

Prison Populations

SPACE I - 2023

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Highlights of the 2023 SPACE I Report

The main results of the 2023 SPACE I report are presented in a separate booklet (Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2023: 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 summarises the situation in 2023 through two tables: Table A shows the European median values for a series of selected indicators and 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 48 PA, but the percentage of foreign inmates is available only for 46 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.

TABLE A: EUROPEAN MEDIAN VALUES FOR THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2022 AND 2023

	Median values
STOCK indicators on 31 January 2023	
Prison population rate per 100,000 habitants (48 PA)	106.5
% of female inmates in the prison population (48 PA)	5.0
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (46 PA)	16.1
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (42 PA)	17.2
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (47 PA)	24.7
Prison density per 100 places (45 PA)	90.2
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (47 PA)	1.5
FLOW indicators for the year 2022	
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2022 (47 PA)	140.4
Rate of releases per 100,000 habitants in 2022 (46 PA)	121.5
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2022 (46 PA)	5.3
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2022 (46 PA)	1.9
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (46 PA)	10.1

*In principle, the median is based on the data provided by the 48 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 46 PA).

TABLE B: RANKING OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2022 AND 2023

	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 31 January 2023						
Prison population rate per 100,000 habitants (48 PA)	Türkiye, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Albania, Czechia, Lithuania, Latvia, Montenegro, Serbia, Estonia, North Macedonia, UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland.	Romania, Spain (State Adm.), Portugal (Spain Total), Ukraine.	Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg, Croatia, France.	Bulgaria, Greece, Austria, Spain (Catalonia), Italy, Belgium, UK: Northern Ireland, Ireland, Sweden.	Armenia, Andorra, Switzerland, Monaco, Denmark, Germany, Slovenia, Norway, Netherlands, Finland, San Marino, Iceland, Liechtenstein,	BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska.
<i>N</i>	17	4	5	9	13	
% of female inmates in the prison population (48 PA)	Andorra, Iceland, Cyprus, Malta, Czechia, Finland, Latvia, Hungary, Slovakia, Spain (State Adm.), Portugal, San Marino, Spain (Total), Austria, Norway, Sweden.	Spain (Catalonia), Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Croatia, Moldova, Denmark, Ukraine.	Greece, Estonia, UK: Northern Ireland, Poland.	Ireland, Netherlands, Belgium, Romania, Italy, Lithuania, Serbia, Türkiye, UK: Scotland, UK: England & Wales.	North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Georgia, France, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Albania, Liechtenstein, Monaco.	BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska.
<i>N</i>	15	9	4	10	10	
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (46 PA)	Monaco, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, San Marino, Switzerland, Andorra, Greece, Cyprus, Austria, Malta, Belgium, Iceland, Germany, Slovenia, Estonia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Norway, France, Netherlands.		Finland.	Portugal, Ireland, Montenegro, Hungary.	UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, Croatia, Czechia, North Macedonia, Georgia, Armenia, Türkiye, Serbia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Albania, Poland, Latvia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Romania.	BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska, Sweden, UK: Scotland.
<i>N</i>	22	0	1	4	19	
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (42 PA)	Liechtenstein, Italy, Monaco, Slovakia, Croatia, Portugal, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Spain (State Adm.), Spain (Total).	Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Greece, Spain (Catalonia), Serbia, Georgia.	Hungary, UK: Scotland, Romania, Lithuania, Netherlands, Iceland, Poland, Belgium, Albania, Czechia, Slovenia, UK: Northern Ireland, Malta.	Austria, Ireland, Germany, Bulgaria, Andorra, Luxembourg, Türkiye, Cyprus, Finland.	France, Denmark, Sweden, San Marino.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska, Moldova, Switzerland, Ukraine, UK: England & Wales.
<i>N</i>	9	7	13	9	4	
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (47 PA)	San Marino, Liechtenstein, Albania, Armenia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland, Netherlands, Montenegro, UK: Northern Ireland, Malta, Denmark, Croatia, Belgium, Ukraine, Cyprus.	Iceland, Andorra, UK: Scotland, Slovenia, Italy, Sweden, France.	Greece, Hungary.	Finland, Latvia, Azerbaijan, Norway, Bulgaria, Ireland, Serbia, Georgia, Austria, Germany, Portugal, Spain (Catalonia).	UK: England & Wales, Moldova, Estonia, Spain (Total), Spain (State Adm.), Slovakia, North Macedonia, Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Czechia.	BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska, Türkiye.
<i>N</i>	16	7	2	12	10	

	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
Prison density per 100 places (45 PA)	Cyprus, Romania, France, San Marino, Belgium.	Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Greece, Sweden, North Macedonia, Croatia, Türkiye, Ireland, Portugal, Finland, Denmark, UK: England & Wales, Azerbaijan.	UK: Scotland, Czechia, Moldova, Serbia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Albania.	Slovakia, UK: Northern Ireland, Poland, Georgia, Germany, Norway, Iceland, Spain (Catalonia), Montenegro, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Bulgaria.	Estonia, Spain (Total), Spain (State Adm.), Armenia, Ukraine, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco.	Austria, BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska, Latvia, Malta.
<i>N</i>	5	14	7	12	7	
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (47 PA)	Türkiye, Georgia, North Macedonia, Cyprus, Serbia, Poland, Greece, Moldova, Spain (State Adm.), San Marino, Hungary, Spain (Total), Austria, Montenegro, Portugal.	Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Romania, France, Slovakia, Croatia, Lithuania, Slovenia.	Spain (Catalonia), Ukraine, Switzerland, UK: Scotland.	Germany, Belgium, Finland, Italy, Latvia, UK: England & Wales, Armenia, Malta.	Albania, Ireland, UK: Northern Ireland, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Andorra, Norway, Liechtenstein, Monaco.	Azerbaijan, BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska.
<i>N</i>	14	9	4	8	12	

	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 2022						
Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants in 2022 (47 PA)	North Macedonia, Türkiye, Switzerland, Montenegro, Luxembourg, Serbia, Cyprus, Croatia, Poland, Andorra, Georgia, UK: Northern Ireland, Hungary, UK: England and Wales, Sweden, UK: Scotland, Monaco, Germany, Bulgaria.	Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands.	Albania, Slovakia, Ireland.	Malta, Moldova, France, Azerbaijan, Finland.	Austria, Norway, Lithuania, Slovenia, Czechia, Estonia, Spain, Iceland, Greece, Italy, Romania, Ukraine, Armenia, Portugal, San Marino, Liechtenstein.	BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska, Latvia.
<i>N</i>	19	3	3	5	17	
Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2022 (46 PA)	Türkiye, Montenegro, Serbia, Poland, Georgia, Croatia, UK: Northern Ireland, Hungary, Andorra, UK: Scotland, Germany, Sweden.	Lithuania, Bulgaria, Belgium, Netherlands, Monaco.	Albania, Cyprus, Liechtenstein.	Moldova, Ireland, Malta, North, Macedonia, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Slovenia.	Finland, Estonia, France, Norway, Austria, Czechia, Azerbaijan, UK: England and Wales, Iceland, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Greece, Romania, Ukraine, Armenia, San Marino, Portugal.	BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska, Latvia, Switzerland.
<i>N</i>	12	5	3	7	19	
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2022 (46 PA)	Latvia, Switzerland, France, UK: Scotland, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Finland, Armenia, Lithuania, Portugal, Montenegro, Czechia, UK: England and Wales, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Sweden, Moldova.	Netherlands.	Austria, Slovakia.	Estonia, Ukraine, Albania.	North Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Georgia, Romania, Denmark, Ireland, Poland, Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Andorra, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, UK: Northern Ireland	BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska, Germany, Norway.
<i>N</i>	21	1	3	3	19	
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2022 (46 PA)	[Switzerland], North Macedonia, Finland, Sweden, Austria, France, Denmark, Norway, Slovenia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Greece, Croatia, Armenia, Portugal, Estonia, Ireland, Ukraine.		Slovakia, Serbia.	Moldova.	Netherlands, UK: England and Wales, Romania, Hungary, Türkiye, Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Czechia, Georgia, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, San Marino, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Germany.
<i>N</i>	22	0	3	1	21	
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (46 PA)	Portugal, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, Czechia, Lithuania, Spain, Estonia, Greece, Armenia, Italy, Slovakia, Albania, Georgia.	San Marino, Austria, Hungary, France, Malta.	Liechtenstein, Poland, Türkiye.	UK: Scotland, UK: England and Wales, Slovenia.	Ireland, Bulgaria, Serbia, Belgium, Norway, Iceland, Finland, Montenegro, Croatia, Denmark, Sweden, UK: Northern Ireland, Monaco, Germany, Netherlands, Andorra, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Switzerland.	BiH: State level, Fed. of BiH and Republika Srpska, Cyprus, Latvia.
<i>N</i>	16	5	3	3	19	

*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 2023 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., & Molnar. (2024). SPACE II – 2023 – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies. Council of Europe

OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENTS OF THE 2023 SPACE I REPORT

Figures on prison populations as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **31 January 2023** and are known as *stock* indicators. The date of 31 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 31 January 2022 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 2022** and are known as *flow* indicators. These indicators are presented in **Section 2** of the report.

In 2023, the forty-six member states of the Council of Europe counted *fifty-one* prison administrations under their control.

Data are not collected for the following territories³: Crimea, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, part of the Karabakh region, the northern part of Cyprus, and the Danish (Faroe Islands) and United Kingdom Dependencies (Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, and Jersey). Data for Belarus, Kosovo and Russian Federation are not collected because they are not members of the Council of Europe.

³ This list is established by the SPACE team of researchers for statistical purposes and clarity only, thus it cannot be interpreted as being contrary to the full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Council of Europe Member States within their internationally recognised borders.

CONVENTIONS AND STATISTICAL MEASURES

The following conventions and abbreviations are used throughout the report.

Conventions used:

NAP	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.
***	When an item required for the estimation of the rate, or the percentage concerned is missing (not applicable or not available).
[number]	Data are presented between square brackets when the validation procedure revealed inconsistencies that cannot be explained.
	The box is left blank when the country left it blank (no indication of whether the item is not available or not applicable) 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 2023 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:

England & Wales: Prevision for 1st July of 2023 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/wales-population/> and <https://www.ukpopulation.org/england-population/>

Northern Ireland: Prevision for 1st July of 2023 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/>

Scotland: Prevision for 1st July of 2023 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/>

Monaco: Data retrieved from: <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 5 July 2023

PARTICIPATION RATE

The 2023 SPACE questionnaire was sent to the prison administrations by October 2023. Most of them answered the questionnaire after the original deadline (15 November 2023), the last questionnaires being received in March 2024.

Forty-eight (94.1%) of the 51 prison administrations in the 46 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2023 Questionnaire.

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

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

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

ALBANIA
<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.
ANDORRA
<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.
ARMENIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: prisoners: Armenian Parliament adopted a new Penitentiary code on 15 June 2023, which came into force on July 1 together with a new criminal code and criminal procedural code adopted the previous year. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
AUSTRIA
<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.
AZERBAIJAN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 546; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 204; 6. Other: No.
BELGIUM
<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: 191 : Early release due to overcrowding - articles 63 and following of the law of July 30, 2022 aimed at making justice more humane, faster, and firmer II. The law of 30 July 2022 introduced a temporary measure in the fight against overcrowding in prisons. This measure, applicable until 08/31/2023, aimed to release convicts who were six months away from the end of their sentence; it corresponds almost entirely to the "Covid" early release as it was introduced at various times during the corona pandemic, then aiming to combat the pandemic in prisons. The entry into force of the powers of the Sentence Enforcement Judge regarding the granting of sentence execution modalities for persons sentenced to one or more prison sentences totalling more than 2 years and up to a maximum of 3 years. On 1 September 2022, the law concerning external legal status came into force for convicts with a total of sentences of more than two years and a maximum of three years (to the extent that the conviction was pronounced from September 1, 2022). Until then, the law of 17 May 2006 concerning the external legal status of convicts only organised the execution of sentences whose part to be executed was more than 3 years. For sentences of imprisonment up to 3 years, the applicable regime was organised by various ministerial circulars. The prison administration (either the prison director or the detention management directorate) was the decision-making body and was competent to grant electronic monitoring and temporary releases to these convicts.

<p>Since September 1, 2022, it is the Sentence Enforcement Judge who is competent to grant sentence execution modalities to persons sentenced to sentences of more than 2 years and less than 3 years, similar to the Sentence Enforcement Court which is competent to grant modalities to convicts sentenced to sentences of more than 3 years (this includes electronic monitoring, limited detention, parole, and provisional release for removal and surrender).</p> <p>These newly enacted provisions have an impact on the prison population. Indeed, whereas convicts with sentences of up to 3 years were (with exceptions) automatically placed under electronic monitoring, then temporarily released before the entry into force of these provisions of the law concerning external status, some of them must now await in prison the decision of the Sentence Enforcement Judge regarding the requested sentence execution modality. However, ultimately, the execution of short sentences should largely take place in detention homes. These are small establishments where convicts serving short sentences serve their sentences. The focus is on rehabilitation and autonomy. Convicts live there in groups and receive intensive support. This will therefore help alleviate overcrowding in prisons and limit the impact on prison overcrowding.</p>
<p>BULGARIA</p> <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.
<p>CROATIA</p> <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.
<p>CYPRUS</p> <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: 136; 5. Collective pardons: 291 in 5 occasions. 6. Other: No.
<p>CZECHIA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: only those (3 inmates) directly affecting future imprisonment sentences (imprisonment sentences issued by court which haven't started yet) or – at the time – ongoing imprisonment sentences (thus cancelling the rest of the imprisonment sentence). <p>There were also other pardons regarding conditional sentences of individuals and financial fines disqualifications of private companies – these are not mentioned.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
<p>DENMARK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: During the period 7 changes or additions have been made to e.g. the Penal Code and the Penal Enforcement Act, which is estimated to result in an increase in the number of inmates (approx. 52 inmates on average per day when the adopted bills are in full effect). 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
<p>ESTONIA</p> <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.
<p>FINLAND</p>

<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.
GEORGIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: The Parliament of Georgia adopted the Law of Georgia on Amnesty on 12 April 2022. 295 inmates were liberated. 4. Individual pardons: The President of Georgia issued Decree on Pardon on 8 April 2022 - N08/04/01, on 21 April 2022 - N21/04/01, on 26 July 2022 - N26/07/01, on 23 September 2022 - N23/09/02, on 22 November 2022 - N22/11/01, and on 13 January 2023 - N13/01/01. 55 inmates were liberated. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
FRANCE
<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.
GERMANY
<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.
GREECE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Penitentiary Code (Law 4985/2022) & Law 4908/2022 “Measures to deal with fans violence”; 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: 1 Conditional pardon; 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: From 1 February 2021 until 31 January 2022 four amendments to the Criminal Law of Latvia entered into force. These amendments did not cause any significant changes in the number of inmates. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Amendments to the Code of Sentence Enforcement provide broader scope of rights for life-sentenced inmates. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 1; 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: On 1 January 2023, the amended Penal Code entered into force, which aims to create an effective prevention of criminal and other violations of the system of the penal system, to more effectively protect the rights and freedoms of other persons both in the places of execution of punishment and outside them. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 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: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MALTA
<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; 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: Released according to Law no. 243/2021 on the amnesty in connection with the anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Moldova. 224 inmates were released. 4. Individual pardons: According to art. 108 of Criminal Code, 4 Inmates were released. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 493 inmates were released due to illness accordingly with art.95 Criminal Code.
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: 2; 11. Collective pardons: 0; 12. Other: No.
NETHERLANDS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0;

