARIA

- **Table 16:** There are 1 849 cells in prison institutions and 479 in remand centres.
- **Table 17:** The total capacity does not include capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders.

CROATIA

- **Tables 16 & 17:** The total capacity includes 122 places for juvenile offenders and 126 places in prison hospitals.

CYPRUS

- **Tables 16 & 17:** The total capacity includes 566 places in prison institutions and 177 in police stations.
- **Table 17:** The breakdown by type of institution does not include data concerning police stations.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- **Table 16:** The total capacity includes:
 - Prison hospitals in Brno Remand Prison (113 places) and Praha-Pankrác Remand Prison (97 places);
 - Forensic Detention Facilities in Brno Remand Prison (45 places) and Opava Prison (50 places).
- **Table 17:**
 - The capacity of institutions for sentenced offenders includes 210 places on prison hospitals;
 - Data for the capacity of other types of institutions refers to places in forensic detention facilities (45 in Brno, 50 in Opava).

DENMARK

- **Table 16:**
 - The design capacity is 4 263, however some places are inactive, therefore, the actual active capacity is 3 865;
 - There are also 7 half-way houses which have an average capacity of 195 places;
 - Almost all inmates can be accommodated in individual cells during the night, but not all of them;
 - The total number of cells refers to actually existing cells in penal institutions, but some of them are inactive.
- **Table 17:**
 - The actual active capacity of penal institutions for sentenced offenders is 1 762, however, the design capacity is 1 926 (some places are inactive);
 - The actual active capacity of penal institutions for non-sentenced offenders is 2 013, however, the design capacity is 2 295 (some places are inactive).

ESTONIA

- **Table 16:**
 - In addition to the total capacity, there are 235 places in open prisons (where prisoners are allowed to leave for work or school unsupervised);
 - In some sections, inmates are accommodated in individual cells (for example juvenile offenders).
- **Table 17:**
 - The capacity for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners is not strictly defined, the condition of cells is the same for sentenced and pre-trial detainees;
 - The cells in the juvenile unit have 2 places each, however the inmates in that particular unit are accommodated in individual cells.

FINLAND

- **Table 16:** There are, in addition to the total capacity, 88 places in prison hospital and psychiatric hospital.
- **Table 17:** There are no specific facilities for inmates not serving a final sentence and for juvenile offenders.

GEORGIA

- **Table 16:** Data concerning the total number of inmates and the total capacity of penal institutions relates to 30th November 2019 (instead of 31st January 2019) and was retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/georgia>.

GERMANY

- The reference date is the 30th November 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

GREECE

- **Table 17:**
 - Data concerning the capacity of institutions for sentenced prisoners and for inmates not serving a final sentence are estimates made by the authors of this report considering the total capacity and the capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders;
 - Data concerning other types of institutions (variables 17D) are not included in the total capacity of penal institutions.

HUNGARY

- **Table 17:** the total capacity does not include the capacity of other types of institutions (variable 17D).

ICELAND

- **Table 17:** There are no special penal institutions for pre-trial detainees but in one of the closed prisons (Hólmsheiði's prison), there are 8 cells for pre-trial detainees in isolation (with a possibility to increase the number of cells for them if necessary by decreasing places for sentenced offenders). Pre-trial detainees that are not in isolation are held among sentenced prisoners.

IRELAND

- **Table 16:**
 - The total number of cells indicated corresponds to the number of usable cells (data taken from the January 2019 Census, which took place on 29th January 2019; on the other side, the total number of places refers to 31st January 2019).
- **Table 17:** Remand Prisoners can be held in any "closed" prisons.

ITALY

- **Table 16:**
 - In Italy, the current regular capacity of penal establishments is calculated on the basis of a Decree of the Ministry of Health of 1975 relevant to civil houses; the parameters of said Ministerial Decree were wholly adopted by the Penitentiary Administration: in particular, the surface foreseen for a single room is 9m², plus 5m² for each further bed;
 - The regular capacity of Italian prison institutions is 50 550. However, the number of places actually available at the date of reference is 47 074.
- **Table 17:**
 - The regular capacity of Italian prison institutions is 50 550. However, the number of places actually available at the date of reference is 47 074;
 - The data concerning the capacity of *other types of institutions* refers to the capacity of institutions for the execution of security measures.

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- There are 10 prisons in Latvia, 2 of which are investigation prisons and 7 have prisons investigation departments. Almost every prison in Latvia have units for pre - trial detainees and sentenced persons.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

MALTA

- **Table 16:** Data concerning the total number of inmates and the total capacity of penal institutions relates to July 2019 (instead of 31st January 2019) and was retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/malta>.

NETHERLANDS

- The total capacity only refers to the adult prison system. It does not include 609 places for juvenile offenders (including 104 reserve places), 1 361 places in custodial clinics, and 789 places for illegal aliens (including 176 reserve places).
- **Table 17:** Besides capacity for sentenced and non-sentenced inmates, there is the capacity that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, 1 877 places in total (of which 530 reserve places), which corresponds to data indicated on the category "other types of institutions". The total capacity of the adult prison system is thus 10 026.

NORTH MACEDONIA

- The figure concerning the total capacity is foreseen for 4m² per one inmate.

NORWAY

- **Table 16:** There are 3 178 individual cells, 167 double cells and 24 cells for three or four inmates.
- **Table 17:** There is no distinction between institutions for sentenced and non-sentenced offenders.

POLAND

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

PORTUGAL

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

ROMANIA

- **Table 16:** According to the order no. 2772/2017 of the Minister of Justice, there are 4 m² available per inmate in prison institutions, and 7 m² in prison hospitals (as they are not considered as penitentiary institutions and are only intended for the hospitalization of inmates, not to host them).
- **Table 17:** It is not possible to discriminate the capacity according to the type of institutions. Besides, the prison institutions resize constantly the spaces of accommodation according to inmates' age, sex, legal status etc.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- See Table 15.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- **Table 16:**
 - The total capacity of penal institutions is calculated according to legally determined accommodation area: 3.5 m² for 1 accused/sentenced man; 4 m² for 1 accused /sentenced juvenile and 1 accused/sentenced woman. An exception is the Remand Prison and Prison Bratislava, where the accommodation capacity in reconstructed areas is determined on 4 m² for everyone;
 - The accommodation area of a cell or room is determined from the total area of the cell or room after deduction of area occupied by sanitary, furniture, windows and doors.
 - In prison facilities, inmates can be accommodated in individual cells when they are available and/or when the governor decides that a specific inmate should be placed in an individual cell (to guarantee the security of the other prisoners or for other serious reasons).

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- **Table 16:** In Spain cells are usually designed to accommodate two inmates.
- **Table 17:** There is no distinction between institutions for sentenced and non-sentenced offenders.

STATE ADMINISTRATION:

- See Table 15.
- Figures were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- **Table 16:** Figures do not include the capacity of remand prisons where detainees are held for other reasons than suspicion of crime (for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation).
- **Table 17:** The capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders is included in the capacity of penal institutions for sentenced prisoners and inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees) and hence indicates the number of places intended for juveniles in these institutions.

SWITZERLAND

- **Table 16:** Sentenced prisoners should have an individual cell for themselves. This is not guaranteed in every penal institution and it depends on the needs.
- **Table 17:** The 205 places in institutions for juvenile offenders refer to places available in adult facilities.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- **The reference date is the 1st February 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- See Table 15.
- Available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/775632/prison-pop-1-feb-2019.ods.
- **Table 16:** Useable Operational Capacity: This is the sum of all establishments' operational capacity less 2 000 places. This is known as the operating margin and reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner i.e. by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also due to geographical distribution.
- **Table 17:** Data concerning capacity of *other types of institutions* (392) refers to the useable operational capacity of immigration removal centres (IRCs) operated by Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS). Data available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/678843/prison-pop-02-feb-2018.xls.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Table 17:**
 - The Youth Justice Agency allows youths to be accommodated during the night in individual rooms, whereas the number for the prison establishments does not;
 - There is no distinction between institutions for sentenced and non-sentenced offenders.

UK: SCOTLAND

- **Table 17:**
 - There are no separate institutions for non-sentenced and sentenced inmates;
 - There is one institution for juvenile offenders in Scotland. However, two other institutions also have facilities to hold juveniles (included in the overall figure).

PART C: PRISON STAFF ON 31ST JANUARY 2019

This section includes information on the prison staff on 31st January 2019 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part C

- **Staff:** Data concerning staff refers to the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff is counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50% of the normal working hours, they would be counted as one “full-time equivalent”. One part-time staff member working for 50% of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.
- **Ratio of inmates per staff:** The ratio of inmates per staff is calculated by dividing the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 1st January 2018 by the total number of staff at 31st January 2019.
- **Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody:** The ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31st January 2019 by the total number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody at 31st January 2019.
- **Ratio of inmates per total custodian:** The ratio of inmates per total custodian is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31st January 2019 by the total number of custodial staff (custodial staff solely dedicated to custody + other custodial staff).

Table 18: Compliance with the standard definition of *staff*¹³

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Does the total number of staff include staff not employed by the prison administration?		Comments
		Yes/No	How many?	
Albania	Yes	No	***	
Andorra	Yes	No	***	
Armenia	Yes	No	***	
Austria	NA	No	***	The staff not employed by the prison administration is not included but their number is 311.33.
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.
Belgium				
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska				
Bulgaria	Yes	No	***	The total staff include the all staff of the system, including administrative staff, staff working inside prison institutions, staff working inside remand centres and staff working on probation service.
Croatia	Yes	No	***	
Cyprus	Yes	No	***	The number of staff not employed by the prison administration is not included in the total number of staff. However, the total number of them is 46.
Czech Rep.	Yes	No	3	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019. The number of staff not employed by the prison administration is not included in the total number of staff. However, the total number of them is 3 IT operators.
Denmark	Yes	No	***	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	108.25	
Finland	Yes	No	***	
France	Yes	No	***	
Georgia				
Germany	Yes	Yes	1 773	General Note: Data on 1 st September 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Greece	Yes	Yes	NA	
Hungary	Yes	No	***	
Iceland	Yes	No	***	The number of staff not employed by the prison administration is not included in the total number of staff. However, the total number of them is 9.0.
Ireland	Yes	Yes	223	
Italy	Yes	Yes	91	
Latvia	Yes	No	***	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	10	
Lithuania	No	No	***	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019. No differences are made between part-time and full-time staff.
Luxembourg	Yes	No	***	
Malta				
Moldova	Yes	No	***	

¹³ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part C).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Does the total number of staff include staff not employed by the prison administration?		Comments
		Yes/No	How many?	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	2	
Montenegro	Yes	No	***	The number of staff not employed by the prison administration is not included in the total number of staff. However, the total number of them is 6.0.
Netherlands	Yes	No	***	
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	13	
Norway	Yes	No	***	General Note: Data on March 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Poland	Yes	No	***	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Portugal	Yes	No	***	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019. The total number of staff include both prison and probation staff
Romania	Yes	No	***	
Russian Fed.	No	No	***	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019. The employees of the penal system of the Russian Federation (here in after referred to as the "UIS") include persons with special ranks of the UIS (employees), federal state civil servants who fill the posts of the federal state civil service, workers and employees of penal institutions, federal state unitary enterprises, federal body of the UIS and its territorial bodies, as well as pre-trial detention facilities, enterprises, research, design, medical, educational and other organizations of the UIS. The employees of penal correctional institutions, which are in the staff of penal institutions and pre-trial detention facilities that are part of penal correctional systems, are personnel of penal institutions.
San Marino	Yes	Yes	3	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Yes	65	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2018 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Slovak Rep.	Yes	No	***	
Slovenia	Yes	No	***	
Spain (total)	NA	Yes	645	- The total number of staff not employed by the prison administration (645) only refers to the Autonomous Region of Catalonia. Some figures were calculated considering data for the State Administration and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	Yes	NA	Some figures were calculated considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
Spain (Catalonia)	No	Yes	645	Part-time staff has been counted as one full-time staff
Sweden	Yes	No	***	General Note: Data are an average for 2018.
Switzerland	Yes	No	***	
Turkey	No	No	***	General Note: Data on 2 nd February 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019. Prison staff working in prisons in General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses are included. Within the framework of the provisions of the Protocol on the Regulation of Health Services in Penal Institutions between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, the number of staff assigned by the Ministry of Health is not included.
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	***	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No	***	
UK: Scotland	Yes	No	***	

Table 19: Staff employed and non-employed by the prison administration (P.A.) (numbers)

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff													Non-employed by the P. A.
		Employed by the P. A.													
		Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.												
			Staff working outside penal institutions	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions									Other staff	
					executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
solely dedicated to custody	other														
Variable code	19A	19B	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N	
		$\Sigma(19C+19D+19M)$													
Albania	4 556.0	4 556.0	691.0	3 865.0	24.0	2 413.0	1 018.0	257.0	9.0	144.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	
Andorra	75.0	75.0	0.0	75.0	2.0	57.0	0.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	NAP	
Armenia	2 123.0	2 123.0	158.0	1 965.0	90.0	662.0	487.0	117.0	45.0	37.0	0.0	527.0	0.0	NAP	
Austria	3 847.0	3 847.0	37.7	3 809.4	93.1	3 117.7	NA	125.9	56.2	106.3	NA	310.4	0.0	NAP	
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Belgium															
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska															
Bulgaria	4 454	3 851	NAP	3 851	41	3 074	250	169	41	257	8	11	0	NA	
Croatia	2 611.0	2 611.0	53.0	2 558.0	25.0	1 569.0	NAP	115.0	15.0	242.0	229.0	363.0	0.0	NAP	
Cyprus	438.0	438.0	0.0	438.0	1.0	NAP	NAP	7.0	3.0	36.0	0.0	391.0	0.0	NAP	
Czech Rep.	11 407.0	11 407.0	1 285.0	10 122.0	107.0	5 794.0	169.0	448.0	1 437.0		63.0	2 104.0	NAP	NAP	
Denmark	4 244.0	4 244.0	1 409.0	2 835.0	45.0	1 948.0	NA	89.0	NA	95.0	273.0	385.0	0.0	NAP	
Estonia	1 203.4	1 095.1	NAP	1 095.1	10.0	426.0	88.8	68.6	329.1	5.5	NAP	167.2	NAP	108.3	
Finland	2 223.0	2 233.0	289.0	1 944.0	73.0	1 308.0		NAP	15.0	221.0	179.0	148.0	0.0	NAP	
France	41 162.2	41 162.2	9 537.1	29 932.9	556.0	26 745.9	2 543.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	87.9	0.0	1 692.2	NAP	
Georgia															
Germany	36 413.0	NA	NA	NA	473.0	NAP	NAP	1 515.0	765.0	390.0	2 111.0	NA	NA	1 773.0	
Greece	4 464.0	4 464.0	89.0	4 375.0	34.0	1 747.0	1 999.0	89.0	37.0	67.0	0.0	402.0	0.0	NA	
Hungary	8 363.0	8 363.0	163.0	7 538.0	65.0	3 054.0	NAP	415.0	381.0	33.0	465.0	3 125.0	662.0	NAP	
Iceland	129.0	129.0	15.0	114.0	2.0	86.0	2.0	NA	1.0	0.0	14.0	9.0	0.0	NAP	
Ireland	3 517.2	3 294.2	127.6	3 152.5	63.0	2 383.0	58.0	143.5	27.6	0.0	341.5	135.9	14.0	223.0	
Italy	42 225.0	42 134.0	4 321.0	37 813.0	206.0	34 557.0		0.0	8.0	801.0	27.0	2 214.0	0.0	91.0	
Latvia	2 547.3	2 547.3	0.0	2 547.3	94.0	1 758.0	126.0	125.3	243.0	37.5	8.0	155.5	NAP	NAP	
Liechtenstein	16.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	
Lithuania	3 451.0	3 451.0	422.0	3 029.0	22.0	1 935.0		312.0	29.0	223.0	4.0	504.0	NAP	NAP	
Luxembourg	432.3	432.3	7.0	425.3	9.8	304.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	16.8	28.8	58.6	0.0	NAP	