<p>4. Individual pardons: In the Netherlands, people convicted to a prison sentence can get an individual pardon. In total 159 pardons were given of which 32 with conditions from the 1 February 2022 till the 31 January 2023. Of these 159 pardons, 35 were given unconditionally to people who first completed a community service sentence successfully.</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
NORTH MACEDONIA
<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: 5 : According to Law on execution of the sanctions. The director of the institution may release the convicted person before the expiration of the sentence for a maximum of 30 days for imprisonment of up to three years, i.e. 60 days for imprisonment of more than three years, if the convicted person has served 9/10 of the sentence and if the convicted person does not did not receive a conditional release.</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 10;</p> <p>6. Other: 224 conditional releases by the court.</p>
NORWAY
<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>
POLAND
<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>
PORTUGAL
<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>
ROMANIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Order/Decree No. 4858/C/3363/2022 regarding the activity of providing medical assistance, treatment, and medical care to persons deprived of liberty in detention facilities under the National Prison Administration; - Order/Decree No. 82/C/2022 amending and supplementing the Regulation on the organization and conduct of educational, psychological, and social assistance activities and programmes in detention facilities under the National Prison Administration, approved by Ministerial Decree No. 1322/C/2017; - Order/Decree No. 4187/C/2022 amending and supplementing the Regulation on the security of detention facilities under the National Prison Administration, approved by the Order/Decree of the Minister of Justice No. 4800/C/2018. <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
SAN MARINO
<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>
SLOVAKIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: In the course of 2022, several partial amendments to the criminal legislation were implemented, which added new/ modified existing facts of criminal offences (Possession of substances with anabolic or other hormonal effect; Unauthorised handling of substances with anabolic or other hormonal effect; Illicit production, possession and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances, poisons or precursors). However, these changes have not yet had any impact on the prison population.</p>

<p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: On 1 January 2023 Act No. 339/2022 Coll. amending Act No. 221/2006 Coll. on the pre-trial detention execution, as amended, entered into force. In relation to the conditions of pre-trial detention, the conditions for carrying out visits or placing in a reduced regime of pre-trial detention have been changed.</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 1;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
SERBIA
<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>
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
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: Regarding criminal law two changes have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in penalty reduction for minors regarding serious crimes – is estimated to increase the average number of inmates with approximately 350. (Applied 2 January 2022 but was not mentioned in SPACE 2022 which is why it is mentioned here now.) - Stricter views on rape and other sexual violations – is estimated to increase the average number of inmates with approximately 250. - For other new legislation there is no available information on the overall changes and neither whether such changes have had any impact on the number of prisoners reported in this questionnaire. - Pardons are always considered individually in the Swedish justice system. <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 16;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
SWEDEN
<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>
SWITZERLAND
<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>
TÜRKIYE
<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>
UKRAINE
<p>1. Changes in criminal law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine on the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (No. 2690-IX).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on Improving the Procedure for Criminal Proceedings under Martial Law (No. 2201-IX) 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 363; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul 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: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Electronic monitoring of bail and Community Payback Orders (CPOs). Scotland changed some primary legislation, and widen uses within secondary legislation, of electronic monitoring. The change was to broaden potential uses of electronic monitoring to allow at first instance alongside a community payback order (a form of community disposal). We also allowed electronic monitoring of bail for the first time. The overall impact of the change is still being fully established, however there are around 400 people on electronically monitored bail at any given time. These cannot necessarily be ascribed as people who would otherwise be on remand. 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 31 January 2023

PART A: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES ON 31 JANUARY 2023

This section includes information on the characteristics of inmates on 31 January 2023 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2023 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 rate⁴ 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 31 January 2023. 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 2023 for the total population of the countries and 31 January 2023 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)⁵, *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.

⁴ 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*.

⁵ 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*⁶

Country	Comments
Albania	
Andorra	
Armenia	Reference date is 1 January 2023
Austria	
Azerbaijan	Reference date is 1 January 2023
Belgium	
BH: BiH (total)	
BH: BiH (st. level)	
BH: Fed. BiH	
BH: Rep. Srpska	
Bulgaria	
Croatia	<p>Number of inmates (total) reflects data as of December 31, 2022. This includes prisoners serving misdemeanour sentences, juvenile offenders, and individuals placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.</p> <p>Sentenced inmates are included in juvenile prison data. Inmates are categorized by age, excluding 58 misdemeanour prisoners.</p>
Cyprus	
Czechia	<p>Reference date is 31 December 2022</p> <p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders does not include 11 juveniles placed in pre-trial detention as it is not considered an institution specifically designed as juvenile incarceration. Figure includes minors and young adults (inmates placed in juvenile institutions despite being adults due to the fact they started their sentence as juveniles, and they are soon to be released)</p>
Denmark	
Estonia	<p>Reference date is 1 January 2023.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior manages the data on legal residence.</p>
Finland	<p>Persons placed in rehabilitation outside prisons (58) are not included in the data.</p> <p>Individuals under electronic monitoring are counted in the SPACE II questionnaire, with electronic bracelets being the primary surveillance method.</p>
France	
Georgia	
Germany	The number of inmates excludes 1 447 individuals on temporary leave, such as those in hospitals or on holiday.
Greece	
Hungary	
Iceland	
Ireland	
Italy	The total number of inmates include 296 so-called “internees”, persons undergoing “security measures” held in penal establishments.
Latvia	Reference date is 1 January 2023
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	<p>Reference date is 1 January 2023</p> <p>On August 3rd, 2020, Kaunas Juvenile Remand Prison-Correction House merged with Kaunas Remand Prison. However, juveniles continue to serve sentences in the same facility.</p>

⁶ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part A).

Country	Comments
	The total number of inmates includes persons remanded in custody, serving sentences, and held in arrest houses.
Luxembourg	
Malta	
Moldova	
Monaco	
Montenegro	
Netherlands	
North Macedonia	
Norway	
Poland	
Portugal	Reference date is 1 January 2023
Romania	
San Marino	
Serbia	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
<i>Spain (total)</i>	The Spanish penitentiary system has three penitentiary administrations: the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions as part of the General Administration of the State (AGE), and two Autonomous Penitentiary Administrations: Catalonia and the Basque Country.
Spain (State Adm.)	
Spain (Catalonia)	
Sweden	<p>The data cover the Swedish Prison and Probation Service's units and facilities, including the F-type (Closed) and H-type (Open) units. The units managed by the Swedish Migration Agency are not included.</p> <p>The total number of inmates includes the following, though it is not possible to provide numbers on how many they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 / private detention for dangerous offenders.
Switzerland	<p>Individuals detained in police stations are not included in our statistics. However, we record individuals in police custody (temporary arrest) but placed in a penal institution. Therefore, their number is indicated, even if the response to the question is not truly 'yes'. Additionally, this year saw the opening of the new establishment Gefängnis Zürich West in the canton of Zurich, integrated into the list of penal institutions in Switzerland, with one of its main missions being police detention. This has a significant impact on the increase in the number of detainees in this category.</p> <p>In the Imprisonment Statistics (FHE), which serves as the basis for filling out the SPACE I questionnaire, we cannot differentiate between the number of individuals undergoing measures and those undergoing sentences. The number of 145 individuals corresponds to the average number undergoing detention or life imprisonment (as per Article 64 of the Swiss Criminal Code) in 2022. This data is derived from the Sanctions Execution Statistics (SVS), which is not entirely comparable with the FHE data because they do not involve exactly the same data providers in both statistics.</p> <p>Individuals in semi-detention/external work (variable collected in SPACE II) are also included in the FHE. It is not possible to differentiate them from individuals in other execution modalities, including ordinary execution. Individuals in semi-detention are therefore included in the total of SPACE I.</p>

<i>Country</i>	Comments
Türkiye	115099 inmates were liberated in occasion of Covid-19.
Ukraine	
UK: Engl. & Wales	Reference date is 31 December 2022: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/63d1248ad3bf7f3c4900f102/Population_31Dec2022.ods
UK: North. Ireland	
UK: Scotland	

Table 2.1: Special categories of inmates included in the total prison population on 31 January 2023 (Part 1)

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial		Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders		Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile 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		Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons		Persons 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	19	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Andorra	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Armenia	No		Yes	4	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Austria	NAP		Yes	107	NAP		NAP		Yes	292	NAP		Yes	379
Azerbaijan	No		Yes	56	No		No		No		No		No	
Belgium	No		No		No		No		No		Yes	8	No	
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska														
Bulgaria	NAP		Yes	14	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Croatia	No		No		Yes		No		No		No		No	
Cyprus	Yes	85	Yes	44	NAP		NAP		Yes	3	NAP		Yes	16
Czechia	NAP		Yes	42	No		NAP		No		No		NAP	
Denmark	No		No		No		No		No		No		No	
Estonia	No		Yes	3	No		No		No		No		No	
Finland	No		NAP		No		No		No		No		No	
France	No		Yes	646	No		NAP		No		No		No	
Georgia	No		Yes	43	NAP		No		NAP		No		No	
Germany	No		Yes	2 782	NAP		No		No		Yes	106	No	
Greece	No		Yes	37	Yes	19	NAP		NAP		No		Yes	3
Hungary	No		Yes	32	No		No		Yes	241	No		Yes	279
Iceland	No		NAP		NAP		No		No		No		No	
Ireland	NAP		Yes	4 432	No		No		No		Yes		No	
Italy	No		No		No		NAP		No		NAP		No	
Latvia	NAP		Yes	23	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		No	
Liechtenstein	No		No		NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes		No	
Lithuania	No		Yes	161	No		No		No		No		No	
Luxembourg	No		No		No		No		No		No		No	
Malta	No		Yes	9	No		Yes	23	No		No		No	
Moldova	No		Yes	35	No		No		No		No		NAP	
Monaco	No		NAP		NAP		No		No		NAP		NAP	

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial		Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders		Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile 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		Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons		Persons under electronic monitoring	
Variable code	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Montenegro	Yes	436	Yes	8	No		No		No		No		No	
Netherlands	No		No		No		No		No		No		Yes	165
North Macedonia	No		Yes	26	No		No		No		No		NAP	
Norway	No		Yes	8	No		No		No		No		No	
Poland	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	7 254
Portugal	NAP		Yes	186	NAP		NAP		Yes	198	NAP	Yes	No	
Romania	No		Yes	340	Yes	226	No		No		No		No	
San Marino	No		No		No		No		No		No		No	
Serbia	No		Yes	16	Yes	192	No		No		No		No	
Slovakia	No		Yes	50	No		No		No		No		No	
Slovenia	No		Yes	1	Yes	13	No		No		No		No	
Spain (total)	No		No		No		Yes	245	Yes	444	NAP		Yes	3 861
Spain (State Adm.)	No		No		No		Yes	245	Yes	444	No		Yes	3 827
Spain (Catalonia)	No		No		No		No		No		No		Yes	34
Sweden	No		Yes	NA	NAP		Yes	NA	Yes		No		No	
Switzerland	Yes	93	Yes	153	Yes	47	No		No		Yes	145	No	
Türkiye	NA		Yes	2 557	Yes	335	NA		Yes	166	No		Yes	664
Ukraine	Yes	15 345	Yes	27 312	Yes	51	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP		Yes	322	NAP		NAP		No		Yes		No	
UK: North. Ireland	NAP		Yes	11	No		NAP		NAP		NAP		No	
UK: Scotland	No		Yes	162	No		No		No		No		No	

Country	Inmates by categories											
	Persons held in public-private partnership prisons		Persons held in private prisons		Persons held in other private facilities		Persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders					
							Total	<i>Of which considered by the court as</i>				
	Persons held as not criminally responsible		Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible and who have been sentenced									
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
Malta	No		No		No		No		No		No	
Moldova	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Monaco	NAP		NAP		NAP		No		No		No	
Montenegro	No		No		No		No		No		No	
Netherlands	Yes	1149	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	126	NA		NA	
Romania	No		No		No		No		No		No	
San Marino	No		No		No		No		No		No	
Serbia	NAP		NAP		NAP		No		No		No	
Slovakia	NAP		NAP		NAP		No		NAP		NAP	
Slovenia	No		No		No		No		No		No	
Spain (total)	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	513	No		Yes	513
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	435	No		Yes	435
Spain (Catalonia)	No		No		No		Yes	78	No		Yes	78
Sweden	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	NAP	No		Yes	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NAP		No		Yes	145	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Türkiye	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	512	NA		NA	
Ukraine	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP		Yes	15376	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
UK: North. Ireland	No		No		No		Yes	0	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
UK: Scotland	Yes	1 267	No		No		No		No		No	

Table 2.3: Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions.

<i>Country</i>	Are young children allowed to stay with their mother inside penal institutions?	If yes	
		How many children are living with their mothers inside penal institutions?	Up to what age can they stay with their mothers inside penal institutions?
<i>Variable code</i>	<i>2.3A</i>	<i>2.3B</i>	<i>2.3C</i>
Albania	Yes	0	3
Andorra	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	Yes	1	3
Austria	Yes	2	3
Azerbaijan	Yes	NA	3
Belgium	Yes	NA	3
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>			
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska			
Bulgaria	Yes	0	0
Croatia	Yes	2	3
Cyprus	Yes	0	2
Czechia	Yes	10	3
Denmark	Yes	1	3
Estonia	Yes	1	3
Finland	Yes	10	3
France	Yes	NA	2
Georgia	Yes	1	3
Germany	Yes	NA	3 or 6
Greece	Yes	7	3
Hungary	Yes	12	1
Iceland	Yes	0	2
Ireland	Yes	0	1
Italy	Yes	17	6
Latvia	Yes	5	4
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	3
Lithuania	Yes	4	3
Luxembourg	Yes	0	NAP
Malta	No	0	0
Moldova	Yes	5	3
Monaco	Yes	0	2
Montenegro	Yes	0	1
Netherlands	Yes	6	4
North Macedonia	Yes	0	1
Norway	No	NAP	NAP
Poland	Yes	59	3
Portugal	Yes	18	5
Romania	Yes	NA	1
San Marino	Yes	0	No Limit
Serbia	Yes	6	2
Slovakia	No	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	Yes	1	2
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	57	3
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	46	3
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	11	3
Sweden	Yes	NA	NAP
Switzerland	Yes	NA	3
Türkiye	Yes	565	6
Ukraine	Yes	19	3
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	44	2
UK: North. Ireland	No	NAP	NAP
UK: Scotland	No	NAP	NAP

Table 3: Number of inmates and prison population rates (adjusted and non-adjusted) on 31 January 2023

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2023	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	2 761 785	4 931	178.5	4 912	177.9
Andorra	81 588	61	74.8	61	74.8
Armenia	2 977 130	2 357	79.2	2 353	79.0
Austria	9 104 772	9 088	99.8	5 408	59.4
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	24 698	243.9	24 642	243.3
Belgium	11 754 004	11 196	95.3	8 209	69.8
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska					
Bulgaria	6 447 894	6 501	100.8	6 487	100.6
Croatia	3 850 894	4 091	106.2	4 091	106.2
Cyprus	920 701	1 026	111.4	878	95.4
Czechia	10 827 529	19 052	176.0	18 894	174.5
Denmark	5 932 654	4 230	71.3	4 070	68.6
Estonia	1 365 884	2 056	150.5	2 053	150.3
Finland	5 563 884	2 912	52.3	2 912	52.3
France	68 070 697	72 294	106.2	71 648	105.3
Georgia	3 736 357	9 568	256.1	9 525	254.9
Germany	84 358 845	58 098	68.9	54 609	64.7
Greece	10 394 055	10 465	100.7	10 364	99.7
Hungary	9 597 085	20 221	210.7	19 669	204.9
Iceland	387 758	141	36.4	141	36.4
Ireland	5 194 336	4 432	85.3	0	0.0
Italy	58 850 717	56 127	95.4	55 831	94.9
Latvia	1 883 008	3 229	171.5	3 206	170.3
Liechtenstein	39 679	6	15.1	6	15.1
Lithuania	2 857 279	4 973	174.0	4 812	168.4
Luxembourg	660 809	705	106.7	705	106.7
Malta	542 051	581	107.2	549	101.3
Moldova	2 512 758	6 079	241.9	6 044	240.5
Monaco	36 297	26	71.6	26	71.6
Montenegro	616 695	1 036	168.0	592	96.0
Netherlands	17 811 291	9 334	52.4	8 020	45.0
North Macedonia	1 829 954	2 606	142.4	2 580	141.0
Norway	5 488 984	3 029	55.2	3 021	55.0
Poland	36 753 736	71 228	193.8	63 974	174.1
Portugal	10 467 366	12 383	118.3	11 873	113.4
Romania	19 051 562	23 040	120.9	22 474	118.0
San Marino	33 812	14	41.4	14	41.4
Serbia	6 664 449	10 787	161.9	10 579	158.7
Slovakia	5 428 792	9 939	183.1	9 889	182.2
Slovenia	2 116 792	1 435	67.8	1 421	67.1
Spain (total)	48 059 777	55 909	116.3	50 333	104.7
Spain (State Adm.)	40 157 814	48 180	120.0	42 794	106.6
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	7 729	97.8	7 539	95.4
Sweden	10 521 556	8 414	80.0	8 414	80.0
Switzerland	8 812 728	6 445	73.1	5 862	66.5
Türkiye	85 279 553	348 265	408.4	344 031	403.4
Ukraine	36 760 875	42 708	116.2	0	0.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	60 051 885	81 806	136.2	66 108	110.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 933 114	1 750	90.5	1 739	90.0
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	7 408	133.2	5 979	107.5
Average	14 554 968		123.9		113.3
Median	5 563 000		106.5		100.2
Minimum	33 812		15.1		0.0
Maximum	85 279 553		408.4		403.4

Table 4. Trends in prison population rates from 2013 to 2023⁷

Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% change 2013-2023	% change 2022-2023
Albania	172.5	188.1	207.3	204.8		184.5	177.9	162.4	175.7	178.5	3.5	1.6
Andorra	61.6	66.9	66.7	60.8	58.5	73.5	64.5	78.9	65.8	74.8	21.3	13.6
Armenia	155.2	136.9	129.1	130.3	118.9	76.4	75.0	66.4	71.6	79.2	-49.0	10.6
Austria	104.5	104.1	105.3	101.5	101.6	105.6	103.2	94.8	93.5	99.8	-4.5	6.8
Azerbaijan	217.3	238.2	252.2	236.3	235.6	218.2	208.7	215.6	216.8	243.9	12.3	12.5
Belgium	114.0	118.2	114.3	102.7		94.9	93.6	89.7	93.9	95.3	-16.4	1.4
BH: BiH (total)												
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH							82.9					
BH: Rep. Srpska	70.4	80.5	75.5	74.6	74.8	66.4	48.7	49.6	49.5			
Bulgaria	128.4	115.7	105.3	116.7	99.1	106.7	105.6	101.9	93.3	100.8	-21.5	8.1
Croatia	102.1	88.6	79.1	74.2	77.7	78.9	87.1	87.5	96.2	106.2	4.0	10.4
Cyprus	93.7	79.4	77.2	78.7	74.4	82.5	93.4	67.0	89.3	111.4	19.0	24.8
Czechia	154.7	177.5	198.0	213.0	208.8	202.6	196.8	180.2	174.6	176.0	13.8	0.8
Denmark	73.0	63.7	56.6	59.7	63.2	68.9	71.1	66.8	70.5	71.3	-2.4	1.1
Estonia	246.6	225.1	210.5	202.9	191.4	181.1	184.4	176.0	165	150.5	-39.0	-8.8
Finland	57.6	56.8	55.0	56.7	51.1	49.8	49.9	43.3	50	52.3	-9.1	4.7
France	119.5	117.9	114.5	102.6	104.0	104.5	105.3	92.9	106.7	106.2	-11.1	-0.5
Georgia	219.2	227.9	274.6	256.3	252.2	269.7	263.8	231.9	236.6	256.1	16.8	8.2
Germany	84.1	81.4	78.4	78.4	77.5	76.7	76.2	71.0	67.1	68.9	-18.1	2.6
Greece	113.4	116.2	108.7	89.2	93.5	99.0	102.4	106.1	106.2	100.7	-11.2	-5.2
Hungary	184.8	185.0	180.3	184.8		169.5	171.8	179.7	193.8	210.7	14.0	8.7
Iceland	47.2	47.3		37.3	46.8	40.3	45.0	40.7	38.5	36.4	-23.0	-5.6
Ireland	88.2	82.6	80.1	78.1	79.6	81.2	81.6	74.4	76.4	85.3	-3.2	11.7
Italy	108.6	89.3	86.2	89.3	96.0	99.6	101.2	90.0	90.2	95.4	-12.2	5.7
Latvia	257.2	240.3	221.5	212.6	194.6	183.4	179.0	160.5	172.2	171.5	-33.3	-0.4
Liechtenstein	24.4	21.5	21.4		31.5	31.3	36.1	30.7	31.3	15.1	-38.1	-51.7
Lithuania	323.7	305.0	274.6	244.1	234.9	232.1	219.7	190.3	191.1	174.0	-46.2	-8.9
Luxembourg	133.5	119.3	118.5	122.3	113.6	108.2	94.9	87.8	98.1	106.7	-20.1	8.8
Malta	136.6	133.0	132.4	128.0		107.5	154.1		138.1	107.2	-21.5	-22.4
Moldova	187.3	249.8	274.7	277.9	274.6	256.1	250.2	243.2	224.5	241.9	29.2	7.8
Monaco	76.4	73.4		83.1	82.3	54.8	33.3	32.5	35.2	71.6	-6.2	103.5
Montenegro	183.9	170.2	176.8	173.7	183.3	185.5	178.2	134.7	151	168.0	-8.7	11.3

⁷ The date of reference from 2008 to 2016 is 1st September of each year. Since 2019, the date of reference is 31 January of each year. No data are available for 1st September 2017, but the figures on 31 January 2022 provide a relatively accurate estimation of the evolution observed since 1st September 2016 (the period of observation is 17 months instead of 12).

<i>Country</i>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% change 2013-2023	% change 2022-2023
Netherlands	62.9	58.6	53.3	51.4	54.2	56.4	58.5	53.9	53.8	52.4	-16.6	-2.6
North Macedonia	138.0	150.8	169.1	161.7	146.0	103.2	101.8	107.3	113.5	142.4	3.2	25.5
Norway	72.2	72.8	70.9	73.9	65.4	60.6	58.8	56.6	55.9	55.2	-23.6	-1.3
Poland	207.5	203.5	186.4	188.4	194.4	190.1	195.3	179.4	190.4	193.8	-6.6	1.8
Portugal	136.2	134.3	137.1	133.2	130.6	125.2	124.3	110.8	114.3	118.3	-13.1	3.5
Romania	165.4	158.6	144.1	140.5	118.0	106.6	106.5	113.5	120.9	120.9	-26.9	0.0
San Marino	6.0	12.3	6.1	6.0	17.9	2.9	0.0	26.5		41.4	594.8	
Serbia	139.7	144.0	141.5	150.8	154.4	156.1	159.9	153.4	155.3	161.9	15.9	4.2
Slovakia	187.6	187.9	186.1	187.6	184.2	188.9	193.4	192.1	186.5	183.1	-2.4	-1.8
Slovenia	66.1	73.8	67.8	63.4	65.1	67.1	69.1	53.9	66.4	67.8	2.6	2.1
<i>Spain (total)</i>	145.7	141.7	137.8	130.7	126.7	125.7	123.3	116.3	117.9	116.3	-20.2	-1.3
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	148.0	144.2	141.1	133.2	129.8	128.7	123.2	119.1	121	120.0	-18.9	-0.8
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	133.8	128.6	120.8	117.1	110.9	110.1	108.4	101.8	102	97.8	-26.9	-4.1
Sweden	61.4	60.8	59.2	58.5	56.5	59.7	65.0	70.3	76.1	80.0	30.2	5.1
Switzerland	88.0	85.1	83.6	83.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	72.9	71.9	73.1	-16.9	1.7
Türkiye	180.0	197.5	223.3	244.6	290.5	329.0	257.2	325.4	355.2	408.4	126.8	15.0
Ukraine						125.7	126.1	119.6	117.2	116.2		-0.9
UK: Engl. & Wales	147.7	149.6	149.5	146.4	142.4	137.9	122.9	131.5	132.3	136.2	-7.8	3.0
UK: North. Ireland	99.7	101.2	91.5	80.7	77.5	79.2	82.8	73.8	83.6	90.5	-9.2	8.3
UK: Scotland	149.0	147.6	144.6	142.4	136.8	146.0	146.9	134.9	135.8	133.2	-10.6	-1.9

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 2022). 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., 2020) available on the SPACE website (www.unil.ch/space)⁸.

AUSTRIA**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1B:* In Austria, there is a singular penal institution specialized in juvenile offenders. However, young offenders aged over 18 and up to 21 are also detained in this institution. Due to its location in Lower Austria, not all juvenile offenders from Austria serve their sentences there. Specialized departments for young offenders are established in other Austrian penal institutions.
- *2.1G:* Electronic monitoring in Austria is primarily executed through electronically monitored home detention utilizing electronic bracelets.

AZERBAIJAN

Reference date is 1 January 2023

BELGIUM**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.2E:* The data provided corresponds with individuals undergoing security measures, known as "internés."

BULGARIA**Table 2.3:**

- *2.3B:* Currently, there are no children living with their mothers inside penal institutions.
- *2.3C:* Children of inmates up to one year old can stay with their mothers in crèches under the prison according to Article 25, Paragraph 2 of the Law on Execution of Sentences and Detention.

CZECHIA

Reference date is 31 December 2022

Table 2.1 & 2.2:

- *2.1B:* Juveniles held in custodial institutions/units are not included, with the exception of 11 juveniles placed in pre-trial detention. This exclusion is due to pre-trial detention not being specifically designed as juvenile incarceration. Figures provided also include minors and young adults, defined as inmates placed in juvenile institutions despite being adults but soon to be released.

Table 2.3:

- As per the law, children up to three years old can stay with their mothers. As of 31 December 2022, 10 children lived with their 9 mothers sentenced to imprisonment, with no children living with their mothers in pre-trial detention.

DENMARK**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1G:* The primary method of electronic monitoring is via ankle bracelets. Individuals under electronic monitoring are included in the SPACE II questionnaire.

ESTONIA**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1B:* Juvenile inmates in Estonia are defined as prisoners aged between 14 and 20. Some inmates over 21 may still be in the juvenile unit if participating in the motivational programme.
- *2.1C:* Educational institutions for juvenile offenders (special schools) are managed by the Ministry of Education and Research. These schools are not part of the penal system but can be court-ordered for juvenile offenders.
- *2.1E:* Psychiatric institutions outside penal institutions are under the purview of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Coercive psychiatric treatment ordered by the court does not classify the individual as an inmate or probationer.
- *2.1F:* Asylum seekers or illegal aliens are held in closed institutions managed by the Police and Border Guard Board.
- *2.1G:* Electronic surveillance is determined by the court, and individuals under electronic monitoring are considered probationers.

GERMANY**Table 2.3:**

- *2.3A:* The possibility for young children to stay with their mothers depends on the Prison Sentence Execution Laws of the Länder. Except for Schleswig-Holstein, all Länder laws provide for this possibility under certain circumstances.

⁸ Aebi, M.F., Berger-Kolopp, L., Burkhardt, C. & Tiago, M.M. (2020). *Prisons in Europe: 2005-2015* (Volumes 1 and 2). Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing. Available at: <https://wp.unil.ch/space/files/2020/12/Prisons-in-Europe-2005-2015-Volume-1.pdf>

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 2.3:**

- *2.3A:* Reference date is 9 January 2023

LITHUANIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1G:* Electronic monitoring is applied only to sentenced offenders under probation or with a curfew imposed. Ankle bracelets are used for electronic monitoring.

LUXEMBOURG**Table 2.3:**

- *2.3A:* There is no specific age limit. Decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.

NETHERLANDS**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1B:* 508 juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders are excluded from the data, of whom 329 are 18 years or older.
- *2.1E:* 1590 individuals in custodial clinics (TBS) under a hospital order are excluded from the data.
- *2.1F:* 334 illegal aliens held for administrative reasons are excluded from the data.

Table 2.3:

- *2.3C:* In high-security penitentiary establishments, babies may stay with their mothers until 9 months of age. In penitentiary establishments with restricted security for women, the child may stay until 4 years of age, unless better alternatives are available.

NORTH MACEDONIA**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1B & 2.1C:* Juvenile prison houses 5 persons, and educational-correctional institutions house 21 persons.

NORWAY**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1B:* The number 8 refers to the capacity of units for juvenile offenders.

PORTUGAL**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1B & 2.1C:* Leiria Penitentiary for young offenders, including defendants.
- *2.1E:* 198 individuals recognised as irresponsible are placed in psychiatric institutions or penitentiary hospitals.
- *2.2D:* Admitted under Article 15 of Law No. 115/2009 of October 12th. Security regime: When the legal situation or criminal behaviour within prison reveal dangers incompatible with allocation to another regime of execution, the detainee is placed under security.

Table 2.3:

- *2.3A:* According to Article 7, paragraph g) of Law 115/2009 of October 12th, detainees may keep a child with them up to 3 years of age or, at 5 years of age, under exceptional circumstances, if keeping the child with the detainee is beneficial for the child.

ROMANIA**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1B & 2.1C:* Data on juveniles in pre-trial detention centres and in educational centres for juveniles sentenced to reform measures or educational measures (placed under civil confinement) are not included.
- *2.2D:* Individuals under preventive arrest (Article 202, 203, 204 of the Penal Procedure Code) and individuals under other security measures (Article 217-228 of the Penal Procedure Code) are considered pre-trial detainees.

SERBIA**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1B:* Individuals under juvenile justice measures are not included.
- *2.1E:* Individuals in security measures or admitted to forensic-psychiatric institutions are not included.
- *2.1F:* Data excludes individuals held in immigration detention centres.
- *2.1G:* Electronic monitoring primarily involves the use of ankle bracelets.

SLOVAKIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1B:* Juvenile offenders under 18 are accommodated in educational facilities, not in prisons. Data includes individuals aged 18 to 21 placed in these facilities.
- *2.1D:* Pre-trial detainees are individuals under preventive detention or custody.
- *2.1E:* Mentally ill individuals placed in psychiatric hospitals are not included.
- *2.1F:* Administrative detainees are individuals detained for immigration-related offenses.

SLOVENIA**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1D:* The figure does not include persons under protective supervision or detention.

SWEDEN**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1G:* Electronic monitoring primarily employs ankle bracelets and is used for individuals serving sentences under surveillance. These individuals are considered to be on probation.

Table 2.3:

- Children may stay with their mothers in prison until the child reaches the age of 18 months. Exceptions may be granted in special cases.

SWITZERLAND**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1G:* The number of individuals under electronic monitoring using ankle bracelets is provided.

Table 2.3:

- According to Article 80 of the Swiss Criminal Code (CP), it is possible to deviate in favour of the detainee from the rules of execution of the custodial sentence:
- During pregnancy, during childbirth, and immediately thereafter.
- So that the mother can live with her young child, provided it is also in the child's interest.
- No more precise rules are laid down in the criminal code. The interpretation of this article therefore depends on the regulations of the institutions. However, "the two penitentiary institutions in Switzerland that mainly accommodate women, namely Hindelbank Prison (BE) and La Tuilière Prison (VD), provide for the possibility for women detainees to live with their children up to the age of 3, to the extent that this is in the best interest of the child concerned. Dielsdorf Prison (ZH), on the other hand, provides for the possibility of mother-child cohabitation until the age of 18 months" (de Saussure, 2019).

TÜRKIYE**Table 2.1 & 2.2:**

- *2.1C:* 315 of 335 persons are children. The juveniles between the age 12-21 could stay in Children's Education Centre. (Total number of under the age of 18 detainees/convicts are 2.557.)
- *2.1D:* Operations regarding treatment of persons that legal action is taken against from drug use are carried out within probation services. Nonetheless these persons do not stay in an institution permanently.
- *2.1F:* Operations of 'Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons and Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial' are carried out by Ministry of Interior.
- *2.1B:* This number includes the children who are staying in juvenile penal institutions and the units that are accommodated in adult penal institutions.
- *2.1G:* In section 458 are under Home unit, 189 are under instant follow-up (GPS) unit, 17 are under victim monitoring unit, and no one under alcohol monitoring unit.