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff													
		Employed by the P. A.													Non-employed by the P. A.
		Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.													
		Total (employed by the P. A.)	Staff working outside penal institutions	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions									Other staff	
					executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
solely dedicated to custody	other														
Variable code	19A	19B Σ(19C+19D+19M)	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N	
Malta															
Moldova	2 770.0	2 770.0	297.0	2 473.0	17.0	905.0	NAP	247.0	39.0	142.0	34.0	1 089.0	NAP	NAP	
Monaco	62.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	2.0	5.0	33.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.0	
Montenegro	514.0	514.0	9.0	505.0	4.0	300.0	100.0	19.0	3.0	24.0	35.0	20.0	0.0	NAP	
Netherlands	10 252.4	10 252.4	2 163.3	8 089.1	122.3	4 877.7	225.6	281.6	85.2	196.7	576.5	1 723.5	0.0	NAP	
North Macedonia	762.0	749.0	0.0	749.0	35.0	373.0	148.0	3.0	18.0	49.0	24.0	99.0	0.0	13.0	
Norway	3 901.0	3 901.0	291.1	3 609.9	65.0	2 700.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	538.8	305.3	0.0	NAP	
Poland	29 289.0	29 289.0	1 394.0	27 895.0	1 584.0	14 081.0	1 524.0	1 605.0	2 824.0	211.0	NA	6 066.0	NAP	NAP	
Portugal	6 785.0	6 785.0	1 372.0	5 413.0	NA	4 151.0	0.0	195.0	NA	NA	NA	1 067.0	0.0	NAP	
Romania	12 798.0	12 798.0	580.0	12 218.0	42.0	3 616.0	3 816.0	819.0	170.0	617.0	0.0	3 138.0	0.0	NA	
Russian Fed.	247 040.0	247 040.0	167 754.0		779.0	57 311.0	NA	17 988.0	2 786.0	247.0	5 751.0	82 892.0	79 286.0	NAP	
San Marino	18.0	15.0	1.0	14.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	
Serbia (Republic of)	4 081.0	4 016.0	76.0	3 940.0	38.0	2 300.0	NA	287.0	302.0	NA	434.0	579.0	0.0	65.0	
Slovak Rep.	5 636.0	5 636.0	369.0	5 267.0	53.0	3 176.0	NAP	283.0	75.0	37.0	NAP	1 643.0	0.0	NAP	
Slovenia	869.0	869.0	50.0	819.0	59.0	531.0	NA	12.0	9.0	66.0	90.0	52.0	0.0	NAP	
Spain (total)	29 439.0	28 794.0	624.0	28 170.0	506.0	15 745.0	2 570.0	1 341.0	771.0	1 639.0	540.0	5 058.0	0.0	645.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	24 172.0	24 172.0	389.0	23 783.0	444.0	12 445.0	2 570.0	1 341.0	620.0	1 237.0	331.0	4 795.0	0.0	NA	
Spain (Catalonia)	5 267.0	4 622.0	235.0	4 387.0	62.0	3 300.0	0.0	0.0	151.0	402.0	209.0	263.0	0.0	645.0	
Sweden	7 568.0	7 568.0	1 367.0	6 201.0	280.0	4 368.0	433.0	109.0	29.0	239.0	311.0	432.0	0.0	NAP	
Switzerland	4 495.7	5 231.3	NA	4 495.7	417.0	2 351.0	NA	303.5	NA	688.6	NA	NA	735.6	NAP	
Turkey	55 386.0	55 386.0	NAP	55 386.0	1 318.0	44 997.0		870.0	581.0	566.0	NA	7 054.0	NAP	NAP	
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	49 974.0	49 974.0	13 882.0	36 092.0	2 235.0	21 075.0	4 675.0	0.0	509.0	0.0	0.0	7 598.0	0.0	NAP	
UK: North. Ireland	1 573.5	1 573.5	138.4	1 435.0	31.0	1 045.5	140.1	NA	18.4	NA	11.0	189.0	0.0	NAP	
UK: Scotland	4 237.0	4 237.0	368.0	3 869.0	103.0	3 089.0	NAP	NAP	62.0	NAP	NA	235.0	380.0	NAP	

Table 20: Staff employed and non-employed by the prison administration (P.A.) (percentages)

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff														Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Employed by the P. A.															
	Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.														
		Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff				
				executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions					
solely dedicated to custody	other															
Variable code	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	20K	20L	20M	20N		
	% of 19A	% of 19B	% of 19B	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19B	% of 19A	Σ (20A+20M)		
Albania	100.0	15.2	84.8	0.5	53.0	22.3	5.6	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	100.0		
Andorra	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	76.0	0.0	5.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	8.0	0.0	***	100.0		
Armenia	100.0	7.4	92.6	4.2	31.2	22.9	5.5	2.1	1.7	0.0	24.8	0.0	***	100.0		
Austria	100.0	1.0	99.0	2.4	81.0	***	3.3	1.5	2.8	***	8.1	0.0	***	100.0		
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Belgium																
BH: BiH (total)																
BH: BiH (st. level)																
BH: Fed. BiH																
BH: Rep. Srpska																
Bulgaria	86.5	***	100.0	1.1	79.8	6.5	4.4	1.1	6.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	NA	86.5		
Croatia	100.0	2.0	98.0	1.0	60.1	***	4.4	0.6	9.3	8.8	13.9	0.0	***	100.0		
Cyprus	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	***	***	1.6	0.7	8.2	0.0	89.3	0.0	***	100.0		
Czech Rep.	100.0	11.3	88.7	0.9	50.8	1.5	3.9	12.6	0.6	18.4	***	***	***	100.0		
Denmark	100.0	33.2	66.8	1.1	45.9	NA	2.1	NA	2.2	6.4	9.1	0.0	***	100.0		
Estonia	91.0	***	100.0	0.9	38.9	8.1	6.3	30.1	0.5	NA	15.3	NA	9.0	100.0		
Finland	100.0	12.9	87.1	3.3	58.6	***	***	0.7	9.9	8.0	6.6	0.0	***	100.0		
France	100.0	23.2	72.7	1.4	65.0	6.2	***	***	***	0.2	0.0	4.1	***	100.0		
Georgia																
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	NA		
Greece	100.0	2.0	98.0	0.8	39.1	44.8	2.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	NA	100.0		
Hungary	100.0	1.9	90.1	0.8	36.5	***	5.0	4.6	0.4	5.6	37.4	7.9	***	100.0		
Iceland	100.0	11.6	88.4	1.6	66.7	1.6	NA	0.8	0.0	10.9	7.0	0.0	***	100.0		
Ireland	93.7	3.9	95.7	1.9	72.3	1.8	4.4	0.8	0.0	10.4	4.1	0.4	6.3	100.0		
Italy	99.8	10.3	89.7	0.5	82.0	***	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.2	100.0		
Latvia	100.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	69.0	4.9	4.9	9.5	1.5	0.3	6.1	***	***	100.0		
Liechtenstein	37.5	0.0	100.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0		
Lithuania	100.0	12.2	87.8	0.6	56.1	***	9.0	0.8	6.5	0.1	***	***	***	100.0		
Luxembourg	100.0	1.6	98.4	2.3	70.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.9	6.7	13.5	0.0	***	100.0		

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff													Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Employed by the P. A.														
	Total (employed by the P. A.)	Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff			
				executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions				
solely dedicated to custody	other														
Variable code	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	20K	20L	20M	20N	
	% of 19A	% of 19B	% of 19B	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19B	% of 19A	Σ (20A+20M)	
Malta															
Moldova	100.0	10.7	89.3	0.6	32.7	***	8.9	1.4	5.1	1.2	39.3	***	***	100.0	
Monaco	96.8	0.0	100.0	3.3	8.3	55.0	6.7	5.0	5.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	
Montenegro	100.0	1.8	98.2	0.8	58.4	19.5	3.7	0.6	4.7	6.8	3.9	0.0	***	100.0	
Netherlands	100.0	21.1	78.9	1.2	47.6	2.2	2.7	0.8	1.9	5.6	16.8	0.0	***	100.0	
North Macedonia	98.3	0.0	100.0	4.7	49.8	19.8	0.4	2.4	6.5	3.2	13.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	
Norway	100.0	7.5	92.5	1.7	69.2	***	***	***	***	13.8	7.8	0.0	***	100.0	
Poland	100.0	4.8	95.2	5.4	48.1	5.2	5.5	9.6	0.7	0.0	20.7	0.0	***	100.0	
Portugal	100.0	20.2	79.8	NA	61.2	0.0	2.9	NA	NA	NA	15.7	0.0	***	100.0	
Romania	100.0	4.5	95.5	0.3	28.3	29.8	6.4	1.3	4.8	0.0	24.5	0.0	***	100.0	
Russian Fed.	100.0	67.9		0.3	23.2	NA	7.3	1.1	0.1	2.3	33.6	32.1	***	100.0	
San Marino	83.3	6.7	93.3	6.7	40.0	40.0	2.7	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	
Serbia (Republic of)	98.4	1.9	98.1	0.9	57.3	NA	7.1	7.5	NA	10.8	14.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	
Slovak Rep.	100.0	6.5	93.5	0.9	56.4	***	5.0	1.3	0.7	***	29.2	0.0	***	100.0	
Slovenia	100.0	5.8	94.2	6.8	61.1	NA	1.4	1.0	7.6	10.4	6.0	0.0	***	100.0	
Spain (total)	97.8	2.2	97.8	1.8	54.7	8.9	4.7	2.7	5.7	1.9	17.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	100.0	1.6	98.4	1.8	51.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.1	1.4	19.8	0.0	***	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	87.8	5.1	94.9	1.3	71.4	9.4	2.4	3.3	8.7	4.5	5.7	0.0	12.2	100.0	
Sweden	100.0	18.1	81.9	3.7	57.7	5.7	1.4	0.4	3.2	4.1	5.7	0.0	***	100.0	
Switzerland	116.4	NA	85.9	8.0	44.9	NA	13.2	NA	NA	14.1	NA	14.1	NA	116.4	
Turkey	100.0	***	100.0	2.4	81.2										
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	100.0	27.8	72.2	4.5	42.2	9.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	***	100.0	
UK: North. Ireland	100.0	8.8	91.2	2.0	66.4	8.9	NA	1.2	NA	0.7	12.0	0.0	***	100.0	
UK: Scotland	100.0	8.7	82.3	2.4	72.9	***	***	1.5	***	NA	5.5	9.0	***	100.0	
Average		8.2	91.7	2.6	54.4	12.6	4.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	14.5	1.8	11.5		
Median		6.2	93.8	1.6	56.8	6.3	4.4	1.2	2.7	1.4	12.0	0.0	6.3		
Minimum		0.0	66.8	0.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		
Maximum		33.2	100.0	16.7	83.3	55.0	13.2	30.1	9.9	14.1	89.3	32.1	62.5		

Table 21: Ratio of inmates per staff and per custodian on 31st January 2019

Country	Total number of staff	Number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody	Number of other custodial staff	Total custodial staff	Ratio of inmates per staff	Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody	Ratio of inmates per total custodian
Variable code	19A	19F	19G	21A	21B	21C	21D
	See Table 19			Σ (19F+19G)	3B/19A	3B/19F	3B/21A
Albania	4 556.0	2 413.0	1 018.0	3 431.0	1.2	2.2	1.5
Andorra	75.0	57.0	0.0	57.0	0.7	1.0	1.0
Armenia	2 123.0	662.0	487.0	1 149.0	1.1	3.4	2.0
Austria	3 847.0	3 117.7	NA	3 117.7	2.4	3.0	3.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium							
BH: BiH (total)							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska							
Bulgaria	4 454.0	3 074.0	250.0	3 324.0	1.7	2.4	2.2
Croatia	2 611.0	1 569.0	NAP	1 569.0	1.2	2.1	2.1
Cyprus	438.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	1.7	***	***
Czech Rep.	11 407.0	5 794.0	169.0	5 963.0	1.9	3.7	3.6
Denmark	4 244.0	1 948.0	NA	1 948.0	0.9	2.1	2.1
Estonia	1 203.4	426.0	88.8	514.8	2.0	5.6	4.7
Finland	2 233.0	1 308.0		1 308.0	1.2	2.1	2.1
France	41 162.2	26 745.9	2 543.1	29 289.0	1.7	2.6	2.4
Georgia							
Germany	36 413.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	1.7	***	***
Greece	4 464.0	1 747.0	1 999.0	3 746.0	2.4	6.1	2.8
Hungary	8 363.0	3 054.0	NAP	3 054.0	2.0	5.4	5.4
Iceland	129.0	86.0	2.0	88.0	1.1	1.7	1.6
Ireland	3 517.2	2 383.0	58.0	2 441.0	1.1	1.7	1.6
Italy	42 225.0	34 557.0		34 557.0	1.4	1.7	1.7
Latvia	2 547.3	1 758.0	126.0	1 884.0	1.4	2.0	1.9
Liechtenstein	16.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.8	2.4	2.4
Lithuania	3 451.0	1 935.0		1 935.0	1.9	3.4	3.4
Luxembourg	432.3	304.2	0.0	304.2	1.5	2.2	2.2
Malta							
Moldova	2 770.0	905.0	NAP	905.0	2.5	7.7	7.7
Monaco	62.0	5.0	33.0	38.0	0.3	4.2	0.6
Montenegro	514.0	300.0	100.0	400.0	2.2	3.8	2.9
Netherlands	10 252.4	4 877.7	225.6	5 103.3	1.0	2.0	1.9
North Macedonia	762.0	373.0	148.0	521.0	2.8	5.7	4.1
Norway	3 901.0	2 700.8	NAP	2 700.8	0.8	1.2	1.2
Poland	29 289.0	14 081.0	1 524.0	15 605.0	2.5	5.1	4.6
Portugal	6 785.0	4 151.0	185.0	4 336.0	1.9	3.1	3.0
Romania	12 798.0	3 616.0	3 816.0	7 432.0	1.6	5.7	2.8
Russian Fed.	258 278.0	57 311.0	NA	57 311.0	2.2	9.8	9.8
San Marino	18.0	6.0	6.0	12.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Serbia (Republic of)	4 081.0	2 300.0	NA	2 300.0	2.7	4.7	4.7
Slovak Rep.	5 636.0	3 176.0	NAP	3 176.0	1.8	3.2	3.2
Slovenia	869.0	531.0	NA	531.0	1.6	2.6	2.6
Spain (total)	29 439.0	15 745.0	2 570.0	18 315.0	2.0	3.7	3.2
Spain (State Adm.)	24 172.0	12 445.0	2 570.0	15 015.0	2.1	4.1	3.4
Spain (Catalonia)	5 267.0	3 300.0	0.0	3 300.0	1.6	2.5	2.5
Sweden	7 568.0	4 368.0	433.0	4 801.0	0.8	1.4	1.3
Switzerland	4 495.7	2 351.0	NA	2 351.0	1.5	3.0	3.0
Turkey	55 386.0	44 997.0		44 997.0	4.9	6.0	6.0
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	49 974.0	21 075.0	4 675.0	25 750.0	1.6	3.9	3.2
UK: North. Ireland	1 573.5	1 045.5	140.1	1 185.6	1.0	1.4	1.3
UK: Scotland	4 237.0	3 089.0	NAP	3 089.0	1.9	2.6	2.6
Average					1.6	3.4	2.9
Median					1.6	2.8	2.6
Minimum					0.1	0.2	0.1
Maximum					4.9	9.8	9.8

Notes – Tables 19, 20 & 21

General note to Tables 20: Merged categories are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median values.

AUSTRIA

- See Table 18.

AZERBAIJAN

- According to the legislation, data concerning staff are classified as confidential information.

BULGARIA

- See Table 18.
- The total number of staff refers to all staff including the one affected to administration, prisons, remand centres and probation, while the rest of the data only refer to staff employed by the prison administration. This explains why the total percentage of staff indicated on Table 20 is below 100%.

CROATIA

- The total number of staff includes 53 staff in Central office, Directorate of prison system and probation. The number does not include probation officers.

CYPRUS

- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Variable 19H: Employed by the Ministry of Health;
 - Variable 19J: One person is the coordinator of the Prison schools, 33 persons are teachers, (of which 19 are employed by the Ministry of Education and Culture and 6 are employed by the Prison Institution), and 2 are social workers employed by the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- See Table 18.
- The total number of staff (11 407) includes 43 civilian staff members on long-term sickness leave and 27 uniformed staff members on maternity leave. This figure does not include 96 civilian employees on maternity leave and 72 uniformed staff members as reserves (not permanently at work).

DENMARK

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside the penal institutions includes KIF, pensioner, KUC, fælles udg., transport, ungekrim, and udrejsecentre.
 - Staff working inside penal institutions includes: the category “other” include for example administrative staff, social workers, etc.

FINLAND

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Tables 19 & 20, Staff working inside penal institutions – Custodial staff:** It is not possible to distinguish custodial staff solely dedicated to the custody of inmates and other custodial staff.

GERMANY

- **The reference date is the 1st September 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.**

GREECE

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Custodial staff solely dedicated to custody: The figure refers to the armed personnel responsible for the external security of prisons as well as for the guarding of inmates who are hospitalized and the transfer of prisoners for medical and legal reasons (to appear before judicial authorities);
 - Other custodial staff: The figure refers to personnel responsible for the internal security and everyday operation of prisons (detention wings);
 - Staff responsible for evaluation: The figure includes psychologists and sociologists;
 - Staff responsible for educational activities: Includes social workers.

ICELAND

- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside penal institutions: The figure refers to the Prison and Probation Administration. Psychologists and social workers are counted here but they work both outside and inside penal institutions;
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Medical and paramedical staff: The ministry responsible for health services, subject to consultation with the PPA shall supervise and be responsible for health services to prisoners while in prison. This is why the question is not applicable;
 - Staff responsible for education activities: Educational authorities are responsible for prisoner's education in prisons;
 - Other staff working inside penal institutions: Includes 4 staff in kitchen and 0.6 responsible for cleaning, 1 treatment representative, 1 shop manager and 3 secretaries.
 - Staff not employed by the prison administration: Staff not employed by the prison administration are not included in the total number of staff, however their number is 9.

IRELAND

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Other staff employed by the prison administration: The Irish Prison Service have a Service Level Agreement with the Irish Association for the Social Integration of Offenders (IASIO) to provide Training & Employment Officers (TEOs) and Resettlement Coordinators in Irish Prisons. They are members of the core multi-disciplinary team in prisons. There are 6 TEOs and 8 Resettlement Co-ordinators shared across the prison estate, provided by IASIO, and funded directly by the IPS;
 - Staff not employed by the prison administration: Education Services are available in all Irish prisons and are provided in partnership with the Education and Training Boards and a range of other educational agencies. The Department of Education and Skills funds these 220 teachers to the prisons through the ETBs. The number of staff indicated (223) also include 3 librarians funded directly by the IPS.

ITALY

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Tables 19 & 20:** Other staff employed by the Prison administration: Data include 1 486 trainee agents who were attending the induction training courses.

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.

LITHUANIA

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- See Table 18.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison administration: There are 421 staff not employed by the Prison administration (not included in the total number of staff).

LUXEMBOURG

- 23 persons working inside penal institutions are temporarily working in an education centre.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison administration: There are 96 persons not employed by the Prison administration, of which 19 in education, 75 in healthcare, and there are also two cooks.

MONTENEGRO

- See Table 18.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison administration: There are 6 persons not employed by the Prison administration, of which 1 Director of the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, 2 assistant directors, 1 independent advisor for cooperation with NGO's, 11 independent advisor for public relations and 1 independent administrative officer.

NORWAY

- **The reference date is March 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- Data only refers to prison staff. Probation and electronic monitoring staff are thus not included.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside penal institutions: Data Includes regional administrations, the national directorate of correctional services (including the national IT-division) and the transport of prisoners.
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Custodial staff: There is no distinction between staff dedicated to the custody of inmates and perimeter guards;
 - Medical and paramedical staff are not employed by the prison administration.
 - Other staff employed by the Prison administration: Includes administrative staff and managers not included in the category "executives".
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the prison administration: There are 373 persons not employed by the Prison administration, of which 123 medical and paramedical staff and 250 educational staff (not included in the total number of staff).

POLAND

- **The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.**

PORTUGAL

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.**
- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Medical and paramedical staff are not employed by the prison administration.
 - Other staff employed by the prison administration: Data include managers, senior technicians, education and social reintegration technicians and administrative staff.

ROMANIA

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside penal institutions: Data refers to staff working at the National School of Training of the penitentiary agents Târgu Ocna, Training centre of penitentiary agents in Arad, Vocational and recreational staff training centre of Sovata, Vocational and recreational staff training centre of Amara, Vocational and recreational staff training centre of Rodbav, Eforie Sud hotel "Flamingo", Centre of supply, management and Repair of Bucharest;
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Custodial staff: Data refers to staff working in the safety sector the detention and the penal system which by the nature of its functions have direct contacts with inmates;
 - Custodial staff solely dedicated to custody: Refers to custody and security guards;
 - Other custodial staff: Refers to other staff working at the safety sector of the detention and the penal system which by the nature of its functions have direct contacts with inmates (by ex: escorts, visits, perimeter guards, surveillance of the access / entrance, and the registration of inmates in the prison, the group / unity of intervention etc.).
 - Other staff working inside penal institutions: Data refers to staff of the other sectors other than those included in the survey, for example: economic and administrative, management, human resources, etc.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The reference date is the 1st January 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- See Table 18.
- There is no data concerning the number of teachers of educational organizations in correctional institutions (except for educational colonies), because educational organizations at correctional institutions are under the jurisdiction of state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which carry out state administration in the field of education.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The reference date is the 31st December 2018 instead of the 31st January 2019.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- See Table 18.
- The information concerning the inclusion of staff not employed by the prison administration (645) in the total number of staff only concerns the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
- **Table 19:** Figures concerning variables 19G and 19H were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the Spanish State Administration and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 18.
- **Table 19:** Figures concerning variables 19D, 19E, 19F, 19I, 19J, 19K, 19L and 19M were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

CATALONIA:

- See Table 18.

SWEDEN

- See Table 18.

SWITZERLAND

- There are staff members that cannot be classified according to the breakdown proposed in the SPACE I questionnaire, and some other staff cannot be classified in one single category because they are frequently assigned to several tasks. This explains why the sum of the subcategories of staff does not match the total number of staff indicated, and why the total percentage of staff indicated on Table 20 is below 100%.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the prison administration: Even if not included in the total number of staff, there are 203.3 staff members not employed by the prison administration.

TURKEY

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- The reference date is the 2nd February 2019 instead of the 31st January 2019.
- See Table 18.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- Information about staff members not employed by the prison administration is not held, as they are employed by other organizations and their information is therefore not held on prison records.
- Data available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics>.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside penal institutions: Data refers to area Services, HMPPS HQ and national probation service staff;
 - Staff working inside penal institutions: Data refers to Youth Custody Service and Prison Service establishment staff.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Tables 19 and 20:** The category “other” refers to staff working inside penal institutions.
- Staff like Teachers, social workers, medical personnel, etc., are not directly employed by the NI prison service.

Section 2: Flow indicators for the year 2018

PART D: ADMISSIONS AND EXITS DURING THE YEAR 2018

This section includes information on admissions into penal institutions and exits from penal institutions during the year 2018 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part D

- **Admissions:** Admissions refer to all entries of inmates into penal institutions that are not related to an ongoing detention (standard definition). The counting unit is the number of admissions. This means that one inmate may have several admissions in the course of one year; for example, there will be two admissions if during the same year an inmate is detained, released after a short period of time, and then detained again.
 - It should include: (1) admissions of detainees not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees), (2) admissions of inmates who have been found guilty but who are not yet sentenced, and (3) admissions of inmates who have been sentenced, even if they have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory limit to do so.
 - It should exclude: (1) admissions following a transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, court, etc.), (3) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) admissions of inmates following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission, and (5) admissions of inmates re-arrested after an escape/abscond.
- **Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of admissions in 2018, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2019.
- **Exits:** The total includes releases from penal institutions, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
 - It should include: (1) Exits of inmates who have been released from the penal institutions; (2) exits of inmates who died inside penal institutions, and (3) exits due to an escape/abscond from a penal institution.
 - It should exclude: (1) Transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) exits in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigative magistrate, court, etc.), (3) exits in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) placement in another penal institution that do not lead to the change of the status of the detainee/prisoner, and (5) exits corresponding to a prison leave or a period of absence with permission.
- **Release:** A release refers to the liberation of an inmate.
- **Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of releases from penal institutions in 2018, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2019.
- **Escape:** An escape refers to the run-away of an inmate.
- **Escapes from penal institutions:** This indicator corresponds to the number of inmates that escaped from penal institutions. If several inmates escape together, each inmate is counted separately.
- **Inmates who died inside the penal institutions:** This indicator corresponds to the number of deaths of inmates while in detention/imprisonment. In principle, figures do not include (1) inmates who died or committed suicide in community hospitals, and (2) inmates who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or a period of absence by permission).
- **Turnover ratio:** The turnover ratio (estimated release rate per 100 potential releases) is defined as the ratio between the number of inmates released during the year 2018 and the number of inmates held in prison during that whole year. The latter is estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions (*stock*) on 31st January 2019 and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions

during 2018 (*flow*). The Turnover Ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{TURNOVER RATIO (FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad TR = \left(\frac{R^{14}}{\sum(S^{15}, E^{16})} \right) \times 100 \right.$$

- **Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates:** The mortality rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who died in 2018 by the total number of inmates on 31st January 2019 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2018), and multiplying the result by 10 000.
- **Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates:** The suicide rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who committed suicide in 2018 by the total number of inmates on 31st January 2019 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2018), and multiplying the result by 10 000.
- **Rate of escapes per 10 000 inmates:** The rate of escapes per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who escaped in 2018 by the total number of inmates on 31st January 2019 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2018), and multiplying the result by 10 000.

¹⁴ *R* is the number of releases during the whole year 2018.

¹⁵ *S* is the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31st January 2019.

¹⁶ *E* is the number of admissions during the whole year 2018.