UKRAINE**Reference date is 1 January 2023****UK: ENGLAND AND WALES****Reference date is 31 December 2022**

Table 5: Age and criminal responsibility

Country	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures	Age of criminal majority
Albania	14	14	18
Andorra	12	12	12
Armenia	14/16	16	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
Czechia	15	15	18
Denmark	15	15	18
Estonia	14	14	18
Finland	15	15	18
France	13	16	18
Georgia	15	15	18
Germany	14	14	18
Greece	15	15	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
San Marino	14	14	18
Serbia	14	14	18
Slovakia	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	15	21
Switzerland	10	15	18
Türkiye	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 31 January 2023

Country	Average age	Median age	Total Number of adults inmates in the prison population		Aged 18 to 25 years		Aged 26 to 49 years		Aged 50 to 64 years		Aged 65 and over		Unknown		Total Number of minors inmates in the prison population	
			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	6A	6B	6C	6D	6G	6H	6I	6J	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	6E	6F
				% of 3B		% of 6C		% of 6C		% of 6C		% of 6C		% of 6C		% of 3B
Albania	40.0	38.0	4912	99.6	838	17.1	3250	66.2	594	12.1	230	4.7	0	0.0	19	0.4
Andorra	27.6	36.0	61	100.0	5	8.2	47	77.0	6	9.8	3	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NAP	2356	100.0											1	0.0
Austria	38.9	35.0	8983	98.8	1554	17.3	5985	66.6	1185	13.2	259	2.9	NAP		105	1.2
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	24642	99.8	NA		NA		NA		NA		NAP		56	0.2
Belgium	37.7	36.0	11196	100.0	1834	16.4	7404	66.1	1596	14.3	299	2.7	63	0.6	0	0.0
BH: BiH (total)																
BH: BiH (st. level)																
BH: Fed. BiH																
BH: Rep. Srpska																
Bulgaria	32.5	28.1	6473	99.6	640	9.9	3941	60.9	938	14.5	65	1.0	889	13.7	28	0.4
Croatia	38.8	40.0	4004	97.9	336	8.4	2664	66.5	590	14.7	414	10.3	58	1.4	29	0.7
Cyprus	37.0	34.0	982	96.0	182	18.5	658	67.0	113	11.5	29	3.0	0	0.0	44	4.3
Czechia	40.0	33.0	19014	99.8	1421	7.5	14415	75.8	2795	14.7	383	2.0	NA	***	38	0.2
Denmark	34.6	32.0	4219	99.7	1007	23.9	2690	63.8	469	11.1	53	1.3	0	0.0	11	0.3
Estonia	40.0	39.0	2053	99.9	165	8.0	1453	70.8	371	18.1	64	3.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Finland	36.8	35.0	2901	99.6	447	15.4	2048	70.6	358	12.3	48	1.7	0	0.0	11	0.4
France	34.7	32.0	71654	99.1	18159	25.3	44302	61.8	7462	10.4	1731	2.4	0	0.0	640	0.9
Georgia	44.0	44.0	9525	99.6	1366	14.3	6427	67.5	1535	16.1	197	2.1	0	0.0	43	0.4
Germany	NA	NA	55732	95.9	7064	12.7	38889	69.8	8185	14.7	560	1.0	34	0.1	562	1.0
Greece	39.0	38.0	10428	99.6	1172	11.2	7190	68.9	1749	16.8	317	3.0	0	0.0	37	0.4
Hungary	38.0	37.0	20189	99.8	2995	14.8	13530	67.0	3245	16.1	419	2.1	0	0.0	32	0.2
Iceland	37.3	36.0	141	100.0	24	17.0	93	66.0	21	14.9	3	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	38.0	36.0	4398	99.2	586	13.3	3105	70.6	562	12.8	145	3.3	0	0.0	34	0.8
Italy	43.0	42.0	56127	100.0	3187	5.7	36590	65.2	13532	24.1	2811	5.0	7	0.0	NAP	***
Latvia	NA	NA	3206	99.3	NA	***	NA	***	494	15.4	152	4.7	NA	***	23	0.7
Liechtenstein	39.6	33.0	6	100.0	2	33.3	2	33.3	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	39.0	39.0	4412	88.7	1018	23.1	2621	59.4	554	12.6	219	5.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Luxembourg	37.0	35.0	697	98.9	116	16.6	478	68.6	89	12.8	14	2.0	0	0.0	8	1.1
Malta	38.0	46.0	578	99.5	80	13.8	403	69.7	80	13.8	15	2.6	0	0.0	3	0.5
Moldova	35.0	30.0	6044	99.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	35	0.6
Monaco	40.5	34.0	26	100.0	2	7.7	17	65.4	4	15.4	3	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	39.0	36.0	1028	99.2	293	28.5	492	47.9	208	20.2	35	3.4	0	0.0	8	0.8
Netherlands	37.0	36.0	9334	100.0	1662	17.8	6045	64.8	1408	15.1	219	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

Country	Average age	Median age	Total Number of adults inmates in the prison population		Aged 18 to 25 years		Aged 26 to 49 years		Aged 50 to 64 years		Aged 65 and over		Unknown		Total Number of minors inmates in the prison population	
			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
North Macedonia	35.0	35.0	2596	99.6	348	13.4	1633	62.9	545	21.0	70	2.7	0	0.0	10	0.4
Norway	39.6	38.0	3025	99.9	420	13.9	1954	64.6	560	18.5	91	3.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Poland	39.1	38.0	70277	98.7	5716	8.1	52645	74.9	10137	14.4	1779	2.5	NAP	***	951	1.3
Portugal	41.4	NA	12359	99.8	786	6.4	8501	68.8	2578	20.9	494	4.0	0	0.0	24	0.2
Romania	39.0	37.0	22794	98.9	3061	13.4	15643	68.6	3494	15.3	596	2.6	NAP	***	246	1.1
San Marino	29.5	29.5	14	100.0	3	21.4	11	78.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	50.4	NA	10579	98.1	926	8.8	7542	71.3	1882	17.8	133	1.3	96	0.9	208	1.9
Slovakia	38.0	38.0	8478	85.3	878	10.4	5350	63.1	2030	23.9	220	2.6	NA	***	29	0.3
Slovenia	39.0	38.0	1429	99.6	147	10.3	1043	73.0	170	11.9	69	4.8	0	0.0	6	0.4
Spain (total)	40.8	40.2	55909	100.0	5397	9.7	37852	67.7	10784	19.3	1785	3.2	1	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)			48180	100.0	4409	9.2	32631	67.7	9513	19.7	1536	3.2	1	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	39.5	39.0	7729	100.0	988	12.8	5221	67.6	1271	16.4	249	3.2	0	0.0	NAP	***
Sweden	34.0	32.0	8414	100.0	2220	26.4	5109	60.7	867	10.3	173	2.1	1	0.0	44	0.5
Switzerland	NA	NA	6397	99.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	48	0.7
Türkiye	36.0	35.0	345265	99.1	52510	15.2	248151	71.9	45047	13.0	5929	1.7	NAP	***	2557	0.7
Ukraine	NA	NA	42621	99.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	87	0.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	81484	99.6											322	0.4
UK: North. Ireland	37.6	35.0	1739	99.4	254	14.6	1195	68.7	228	13.1	62	3.6	0	0.0	11	0.6
UK: Scotland	38.7	37.0	7404	99.9	807	10.9	5264	71.1	1081	14.6	252	3.4	0	0.0	4	0.1
Average	38.0	36.1		98.9		14.7		66.6		14.9		3.5		0.5		0.5
Median	38.4	36.0		99.6		13.8		67.5		14.7		2.8		0.0		0.4
Minimum	27.6	28.1		85.3		5.7		33.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum	50.4	46.0		100.0		33.3		78.6		24.1		16.7		13.7		4.3

Table 7a: Prison populations by gender on 31 January 2023 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:															
		Male inmates								Female inmates							
		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	%
Variable code	3B	7AA	7AB	7AE	7AF	7AG	7AH	7AI	7AJ	7AC	7AD	7AK	7AL	7AM	7AN	7AO	7AP
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 7AA		% of 7AA		% of 7AA		% of 3B		% of 7AD		% of 7AD		% of 7AD
Albania	4931	4 866	98.7	2 658	54.6	138	2.8	18	0.4	65.0	1.3	39	60.0	1	1.5	1	1.5
Andorra	61	54	88.5	18	33.3	32	59.3	0	0.0	7	11.5	0	0.0	5	71.4	0	0.0
Armenia	2357	2 296	97.4	1 218	53.0	139	6.1	1	0.0	61	2.6	38	62.3	8	13.1	0	0.0
Austria	9088	8 491	93.4	1 787	21.0	4447	52.4	102	1.2	597	6.6	138	23.1	219	36.7	3	0.5
Azerbaijan	24698	23 982	97.1	5 404	22.5	461	1.9	56	0.2	716	2.9	156	21.8	13	1.8	0	0.0
Belgium	11196	10 697	95.5	3 858	36.1	4 495	42.0	0	0.0	499	4.5	191	38.3	152	30.5	0	0.0
BH: BiH (total)																	
BH: BiH (st. level)																	
BH: Fed. BiH																	
BH: Rep. Srpska																	
Bulgaria	6501	6 268	96.4	1 347	21.5	249	4.0	27	0.4	233	3.6	53	22.7	3	1.3	1	0.4
Croatia	4091	1 410	34.5	1 166	82.7	239	17.0	5	0.4	78	1.9	54	69.2	24	30.8	0	0.0
Cyprus	1026	932	90.8	292	31.3	536	57.5	37	4.0	94	9.2	29	30.9	68	72.3	7	7.4
Czechia	19052	17 439	91.5	1 323	7.6	1 386	7.9	36	0.2	1 613	8.5	115	7.1	73	4.5	2	0.1
Denmark	4230	4 007	94.7	1 540	38.4	1 146	28.6	11	0.3	223	5.3	102	45.7	82	36.8	0	0.0
Estonia	2056	1 955	95.1	329	16.8	637	32.6	3	0.2	101	4.9	16	15.8	38	37.6	0	0.0
Finland	2912	2 688	92.3	602	22.4	462	17.2	10	0.4	224	7.7	61	27.2	31	13.8	1	0.4
France	72294	69 979	96.8	18 512	26.5	17 592	25.1	619	0.9	2 315	3.2	878	37.9	537	23.2	21	0.9
Georgia	9568	9 240	96.6	1 877	20.3	580	6.3	42	0.5	328	3.4	58	17.7	62	18.9	1	0.3
Germany	58098	54 782	94.3	10 980	20.0	NA	***	516	0.9	3 316	5.7	617	18.6	NA	***	46	1.4
Greece	10465	9 933	94.9	2 424	24.4	5 778	58.2	34	0.3	527	5.0	155	29.4	160	30.4	3	0.6
Hungary	20221	18 723	92.6	4 595	24.5	2 791	14.9	31	0.2	1 498	7.4	369	24.6	74	4.9	1	0.1
Iceland	141	127	90.1	35	27.6	44	34.6	0	0.0	14	9.9	8	57.1	12	85.7	0	0.0
Ireland	4432	4 223	95.3	857	20.3	624	14.8	34	0.8	209	4.7	55	26.3	25	12.0	0	0.0
Italy	56127	53 735	95.7	14 879	27.7	16 955	31.6	NAP	***	2 392	4.3	597	25.0	732	30.6	NAP	***
Latvia	3229	2 981	92.3	696	23.3	73	2.4	23	0.8	248	7.7	38	15.3	6	2.4	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	6	6	100.0	5	83.3	5	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	4973	4 759	95.7	527	11.1	162	3.4	10	0.2	214	4.3	28	13.1	4	1.9	2	0.9
Luxembourg	705	666	94.5	326	49.0	522	78.4	7	1.1	39	5.5	19	48.7	26	66.7	1	2.6
Malta	581	528	90.9	205	38.8	267	50.6	3	0.6	53	9.1	22	41.5	15	28.3	0	0.0
Moldova	6079	5 753	94.6	976	17.0	81	1.4	34	0.6	326	5.4	61	18.7	11	3.4	1	0.3

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:															
		Male inmates								Female inmates							
		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	%		
Variable code	3B	7AA	7AB	7AE	7AF	7AG	7AH	7AI	7AJ	7AC	7AD	7AK	7AL	7AM	7AN	7AO	7AP
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 7AA		% of 7AA		% of 7AA		% of 3B		% of 7AD		% of 7AD		% of 7AD
Monaco	26	26	100.0	12	46.2	23	88.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1036	1 000	96.5	423	42.3	137	13.7	8	0.8	36	3.5	13	36.1	13	36.1	0	0.0
Netherlands	9334	8 901	95.4	3 970	44.6	2 163	24.3	0	0.0	433	4.6	196	45.3	96	22.2	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2606	2 509	96.3	NA	***	194	7.7	10	0.4	97	3.7	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0
Norway	3029	2 837	93.7	599	21.1	750	26.4	4	0.1	192	6.3	55	28.6	52	27.1	0	0.0
Poland	71228	67 806	95.2	7 692	11.3	1 756	2.6	907	1.3	3 422	4.8	457	13.4	68	2.0	44	1.3
Portugal	12383	11 498	92.9	2 232	19.4	1 697	14.8	24	0.2	885	7.2	238	26.9	203	22.9	0	0.0
Romania	23040	22 030	95.6	2 672	12.1	240	1.1	238	1.1	1 010	4.4	117	11.6	7	0.7	8	0.8
San Marino	14	13	92.9	13	100.0	9	69.2	0	0.0	1	7.1	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10787	10 338	95.8	2 099	20.3	431	4.2	196	1.9	449	4.2	106	23.6	16	3.6	12	2.7
Slovakia	9939	9 219	92.8	1 361	14.8	391	4.2	28	0.3	720	7.2	86	11.9	16	2.2	1	0.1
Slovenia	1435	1 356	94.5	386	28.5	474	35.0	6	0.4	79	5.5	19	24.1	14	17.7	0	0.0
Spain (total)	55909	51 970	93.0	8 532	16.4	15 802	30.4	0	0.0	3 939	7.0	618	15.7	1 000	25.4	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	48180	44 702	92.8	7 092	15.9	12 198	27.3	0	0.0	3 478	7.2	551	15.8	843	24.2	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	7729	7 268	94.0	1 440	19.8	3 604	49.6	NAP	***	461	6.0	67	14.5	157	34.1	NAP	***
Sweden	8414	7 884	93.7	2 111	26.8	NA	***	44	0.6	530	6.3	157	29.6	NA	***	0	0.0
Switzerland	6445	6 063	94.1	2 760	45.5	NA	***	48	0.8	382	5.9	190	49.7	NA	***	0	0.0
Türkiye	348265	333 948	95.9	39 901	11.9	14 244	4.3	2 457	0.7	14 317	4.1	2 333	16.3	995	6.9	100	0.7
Ukraine	42708	40 355	94.5	14 402	35.7	NA	***	83	0.2	2 266	5.3	887	39.1	NA	***	4	0.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	81806	78 699	96.2	13 510	17.2	9 509	12.1	322	0.4	3 107	3.8	633	20.4	288	9.3	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1750	1 665	95.1	667	40.1	178	10.7	7	0.4	85	4.9	54	63.5	19	22.4	4	4.7
UK: Scotland	7408	7 115	96.0	2 031	28.5	NA	***	155	2.2	293	4.0	113	38.6	NA	***	7	2.4
Average			93.4		31.0		26.3		0.6		5.2		29.9		23.1		0.7
Median			94.8		24.5		17.0		0.4		5.0		25.0		18.9		0.0
Minimum			34.5		7.6		1.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		88.5		4.0		11.5		100.0		100.0		7.4