Table 22: Compliance with the standard definition of *admissions*¹⁷

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	NA	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia		
Germany	Yes	General note: Data relates to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018 as data for 2018 is not yet available.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	No	The counting unit is the person, not the event. In 2018, 7 354 persons were admitted in investigation prison or investigation departments.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	NA	
Netherlands	No	Entries following an escape are part of the total number of admissions.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	NA	

¹⁷ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part D).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Portugal	NA	
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.	No	The total number of persons newly arrested who entered the pre-trial detention centres and facilities operating as pre-trial detention centres includes: (1) persons in respect of whom the court chose a preventive measure in the form of pre-trial detention, (2) defendants in respect of whom the court changed the preventive measure for taking into custody at the judicial stage of the examination of the - case on the merits prior to the decision of the sentence; (3) persons with respect to whom at the pretrial stage detention in custody was not used as a preventive measure, but the sentence determined the measure of punishment associated with the deprivation of liberty, and they were detained upon pronouncement of the sentence; (4) persons conditionally convicted or sentenced to punishments not related to deprivation of liberty, in respect of which the court has replaced the sentence with real deprivation of liberty; (5) wanted persons and detainees on the basis of a court decision on detention; (6) persons sentenced to imprisonment who were not arrested before the sentence entered into legal force; and (7) persons taken into custody pursuant according to the Article 466 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation.
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	General Note: Some figures were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	Admissions of detainees not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees) are not available, and thus not included in the total number of admissions. Admissions of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory time limit to do so are not included in the total number of entries because figures are not available.
Switzerland	No	All admissions (entries) are counted. No distinction can be made concerning the different type of entries mentioned in the SPACE I questionnaire.
Turkey	NA	
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	No	Prisoner origin is not available in the management information collected by SPS. Recording practise is somewhat inconsistent, therefore, the total number of admissions may therefore include situations that, according to the instructions provided in the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire, shouldn't include.

Table 23: Admissions into penal institutions by type of admission (during 2018) (numbers & percentages).

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2018	Admissions											Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
		Total	Of which										
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country				Admissions of sentenced prisoners		
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%	
							number	%	number	%			
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F	23A-23B	% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000
Albania	2 862 427	4 349	4 102	94.3	110	2.5	137	3.2	76	55.5	247	5.7	151.9
Andorra	76 177	108	30	27.8	16	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	72.2	141.8
Armenia	2 965 269	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	NA	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Austria	8 858 775	10 936	8 094	74.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 842	26.0	123.4
Azerbaijan	10 047 718	7 212	7 189	99.7	NA	NA	23	0.3	1	4.3	23	0.3	71.8
Belgium													
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska													
Bulgaria	7 000 039	17 655	1 627	9.2	NA	NA	40	0.2	NA	NA	16 028	90.8	252.2
Croatia	4 076 246	8 162	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	0.1	6	66.7	NA	NA	200.2
Cyprus	875 898	6 797	970	14.3	3	0.0	2	0.0	2	100.0	5 827	85.7	776.0
Czech Rep.	10 649 800	10 729	4 081	38.0	NA	NA	42	0.4	40	95.2	NA	NA	100.7
Denmark	5 806 081	11 460	NA	NA	66	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	197.4
Estonia	1 324 820	1 792	918	51.2	550	30.7	19	1.1	18	94.7	874	48.8	135.3
Finland	5 517 919	5 546	1 900	34.3	NA	***	31	0.6	29	93.5	3 646	65.7	100.5
France	67 028 048	76 261	56 684	74.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19 577	25.7	113.8
Georgia													
Germany	83 019 214	95 333	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	114.8
Greece	10 722 287	10 514	3 941	37.5	256	2.4	9	0.1	8	88.9	6 573	62.5	98.1
Hungary	9 772 756	18 509	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	315	NA	NA	NA	189.4
Iceland	356 991	268	156	58.2	22	8.2	1	0.4	0	0.0	112	41.8	75.1
Ireland	4 904 226	8 071	3 445	42.7	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 626	57.3	164.6
Italy	60 359 546	47 257	36 902	78.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 355	21.9	78.3
Latvia	1 919 968	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	38 378	63	57	90.5	0	0.0	6	9.5	6	100.0	6	9.5	164.2
Lithuania	2 794 184	8 407	5 261	62.6	60	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 146	37.4	300.9
Luxembourg	613 894	955	737	77.2	15	1.6	74	7.7	74	100.0	218	22.8	155.6
Malta													
Moldova	3 547 539	3 234	3 155	97.6	0	0	79	2	3	4	79	2.4	91.2
Monaco	38 300	130	13	10.0	0	0.0	11	8.5	8	72.7	117	90.0	339.4
Montenegro	622 182	2 648	805	30.4	0	0.0	19	0.7	8	42.1	1 843	69.6	425.6
Netherlands	17 282 163	30 854	13 057	42.3	NA	NA	217	0.7	NA	NA	17 797	57.7	178.5
North Macedonia	2 077 132	1 841	34	1.8	3	0.2	41	2.2	7	17.1	1 807	98.2	88.6

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2018	Admissions												Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
		Total	Of which											
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country				Admissions of sentenced prisoners			
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%		
							number	%	number	%				
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L	
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F				
Norway	5 328 212	7 767	3 146	40.5	NAP	***	2	0.0	2	100.0	4 621	59.5	145.8	
Poland	37 972 812	77 605	NAP	***	NAP	***	872	1.1	41	4.7	NA	NA	204.4	
Portugal	10 276 617	4 876	2 252	46.2	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	2 624	53.8	47.4	
Romania	19 401 658	10 588	5 097	48.1	NA	NA	819	7.7	788	96.2	5 491	51.9	54.6	
Russian Fed.	145 872 256	NA	230 628	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
San Marino	34 590	21	15	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	28.6	60.7	
Serbia (Republic of)	6 963 764	21 139	8 054	38.1	15	0.1	76	0.4	60	78.9	13 085	61.9	303.6	
Slovak Rep.	5 450 421	8 738	3 394	38.8	NA	***	93	1.1	NA	***	5 344	61.2	160.3	
Slovenia	2 080 908	2 404	829	34.5	NA	***	4	0.2	4	100.0	1 575	65.5	115.5	
Spain (total)	46 934 632	34 536	19 191	55.6	281	0.8	117	0.3	50	42.7	15 345	44.4	73.6	
Spain (State Adm.)	39 334 365	29 016	15 289	52.7	245	0.8	117	0.4	50	42.7	13 727	47.3	73.8	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 600 267	5 520	3 902	70.7	36	0.7	NAP	***	NAP	***	1 618	29.3	72.6	
Sweden	10 230 185	8 930	NA	***	NA	***	84	0.9	25	29.8	NA	NA	87.3	
Switzerland	8 542 323	51 613	15 586	30.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36 027	69.8	604.2	
Turkey	82 003 882	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	NA	6	23.1	NA	NA	NA	
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	59 642 107	132 959	50 932	38.3	22 853	17.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	82 027	61.7	222.9	
UK: North. Ireland	1 897 893	4 325	3 221	74.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 104	25.5	227.9	
UK: Scotland	5 470 000	22 126	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	404.5	
Average				50.9		4.2		1.8		52.2			185.7	
Median				44.4		0.7		0.5		55.5			145.8	
Minimum				1.8		0.0		0.0		0.0			47.4	
Maximum				99.7		30.7		9.5		100.0			776.0	

Notes – Table 23

BULGARIA

- The total number of admissions includes 5036 admissions into prison and 12 619 admissions into remand centres.

CYPRUS

- The total number of admissions includes 1 795 admissions into penal institutions and 5 002 admission into police stations.
- Data referring to variables 23B, 23D and 23F only refer to admissions into prison institution.

ESTONIA

- Variable 23D: the methodology has changed comparing to last year (2017). In 2017, only pre-trial detention of probationers was counted. In 2018, all persons, whose conditional release ended prematurely either due to a new court decision (new crime) or due to not obeying the conditions of the probation and who were imprisoned afterward, are also considered.
- Variable 23F: the figure only refers to transfers of sentenced prisoners.

FINLAND

- Admissions following a transfer from a foreign country include all persons who have been brought from abroad to Finland. The figure includes: 23 persons who entered Finnish prison on the basis of extradition (the person was apprehended abroad on the basis of the Nordic (NAW) or European (EAW) or international arrest warrant issued by the Finnish prosecutor (on the basis of the ongoing criminal procedure) or issued by the Criminal Sanctions Agency in order to enforce the prison sentence in Finland), and 8 transferred prisoners (the enforcement of the sentence has been decided to take over from another country into Finland).

GERMANY

- Data relates to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018 (data for 2018 is not yet available).

LATVIA

- See Table 22.
- In Latvia the counting unit is the person. In 2018, there were 7 345 persons admitted in investigation prison or investigation departments.

MONTENEGRO

- In 2018, there were 2 648 inmates admitted, of which 750 were inmates without a final sentence and 1 898 were prisoners. The total number of admissions following a transfer from foreign country to Montenegro was 19 prisoners all prisoners, of which 8 from an EU country.

NETHERLANDS

- See Table 22.
- Admissions following a transfer from a foreign country: These are the people who are convicted outside the Netherlands, but can serve their sentence in the Netherlands, based on a special law (WOTS) that makes the transference of the execution of criminal judgements possible. Inmates don't have to be born in the Netherlands, but there should be some form of bond/tie with the Netherlands (for instance because of having the Dutch nationality and living and working there). Since the 1st of November 2012 a new law (WETS) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries. Figures concerning admissions following a transfer from an EU country are not separately available, but are included in the total number of admissions following a transfer from a foreign country (217).

RUSSIA FEDERATION

- See Table 22.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- Additional information concerning the total number of admissions – There were 8 054 admissions of pre-trial detainees, 5 795 admissions of persons who have been sentenced, 807 admissions of persons on treatment measures, 71 admissions of persons on educational measures. 6 400 admissions persons convicted of misdemeanour, and 12 admissions of persons in juvenile incarceration.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 22.
- Figures concerning variables 23A, 23F, and 23H were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- See Table 22.

SWITZERLAND

- See Table 22.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The total number of admissions includes 50 932 remand admissions, 22 853 recall admissions (admissions following revocation of license/probation), 58 955 admission of sentenced prisoners and 219 non-criminal admissions.
- Data available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-october-to-december-2018>.

UK: SCOTLAND

- See Table 22.
-

Table 24: Compliance with the instructions concerning the Section on *exits*¹⁸

Country	1. Does your definition of "exits" match the instructions provided?	2. Does your definition of "inmates who died inside penal institutions" match the instructions provided?	3. Does your definition of "escapes" match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	Yes	No	3. The counting unit is the event, not the person.
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Belgium				
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska				
Bulgaria	No	Yes	Yes	1. The total number of exits does not include data on exits of remand centres.
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cyprus	No	NA	NA	1. The total number of exits does not include inmates who died inside penal institutions.
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Georgia				
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	General note: data relates to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018.
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Latvia	No	No	Yes	1. Exits: the counting unit is the person, not the event. 2. The figure concerning the total number of inmates who died also include inmates who died or committed suicide in community hospitals and inmates who died during short prison leaves.
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	No	Yes	2. Are included inmates who died in public hospitals.
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Malta				
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	NA	NA	
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	

¹⁸ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part D).

Country	1. Does your definition of "exits" match the instructions provided?	2. Does your definition of "inmates who died inside penal institutions" match the instructions provided?	3. Does your definition of "escapes" match the instructions provided?	Comments
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Russian Fed.	No	Yes	Yes	1. The definition of total number of exits does not exist in Russian legal system. The figure indicated corresponds, therefore, to the sum of the number of releases on sentenced prisoners and non-sentenced inmates, the number of inmates who died inside penal institutions and the number of inmates who escaped from penal institutions.
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spain (State Administration)	Yes	Yes	Yes	General comment: Figures were calculated considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	1. Exits following an escape/abscond are not included; data concerning exits of inmates not serving a final sentence is not available; Exits only include releases.
Switzerland	NA	Yes	Yes	
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	NA	2. Deaths in prison custody figures include all deaths of prisoners arising from incidents during prison custody. They include deaths of prisoners while released on temporary license (ROTL) for medical reasons but exclude other types of ROTL where the state has less direct responsibility. In recent years, approximately one half of natural cause deaths in prison custody actually occur in hospitals or hospices.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UK: Scotland	No	No	Yes	1. The total number of exits does not include escapes/absconds; 2. Prisoner deaths in custody are subject to Fatal Accident Inquiries. The number provided is those known at present.

Table 25: Exits of penal institutions by type (during 2018) (numbers, rate & percentages)

Country	Exits								
	Total (number of exits)	Of which							Rate of exits (per 100,000 inhabitants)
		Releases			Inmates who died inside penal institutions		Escapes		
		number	%	rate per 100,000 inhabitants	number	%	number	%	
variable code	25A	25B	25C	25D	25E	25F	25G	25H	25I
			% of 25A	25B/3A*100'000		% of 25A		% of 25 A	25A/3A*100'000
Albania	3 943	3 919	99.4	136.5	24	0.6	0	0.0	137.4
Andorra	106	106	100.0	137.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	137.7
Armenia	2 648	2 638	99.6	88.7	10	0.4	NA	NA	89.1
Austria	10 621	10 538	99.2	119.4	44	0.4	39	0.4	120.4
Azerbaijan	8 605	8 506	98.8	85.7	99	1.2	0	0.0	86.7
Belgium									
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska									
Bulgaria	6 249	20 398	326.4	289.3	40	0.6	0	0.0	88.6
Croatia	7 692	5 141	66.8	125.2	21	0.3	0	0.0	187.4
Cyprus	1 277	1 277	100.0	147.8	2	0.2	0	0.0	147.8
Czech Rep.	10 928	10 888	99.6	102.6	40	0.4	0	0.0	103.0
Denmark	6 847	6 772	98.9	117.1	7	0.1	68	1.0	118.4
Estonia	1 907	1 899	99.6	144.0	8	0.4	0	0.0	144.6
Finland	5 652	5 583	98.8	101.3	6	0.1	63	1.1	102.5
France	69 861	69 416	99.4	103.3	198	0.3	247	0.4	103.9
Georgia									
Germany	52 427	NAP	NA	NA	173	0.3	352	0.7	63.3
Greece	8 899	8 867	99.6	82.6	21	0.2	11	0.1	82.9
Hungary	19 948	76	0.4	0.8	65	0.3	11	0.1	204.0
Iceland	294	292	99.3	83.8	1	0.3	1	0.3	84.4
Ireland	7 808	7 792	99.8	161.0	9	0.1	7	0.1	161.4
Italy	50 499	50 207	99.4	83.0	161	0.3	131	0.3	83.5
Latvia	NAP	NAP	***	0.0	24	NA	0	0.0	NA
Liechtenstein	51	51	100.0	133.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	133.8
Lithuania	NA	4 870	NA	173.4	30	NA	6	NA	NA
Luxembourg	1 049	1 031	98.3	171.3	2	0.2	16	1.5	174.3
Malta									
Moldova	3 802	3 773	99.2	106.4	28	0.7	1	0.0	107.2
Monaco	136	136	100.0	349.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	349.6
Montenegro	2 648	2 641	99.7	424.4	7	0.3	0	0.0	425.5
Netherlands	30 628	30 204	98.6	175.8	20	0.1	404	1.3	178.3
North Macedonia	2 212	2 056.0	93	99.1	4	0.2	41	1.9	106.6
Norway	7 392	7 359	99.6	139.0	3	0.0	30	0.4	139.6
Poland	79 348	79 228	99.8	208.6	118	0.1	2	0.0	208.9
Portugal	5 511	5 449	98.9	52.9	54	1.0	8	0.1	53.6
Romania	13 284	13 210	99.4	67.7	65	0.5	9	0.1	68.0
Russian Fed.	277 468	275 039	99.1	191.0	2 331	0.8	98	0.0	192.7
San Marino	23	21	91.3	60.7	0	0.0	2	8.7	66.5
Serbia (Republic of)	20 985	20 886	99.5	298.3	56	0.3	43	0.2	299.7
Slovak Rep.	6 716	6 695	100.0	123.0	17	0.3	4	0.1	123.0
Slovenia	2 364	2 357	100.0	114.0	2	0.1	5	0.2	114.0
Spain (total)	37 554	37 357	99.5	80.1	176	0.5	21	0.1	80.5
Spain (State Adm.)	32 801	32 631	99.5	83.4	154	0.5	16	0.0	83.8
Spain (Catalonia)	4 753	4 726	99.4	62.7	22	0.5	5	0.1	63.1
Sweden	8 665	8 665	100.0	85.6	6	0.1	128	1.5	85.6
Switzerland	NA	MA	NA	NA	12	NA	160	NA	NA
Turkey	NA	227 006	NA	280.9	107	NA	8	NA	NA
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	69 947	69 622	99.5	105.1	325	0.5	NA	NA	105.6
UK: North Ireland	4 348	4 343	99.9	7.3	5	0.1	0	0.0	7.3
UK: Scotland	10 332	NA	NA	0.0	38	0.4	2	0.0	547.3
Average			101.5	137.2		0.3		0.5	143.4
Median			99.5	117.1		0.3		0.1	114.0
Minimum			0.4	0.8		0.0		0.0	7.3
Maximum			326.4	424.4		1.2		8.7	547.3

Table 26: Releases from penal institutions during 2018 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of exits	Releases		Of which												Unknown/ other releases	
				Releases of detainees not serving a final sentence				Releases of sentenced prisoners									
								Total		Of which							
				unconditional releases		conditional releases				transfers		Of which: to an EU country					
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
variable code	25 A	25B	25C	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26K		% of 25B
Albania	3 943	3 919	99.4	2 439	62.2	1 480	37.8	1 311	88.6	108	7.3	61	4.1	49	80.3	0	0.0
Andorra	106	106	100.0	21	19.8	85	80.2	70	82.4	11	12.9	4	4.7	4	100.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 648	2 638	99.6	1 017	38.6	1 621	61.4	470	29.0	530	32.7	24	1.5	4	16.7	0	0.0
Austria	10 621	10 538	99.2	3 163	30.0	7 194	68.3	3 400	47.3	3 632	50.5	162	2.3	NA	NA	181	1.7
Azerbaijan	8 605	8 506	98.8	1 509	17.7	5 881	69.1	4 003	68.1	1 859	31.6	19	0.3	1	5.3	1 116	13.1
Belgium																	
BH: BiH (total)																	
BH: BiH (st. level)																	
BH: Fed. BiH																	
BH: Rep. Srpska																	
Bulgaria	6 249	14 098	326.4	14 098	100.0	NA	NA	5 325	NA	970	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Croatia	7 692	5 141	66.8	3 354	65.2	1 601	31.1	744	46.5	852	53.2	5	0.3	2	40.0	186	3.6
Cyprus	1 277	1 277	100.0	435	34.1	842	65.9	256	30.4	580	68.9	6	0.7	6	100.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	10 968	10 928	99.6	1 124	10.3	9 804	89.7	6 576	67.1	2 795	28.5	284	2.9	NA	NA	109	1.0
Denmark	6 847	6 772	98.9	NA	NA	6 772	100.0	4 314	63.7	2 458	36.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Estonia	1 907	1 899	99.6	245	12.9	1 654	87.1	730	44.1	907	54.8	5	0.3	5	100.0	0	0.0
Finland	5 652	5 583	98.8	1 140	20.4	4 422	79.2	1 262	28.5	3 142	71.1	18	0.4	17	94.4	21	0.4
France	69 861	69 416	99.4	15 948	23.0	52 803	76.1	49 508	93.8	3 295	6.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	665	1.0
Georgia																	
Germany	52 427	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	8 899	8 867	99.6	2 156	24.3	5 986	67.5	437	7.3	5 503	91.9	46	0.8	34	73.9	725	8.2
Hungary	19 948	76	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	13 352	NA	3 039	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	76	NA
Iceland	294	292	99.3	115	39.4	177	60.6	48	27.1	129	72.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	7 808	7 792	99.8	3 489	44.8	4 303	55.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	0.1	4	100.0	0	0.0
Italy	50 499	50 207	99.4	17 828	35.5	32 281	64.3	18 758	58.1	13 523	41.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	98	0.2
Latvia	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	51	51	100.0	0	0.0	51	100.0	45	88.2	0	0.0	6	11.8	3	50.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	NA	4 870	NA	NA	NA	4 870	100.0	4 371	89.8	449	9.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Luxembourg	1 049	1 031	98.3	461	44.7	532	51.6	280	52.6	220	41.4	32	6.0	29	90.6	38	3.7
Malta																	
Moldova	3 802	3 773	99.2	1 637	43.4	2 136	56.6	1 527	71.5	609	28.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	NAP	***
Monaco	136	136	100.0	32	23.5	104	76.5	100	96.2	1	1.0	3	2.9	3	100.0	0	0.0

Country	Total number of exits	Releases		Of which												Unknown/ other releases	
				Releases of detainees not serving a final sentence				Releases of sentenced prisoners									
								Total		Of which							
				unconditional releases		conditional releases				transfers		Of which: to an EU country					
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
variable code	25 A	25 B	25 C	26 A	26 B	26 C	26 D	26 E	26 F	26 G	26 H	26 I	26 J	26 K	26 L	26 M	26 N
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25 B		% of 25 B		% of 26 C		% of 26 C		% of 26 C		% of 26 K		% of 25 B
Montenegro	2 648	2 641	99.7	776	29.4	1 865	70.6	1 516	81.3	298	16.0	51	2.7	31	60.8	0	0.0
Netherlands	30 628	30 204	98.6	7 918	26.2	21 365	70.7	20 123	94.2	658	3.1	584	2.7	NA	NA	921	3.0
North Macedonia	2 212	2 056	92.9	414	20.1	1 642	79.9	898	54.7	711	43.3	33	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Norway	7 392	7 359	99.6	1 766	24.0	4 785	65.0	2 552	53.3	2 153	45.0	80	1.7	NA	NA	808	11.0
Poland	79 348	79 228	99.8	11 412	14.4	49 789	62.8	32 735	65.7	7 974	16.0	103 315	207.5	NA	NA	18 027	22.8
Portugal	5 511	5 449	98.9	1 396	25.6	4 053	74.4	1 794	44.3	1 893	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	366	6.7
Romania	13 284	13 210	99.4	2 239	16.9	10 971	83.1	2 105	19.2	8 859	80.7	7	0.1	6	85.7	NA	NA
Russian Fed.	277 468	275 039	99.1	47 862	17.4	221 729	80.6	148 027	66.8	68 254	30.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 448	2.0
San Marino	23	21	91.3	15	71.4	6	28.6	14	233.3	7	116.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	20 985	20 886	99.5	7 980	38.2	5 749	27.5	4 283	74.5	1 445	25.1	21	0.4	7	33.3	7 157	34.3
Slovak Rep.	6 716	6 695	99.7	1 449	21.6	5 246	78.4	3 636	69.3	1 593	30.4	17	0.3	NA	***	0	0.0
Slovenia	2 364	2 357	99.7	1 000	42.4	1 281	54.3	681	53.2	599	46.8	1	0.1	1	100.0	76	3.2
Spain (total)	37 554	37 357	99.5	8 937	23.9	28 420	76.1	22 344	78.6	5 785	20.4	291	1.0	154	52.9	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	32 801	32 631	99.5	7 480	22.9	25 151	77.1	19 967	79.4	5 093	20.2	91	0.4	84	92.3	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	4 753	4 726	99.4	1 457	30.8	3 269	69.2	2 377	72.7	692	21.2	200	6.1	70	35.0	0	0.0
Sweden	8 665	8 665	100.0	NA	***	8 665	100.0	2 280	26.3	6 296	72.7	70	0.8	60	85.7	NAP	***
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey	NA	227 006	NA	82 411	36.3	144 595	63.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0.0	2	66.7	NA	NA
Ukraine																	
UK: Engl. & Wales	69 947	69 622	99.5	NA	NA	69 622	100.0	0	0.0	69 622	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	4 348	4 343	99.9	2 404	55.4	1 939	44.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	10 332	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average			101.5		32.9		69.4		58.1		38.3		8.2		58.1		3.2
Median			99.5		26.2		69.9		63.7		32.7		0.7		70.3		0.0
Minimum			0.4		0.0		27.5		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			326.4		100.0		100.0		96.2		100.0		207.5		100.0		34.3

Notes – Tables 25 & 26

General note to Table 26: Merged categories are not considered in the calculation of average and median values.

ARMENIA

- See Table 24.
- Concerning escapes: In 5 cases 14 inmates (of which 4 sentenced prisoners, 10 inmates not serving a final sentence) attempted to escape from prison, but attempts were prevented. There were no escapes from closed institutions and other types of institutions in 2018.

AZERBAIJAN

- **Table 26:** To avoid double counting issues, adjustments were made by the authors of this report in order to exclude inmates who died inside penal institutions that were counted on variable 26M (unknown/other releases)

BULGARIA

- See Table 24.
- **Table 25, Variable 25A:** Exits from remand centres are not included.
- **Table 26:** The total number of releases was estimated by the authors of this report and corresponds to the sum of unconditionally and conditionally released inmates, and transfers.

CROATIA

- **Table 25, Variable 25A:** The total number of exits include exits of 2 551 misdemeanour prisoners, 45 juveniles with educational measure in correctional institutions and 9 prisoners in juvenile prison.
- **Table 26:** Data concerning releases 2 551 misdemeanour prisoners.

CYPRUS

- See Table 24.
- **Table 26:** Data concerning unconditional releases refer to releases of inmates who have completed their sentence.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The total number of exits include 4 persons released from forensic detention facilities.
- The total number of releases was adjusted by the authors of this report in order to exclude inmates who dies inside penal institutions in order to avoid double counting issues.
- **Table 26:** The category “other” refers to releases due to health problems and pardons.

DENMARK

- The total number of exits excludes pre-trial detainees released by order of the police or by the Court.

ESTONIA

- The total number of exits includes the release of nine inmates due to compulsory psychiatric treatment and the release of three inmates with a seriously incurable disease.

FINLAND

- **Table 26:**
 - Figure for releases of detainees not serving a final sentence include persons who have been returned to the country which had surrendered the person to Finland for criminal proceedings (6) and persons who have been surrendered from Finland to another country for criminal proceedings or for serving the prison sentence (28);
 - Other releases include fine defaulter (1 247).

FRANCE

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

GERMANY

- **Data relates to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018 (data for 2018 is not yet available).**

HUNGARY

- **Tables 25 & 26:** The breakdown of releases by legal status (sentenced prisoners and inmates without a final sentence) is not available. Furthermore, the total number of releases include inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

ICELAND

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

IRELAND

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- **Table 26:**
 - Variable 26A: Where Most Serious Offence Sentence Description in custodial period were Remand (2 744), Trial (303), Deportation/Immigration Order (407), European Arrest Extradition (21) and Indefinite Contempt of Court (14);
 - Variable 26I: Transfer of Sentenced Persons Act - United Kingdom (3) and Holland (1).

ITALY

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- **Table 26, variable 26M:** The category “other” refers to internees.

LATVIA

- See Table 24.
- In 2018, 3 356 sentenced persons had been released from prison for different reasons.

LITHUANIA

- **Table 26:** There are 50 more inmates included in the number of releases that were not referent to any of the category proposed, of which 5 releases following a discharge from sentence due to illness, 20 releases following a re-sentencing after the procedure of appeal, 20 releases following a re-sentencing after the procedure of cassation, and releases following a of juveniles from suspended sentences (Article 92 of CC).

MOLDOVA

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

MONTENEGRO

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- See Table 24.

NETHERLANDS

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- **Table 26:**
 - There were 988 people released earlier of which 658 left prison with special conditions;
 - Information about the legal status of released prisoners is missing for 921 inmates.

NORWAY

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions (as the definition of the country complied with the one provided in the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire).

POLAND

- See Table 24.
- Transfers include all transfers of sentenced, non-sentenced and a third category called punished. Therefore, there are inmates that are counted twice.

PORTUGAL

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- See Table 24.
- The category “unknown/other releases” concerns sentenced prisoners.

RUSSIA FEDERATION

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- See Table 24.
- The category “unknown/other releases” concerns sentenced prisoners.

SAN MARINO

Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not considered in the calculation of average and median European values.

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions (as the definition of the country complied with the one provided in the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire).
- The total number of releases was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to exclude escapes from penal institutions.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- The total number of exits refer to 7 980 pre-trial detainees, 5 749 sentenced prisoners, 699 persons under treatment measures, 86 persons under educational measures, 6 367 persons convicted for misdemeanour, and 5 persons serving juvenile incarceration.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 24.
- Figures were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
- It is not possible to distinguish between releases of sentenced and non-sentenced inmates, only the total is available.

CATALONIA

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

SWEDEN

- See Table 24.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- **Table 26:** Data available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-october-to-december-2018>.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

UK: SCOTLAND

- See Table 24.