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:															
		Other inmates								Unknown inmates							
		Total		Of which:						Total		Of which					
				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Not serving a final sentence				Minors		Foreigners		Minors	
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
Variable code	3B	7BA	7BB	7BE	7BF	7BG	7BH	7BI	7BJ	7BC	7BD	7BK	7BL	7BM	7BN	7BO	7BP
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 7BA		% of 7BA		% of 7BA		% of 3B		% of 7BC		% of 7BC		% of 7BC
Moldova	6079	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monaco	26	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1036	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9334	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2606	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Norway	3029	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poland	71228	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Portugal	12383	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Romania	23040	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
San Marino	14	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	10787	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovakia	9939	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Slovenia	1435	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	55909	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	48180	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	7729	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	8414	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Switzerland	6445	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Türkiye	348265	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Ukraine	42708	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	87	0.2	56	64.4	NA	***	87	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	81806	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1750	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7408	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	***	0	0.0
Average			0.0		0.6		1.9		0.0		0.0		1.7		0.0		2.6
Median			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			0.0		20.0		60.0		0.0		0.2		64.4		0.0		100.0

Table 8: Prison population by legal status on 31 January 2023 (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		Others/Unknown	
		Total		Of which													
				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		Unknown/Other					
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
Variable code	3B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8I	8J	8K	8L	8M	8N
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 3B		% of 3B
Albania	4931	2697	54.7	1592	59.0	394	14.6	285	10.6	426	15.8	NAP	***	2234	45.3	0	0.0
Andorra	61	18	29.5	11	61.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	38.9	43	70.5	0	0.0
Armenia	2357	1256	53.3	1256	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	1101	46.7	0	0.0
Austria	9088	1925	21.2	1925	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	7163	78.8	0	0.0
Azerbaijan	24698	5560	22.5	2273	40.9	2408	43.3	348	6.3	350	6.3	181	3.3	19138	77.5	NAP	***
Belgium	11196	4049	36.2	3294	81.4	NAP	***	696	17.2	NAP	***	59	1.5	7124	63.6	23	0.2
BH: BiH (total)																	
BH: BiH (st. level)																	
BH: Fed. BiH																	
BH: Rep. Srpska																	
Bulgaria	6501	1400	21.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	5101	78.5	NA	***
Croatia	4091	1488	36.4	NAP	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2500	61.1	103	2.5
Cyprus	1026	321	31.3	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	702	68.4	0	0.0
Czechia	19052	1438	7.5	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***	17614	92.5	NA	***
Denmark	4230	1642	38.8	1285	78.3	357	21.7	0	0.0	NA	***	0	0.0	2588	61.2	0	0.0
Estonia	2056	345	16.8	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	1711	83.2	0	0.0
Finland	2912	663	22.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2249	77.2	0	0.0
France	72294	19390	26.8	17787	91.7	NA	***	1603	8.3	NA	***	0	0.0	52904	73.2	0	0.0
Georgia	9568	1935	20.2	1935	100.0	NAP	***	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	7633	79.8	NAP	***
Germany	58098	11707	20.2	11597	99.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	110	0.9	44587	76.7	NA	***
Greece	10465	2580	24.7	2580	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	7885	75.3	0	0.0
Hungary	20221	4964	24.5	4153	83.7	790	15.9	790	15.9	NAP	***	21	0.4	14090	69.7	1167	5.8
Iceland	141	43	30.5	34	79.1	NAP	***	9	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	98	69.5	0	0.0
Ireland	4432	912	20.6	11	1.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	3520	79.4	0	0.0
Italy	56127	15476	27.6	8203	53.0	NAP	***	7241	46.8	NAP	***	32	0.2	40355	71.9	296	0.5
Latvia	3229	734	22.7	397	54.1	NAP	***	251	34.2	NAP	***	86	11.7	2495	77.3	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	6	5	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	1	16.7	0	0.0
Lithuania	4973	555	11.2	171	30.8	NA	***	99	17.8	NA	***	285	51.4	4418	88.8	0	0.0
Luxembourg	705	345	48.9	345	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	360	51.1	0	0.0
Malta	581	227	39.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	417	71.8	NA	***
Moldova	6079	1037	17.1	219	21.1	111	10.7	543	52.4	164	15.8	0	0.0	5042	82.9	0	0.0

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by legal status															
		Inmates not serving a final sentence												Sentenced prisoners		Others/Unknown	
		Total	Of which										Unknown/Other	number	%	number	%
			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	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	3B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8I	8J	8K	8L	8M	8N
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 3B		% of 3B
Monaco	26	12	46.2	9	75.0	2	16.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	57.7	0	0.0
Montenegro	1036	436	42.1	366	83.9	52	11.9	11	2.5	7	1.6	0	0.0	600	57.9	0	0.0
Netherlands	9334	4166	44.6	3070	73.7	NA	***	1096	26.3	NAP	***	NA	***	5038	54.0	62	0.7
North Macedonia	2606	320	12.3	202	63.1	106	33.1	10	3.1	0	0.0	2	0.6	2286	87.7	0	0.0
Norway	3029	654	21.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2375	78.4	0	0.0
Poland	71228	8149	11.4	7570	92.9	NAP	***	NA	***	579	7.1	NA	***	63079	88.6	NA	***
Portugal	12383	2470	19.9	2012	81.5	NAP	***	458	18.5	NAP	***	NAP	***	9913	80.1	NAP	***
Romania	23040	2789	12.1	1985	71.2	NAP	***	804	28.8	NA	***	NAP	***	20251	87.9	0	0.0
San Marino	14	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10787	2205	20.4	1562	70.8	461	20.9	169	7.7	13	0.6	0	0.0	7324	67.9	0	0.0
Slovakia	9939	1447	14.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	8492	85.4	NA	***
Slovenia	1435	405	28.2	75	18.5	189	46.7	53	13.1	88	21.7	0	0.0	1030	71.8	0	0.0
Spain (total)	55909	9150	16.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	46759	83.6	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	48180	7643	15.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	40537	84.1	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	7729	1507	19.5	1507	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	6222	80.5	0	0.0
Sweden	8414	2268	27.0	2268	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	6146	73.0	NAP	***
Switzerland	6445	2950	45.8	NA	***	NAP	***	NA	***	1026	34.8	0	0.0	3209	49.8	0	0.0
Türkiye	348265	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	306031	87.9	NAP	***
Ukraine	42708	15345	35.9	9488	61.8	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	56	0.4	27363	64.1	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	81806	14143	17.3	9306	65.8	4837	34.2	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	67031	81.9	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1750	721	41.2	670	92.9	NAP	***	51	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1029	58.8	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7408	2144	28.9	1840	85.8	304	14.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5264	71.1	0	0.0
Average			30.1		68.7		19.1		17.0		6.5		9.6		69.9		0.3
Median			24.7		76.6		15.6		10.6		0.3		0.0		73.1		0.0
Minimum			7.5		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		46.7		60.0		34.8		100.0		92.5		5.8

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 31 January 2023 (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	%
Variable code	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
Albania	2 234	702	31.4	48	2.1	19	0.9	40	1.8	128	5.7	173	7.7	1	0.0	542	24.3	8	0.4	41	1.8	532	23.8
Andorra	42	3	7.1	4	9.5	2	4.8	2	4.8	2	4.8	0	0.0	2	4.8	6	14.3	0	0.0	1	2.4	20	47.6
Armenia	1 101																						
Austria	7 163																						
Azerbaijan	19 138	2 416	12.6	720	3.8	276	1.4	NA	***	331	1.7	2 204	11.5	212	1.1	7 979	41.7	84	0.4	1 152	6.0	3 764	19.7
Belgium	7 124	1 096	15.4	3073.00	43.1	947	13.3	1016	14.3	NAP	***	3157	44.3	148	2.1	2062	28.9	40	0.6	833	11.7	4598	64.5
BH: BiH (total)																							
BH: BiH (st. level)																							
BH: Fed. BiH																							
BH: Rep. Srpska																							
Bulgaria	5 101	836	16.4	210	4.1	178	3.5	202	4.0	222	4.4	171	3.4	226	4.4	605	11.9	0	0.0	694	13.6	1 757	34.4
Croatia	2 500	338	13.5	106	4.2	51	2.0	168	6.7	187	7.5	472	18.9	156	6.2	231	9.2	0	0.0	124	5.0	667	26.7
Cyprus	705	65	9.2	41	5.8	41	5.8	66	9.4	30	4.3	104	14.8	4	0.6	146	20.7	1	0.1	5	0.7	202	28.7
Czechia	17 614	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Denmark	2 588	174	6.7	431	16.7	222	8.6	65	2.5	145	5.6	156	6.0	97	3.7	710	27.4	NA	***	71	2.7	517	20.0
Estonia	1 711	263	15.4	279	16.3	83	4.9	17	1.0	134	7.8	159	9.3	4	0.2	412	24.1	0	0.0	197	11.5	163	9.5
Finland	2 249	461	20.5	289	12.9	NA	***	149	6.6	258	11.5	121	5.4	135	6.0	462	20.5	1	0.0	179	8.0	194	8.6
France	52 904	4 761	9.0	11 481	21.7	4 507	8.5	1 980	3.7	2 759	5.2	7 373	13.9	1 580	3.0	6 788	12.8	277	0.5	2 565	4.8	8 833	16.7
Georgia	7 633	1 046	13.7	1 249	16.4	170	2.2	238	3.1	1 113	14.6	1 571	20.6	746	9.8	1 767	23.1	30	0.4	177	2.3	2 441	32.0
Germany	44 232	3 675	8.3	5 314	12.0	612	1.4	3 132	7.1	2 126	4.8	8 333	18.8	150	0.3	6 187	14.0	33	0.1	1 535	3.5	11 395	25.8
Greece	7 885	879	11.1	81	1.0	222	2.8	160	2.0	1 259	16.0	1 100	14.0	257	3.3	1 658	21.0	178	2.3	52	0.7	2 039	25.9
Hungary	14 090	1 188	8.4	1 155	8.2	593	4.2	157	1.1	1 908	13.5	2 432	17.3	370	2.6	1 035	7.3	5	0.0	489	3.5	4 758	33.8
Iceland	98	13	13.3	9	9.2	19	19.4	6	6.1	2	2.0	4	4.1	1	1.0	34	34.7	0	0.0	6	6.1	4	4.1
Ireland	3 520	438	12.4	560	15.9	284	8.1	245	7.0	95	2.7	566	16.1	83	2.4	413	11.7	5	0.1	48	1.4	783	22.2
Italy	40 355	6 890	17.1	132	0.3	2 326	5.8	655	1.6	5 592	13.9	2 242	5.6	358	0.9	12 671	31.4	61	0.2	0	0.0	9 428	23.4
Latvia	2 495	534	21.4	NAP	***	145	5.8	396	15.9	350	14.0	1 104	44.2	257	10.3	1 044	41.8	0	0.0	432	17.3	1 569	62.9
Liechtenstein	1	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	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Lithuania	4 418	1 185	26.8	219	5.0	188	4.3	40	0.9	254	5.7	524	11.9	34	0.8	817	18.5	0	0.0	124	2.8	1 033	23.4
Luxembourg	360	59	16.4	24	6.7	18	5.0	11	3.1	35	9.7	90	25.0	15	4.2	50	13.9	1	0.3	13	3.6	44	12.2
Malta	241	39	16.2	9	3.7	10	4.1	17	7.1	11	4.6	12	5.0	18	7.5	59	24.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	68	28.2
Moldova	5 042	1 113	22.1	339	6.7	356	7.1	300	6.0	416	8.3	459	9.1	8	0.2	457	9.1	0	0.0	274	5.4	1 320	26.2
Monaco	15	3	20.0	7	46.7	1	6.7	3	20.0	0	0.0	5	33.3	2	13.3	4	26.7	0	0.0	2	13.3	3	20.0
Montenegro	600	64	10.7	50	8.3	15	2.5	7	1.2	6	1.0	48	8.0	11	1.8	127	21.2	0	0.0	30	5.0	242	40.3
Netherlands	5 038	850	16.9	178	3.5	NA	***	222	4.4	414	8.2	635	12.6	257	5.1	933	18.5	NA	***	151	3.0	1 398	27.7
North Macedonia	2 286	248	10.8	56	2.4	50	2.2	130	5.7	398	17.4	336	14.7	15	0.7	526	23.0	36	1.6	68	3.0	423	18.5

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
Norway	2 375	238	10.0	239	10.1	306	12.9	390	16.4	81	3.4	77	3.2	132	5.6	487	20.5	0	0.0	86	3.6	339	14.3
Poland	62 525	4 433	7.1	2 943	4.7	1 634	2.6	5 932	9.5	14 776	23.6	548	0.9	2 892	4.6	NAP	***	NAP	***	6 232	10.0	21 896	35.0
Portugal	9 913	918	9.3	344	3.5	208	2.1	225	2.3	1 055	10.6	1 139	11.5	NAP	***	1 832	18.5	1	0.0	893	9.0	3 298	33.3
Romania	20 251	5 052	24.9	678	3.3	2 164	10.7	567	2.8	2 965	14.6	4 017	19.8	421	2.1	1 399	6.9	16	0.1	2 138	10.6	834	4.1
San Marino	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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	7 324	935	12.8	152	2.1	139	1.9	160	2.2	731	10.0	1 663	22.7	329	4.5	2 088	28.5	0	0.0	113	1.5	1 014	13.8
Slovakia	8 492	600	7.1	335	3.9	150	1.8	229	2.7	1 515	17.8	748	8.8	331	3.9	1 421	16.7	1	0.0	NAP	***	3 162	37.2
Slovenia	1 030	96	9.3	89	8.6	18	1.7	55	5.3	96	9.3	240	23.3	177	17.2	147	14.3	0	0.0	7	0.7	105	10.2
<i>Spain (total)</i>	<i>46 759</i>	<i>3 633</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>2 072</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>1 682</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2 348</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>13 582</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>2 065</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2 375</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7 551</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1 441</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>9 876</i>	<i>21.1</i>
Spain (State Adm.)	40 537	3 017	7.4	1 820	4.5	1 136	2.8	2 317	5.7	12 266	30.3	886	2.2	2 105	5.2	6 728	16.6	131	0.3	1 192	2.9	8 939	22.1
Spain (Catalonia)	6 222	616	9.9	252	4.1	546	8.8	31	0.5	1 316	21.2	1 179	18.9	270	4.3	823	13.2	3	0.0	249	4.0	937	15.1
Sweden	6 146	913	14.9	593	9.6	652	10.6	46	0.7	454	7.4	302	4.9	193	3.1	1 517	24.7	2	0.0	78	1.3	1 396	22.7
Switzerland	3 209	464	14.5	192	6.0	170	5.3	199	6.2	217	6.8	699	21.8	80	2.5	626	19.5	0	0.0	144	4.5	418	13.0
Türkiye	306 031	37 837	12.4	51 208	16.7	10 406	3.4	14 170	4.6	28 438	9.3	86 709	28.3	17 493	5.7	105 188	34.4	23 125	7.6	7 882	2.6	NA	***
Ukraine	27 363	5 217	19.1	1 887	6.9	518	1.9	NA	***	3 385	12.4	9 116	33.3	NA	***	3 301	12.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	66 480	7 563	11.4	9 678	14.6	6 485	9.8	5 970	9.0	5 922	8.9	6 078	9.1	651	1.0	10 775	16.2	NA	***	359	0.5	12 975	19.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 029	161	15.6	198	19.2	57	5.5	88	8.6	69	6.7	90	8.7	0	0.0	81	7.9	0	0.0	15	1.5	270	26.2
UK: Scotland	5 264	803	15.3	1 451	27.6	772	14.7	379	7.2	275	5.2	221	4.2	50	0.9	321	6.1	NA	***	96	1.8	600	11.4
<i>Average</i>			<i>13.4</i>		<i>9.8</i>		<i>5.4</i>		<i>5.4</i>		<i>8.9</i>		<i>13.7</i>		<i>3.6</i>		<i>18.9</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>4.5</i>		<i>25.7</i>
<i>Median</i>			<i>12.8</i>		<i>6.7</i>		<i>4.3</i>		<i>4.6</i>		<i>7.7</i>		<i>11.5</i>		<i>3.0</i>		<i>18.5</i>		<i>0.0</i>		<i>3.0</i>		<i>23.4</i>
<i>Minimum</i>			<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>		<i>0</i>
<i>Maximum</i>			<i>31.4</i>		<i>46.7</i>		<i>19.4</i>		<i>20.0</i>		<i>30.3</i>		<i>44.3</i>		<i>17.2</i>		<i>41.8</i>		<i>7.6</i>		<i>17.3</i>		<i>100.0</i>