Table 27: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2018

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2018 [Stock]	Total number of admissions in 2018	Total number of releases in 2018	Turnover ratio
<i>variable code</i>	<i>3B</i>	<i>23A</i>	<i>25B</i>	<i>27A</i>
	see Table 3	see Table 23	see Table 25	$25B/(3B+23A)*100$
Albania		4 349	3 919	90.1
Andorra	45	108	106	69.3
Armenia	3 536	NA	2 638	
Austria	8 960	10 936	10 538	53.0
Azerbaijan	23 319	7 212	8 506	27.9
Belgium				
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	863			
Bulgaria	6 988	17 655	20 398	82.8
Croatia	3 190	8 162	5 141	45.3
Cyprus	643	6 797	1 277	17.2
Czech Rep.	22 159	10 729	10 888	33.1
Denmark	3 653	11 460	6 772	44.8
Estonia	2 525	1 792	1 899	44.0
Finland	2 815	5 546	5 583	66.8
France	69 596	76 261	69 416	47.6
Georgia	9 407			
Germany	64 193	95 333		
Greece	10 036		8 867	43.1
Hungary		18 509	76	0.4
Iceland	163	268	292	67.7
Ireland	3 844	8 071	7 792	65.4
Italy	58 087	47 257	50 207	47.7
Latvia	3 765	NAP		
Liechtenstein	12	63	51	68.0
Lithuania	6 599	8 407	4 870	32.5
Luxembourg	684	955	1 031	62.9
Malta				
Moldova	7 635	3 234	3 773	34.7
Monaco	32	130	136	84.0
Montenegro	1 141	2 648	2 641	69.7
Netherlands	9 315	30 854	30 204	75.2
North Macedonia	3 461	1 841	2 056	38.8
Norway	73 822	7 767	7 359	9.0
Poland	13 440	77 605	79 228	87.0
Portugal	23 050	4 876	5 449	19.5
Romania	602 176	10 588	13 210	2.2
Russian Fed.	6			
San Marino	10 807	21	21	0.2
Serbia (Republic of)	10 028	21 139	20 886	67.0
Slovak Rep.	1 346	8 738	6 695	66.4
Slovenia	59 129	2 404	2 357	3.8
<i>Spain (total)</i>	50 763	34 536	37 357	43.8
Spain (State Adm.)	8 366	29 016	32 631	87.3
Spain (Catalonia)	5 713	5 520	4 726	42.1
Sweden	6 907	8 930	8 665	54.7
Switzerland	3 029	51 613	NA	NA
Turkey	234 768	NA	227 006	
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	84 373	132 959	69 622	32.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 453	4 325	4 343	75.2
UK: Scotland	7 440	22 126		
Average				48.9
Median				47.6
Minimum				0.2
Maximum				90.1

Notes – Table 27: Please See notes to Tables 23, 25 & 26.

Table 28: Inmates who died inside penal institutions (during 2018) (numbers, percentages & rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2019 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2018	Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2018												Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
			Of which (by cause of death)													
			Total		Homicide		Suicide				Other					
							Total		Of which:							
			number	%	number	%	number	%	females	detainees not serving a final sentence	number	%	number	%		
variable code	3B	25A	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N
	see table 3	see table 25		% of 25A		% of 28A		% of 28A		% of 28E		% of 28E		% of 28A	28A/3B*10 000	28E/3B*10 000
Albania	5280	3919	24	0.6	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	100.0	23	95.8	45.5	1.9
Andorra	56	106	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	2 266	2 648	10	0.4	0	0.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	8	80.0	44.1	8.8
Austria	9 351	10 621	44	0.4	0	0.0	12	27.3	2	16.7	10	83.3	32	72.7	47.1	12.8
Azerbaijan	21 926	8 605	99	1.2	0	0.0	4	4.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	95	96.0	45.2	1.8
Belgium																
BH: BiH (total)																
BH: BiH (st. level)																
BH: Fed. BiH																
BH: Rep. Srpska																
Bulgaria	7466	6249	40	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	100.0	53.6	0.0
Croatia	3 217	7 692	21	0.3	0	0.0	3	14.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	18	85.7	65.3	9.3
Cyprus	723	1 277	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	27.7	13.8
Czech Rep.	21 577	10 928	40	0.4	0	0.0	14	35.0	1	7.1	3	21.4	26	65.0	18.5	6.5
Denmark	4 003	6 847	7	0.1	0	0.0	5	71.4	1	20.0	4	80.0	2	28.6	17.5	12.5
Estonia	2 399	1 907	8	0.4	0	0.0	4	50.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	4	50.0	33.3	16.7
Finland	2 748	5 652	6	0.1	0	0.0	2	33.3	1	50.0	2	100.0	4	66.7	21.8	7.3
France	70 059	69 861	198	0.3	1	0.5	103	52.0	5	4.9	49	47.6	94	47.5	28.3	14.7
Georgia																
Germany	63 643	52 427	173	0.0	NA	NA	82	47.4	1	1.2	NA	NA	91	53	27.2	12.9
Greece	10 613	8 899	21	0.2	0	0.0	8	38.1	0	0.0	2	25.0	13	61.9	19.8	7.5
Hungary	16 560	19 948	65	0.3	0	0.0	3	4.6	4	133.3	14	466.7	62	95.4	39.3	1.8
Iceland	144	294	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69.4	69.4
Ireland	3 983	7 808	9	0.1	NA	NA	1	11	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	22.6	2.5
Italy	60 125	50 499	161	0.3	0	0	61	37.9	4	6.6	39	63.9	100	62.1	26.8	10.1
Latvia	3 522	NAP	24	NA	0	0.0	2	8.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	22	91.7	68.1	5.7
Liechtenstein	12	51	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	6 485	NA	30	NA	1	3.3	4	13.3	0	0.0	2	50.0	25	83.3	46.3	6.2
Luxembourg	664	1 043	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	30.1	0.0
Malta																
Moldova	6 990	3 802	28	0.7	0	0.0	6	21.4	0	0.0	2	33	22	78.6	40.1	8.6
Monaco	21	136	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2019 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2018	Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2018												Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
			Of which (by cause of death)													
			Total		Homicide		Suicide						Other			
							Total		Of which:							
			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
variable code	3B	25A	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N
	see table 3	see table 25		% of 25A		% of 28A		% of 28A		% of 28E		% of 28E		% of 28A	28A/3B*10 000	28E/3B*10 000
Montenegro	1 154	2 648	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	60.7	0.0
Netherlands	9 753	30 225	20	0.1	0	0.0	9	45.0	3	33.3	7	77.8	11	55.0	20.5	9.2
North Macedonia	2 144	2 212	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	18.7	0.0
Norway	3 227	7 392	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	NA	NA	2	66.7	9.3	3.1
Poland	72 204	79 348	118	0.1	0	0.0	24	20.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	94	79.7	16.3	3.3
Portugal	12 867	5 511	54	1.0	0	0.0	11	20.4	2	18.2	0	0.0	43	79.6	42.0	8.5
Romania	20 689	13 284	65	0.5	0	0.0	10	15.4	0	0.0	4	40.0	55	84.6	31.4	4.8
Russian Fed.	563 166	277 468	2 331	0.8	6	0.3	284	12.2	2	0.7	87	30.6	2 050	87.9	41.4	5.0
San Marino	1	23	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	10 871	20 985	56	0.3	2	3.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	54	96.4	51.5	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 294	6 716	17	0.3	0	0.0	5	29.4	0	0.0	2	40.0	12	70.6	16.5	4.9
Slovenia	1 396	2 364	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	14.3	0.0
Spain (total)	58 983	37 554	176	0.5	1	0.6	38	21.6	4	10.5	6	15.8	137	77.8	29.8	6.4
Spain (State Adm.)	50 612	32 801	154	0.5	1	0.6	30	19.5	2	6.7	4	13.3	123	79.9	30.4	5.9
Spain (Catalonia)	8 371	4 753	22	0.5	0	0.0	8	36.4	2	25.0	2	25.0	14	63.6	26.3	9.6
Sweden	6 109	8 665	6	0.1	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	4	66.7	9.8	3.3
Switzerland	6 943	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	6	50.0	NA	NA	3	50.0	6	50.0	17.3	8.6
Turkey	269 806	NA	107	NA	1	0.9	42	39.3	1	2	15	35.7	64	59.8	4.0	1.6
Ukraine																
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 236	69 947	325	0.5	4	1.2	92	28.3	3	3.3	27	29	229	70.5	39.5	11.2
UK: North. Ireland	1 504	4 348	5	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	33.2	NA
UK: Scotland	7 984	10 332	38	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.6	NA
Average				0.3		0.3		23.9		8.6		43.2		64.5	30.4	7.2
Median				0.3		0.0		20.3		0.0		25.0		70.5	28.3	5.7
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum				1.2		3.6		100.0		133.3		466.7		100.0	69.4	69.4

Notes – Table 28

AZERBAIJAN

- In addition, 22 inmates died outside penal institutions (not included in the figures).

BULGARIA

- See Table 24.

CROATIA

- Other causes of death refer to illness.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- In addition, 9 inmates died in community hospital and 1 died in ambulance (all of them are excluded from the total number of inmates who died inside penal institutions).

CYPRUS

- See Table 24.

DENMARK

- Data exclude one inmate who died in halfway house.

ESTONIA

- Among the four inmates who committed suicide, one died at the hospital as a result of the suicide attempt in prison.

FINLAND

- In addition, there were 4 inmates who died outside prison.

FRANCE

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

GERMANY

- Data relate to the whole year 2017 instead of the year 2018 because data for 2018 is not yet available.

ICELAND

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

IRELAND

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- The cause of death of 8 inmates is not yet confirmed.

ITALY

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- The category “other” refers to inmates who died from natural causes.

LATVIA

- See Table 24.

LITHUANIA

- See Table 24.

MOLDOVA

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

MONTENEGRO

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- See Table 24.

NETHERLANDS

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

PORTUGAL

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- See Table 24.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- See Table 24.
- In 2018, 2 729 suspects, accused and convicted persons died, including 398 people in state medical organizations and municipal health systems. Thus, 2 331 inmates died inside penal institutions ($2\,729 - 398 = 2\,331$).
 - 1 870 people died from diseases, 6 as a result of industrial injuries, and 174 for other reasons. These inmates are counted in the category “other”.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- Other causes refer to natural deaths (48), alcohol or drug intoxications (5) and accidents (1).

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 24.

CATALONIA

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

SWEDEN

- See Table 24.
- It is not possible to exclude the number of inmates who died inside remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the number of these inmates who died is included.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- See Table 24.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- Causes of deaths in custody for 2018 are not yet established.

UK: SCOTLAND

- See Table 24.

Table 29: Inmates who escaped from penal institutions during 2018 (numbers, percentages & rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2019 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2018	Escapes in 2018						
			Total			Of which:			
						from closed institutions		from other type of institutions	
			number	%	rate per 10,000 inmates	number	%	number	%
variable code	3B	25A	29A	29B	29C	29D	29E	29F	29G
	see Table 3	see Table 25		% of 25A	29A/3B*10 000		29D/29A*100		29F/29A*100
Albania	5280	3919	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	56	106	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 266	2 648	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	9 351	10 621	39	0.4	41.7	2	5.1	37	94.9
Azerbaijan	21 926	8 605	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium									
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska									
Bulgaria	7 466	6 249	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	3 217	7 692	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	723	1 277	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	21 577	10 928	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Denmark	4 003	6 847	68	1.0	169.9	2	2.9	66	97.1
Estonia	2 399	1 907	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finland	2 748	5 652	63	1.1	229.3	5	7.9	58	92.1
France	70 059	69 861	247	0.4	35.3	21	8.5	226	91.5
Georgia									
Germany	63 643	52 427	352	0.7	55.3	8	2.3	344	97.7
Greece	10 613	8 899	11	0.1	10.4	0	0.0	11	100.0
Hungary	16 560	19 948	11	0.1	6.6	5	45.5	6	54.5
Iceland	144	294	1	0.3	69.4	0	0.0	1	100.0
Ireland	3 983	7 808	7	0.1	17.6	0	0.0	7	100.0
Italy	60 125	50 499	131	0.3	21.8	4	3.1	127	96.9
Latvia	3 522	NAP	0	NA	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	12	51	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	6 485	NA	6	NA	9.3	0	0.0	6	100.0
Luxembourg	664	1 043	16	1.5	241.0	1	6.3	15	93.8
Malta									
Moldova	6 990	3 802	1	0.0	1.4	1	100.0	0	0.0
Monaco	21	136	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 154	2 648	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 753	30 628	404	1.3	414.2	1	0.2	403	99.8
North Macedonia	2 144	2 212	41	1.9	191.2	4	9.8	37	90.2
Norway	3 227	7 392	30	0.4	93.0	0	0.0	30	100.0
Poland	72 204	79 348	2	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	2	100.0
Portugal	12 867	5 511	8	0.1	6.2	8	100.0	0	0.0
Romania	20 689	13 284	9	0.1	4.4	1	11.1	8	88.9
Russian Fed.	563 166	273 433	98	0.0	1.7	1	1.0	97	99.0
San Marino	1	23	2	8.7	(20 000.0)	2	100.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	10 871	20 985	43	0.2	39.6	1	2.3	42	97.7
Slovak Rep.	10 294	6 716	4	0.1	3.9	0	0.0	4	100.0
Slovenia	1 396	2 364	5	0.2	35.8	3	60.0	2	40.0
Spain (total)	58 983	37 554	21	0.1	3.6	4	19.0	17	81.0
Spain (State Adm.)	50 612	32 801	16	0.0	3.2	1	6.3	15	93.8
Spain (Catalonia)	8 371	4 753	5	0.1	6.0	3	60.0	2	40.0
Sweden	6 109	8 665	128	1.5	209.5	2	1.6	126	98.4
Switzerland	6 943	NA	160	NA	230.4	8	5.0	152	95.0
Turkey	269 806	NA	8	NA	0.3	8	100.0	NAP	***
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 236	69 947	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 504	4 348	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 984	10 332	2	0.0	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average				0.5	(515.1)		15.2		55.2
Median				0.1	6.0		0.6		90.2
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				8.7	(20 000.0)		100.0		100.0

Notes – Table 29

ARMENIA

- See Table 24.
- During 2018, in 5 cases 14 inmates (of which 4 sentenced prisoners, 10 inmates not serving a final sentence) attempted to escape from prison, but attempts were prevented. There were no escapes from closed institutions and other types of institutions in 2018.

BULGARIA

- See Table 24.

CROATIA

- During 2018: there were six escape attempts and 31 prisoners did not return from interruption of sentence and from using the convenience of going out for more than 24 hours.

CYRUS

- See Table 24.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- There are differences between escapes and unauthorized leaves (such as from outside workshops or breach or authorized temporized leaves). There were no escapes in 2018.

ESTONIA

- Data does not include inmates who were permitted to temporarily leave prison unsupervised and who did not return to prison on time.

FINLAND

- Data does not include failure to return in time from leave.

FRANCE

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

GERMANY

- **Data relate to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018 (data for 2018 is not yet available).**

GREECE

- The total number of escapes does not include (55) cases that are breach of leave.

ICELAND

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

IRELAND

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- 7 prisoners absconded from Open centres - Shelton Abbey (6), Loughan House (1).

ITALY

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

LATVIA

- See Table 24.

MOLDOVA

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

MONTENEGRO

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- See Table 24.

NETHERLANDS

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

NORTH MACEDONIA

- Besides the 41 escapes, there were 111 persons (not included neither in the total number of exits nor in the number of escapes), that did not return from prison leave with permission.

NORWAY

- In addition to the number of escapes from penal institutions, there were three incidents of inmates escaping during escorted leaves (not included in the total number of escapes).

PORTUGAL

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- See Table 24.
- Escapes from other types of institutions refer to escapes from settlement colonies, where prisoners sentenced to deprivation of liberty are kept without protection, but under the supervision of the administration of the settlement colony. They have the right of free movement within the colony settlement between wake-up and end time, and with the permission of the administration of the colony settlement can move without supervision outside the colony settlement, but within the municipality on whose territory the colony settlement is located, if it is necessary by the nature of their work or in connection with training (education). Convicts may wear civilian clothes, may carry money and valuables, use money without restriction, receive parcels and transfers, may have unlimited quantity of private visits.

SAN MARINO

- San Marino had a prison population of one inmate on 31st January 2019, while two inmates had escaped during 2018. The application of the formula used to estimate the rate of escapes ($10,000/1*2$) leads to an impressive rate of 20,000 escapes per 10,000 inmates, which must not be interpreted literally. This rate has also a major impact on the European average and maximum values. Consequently, all these indicators are presented between brackets.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- There are two forms of escapes:
 1. Inmates (convicted persons or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration) who escaped from a closed penal institution or during an administrative transfer (e.g. to/from a court, another penal institution, a hospital) – 1 inmate;
 2. Other forms of escape (absconding or running off) for example: by prisoners in open institution (e.g. work farms), in semi detention, during authorised short- term absence (or leave) from all types of institutions (including closed prisons) – 42 inmates.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- An escaped person means a detainee who escaped from pre-trial detention, a sentenced inmate who: (1) escaped from the prison sentence, (2) illegally left an open unit of the prison or unguarded workplace out of the prison. It also refers to persons placed in a psychiatric penitentiary facility.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 24.

CATALONIA

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

SWEDEN

- See Table 24.
- It is not possible to exclude the number of inmates who escaped from remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the number of these inmates who escaped is included.
- Inmates who escaped during an administrative transfer or during authorised short-term absence are included.

TURKEY

- There are three types of prison institutions in Turkey: closed, high security closed prisons and open institutions (open prisons and juvenile education institutions). In open prisons and juvenile education institutions, according to our legislation, there is not an obstacle for escape. With it, there is no staff for security outside. Inmates staying in open institutions are permitted to go outside regularly, also they could go to their school and maintain their education outside without a staff. In this case, if an inmate leaves the open institution and does not come back, it is not supposed as an escape action.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

UK: SCOTLAND

- See Table 24.
-

PART E: LENGTH OF DETENTION DURING THE YEAR 2018

This section provides a series of indicators developed to estimate the length of detention during the year 2018 in each member state of the Council of Europe. In particular, it provides two estimates of the average length of imprisonment (IALI) for all categories of inmates, which correspond to the average number of months spent by inmates in penal institutions. In addition, it provides an estimate of the average length of remand in custody, which corresponds to the average number of months spent in penal institutions by detainees not serving a final sentence.

Standard definitions used in Part E

- **Number of days spent in penal institutions (during the year of reference):** Corresponds to the sum of the days (in practice, most countries count the number of overnights) spent in any penal institution by every inmate. No distinction is made between the type of penal institution or the category of inmate. This number is usually established by the department responsible of the prison budget in order to estimate the average daily cost of imprisonment.
- **Average number of inmates (during the year of reference):** Dividing the number of days spent in penal institutions by 365 (366 in leap years), one obtains the average number of inmates during that year.
- **Indicator of the average length of imprisonment (based on the number of days spent in penal institutions) – IALI –:** This indicator is an estimate of the average number of months that inmates spent in penal institutions during a given year. It corresponds to the quotient obtained when dividing the average number of inmates in the year of reference (**I**) by the number (flow) of admissions during the same year (**F**), multiplied by 12 (months).

$$\text{IALI (FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad L = \left(\frac{I}{F} \right) \times 12 \right.$$

- **Indicator of the average length of imprisonment (based on the number of inmates):** As some countries do not provide data on the number of days spent in penal institutions, or provide a figure that does not seem reliable, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment is also estimated by replacing that number by the *stock of inmates (S)* on 31st January of the following year. The formula is based on the stationary population model used in demography, in which the stock (**S**) is the product of the flow (**F**) multiplied by the length (**L**), that is to say: $S = F \times L$. Consequently, the formula for the IALI is the following:

$$\text{IALI (ALTERNATIVE FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad L = \left(\frac{S}{F} \right) \times 12 \right.$$

- **Indicator of the average length of remand in custody:** Replacing in the first IALI formula presented above the *average number of inmates* by the *average number of detainees not serving a final sentence* (which corresponds to the quotient obtained when dividing the *number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence* by 365) and the *flow of admissions* by the *number of admissions before final sentence*, one obtains an estimate of the average length of remand in custody, expressed in months. This indicator must be interpreted cautiously because the counting unit for the admissions is not the person but the entry into a penal institution, which means that the same person can be admitted into penal institutions more than once during the same year.

Table 30: Compliance with the standard definition of *Length of detention*¹⁹

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	NA	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	No	The number of days spent in forensic detention facilities are not included (30 773 days).
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia		
Germany	Yes	General note: Data relate to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018 because data for 2018 is not yet available.
Greece	No	- Concerning the number of days spent in penal institutions, the calculation was based on the average number of inmates per day during the whole year 2018. Consequently, the above numbers are an average. - Debtors and foreigners who carried out their sentence and are about to be expelled or sent to their country in terms of extradition have not been considered.
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	No	Data not recorded in the national statistics.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	NA	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	NA	
Poland	NA	
Portugal	NA	

¹⁹ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part E).

<i>Country</i>	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.	NA	
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	NA	
Slovenia	Yes	
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	
Turkey	NA	
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	No	Total figure based on the total sum of populations at lock-up on each day in 2018. It may therefore exclude people admitted and liberated on the same day in that period. The statutory maximum number of days an individual can be held on remand is 140.

Table 31: Average length of imprisonment (during 2018)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2019 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2018	Average number of inmates in 2018	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2018	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the stock and flow)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2018	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2018	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2018	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2018	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2018	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2018	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
variable code	3B	31A	31B	23A	31C	31D	31E	31F	23B	31G	31H	31J	23J	31K
	see Table 3		31A/365	see Table 23	31B/23A*12	3B/23A		31E/365	see Table 23	31F/23B*12			see Table 23	31J/23B*12
Albania	5 280	1 927 200	5 280.0	4 349	14.6	14.6	783 655	2 147.0	4 102	6.3	1 143 545.0	3 133	247	152.2
Andorra	56	17 171	47.0	108	5.2	6.2	8 332	22.8	30	9.1	8 839	24	78	3.7
Armenia	2 266	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	9 351	3 317 329	9 088.6	10 936	10.0	10.3	646 071	1 770.1	8 094	2.6	2 671 258	7 319	2 842	30.9
Azerbaijan	21 926	NA	NA	7 212	NA	36.5	NA	NA	7 189	NA	NA	NA	23	NA
Belgium														
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska														
Bulgaria	7 466	NA	NA	17 655	NA	5.1	347 031	950.8	1 627	7.0	NA	NA	16 028	NA
Croatia	3 217	NA	NA	8 162	NA	4.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	723	249 123	682.5	6 797	1.2	1.3	NA	NA	970	NA	NA	NA	5 827	NA
Czech Rep.	21 577	8 010 779	21 947.3	10 729	24.5	24.1	634 307	1 737.8	4 081	5.1	7 345 698	20 125	6 648	36.3
Denmark	4 003	1 346 516	3 689.1	11 460	3.9	4.2	526 987	1 443.8	NA	NA	837 529	2 295	NA	NA
Estonia	2 399	917 674	2 514.2	1 792	16.8	16.1	152 038	416.5	918	5.4	765 636	2 098	874	28.8
Finland	2 748	986 460	2 702.6	5 546	5.8	5.9	NAP	NA	1 900	NA	986 460	2 703	3 646	8.9
France	70 059	26 032 209	71 321.1	76 261	11.2	11.0	3 800 873	10 413.4	56 684	2.2	22 231 336	60 908	19 577	37.3
Georgia														
Germany	63 643	23 627 597	64 733.1	95 333	8.1	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 613	3 755 393	10 288.7	10 514	11.7	12.1	1 152 670	3 158.0	3 941	9.6	2 591 135	7 099	6 573	13.0
Hungary	16 560	NA	NA	18 509	NA	10.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	144	51 308	140.6	268	6.3	6.4	9 196	25.2	156	1.9	42 112	115	112	12.4
Ireland	3 983	1 420 000	3 890.4	8 071	5.8	5.9	247 274	677.5	3 445	2.4	NA	NA	4 626	NA
Italy	60 125	21 473 295	58 830.9	47 257	14.9	15.3	7 224 237	19 792.4	36 902	6.4	14 249 058	39 039	10 355	45.2
Latvia	3 522	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	12	3 780	10.4	63	2.0	2.3	NA	NA	57	NA	NA	NA	6	NA
Lithuania	6 485	2 414 840	6 616.0	8 407	9.4	9.3	409 530	1 122.0	5 261	2.6	2 005 310	5 494	3 146	21.0
Luxembourg	664	239 436	656.0	955	8.2	8.3	110 674	303.2	737	4.9	98 969	271	218	14.9

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2019 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2018	Average number of inmates in 2018	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2018	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the stock and flow)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2018	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2018	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2018	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2018	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2018	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2018	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
variable code	3B see Table 3	31A	31B 31A/365	23A see Table 23	31C 31B/23A*12	31D 3B/23A	31E	31F 31E/365	23B see Table 23	31G 31F/23B*12	31H	31J	23J see Table 23	31K 31J/23B*12
Malta														
Moldova	6 990	2 551 350	6 990.0	3 234	25.9	25.9	461 725	1 265.0	3 155	4.8	2 089 625	5 725	79	869.6
Monaco	21	10 843	29.7	130	2.7	1.9	5 319	14.6	13	13.5	5 524	15	117	1.6
Montenegro	1 154	420 115	1 151.0	2 648	5.2	5.2	109 500	300.0	805	4.5	310 615	851	1 843	5.5
Netherlands	9 753	3 440 855	9 427.0	30 854	3.7	3.8	1 453 065	3 981.0	13 057	3.7	1 910 045	5 233	17 797	3.5
North Macedonia	2 144	804 868	2 205.1	1 841	14.4	14.0	95 887	262.7	34	92.7	708 981	1 942	1 807	12.9
Norway	3 227	1 250 052	3 424.8	7 767	5.3	5.0	303 344	831.1	3 146	3.2	922 877	2 528	4 621	6.6
Poland	72 204	13 870 614	38 001.7	77 605	5.9	11.2	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	12 867	4 812 525	13 185.0	4 876	32.4	31.7	776 355	2 127.0	2 252	11.3	4 036 170	11 058	2 624	50.6
Romania	20 689	9 975 352	27 329.7	10 588	31.0	23.4	279 823	766.6	5 097	1.8	9 695 529	26 563	5 491	58.1
Russian Fed.	563 166	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	230 628	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	1	1 345	3.7	21	2.1	0.6	916	2.5	15	2.0	429	1	6	2.4
Serbia (Republic of)	10 871	3 938 482	10 790.4	21 139	6.1	6.2	NA	NA	8 054	NA	NA	NA	13 085	NA
Slovak Rep.	10 294	NA	NA	8 738	NA	14.1	NA	NA	3 394	NA	NA	NA	5 344	NA
Slovenia	1 396	609 840	1 670.8	2 404	8.3	7.0	116 000	317.8	829	4.6	493 840	1 353	1 575	10.3
Spain (total)	58 983	21 652 171	59 321.0	34 536	20.6	20.5	3 177 834	8 706.4	19 191	5.4	18 474 337	50 615	15 345	39.6
Spain (State Adm.)	50 612	18 584 340	50 916.0	29 016	21.1	20.9	2 720 710	7 454.0	15 289	5.9	15 863 630	43 462	13 727	38.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 371	3 067 831	8 405.0	5 520	18.3	18.2	457 124	1 252.4	3 902	3.9	2 610 707	7 153	1 618	53.0
Sweden	6 109	2 152 183	5 896.4	8 930	7.9	8.2	698 417	1 913.5	NA	NA	1 453 766	3 983	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 943	2 545 723	6 974.6	51 613	1.6	1.6	1 001 971	2 745.1	15 586	2.1	1 372 121	3 759	36 027	1.3
Turkey	269 806	90 706 425	248 511	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 236	30 403 192	83 296.4	132 959	7.5	7.4	3 434 741	9 410.2	50 932	2.2	26 655 280	73 028	82 027	10.7
UK: North. Ireland	1 504	537 861	1 473.6	4 325	4.1	4.2	165 714	454.0	3 221	1.7	372 147	1 020	1 104	11.1
UK: Scotland	7 984	2 790 565	7 645	22 126	4	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average					10.2	10.6				8.0				57.0
Median					7.7	8.0				4.5				13.0
Minimum					1.2	0.6				1.7				1.3
Maximum					32.4	36.5				92.7				869.6

Notes – Table 31

ARMENIA

- Penitentiary Service of Republic of Armenia does not collect data concerning to the length of detention.

CYPRUS

- The total number of days spent in penal institutions corresponds to the sum of the number of days spent in prison institution (235 483) and in police stations (13 640).