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 31 January 2023 (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	2 234	12	27	39	62	140	211	388	491	487	330	187	0	NAP	0
Andorra	42	3	8	9	3	23	4	8	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
Armenia	1 101														
Austria	7 163	35	175	283	493	986	2 117	1 095	937	432	34	111	1 451	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	19 138	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	276	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	7 124	0	0	36	97	133	429	1 688	2 306	798	569	176	866	NAP	159
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska															
Bulgaria	5 101	1 545	0	0	0	1 545	1 369	661	648	592	106	180	0	0	0
Croatia	2 500	1	4	77	500	582	746	393	375	256	148	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	705	2	7	28	110	147	173	103	137	102	19	24	0	0	0
Czechia	17 614	10	113	719	3 367	4 209	6 556	2 835	2 552	1 160	139	47	116	NAP	NAP
Denmark	2 588	14	129	163	257	563	703	383	536	271	7	33	80	NAP	12
Estonia	1 711	6	19	34	111	170	477	346	490	190	2	36	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	2 249	79	105	105	187	476	601	473	351	134	1	191	NAP	NAP	22
France	52 904	14	216	1 575	6 541	8 346	19 780	7 609	6 311	7 060	3 064	480	NA	NAP	254
Georgia	7 633	2	9	36	151	198	1 567	1 550	3 021	1 141	83	73	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	42 292	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	7 885	NA	NA	NA	160	160	NA	NA	2 881	NA	NA	794	NAP	NAP	0
Hungary	14 090	35	NA	NA	152	187	4 837	2 900	3 408	NA	NA	423	NAP	NAP	2 335
Iceland	98	0	1	8	11	20	35	20	14	9	0	0	0	NAP	0
Ireland	3 520	2	28	113	261	404	957	711	795	272	6	375	0	0	0
Italy	40 355	20	65	299	1 045	1 429	6 735	8 805	11 962	6 925	2 641	1 858	296	NAP	0
Latvia	2 495	15	99	85	153	352	437	442	708	474	15	67	NAP	NAP	0
Liechtenstein	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	4 418	43	179	81	260	563	892	632	1 025	1 180	24	102	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	360	0	2	4	34	40	152	33	54	37	31	13	0	0	0
Malta	241	1	0	7	31	39	88	79	68	31	30	12	0	0	0
Moldova	5 042	0	0	0	150	150	473	770	1 756	1 520	245	128	0	0	0
Monaco	15	1	2	2	2	7	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	600	31	37	34	136	238	139	73	35	48	12	0	55	0	0
Netherlands	5 038	426	489	357	542	1 814	1 278	566	615	408	88	39	NAP	NAP	230
North Macedonia	2 286	16	21	114	217	368	505	492	554	242	57	47	0	NAP	21
Norway	2 375	41	133	140	179	493	617	444	510	282	29	0	0	0	0
Poland	62 525	NAP	721	4 848	10 052	15 621	18 192	8 017	6 931	2 722	1 673	502	NA	NAP	8 867

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
Portugal	9 913	1	74	113	280	468	1 531	1 908	3 587	1 576	362	NAP	396	NAP	85
Romania	20 251	0	13	75	600	688	4 539	5 954	4 967	3 045	796	202	NA	NAP	NA
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	7 324	17	90	309	516	932	2 041	1 806	1 414	885	243	3	739	0	0
Slovakia	8 492	3	61	423	860	1 347	2 096	1 396	2 179	917	496	61	NA	NAP	0
Slovenia	1 030	6	18	32	101	157	443	184	110	97	39	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (total)	46 759	426	156	1 656	3 073	5 311	9 402	9 371	11 704	8 265	2 236	0	470	NAP	0
Spain (State Adm.)	40 537	374	120	1 481	2 779	4 754	8 375	8 109	9 892	7 005	1 932	0	470	NAP	0
Spain (Catalonia)	6 222	52	36	175	294	557	1 027	1 262	1 812	1 260	304	0	0	NAP	0
Sweden	6 146	43	213	210	359	825	2 071	1 336	1 189	520	16	189	NA	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	3 209	76	431	324	134	965	480	578	302	135	12	27	145	NAP	565
Türkiye	306 031	214	1 521	8 146	9 508	19 389	34 383	32 290	65 562	85 855	53 682	11 494	NAP	NAP	3 376
Ukraine	27 363	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	10 671	NA	NA	NA	1 578	NA	NAP	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	66 480	0	0	0	1 421	1 421	0	0	11 857	0	0	7 084	NA	NAP	0
UK: North. Ireland	1 029	3	10	38	114	165	244	144	157	101	20	177	0	0	21
UK: Scotland	5 264	6	32	224	280	542	1 109	814	1 364	282	10	982	0	0	162

Table 11: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31 January 2023 (percentages)

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
Albania	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.8	6.3	9.4	17.4	22.0	21.8	14.8	8.4	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Andorra	7.1	19.0	21.4	7.1	54.8	9.5	19.0	9.5	4.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia															
Austria	0.5	2.4	4.0	6.9	13.8	29.6	15.3	13.1	6.0	0.5	1.5	20.3	***	***	100.0
Azerbaijan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1.4	***	***	***	***
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	6.0	23.7	32.4	11.2	8.0	2.5	12.2	***	2.2	100.0
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska															
Bulgaria	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	26.8	13.0	12.7	11.6	2.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Croatia	0.0	0.2	3.1	20.0	23.3	29.8	15.7	15.0	10.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cyprus	0.3	1.0	4.0	15.6	20.9	24.5	14.6	19.4	14.5	2.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Czechia	0.1	0.6	4.1	19.1	23.9	37.2	16.1	14.5	6.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	***	***	100.0
Denmark	0.5	5.0	6.3	9.9	21.8	27.2	14.8	20.7	10.5	0.3	1.3	3.1	***	0.5	100.0
Estonia	0.4	1.1	2.0	6.5	9.9	27.9	20.2	28.6	11.1	0.1	2.1	***	***	***	100.0
Finland	3.5	4.7	4.7	8.3	21.2	26.7	21.0	15.6	6.0	0.0	8.5	***	***	1.0	100.0
France	0.0	0.4	3.0	12.4	15.8	37.4	14.4	11.9	13.3	5.8	0.9	***	***	0.5	100.0
Georgia	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.0	2.6	20.5	20.3	39.6	14.9	1.1	1.0	***	***	***	100.0
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Greece	***	***	***	2.0	2.0	***	***	36.5	***	***	10.1	***	***	0.0	48.6
Hungary	0.2	***	***	1.1	1.3	34.3	20.6	24.2	***	***	3.0	***	***	16.6	100.0
Iceland	0.0	1.0	8.2	11.2	20.4	35.7	20.4	14.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.1	0.8	3.2	7.4	11.5	27.2	20.2	22.6	7.7	0.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.6	3.5	16.7	21.8	29.6	17.2	6.5	4.6	0.7	***	0.0	100.7
Latvia	0.6	4.0	3.4	6.1	14.1	17.5	17.7	28.4	19.0	0.6	2.7	***	***	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	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
Lithuania	1.0	4.1	1.8	5.9	12.7	20.2	14.3	23.2	26.7	0.5	2.3	***	***	***	100.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.6	1.1	9.4	11.1	42.2	9.2	15.0	10.3	8.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malta	0.4	0.0	2.9	12.9	16.2	36.5	32.8	28.2	12.9	12.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	144.0
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	9.4	15.3	34.8	30.1	4.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monaco	6.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	46.7	40.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

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
Montenegro	5.2	6.2	5.7	22.7	39.7	23.2	12.2	5.8	8.0	2.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	8.5	9.7	7.1	10.8	36.0	25.4	11.2	12.2	8.1	1.7	0.8	***	***	4.6	100.0
North Macedonia	0.7	0.9	5.0	9.5	16.1	22.1	21.5	24.2	10.6	2.5	2.1	0.0	***	0.9	100.0
Norway	1.7	5.6	5.9	7.5	20.8	26.0	18.7	21.5	11.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poland	***	1.2	7.8	16.1	25.0	29.1	12.8	11.1	4.4	2.7	0.8	***	***	14.2	100.0
Portugal	0.0	0.7	1.1	2.8	4.7	15.4	19.2	36.2	15.9	3.7	***	4.0	***	0.9	100.0
Romania	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.0	3.4	22.4	29.4	24.5	15.0	3.9	1.0	***	***	***	99.7
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	0.2	1.2	4.2	7.0	12.7	27.9	24.7	19.3	12.1	3.3	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	110.1
Slovakia	0.0	0.7	5.0	10.1	15.9	24.7	16.4	25.7	10.8	5.8	0.7	***	***	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.6	1.7	3.1	9.8	15.2	43.0	17.9	10.7	9.4	3.8	0.0	***	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.9	0.3	3.5	6.6	11.4	20.1	20.0	25.0	17.7	4.8	0.0	1.0	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.9	0.3	3.7	6.9	11.7	20.7	20.0	24.4	17.3	4.8	0.0	1.2	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.8	0.6	2.8	4.7	9.0	16.5	20.3	29.1	20.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.7	3.5	3.4	5.8	13.4	33.7	21.7	19.3	8.5	0.3	3.1	***	***	***	100.0
Switzerland	2.4	13.4	10.1	4.2	30.1	15.0	18.0	9.4	4.2	0.4	0.8	4.5	***	17.6	100.0
Türkiye	0.1	0.5	2.7	3.1	6.3	11.2	10.6	21.4	28.1	17.5	3.8	***	***	1.1	100.0
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	0.0	***	39.0	***	***	***	5.8	***	***	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	10.7	***	***	0.0	***
UK: North. Ireland	0.3	1.0	3.7	11.1	16.0	23.7	14.0	15.3	9.8	1.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.1	0.6	4.3	5.3	10.3	21.1	15.5	25.9	5.4	0.2	18.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0
Average	1.8	2.6	3.9	7.5	14.7	25.4	17.0	19.7	11.5	3.3	3.2	2.4	0.0	1.8	
Median	0.3	0.9	3.3	6.9	13.1	24.7	17.5	20.1	10.5	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	30.3	19.0	21.4	22.7	54.8	100.0	39.0	39.6	30.1	17.5	18.7	20.3	0.0	17.6	

Notes – Tables 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 10 & 11

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

ARMENIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

Table 6:

- Age breakdown:
 - 18 to 25 years: 267
 - 25 to 35 years: 746
 - 35 to 45 years: 736
 - 45 to 60 years: 509
 - 60 years and over: 98

Table 8:

- The number of detainees awaiting trial (i.e., no court decision has been reached yet) is 1256 as of 1 January 2023.

Table 9:

- Breakdown of crimes:
 - Crimes against human life: 274
 - Crimes against health: 83
 - Crimes against freedom, honour, dignity, physical, or mental integrity: 9
 - Crimes against sexual freedom and sexual integrity: 43
 - Illegal takings: 435
 - Other crimes against property: 10
 - Economic crimes: 3
 - Crimes against public order and morality: 2
 - Crimes of general nature against public security: 17
 - Crimes against the legitimate circulation of weapons, firearms, or other dangerous materials: 7
 - Crimes against traffic safety and established vehicle operation procedures: 35
 - Crimes against environmental safety: 2
 - Crimes against the lawful circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, etc.: 144
 - Crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 9
 - Crimes against the interests of public service: 4
 - Crimes against the order of governance: 15
 - Crimes against the interests of justice: 4
 - Crimes against military subordination order and statutory military relationships: 1
 - Crimes against the order of undergoing military service: 4

Table 10 & 11:

- Breakdown of sentences:
 - Less than 1 year: 27
 - From 1 year to 3 years: 128
 - From 3 years to 5 years: 231
 - From 5 years to 10 years: 394
 - From 10 years to 15 years: 181
 - 15 years and more: 140, including 88 serving life imprisonment.

AUSTRIA

Table 9:

- Breakdown of crimes:
 - Offences against freedom (e.g., human trafficking, kidnapping, threats): 628
 - Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (e.g., rape and other sexual offences): 615
 - Offences against property (e.g., theft, robbery): 2268
 - Offences against body and life (e.g., homicide, assault, and battery): 1413
 - Drug offences: 1171
 - Other offences: 1068

AZERBAIJAN

Reference date is 1 January 2023

Table 6:

- The total number of inmates aged between 50-60 years is 2219.
- The total number of inmates aged 60 years and over is 515.

Table 9:

- *9C*: The name of the category is "Assault leading to aggravated bodily injury".
- *9I*: The name of the category is "Robbery followed by force or threat of force".

Table 10 & 11:

- Breakdown of length of sentences:
 - Till 2 years: 3011
 - 2 years up to 7 years: 7833
 - 7 years up to 12 years: 5710
 - 12 years and over: 2308
 - Life imprisonment: 276.

BELGIUM**Table 6:**

- Population without known age was excluded when calculating average and median.

Table 9:

- The Belgian prison administration does not adhere to the "principal offence rule," nor does it tally the number of offenses. Instead, the following rules are applied:
 - If an inmate is convicted for multiple categories of offenses, they are counted once in each category.
 - If an inmate is convicted multiple times for the same category of offenses, they are counted once within that category.

In essence, the unique number of individuals sentenced for a specific category of crimes is counted, ensuring each person is only counted once per category regardless of the number of convictions. Consequently, the total number of offenses exceeds the count of sentenced prisoners.

- Sentenced prisoners include "internes" (individuals who committed a crime but cannot be considered criminally accountable) and those placed at the disposal of the sentence enforcement court.

CROATIA

Reference date is 31 December 2022

Table 8:

- *8A*: The total inmates not serving a final sentence represents 1488 inmates (1410 men + 78 women). 317 of that total number are foreigners and 5 minors.

CZECHIA

Reference date is 31 December 2022

Table 6:

- *6G*: Describes persons aged 19-25. People aged 18 (until the day they turn 19) are considered minors/juveniles by the prison administration.
- *6E*: Minors are people who have not yet "completed" their 18th year of age (i.e., did not turn 19).

Tables 9, 10 & 11:

- The total number of sentenced inmates includes 116 clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.
- *10L & 11L*: This represents clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.

DENMARK**Tables 10 & 11:**

- *10N & 11N*: This represents inmates serving security measures according to Greenlandic law.

FINLAND**Table 9:**

- *9E*: Rape includes all sexual offences.
- *9M*: Economic crime includes 136 fine defaulters.
- *9U*: Other refers to missing information.

ESTONIA**Table 9:**

- *9E*: Includes all sexual offenses.
- *9U*: Includes 136 fine defaulters.

Tables 10 & 11:

- *10N & 11N*: This refers to missing information.

GEORGIA

Table 8:

- Inmates not serving a final sentence are placed in Georgian penitentiary system following the decision on the execution of the sentence of imprisonment. The number coincides with the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.

Table 9:

- The breakdown number of sentenced prisoners by offense exceeds the total number of sentenced prisoners, as one prisoner may be sentenced for multiple offenses.