CZECH REPUBLIC

- See Table 30.

ESTONIA

- The total days spent for offenders not serving a final sentence includes only those individuals, who were released from prison as pre-trial detainees and those who were pre-trial detainees on 31.12.2018.
- For sentenced prisoners, the days spent imprisoned as pre-trial detainees are always included in the final sentence, hence this time is counted as days spent as sentenced offenders.

FINLAND

- Since there are no specific institutions for pre-trial detention, the total number of days spent in pre-trial detention is not available.

GERMANY

- **Data relate to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018 (data for 2018 is not yet available).**

GREECE

- See Table 30.
- The calculation was based on the average number of prisoners per day within the year 2018. Consequently, the above numbers are the average of the number of days spent in penal institutions.

LATVIA

- See Table 30.

NETHERLANDS

- There are 77 745 days for which it is unknown whether they were spent by sentenced prisoners or by inmates not serving a final sentence.

NORWAY

- Additional information: Fine defaulters served 23 831 days in prison.

PORTUGAL

- The total number of days spent in penal institutions is calculated by multiplying the average daily number of inmates by the number of days of the year (13 183*365).
- The total number of days spent in institutions for sentenced prisoners is calculated by multiplying the average daily number of sentenced prisoners by the number of days of the year (11 058*365).
- The total number of days spent in institutions for detainees not serving a final sentence is calculated by multiplying the average daily number of detainees by the number of days of the year (2 127*365).

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- See Table 30.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The total number of days spent in penal institutions is an average of the 12 month-end prison population snapshots in 2018, multiplied by 365.
- The total number of days spent in institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence is an average of the 12 month-end prison population in remand detention snapshots in 2018, multiplied by 365.
- The total number of days spent in institutions for sentenced prisoners is an average of the 12 month-end prison population in remand detention snapshots in 2018, multiplied by 365.
- Data available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/782666/population-31-december-18-quarterly.ods.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Figures relate to 2017/18 financial year.

UK: SCOTLAND

- See Table 30.
 - Total figures based on the total sum of populations at lock-up on each day in 2018. It may therefore exclude people admitted and liberated on the same day in that period.
 - The statutory maximum number of days an individual can be held on remand is 140 days.
-

PART F: COSTS OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 2018

This section includes information on the costs of imprisonment during the year 2018 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part F

- **Budget spent by penal institutions (costs of imprisonment):** The costs of imprisonment refer to the total budget effectively spent by penal institutions. The total budget should include costs of security, health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care, etc.), services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.), administration (excl. extra-institutional expenditures), support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.), and rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.).

Table 32: Compliance with the standard definition of *costs of imprisonment*²⁰

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	No	Other costs are included (salaries, building rent, maintenance and renovation).
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	No	The figures refer to the average amounts spent by the prison institution (police stations are thus excluded).
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	No	The total budget also includes rental costs for facilities.
France	Yes	
Georgia		
Germany	Yes	General note: Data relate to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018 because data for 2018 is not yet available.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	No	Total budget does not include health care nor costs for prisoner's education.
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	No	- The numbers are not budget but accounts for the fiscal year (whole year 2018). - Accounts does not include health care for the inmates. - No costs for the directorate or regional administrations are included. Due to budget technicalities the costs for Norgerhaven prison are not included.
Poland	Yes	
Portugal	NA	

²⁰ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part F).

<i>Country</i>	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.	Yes	
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	No	The total budget does not include costs concerning academic education.
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
<i>Spain (total)</i>	No	The total budget does neither include costs concerning the expenses of the State Security Bodies and Forces, in charge of the surveillance of the external perimeter of prisons and inmates transfers of the General State Administration, nor costs on health care and Education of the Autonomous Communities.
Spain (State Adm.)	No	The total budget does not include security expenses of the State Security Bodies and Forces in charge of the surveillance of the external perimeter of prisons and of inmates' transfers.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	- Overhead costs for main office and regional offices, depreciations and costs for facilities are included. - It is not possible to exclude the costs of the non-sentenced inmates who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the costs of these inmates are included.
Switzerland	NA	
Turkey	NA	
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	
UK: North. Ireland	No	Expenditure relates to the financial year 2017/2018 (instead of the all year 2018) and does not include healthcare costs.
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 33: Expenses in penal institutions (during 2018).

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2018	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2018	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2018	Estimation of the total amount spent for all inmates	Estimation of the total amount spent for detainees not serving a final sentence	Estimation of the total amount spent for sentenced prisoners	Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2018
	inmate	Of which								
variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Albania	41.9 €	22.2 €	19.7 €	1 927 200	783 655	1 143 545	80 730 408.00 €	17 373 631.35 €	22 550 707.40 €	45 308 227.00 €
Andorra	228.7 €	NA	NA	17 171	8 332	8 839	3 927 179.41 €	NA	NA	3 854 275.30 €
Armenia	13.5 €	13.2 €	13.5 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15 158 016.00 €
Austria	129.7 €	129.7 €	129.7 €	3 317 329	646 071	2 671 258	430 357 091.17 €	83 814 790.83 €	346 542 300.34 €	493 762 858.32 €
Azerbaijan	5.9 €	5.7 €	4.7 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47 106 913.00 €
Belgium										
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	5.7 €	NA	NA	NA	347 031	NA	NA	NA	NA	13 938 764.00 €
Croatia	54.5 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69 124 113.24 €
Cyprus	75.3 €	75.3 €	75.3 €	249 123	NA	NA	18 751 488.21 €	NA	NA	17 723 823.00 €
Czech Rep.	52.4 €	NA	NA	8 010 779	634 307	7 345 698	419 764 819.60 €	NA	NA	419 798 991.00 €
Denmark	207.0 €	169.0 €	219.0 €	1 346 516	526 987	837 529	278 728 812.00 €	89 060 803.00 €	183 418 851.00 €	459 060 000.00 €
Estonia	59.4 €	NA	NA	917 674	152 038	765 636	54 473 128.64 €	NA	NA	53 604 395.00 €
Finland	194.4 €	NA	NA	986 460	NAP	986 460	191 767 824.00 €	NA	NA	182 975 000.00 €
France	103.9 €	89.5 €	106.4 €	26 032 209	3 800 873	22 231 336	2 705 006 837.19 €	340 026 098.58 €	2 364 969 523.7 €	2 704 981 650.64 €
Georgia										
Germany	136.5 €	NA	NA	23 627 597	NA	NA	3 225 639 542.44 €	NA	NA	3 225 652 749.00 €
Greece	30.0 €	NA	NA	3 755 393	1 152 670	2 591 135	112 661 790.00 €	NA	NA	113 997 940.00 €
Hungary	39.5 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	235 088 625.00 €
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	51 308	9 196	42 112	NA	NA	NA	14 496 060.00 €
Ireland	202.0 €	202.0 €	202.0 €	1 420 000	247 274	NA	286 840 000.00 €	49 949 348.00 €	NA	352 690 000.00 €
Italy	132.2 €	NA	NA	21 473 295	7 224 237	14 249 058	2 839 413 797.85 €	NA	NA	2 879 135 274.00 €
Latvia	41.0 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54 554 891.00 €
Liechtenstein	352.0 €	NA	NA	3 780	NA	NA	1 330 560.00 €	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	25.8 €	24.5 €	26.2 €	2 414 840	409 530	2 005 310	62 302 872.00 €	10 033 485.00 €	52 438 856.50 €	695 240 000.00 €
Luxembourg	(1 154.1 €)	544.9 €	602.3 €	239 436	110 674	98 969	276 342 665.04 €	60 300 728.90 €	59 608 039.01 €	60 300 937.19 €
Malta										
Moldova	11.4 €	11.4 €	11.4 €	2 551 350	461 725	2 089 625	29 161 930.50 €	5277516.75	23884413.75	26 904 870.00 €
Monaco	314.7 €	NA	NA	10 843	5 319	5 524	3 412 292.10 €	NA	NA	3 412 360.44 €

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2018	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2018	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2018	Estimation of the total amount spent for all inmates	Estimation of the total amount spent for detainees not serving a final sentence	Estimation of the total amount spent for sentenced prisoners	Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2018
	inmate	Of which								
		detainee not serving a final sentence	sentenced prisoner							
variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Montenegro	24.0 €	24.0 €	24.0 €	420 115	109 500	310 615	10 082 760.00 €	2 628 000.00 €	7 454 760.00 €	10 086 836.33 €
Netherlands	268.0 €	268.0 €	268.0 €	3 440 855	1 453 065	1 910 045	922 149 140.00 €	389 421 420.00 €	511 892 060.00 €	701 892 000.00 €
North Macedonia	22.2 €	24.7 €	20.1 €	804 868	95 887	708 981	17 843 923.56 €	2 368 408.90 €	14 250 518.10 €	18 279 485.00 €
Norway	335.3 €	335.3 €	335.3 €	1 250 052	303 344	922 877	419 167 436.64 €	101 717 310.08 €	309 459 115.64 €	409 586 022.00 €
Poland	26.9 €	NA	NA	13 870 614	NA	NA	372 564 692.04 €	NA	NA	726 211 404.39 €
Portugal	44.9 €	NA	NA	4 812 525	776 355	4 036 170	215 986 122.00 €	NA	NA	269 874 174.00 €
Romania	37.1 €	NA	NA	9 975 352	279 823	9 695 529	370 185 312.72 €	NA	NA	295 301 288.00 €
Russian Fed.	2.4 €	2.0 €	2.0 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 515 102 931.65 €
San Marino	410.0 €	410.0 €	410.0 €	1 345	916	429	551 382.75 €	375 514.20 €	175 868.55 €	551 388.00 €
Serbia (Republic of)	21.2 €	21.3 €	21.0 €	3 938 482	NA	NA	83 338 279.12 €	NA	NA	83 338 290.00 €
Slovak Rep.	46.0 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	173 848 491.00 €
Slovenia	81.0 €	81.0 €	81.0 €	609 840	116 000	493 840	49 397 040.00 €	9 396 000.00 €	40 001 040.00 €	39 877 804.46 €
Spain (total)	NA	NA	NA	21 652 171	3 177 834	18 474 337	NA	NA	NA	1 589 327 950.70 €
Spain (State Adm.)	61.4 €	NA	NA	18 584 340	2 720 710	15 863 630	1 140 892 632.60 €	NA	NA	1 142 970 617.70 €
Spain (Catalonia)	145.0 €	NA	NA	3 067 831	457 124	2 610 707	444 835 495.00 €	NA	NA	446 357 333.00 €
Sweden	336.0 €	336.0 €	336.0 €	2 152 183	698 417	1 453 766	723 133 488.00 €	234 668 112.00 €	488 465 376.00 €	723 089 688.00 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	2 545 723	1 001 971	1 372 121	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey	NA	16.0 €	16.0 €	90 706 425	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 183 254 371.91 €
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	127.0 €	NA	NA	30 403 192	3 434 741	26 655 280	3861205384	NA	NA	3 609 000.00 €
UK: North. Ireland	179.8 €	NA	NA	537 861	165 714	372 147	96 716 013.58 €	NA	NA	143 422 000.00 €
UK: Scotland	110.0 €	NA	NA	2 790 565	NA	NA	306962150	NA	NA	388 100 000.00 €
Average	(140.2 €)	133.6 €	139.2 €							
Median	68.3 €	75.3 €	75.3 €							
Minimum	2.4 €	2.0 €	2.0 €							
Maximum	(1 154.1 €)	544.9 €	602.3 €							

Notes – Table 33

ARMENIA

- Exchange rate as of 07.12.2019 (530.47AMD - 1 EUR; total budget = 8 040 872 747 AM).

AUSTRIA

- See table 32.

AZERBAIJAN

- For 2018, the average exchange rate for 1 Euro was 1.96 Manats.

CYPRUS

- See table 32.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The budget includes, salaries of uniformed and civilian staff, retirement pensions and retirement benefits for former uniformed staff, sickness benefits of uniformed staff, renovation and modernization of movable property and immovables, security at court and public prosecutor's buildings, IT services and equipment, hygienic items for prisoners, anti-drug programs and crime prevention programs.
- Exchange rate as for 31st December 2018 (according to the Czech National Bank).

FINLAND

- See table 32.

GERMANY

- Data relate to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018 (data for 2018 is not yet available).

GREECE

- See table 32.
- When inmates are hospitalized in public hospitals, the cost are charged to the Ministry of Health.

ICELAND

- See table 32.
- The total budget refers to both prison and probation administrations.

LUXEMBOURG

- The average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is the sum of the average amount spent per day for the detention of one non-sentenced detainee and the average amount spent per day for the detention of one sentenced prisoner, therefore, it is presented between brackets. As this figure affects the European average and maximum values, both are also presented between brackets.

NETHERLANDS

- Data refers to adults only.
- The average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate corresponds to the price of a standard closed place in a House of Detention/closed prison (including overhead costs).
- Places in Psychiatric Penitentiary Complexes (5 places) which are meant for detainees not serving a final sentence as well as sentenced prisoners, are more expensive – 520 € per day (including overhead costs).

NORWAY

- See table 32.

POLAND

- The exchange rate is from 31st December 2018. In polish currency: 3 122 709 038.90 PLN.

PORTUGAL

- Data relates to the whole year 2017 instead of 2018.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- See table 32.

STATE ADMINISTRATION:

- See Table 32.

SWEDEN

- See table 32.
- It is not possible to exclude the costs of the non-sentenced inmates who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime (for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation). Therefore, the costs for these inmates are included.

TURKEY

- Average exchange rate from December 2018 → 1 Euro = ₺6.07.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- Data refers to the financial year 2017-18.
- Overall Resource Expenditure also includes net expenditure met at regional or national level and recorded in the Annual accounts of the National Offender Management Service (NOMS).

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- See Table 32.
- Data refers to the financial year 2017-18.
- Total budget: £119 640 000 (conversion made on 17th December 2019) → £1 = 1.20 Euro.
- Average amount spent per day per inmate: £150 (conversion made 17th December 2019).

UK: SCOTLAND

- The Scottish Prison Service budget for 2018-19 was £345 200 000. As at 1st January 2018, that is the approximatively equivalent to 388 100 000 Euro.
 - Audit Scotland estimated the average annual cost per prison place in 2018-19 at £35,601, which approximates to £97.50 per day, or around 110 Euro.
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