GERMANY**Tables 8, 9, 10 & 11**

- The total number of sentenced inmates are different because they are from different statistics and refer to different dates. The numbers for table 8 are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Statistical Office “Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs”. It includes pre-trial detainees and refers to 31 January 2023. The numbers for tables 8, 9, 10 and 11 are from the prison- prison-statistics of the Federal Statistical Office “Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Strafgefangenen zum Stichtag 31.3”. Those numbers do not include pre-trial detainees and refer to 31 March 2023.
- Concerning the list of offenses, specific sections of the German Penal Code and other codes are referenced:
 - Homicide – sect. 211, 212, 213 StGB
 - Assault and battery – sect. 223 to 227 StGB
 - Rape – sect. 177 para 6 no. 1, 178 StGB
 - Other types of sexual offences – sect. 174 to 184l (excluding rape)
 - Robbery – sect. 249, 250, 251 StGB
 - Theft – sect. 242, 243, 244, 244a StGB
 - Economic / financial offences – sect. 283 to 283d StGB and offences against the Tax Code (AO)
 - Drug offences – all offences against the Narcotics Act (BtMG)
 - Terrorism – sect. 129a StGB
 - Road traffic offences – sect. 142, 315b to 315d, 316 StGB and sect. 222, 229, 323a StGB in road traffic and sect. 21, 22, 22a, 22b StVG (Road Traffic Code)
 - Other offences
- The German statistics do not provide the length of the sentence, but they provide the length of the expected duration of imprisonment. In addition, this duration is not split in groups according to the SPACE I questionnaire.

GREECE**Tables 10 & 11:**

- Breakdown of length of sentences:
 - Inmates from 10 days to 6 months: = 80
 - Inmates from 1 year to less than 5 years: = 1150
 - Inmates from 10+ years to less than 15 years = 1068
 - Inmates from 15+ years and over = 1752

HUNGARY**Table 8:**

- *BE & BG*: In the Hungarian system these points concern the same group of people, hence the number is the same. A sentence becomes legally binding when there is no appeal, or the statutory timeframe passed without appeal. This makes these 2 groups the same.
- *BK*: Represents “others” for instance: inmates under compulsory psychiatric treatment or inmates under confinement.

Tables 10 & 11:

- Breakdown of length of sentences:
 - 1-6 months: 641
 - 10 years or more: 1413
 - “Other”: 281

ICELAND**Tables 10 & 11:**

- In Iceland, when a prisoner receives a final sentence, the days he spent in remand are subtracted from the sentence. Therefore, the data in tables 10 & 11 are according to the sentences as being served on 31 January 2023.

ITALY**Tables 9, 10 & 11:**

- The total number of inmates include 296 internees (i.e., people under security measures). It represents inmates undergoing detention security measures. Due to their specific legal status, they cannot be counted neither among “not sentenced” nor in “sentenced” categories.
- The “internees” are not counted as finally sentenced persons in the Italian prison statistics system. From the point of view of the “judicial status”, they are submitted to a “detention security measure”.

- The persons sentenced by principal offence and the persons sentenced by length of the sentence do not match, because in the latter are included so called “internees”, that is persons held in prisons undergoing detention security measures (296 in total).

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 6:**

- The average age and the median age of the prison population may not be calculated as the information on age is collected only by category. No information is being collected on each prisoner’s age.
- Breakdown by age of inmates:
 - Aged less than 18 years old: 7.
 - From 18 to 21 years old: 49.
 - From 21 to 25 years old: 153.
 - From 25 to 30 years old: 274.
 - From 30 to 40 years old: 816.
 - From 40 to 50 years old: 702.
 - From 50 to 60 years old: 342.
 - Aged over 60 years old: 152.

Table 9:

- Latvia does not apply the principal offence rule.

LITHUANIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****MOLDOVA****Table 6:**

- Breakdown by age of inmates:
 - From 18 to 21 years: 261
 - From 21 to 30 years: 1843
 - From 30 to 40 years: 2035
 - From 40 to 50 year: 1145
 - From 50 to 60 years: 523
 - From 60 years and over: 237

MONACO**Table 8:**

- 1 inmate has 1 file for which he is definitively sentenced and 1 other file for which he is not sentenced. 1 inmate has 2 files for which he is not definitively sentenced. That makes 27 cases for 26 inmates.

Table 9:

- On the 15 inmates definitively sentenced, 1 inmate also has a detention record for which he has not been sentenced. Additionally, the number of inmates definitively sentenced does not correspond to the number of main offenses because several inmates have been sentenced for multiple main offenses at the same time.

NETHERLANDS**Table 8:**

- The numbers of pre-trial and sentenced detainees don’t add up to the total number of detainees. This is because there is a small group of detainees who fall in a different category (68). This can be for instance because they are taken as a ‘civil hostage’ for not paying alimentation, until they pay.

Table 9:

- *9E*: Rape is included in 9G (Other types of sexual offences).
- *9U*: Other cases involve different laws and unknown circumstances. There is a significant group for which the type of crime is not registered in the databases. For example, individuals placed in a penitentiary institution for multiple offenses for a two-year term, or individuals sentenced to placement in a forensic psychiatric center/clinic for adults under a hospital order following a prison term.

Table 10 & 11:

- *10N & 11N*: This represents 230 inmates with unknown duration.

NORTH MACEDONIA**Tables 10 & 11:**

- *10J & 11J*: These inmates have more than one sentence to serve, and the total length of all sentences are more than 20 years.

- *10N & 11N*: This represents the institutional measure known as "referral to a house of correction" ranges from 1 to 5 years. The court does not determine the duration of this measure in advance. Instead, it decides based on the results of the educational process.

POLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022****PORTUGAL****Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 8:**

- *8K*: Includes security measures applied to individuals found not criminally responsible and placed in psychiatric institutions or penitentiary hospitals (198), as well as those placed in non-penitentiary psychiatric institutions or hospitals (198).

Table 9:

- *9S*: Includes dangerous driving of road vehicles (160), driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (157), and driving without a valid license (576).

Tables 10 & 11:

- *10L & 11L*: Security measures applied to individuals found not criminally responsible and placed in psychiatric institutions or penitentiary hospitals (198), as well as those placed in non-penitentiary psychiatric institutions or hospitals (198).
- *10N & 11N*: This represents 33 inmates sentenced to an indeterminate prison term and 52 sentenced to a prison term with days off.

SERBIA**Table 6:**

- *6K*: This represents inmate aged between 50 and 70 years old.
- *6L*: This represents inmates over 70 years old.

Table 8:

- Breakdown by legal status:
 - Sentenced inmates: 7324.
 - Inmates not serving the final sentence: 2205.
 - Inmates fined for an offense: 311.
 - Inmates under security measures: 739.
 - Inmates under disciplinary measures: 192.
 - Juvenile offender: 16.

Table 9:

- *9A*: 105 inmates out of 935 are sentenced for attempted murder.

SLOVAKIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 6:**

- Data in this refers to sentenced inmates only. The Slovakian prison administration do not record these data for pre-trial detainees.

SPAIN (TOTAL)**Tables 10 & 11:**

- *10L & 11L*: Only security measures from AGE and the Basque Country are included. Those related to Catalonia are included in the breakdown of the duration of the imposed sentence (10A & 11A to 10J & 11J).

SWEDEN**Reference date is 1 October 2022****Table 7a & 7b:**

- Citizenship is not available for pre-trial detainees.
- Gender categories for foreign sentenced inmates are:
 - Men: 1329.
 - Women: 78.
 - Other: NAP.
 - Unknown: 0.
 - Total: 1407.

Table 8:

- *8C*: This also includes inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken into custody awaiting deportation, are excluded.

Tables 10 & 11

- *10L & 11L*: Sentenced prisoners under security measures are included in the specific lengths of the sentences. It is not possible to obtain numbers on how many they are.
- *10M & 11N*: Death sentence does not exist in the Swedish prison system.
- *10N & 11N*: Other lengths of the sentences are not applicable, since there are data on the specific lengths of the sentences for each prisoner.

SWITZERLAND**Table 6:**

- The variable "age" is not among the variables collected in the Imprisonment Statistics (FHE), which serves as the basis for responding to the SPACE questionnaire.

Tables 7a & 7b:

- *7G*: The Swiss prison administration cannot distinguish the number of foreigners by gender.

Table 9:

- Definitions of the categories according to the Swiss penal code:
 - *9A*: Homicide (including attempts) = murder (art. 111 Swiss Criminal Code) + assassination (art. 112 Swiss Criminal Code) + crime of passion (art. 113 Swiss Criminal Code) + infanticide (art. 116 Swiss Criminal Code)
 - *9C*: Intentional assault and battery = serious bodily harm (art. 122 Swiss Criminal Code) + simple bodily harm (art. 123 Swiss Criminal Code) + assault (art. 126 Swiss Criminal Code)
 - *9M*: Economic and financial crimes = fraud (art. 146 Swiss Criminal Code) + money laundering (art. 305bis Swiss Criminal Code)
 - *9Q*: Terrorism = criminal and terrorist organizations (art. 260ter Swiss Criminal Code) + financing of terrorism (art. 260quinquies Swiss Criminal Code) + recruitment, training, and travel for terrorist acts (art. 260sexies Swiss Criminal Code)
 - *9U*: Other offenses = other offenses under the Swiss Criminal Code and related federal laws (including notably the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act (FNIA))

Tables 10 & 11:

- *10J & 11J*: This category refers only to individuals with a custodial sentence of 20 years or more.
- *10L & 11L*: This category refers only to individuals subjected to internment or life internment (art. 64 Swiss Criminal Code).
- *10N & 11N*: This category refers only to individuals whose main sanction duration is not calculable or unknown (e.g., in stationary measures according to arts. 59, 60, 61 Swiss Criminal Code).

TÜRKIYE**Table 8:**

- These figures also include minors in the number of 'Inmates not serving a final sentence' and 'Sentenced prisoners.'
- *8K*: Juvenile inmates are also counted in the number of 'Total number of sentenced prisoners.'
- *8A*: Juvenile inmates are also counted in the number of 'Total number of inmates not serving a final sentence'.

Table 9:

- The Turkish prison administration does not apply the principal offence rule. Since what is being counted is the number of offences, not the number of persons. One person may commit more than one offence. The Turkish prison administration apply the count-all-offences rule (i.e., all offences that an individual has been sentenced for are counted, without prioritising their severity).
- *9A*: Culpable/manslaughter homicide is included in 'Homicide'.
- *9M*: 'Economic and Financial Offences 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'. Also 'Fraud' and 'Qualified Types of Fraud'.
- *9E*: Regarding Rape, all range of the victims are considered.
- *9O*: Drug offences 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' are counted.

Table 10 & 11:

- *10K & 11K*: Aggravated life imprisonment is also counted within life imprisonment.

UKRAINE

Reference date is 1 January 2023

Table 6:

- Breakdown by age: According to the available statistic data of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine:
 - Under 20 years old: 197,
 - From 20 to 30 years old: 6371,
 - From 30 to 40 years old: 10890,
 - From 40 to 55 years old: 8583,
 - From 55 to 60 years old: 1309,
 - Over 60 years old: 874.

Tables 7a & 7b:

- *7BC*: This category contains minors' inmates which gender is unknown.

Table 8:

- *8A*: This figure includes data of 3031 inmates with a final sentence imposed not entered into force.
- *8I*: This figure represents minor inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).
- *8K*: This figure represents sentenced inmates convicted under the Article 187 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Tables 10 & 11:

- Breakdown of lengths of sentences: According to the available statistic data of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine as of 1 January 2023:
 - Up to 1 year inclusive: 285.
 - From 1 to 2 inclusive: 869.
 - From 2 to 3 inclusive: 2370.
 - From 5 to 8 years inclusive: 7445.
 - From 8 to 10 years inclusive: 2254.
 - From 10 to 15 years inclusive: 2513.
 - Over 15 years: 1652 (also includes sentenced inmates to life imprisonment)

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

Reference date is 31 December 2022

Additional information can be found in the official publication of the England & Wales Prison administration: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/62e14f25e90e0766ac1dabfc/Population_30June2022_Annual.ods

Table 6:

- Published statistics use the following age bands: 15-17, 18-20, 21-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70 and over.

Tables 7a & 7b:

- Data for this tables refers to Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.7 of Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2022.

Table 9:

Reference date is 30 June 2022:

- The sum of items 9A to 9U is less than the total at 8K. The latter also includes 23 fine defaulters.
- Definitions of the categories according to the England & Wales penal code:
 - *9A*: Murder, Manslaughter (including Corporate Manslaughter) and Attempted Murder.
 - *9C*: Other 'violence with injury' offences
 - *9E*: Rape offences
 - *9G*: Other sexual offences
 - *9I*: Theft offences
 - *9K*: Fraud offences
 - *9S*: Summary motoring offences
 - *9U*: Violence without injury, Criminal Damage and Arson, Possession of weapons offences, Public Order Offences, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society, Summary non-motoring offences and Offences not recorded.

Tables 10 & 11:

- Lengths of sentences according to national statistics:
 - Less than or equal to 6 months
 - Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months
 - 12 months to less than 4 years
 - 12 months to less than 2 years
 - 2 years to less than 4 years
 - 4 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences)
 - 4 years to less than 5 years
 - 5 years to less than 7 years
 - 7 years to less than 10 years
 - 10 years to less than 14 years

- 14 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences)
- Extended determinate sentence
- Indeterminate sentences
- Recalls
- Sentence length not recorded.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

Table 6:

- *6A & 6B*: Average and Median age of the prison population is based on adult prisoners only.

Tables 7a & 7b:

- *7AG/7AM & 7BG/7BM*: Foreigners are defined as Foreign Nationals. National inmates include both British and Irish nationalities.

Tables 10 & 11:

- Sentence length contains both the custody element and the licence element of the sentence.
- Indeterminate Custodial Sentences are included within 'Other'.

UK: SCOTLAND

Table 6:

- "Adult" prisoners in Scotland are those aged 21 and over. The 18 to 25 age band includes those aged 18-20, who numbered 158 on the 31 January 2023.

Table 9:

- Scottish statistics adhere to the index offence rules outlined, where the offense with the longest sentence is utilised to characterize a period of time spent in prison. In cases where multiple offenses carry the same sentence length, or when a prisoner is in pre-trial detention, the index offense is determined by the average sentence recorded within offense groups. Further information can be found in this documentation: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-prison-population-statistics/pages/cellwise-data-construction/#index-offence-derivation>

Tables 7a & 7b:

- The Scottish Government does not maintain information regarding the nationalities of inmates.

Table 9:

- The shortfall between *8K* and the sum of categories *9A* to *9U* is 296. This comprised 41 individuals whose offences could not be categorised as they are from jurisdictions outside Scotland, and a further 255 who did not have associated offence information (likely as a result of being prisoners recalled to custody).
- *9C*: This category includes attempted murder, rather than *9A*. This is because of the way offences are aggregated in the Scottish system.

Table 12: Prison populations by nationality and legal status on 31 January 2023 (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		
					inmates with legal resident status in your country	citizens of member states of the EU	Not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		
Variable code	3B see Table 3	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
Albania	4 931	4 792	2 615	2 177	139	0	41	82	57	0
Andorra	61	23	5	18	37	23	22	NA	NA	0
Armenia	2 357	NA	NA	NA	147	NA	5	109	38	NA
Austria	9 088	4 422	604	3 818	4 666	NA	1 616	1 321	3 345	NAP
Azerbaijan	24 698	24 208	5 454	18 754	474	474	0	106	368	16
Belgium	11 196	6 388	1 739	4 644	4 647	1 317	1 420	2 194	2 446	161
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	6 501	6 249	NA	134	252	NA	NA	NA	103	NA
Croatia	4 091	3 661	NA	NA	430	NA	89	60	29	NA
Cyprus	1 026	422	86	336	566	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czechia	19 052	17 593	1 064	16 529	1 459	NA	721	374	1 080	NA
Denmark	4 230	3 002	942	2 060	1 228	NA	340	700	528	0
Estonia	2 056	1 381	205	1 176	675	NA	55	NA	NA	0
Finland	2 912	2 419	449	1 970	493	NA	231	214	279	NAP
France	72 294	54 071	13 618	40 453	18 129	NA	2 878	5 736	12 393	94
Georgia	9 568	8 926	1 746	7 180	642	NA	16	189	453	NA
Germany	58 098	NA	NA	NA	22 218	NA	7 453	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 465	4 524	1 029	3 495	5 941	NA	501	NA	NA	0
Hungary	20 221	17 356	3 346	12 850	2 865	NA	1 242	1 618	1 240	0
Iceland	141	85	20	65	56	24	32	NA	NA	0
Ireland	4 432	3 783	697	3 086	649	NA	357	NA	NA	1
Italy	56 127	38 440	10 145	28 067	17 687	NA	2 679	5 331	12 288	0
Latvia	3 229	3 150	685	2 465	79	52	27	49	30	0
Liechtenstein	6	1	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Lithuania	4 973	4 807	468	4 339	166	7	35	87	79	0

Table 13: Prison populations by nationality on 31 January 2023 (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)	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	97.2	54.6	45.4	2.8	0.0	29.5	59.0	41.0	0.0	100.0
Andorra	37.7	21.7	78.3	60.7	62.2	59.5	***	***	0.0	98.4
Armenia	***	***	***	6.2	***	3.4	74.1	25.9	***	***
Austria	48.7	13.7	86.3	51.3	***	34.6	28.3	71.7	***	***
Azerbaijan	98.0	22.5	77.5	1.9	100.0	0.0	22.4	77.6	0.1	100.0
Belgium	57.1	27.2	72.7	41.5	28.3	30.6	47.2	52.6	1.4	100.0
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	96.1	***	2.1	3.9	***	***	***	40.9	***	***
Croatia	89.5	***	***	10.5	***	20.7	14.0	6.7	***	***
Cyprus	41.1	20.4	79.6	55.2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czechia	92.3	6.0	94.0	7.7	***	49.4	25.6	74.0	***	***
Denmark	71.0	31.4	68.6	29.0	***	27.7	57.0	43.0	0.0	100.0
Estonia	67.2	14.8	85.2	32.8	***	8.1	***	***	0.0	100.0
Finland	83.1	18.6	81.4	16.9	***	46.9	43.4	56.6	***	***
France	74.8	25.2	74.8	25.1	***	15.9	31.6	68.4	0.1	100.0
Georgia	93.3	19.6	80.4	6.7	***	2.5	29.4	70.6	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	38.2	***	33.5	***	***	***	***
Greece	43.2	22.7	77.3	56.8	***	8.4	***	***	0.0	100.0
Hungary	85.8	19.3	74.0	14.2	***	43.4	56.5	43.3	0.0	100.0
Iceland	60.3	23.5	76.5	39.7	42.9	57.1	***	***	0.0	100.0
Ireland	85.4	18.4	81.6	14.6	***	55.0	***	***	0.0	100.0
Italy	68.1	26.5	73.5	31.5	***	15.1	30.1	69.5	0.4	100.0
Latvia	97.6	21.7	78.3	2.4	65.8	34.2	62.0	38.0	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	16.7	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	96.7	9.7	90.3	3.3	4.2	21.1	52.4	47.6	0.0	100.0
Luxembourg	22.1	27.6	72.4	77.7	40.7	50.4	***	***	0.1	100.0
Malta	51.5	25.8	74.2	48.5	***	16.7	***	***	***	***
Moldova	98.5	16.5	83.5	1.5	73.9	26.1	51.1	48.9	0.0	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	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)
Monaco	11.5	33.3	66.7	88.5	21.7	47.8	8.7	60.9	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	85.5	40.0	60.0	14.5	3.3	3.3	54.7	45.3	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	72.6	44.5	53.9	24.2	***	42.1	46.5	52.7	3.2	100.0
North Macedonia	92.6	9.9	90.1	7.4	***	10.8	***	***	***	***
Norway	73.5	16.1	83.9	26.5	***	50.1	36.9	63.1	0.0	100.0
Poland	97.4	10.4	89.6	2.6	***	13.9	51.3	48.7	0.1	100.1
Portugal	84.7	16.6	83.4	15.3	***	14.5	38.5	61.5	***	***
Romania	98.9	12.0	88.0	1.1	***	23.5	***	***	***	***
San Marino	28.6	100.0	0.0	71.4	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	96.2	19.2	68.4	4.1	0.0	11.9	51.0	49.0	0.0	100.4
Slovakia	95.9	12.6	87.4	4.1	***	38.3	59.7	40.3	***	***
Slovenia	66.0	20.3	79.7	34.0	***	30.5	43.6	56.4	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	69.9	11.3	88.7	30.1	***	17.5	28.1	71.9	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	72.9	11.1	88.9	27.1	***	19.1	28.7	71.3	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	51.3	13.2	86.8	48.7	***	11.8	26.1	73.9	0.0	100.0
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Switzerland	28.5	37.6	62.4	71.0	***	***	49.3	45.1	0.5	100.0
Türkiye	95.6	11.2	88.8	4.4	***	2.1	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0
Ukraine	97.9	35.6	64.4	2.1	***	1.7	53.3	46.7	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	87.7	15.3	84.6	12.0	***	41.1	30.1	63.9	0.4	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	88.7	38.3	61.7	11.3	***	71.1	64.0	36.0	0.1	100.0
UK: Scotland	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Average	72.7	23.4	72.0	26.8	34.5	29.6	41.5	51.6	0.2	
Median	83.9	19.9	78.3	16.1	34.2	27.7	45.1	50.0	0.0	
Minimum	11.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	98.9	100.0	94.0	88.5	100.0	100.0	74.1	77.6	3.2	

Notes – Tables 12 & 13

ARMENIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****AZERBAIJAN****Reference date is 1 January 2023****BELGIUM****Tables 12 & 13:**

- *12C & 13C*: Legal situation of 5 persons with the Belgian nationality was not yet entered in the database at the date of the extraction.
- *12H & 13H*: Legal situation of 7 persons with a foreign nationality was not yet entered in the database at the date of the extraction.

CZECHIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022****Tables 12 & 13:**

- *12C & 13C*: This figure includes 111 clients of Secured Forensic Detention Facilities.
- *12D & 13D*: This figure includes 5 clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.

ESTONIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 12 & 13:**

- The Estonian Ministry of the Interior is the owner of the data on legal residence.

FINLAND**Tables 12 & 13:**

- *12D & 13D*: 11 inmates with unknown nationality and 3 stateless inmates are included in the number of foreign inmates.

GERMANY**Tables 12 & 13:**

- The numbers for Foreigners are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice “Vollzugsstatistik - Ausländer und Staatenlose in den Justizvollzugsanstalten” and refer to 31 March 2023.

GREECE**Tables 12 & 13:**

- *12F & 13F*: Data are not available for this year.

HUNGARY**Tables 12 & 13:**

- *12A & 13A*: 12B & 12C don't add up to 12A and 13B & 13C don't add up to 13A because some inmates are under other form of legal status.
- *12D & 13D*: 12G & 12H don't add up to 12D and 13G & 13H don't add up to 13D because some inmates are under other form of legal status.

ITALY**Tables 12 & 13:**

- *13A*: This figure includes 228 national internees (people undergoing detention security measures. Due to their specific legal status, they cannot be counted neither among “not sentenced” nor in “sentenced” categories).
- *13D*: This figure includes 68 foreign internees (people undergoing detention security measures. Due to their specific legal status, they cannot be counted neither among “not sentenced” nor in “sentenced” categories).
- *13D*: Foreigners include stateless persons and “not surveyed”.

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****LITHUANIA****Reference date is 1 January 2023****NETHERLANDS****Table 12 & 13:**

- *12A & 13A* There are besides 3018 pre-trial and 3649 sentenced national detainees, also 62 national detainees who are in the category ‘others’ and 47 in the category ‘unknown’.
- *12A & 13D*: There are besides 1050 pre-trial and 1190 sentenced foreign detainees, also 6 foreign detainees who are in the category ‘others’ and 13 in the category ‘unknown’

POLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022****PORTUGAL****Reference date is 31 December 2022****SLOVAKIA**

Reference date is 31 December 2022**SWEDEN****Reference date is 1 October 2022****Tables 12 & 13:**

- Citizenship is not available for pre-trial detainees. The number of sentenced inmates with an EU citizenship is 339. The number of sentenced inmates with unknown citizenship are 79.

SWITZERLAND**Tables 12 & 13:**

- The exact nationality of the detained individuals is not recorded in the FHE (Swiss Federal Statistical Office), but only the dichotomous variable Swiss/Foreigners. For this reason, the number of individuals with European citizenship or with legal resident status is not available.
- 12A & 12D: There are some national inmates and foreign inmates that are not included. This rest includes individuals detained in other types of detention. For example, there are individuals in administrative detention according to the Foreigners and Integration Act of the Swiss law.

UKRAINE**Reference date is 1 January 2023****UK: ENGLAND AND WALES****Reference date is 31 December 2022****Tables 12 & 13:**

- *12D & 13D*: The discrepancy between the sum of sentenced (13G) and non-sentenced (13H) foreign inmates is down to the 585 foreign national non-criminals. These are Foreign National Offenders (FNOs) who have served their sentences, are due to be deported, but who are detained pending finalisation of the paperwork (they're supposed to be transferred to other facilities but this is not always possible), FNOs who have served their sentence but are being held whilst a further offence is investigated and a small number of 'FNOs' detained for civil 'non-criminal' purposes.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**Tables 12 & 13:**

- *12D & 13D*: Foreigners are defined as non-British islanders. National inmates include both British and Irish nationalities.

Table 14: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 31 January 2023 (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:					
				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			
		number	%	number	%	number	%		
Variable number	3B	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G	
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 14A		% of 14A	Σ (14D+14F)	
Albania	4 931	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Andorra	61	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Armenia	2 357	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Austria	9 088	1 451	16.0	840	57.9	611	42.1	73.9	
Azerbaijan	24 698	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Belgium	11 196	866	7.7	866	100.0	0	0.0	107.7	
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska									
Bulgaria	6 501	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Croatia	4 091	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Cyprus	1 026	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Czechia	19 052	116	0.6	NA	***	NA	***	***	
Denmark	4 230	80	1.9	0	0.0	80	100.0	1.9	
Estonia	2 056	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Finland	2 912	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
France	72 294	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Georgia	9 568	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Germany	58 098	601	1.0	NA	***	NA	***	***	
Greece	10 465	21	0.2	0	0.0	21	100.0	0.2	
Hungary	20 221	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Iceland	141	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Ireland	4 432	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Italy	56 127	296	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.5	
Latvia	3 229	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Liechtenstein	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Lithuania	4 973	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Luxembourg	705	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Malta	581	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Moldova	6 079	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Monaco	26	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Montenegro	1 036	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Netherlands	9 334	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
North Macedonia	2 606	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Norway	3 029	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Poland	71 228	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Portugal	12 383	126	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0	
Romania	23 040	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
San Marino	14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Serbia	10 787	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Slovakia	9 939	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Slovenia	1 435	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Spain (total)	55 909	513	0.9	0	0.0	513	100.0	0.9	
Spain (State Adm.)	48 180	435	0.9	0	0.0	435	100.0	0.9	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 729	78	1.0	0	0.0	78	100.0	1.0	
Sweden	8 414	NAP	***	0	0.0	NA	***	***	
Switzerland	6 445	145	2.3	NA	***	NA	***	***	
Türkiye	348 265	512	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	
Ukraine	42 708	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
UK: Engl. & Wales	81 806	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
UK: North. Ireland	1 750	0	0.0	NA	***	NA	***	***	
UK: Scotland	7 408	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Average			0.7		3.6		10.3		
Median			0.0		0.0		0.0		
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		
Maximum			16.0		100.0		100.0		

Notes – Table 14: Please See notes to Table 2.2 (p. 33).

PART B: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 31 JANUARY 2023

This section includes information on the capacity of penal institutions on 31 January 2023 in each member state of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2023 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 primarily 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 capacity⁹ instead of design capacity¹⁰. 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.

⁹ The *operational capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution can actually keep while remaining functional.

¹⁰ 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*¹¹

Country	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodate during the night in individual cells?	Comments
Albania	Yes	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	No	
Armenia	Yes	No	
Austria	Yes	No	
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	
Belgium	No	No	
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>			
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska			
Bulgaria	Yes	No	
Croatia	No	No	
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	
Czechia	No	No	<p>Capacity in places - calculation of the space per inmate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given the fact that some prisons in the Czechia are more than 100 years old, all capacity is operational, not design capacity. - Legal acts require a minimum of 4sq/m of floor space per inmate in multiple occupancy cell/bedroom. - In single cell, the minimum floor space per inmate is 6sq/m. - In legitimate cases (state-wide overcrowding in certain prison regime), the prison service can lower the minimum floor space per inmate to 3sq/m. - Sanitary facilities (toilet etc.) cannot be included in the calculation of normative floor space.
Denmark	Yes	No	<p>On 4 January 2023, there were 174 double-cells in Denmark which were constructed (design capacity) to accommodate two prisoners. That means that two prisoners will be sharing one cell, both during the day and during the night.</p>
Estonia	Yes	No	
Finland	No	No	An accommodation room for one prisoner has to be at least 7 square meters in area and an

¹¹ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part B).

<i>Country</i>	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodate during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			accommodation room for several prisoners has to have at least 5.5 square meters per prisoner. Toilets are not calculated in the total area. The shape of the accommodation room has to be taken into account when determining its suitability for more than one prisoner. The size of the window of the accommodation room has to be at least 10 per cent of the square area of the floor.
France	Yes	No	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	
Germany	Yes	No	
Greece	Yes	No	
Hungary	No	No	Current operational capacity is used regarding the given capacity data of prisons.
Iceland	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	No	
Italy	Yes	No	
Latvia	Yes	No	Section 19 Part 5 of Law on the Procedures for Holding under Arrest determines that the norm for living space for one arrested person may not be smaller than 4 square metres. And, according to Section 77 Part 1 of Sentence Execution Code of Latvia, the norm for living space for one convicted person shall not be smaller than 4 square metres, but in solitary cells - not smaller than 9 square metres. If part of the living space (cell) is occupied by a sanitary facility, living space is calculated by excluding the area of sanitary facilities from the total area of the room. Official number of places in each prison is set by Order of Ministry of Justice.
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	No	
Luxembourg	Yes	No	
Malta	Yes	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	No	
Monaco	Yes	No	
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Prisoners can be placed on their own in a cell or together with another prisoner.

Country	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodate during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			Around 30% of the detainees are staying in a cell with another detainee. In the case of a shared cell, the prisoners don't have the possibility to spend the night on their own.
North Macedonia	Yes	No	
Norway	Yes	Yes	
Poland	Yes	Yes	
Portugal	Yes	No	
Romania	No	No	La capacité des établissements pénitentiaires est calculée à 4 mètres carrés, conformément à l'Ordre/Arrêté du Ministre de la Justice n° 2772/2017. La capacité des hôpitaux pénitentiaires est calculée à 7 mètres carrés et n'est pas considérée comme une capacité des établissements pénitentiaires (d'hébergement), étant destinée uniquement à l'hospitalisation des détenus.
San Marino	Yes	Yes	
Serbia	Yes	No	
Slovakia	No	No	<p>The total capacity of the prison facilities (i.e. penal institutions) does not correspond to the design capacity, but it is the capacity calculated as the sum of the number of places intended for accommodation of inmates in individual cells and rooms, taking into account the minimum accommodation area guaranteed by law for one inmate. Thus, the resulting total capacity of prison facilities may change under the influence of legislative adjustments to the minimum accommodation area (most recently, on 1 January 2023, the increase in the minimum accommodation area per one accused person (i.e. pre-trial detainee) accommodated in a locked cell changed the total capacity of the prison facilities intended for pre-trial detention.).</p> <p>Separate accommodation (accommodation of inmates individually) is not a standard - in prison facilities, as a rule, only selected cells intended for the execution of disciplinary punishments are designed for separate</p>

<i>Country</i>	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodate during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			<p>accommodation. Standard rooms and cells are designed as multi-occupancy accommodation units.</p> <p>Capacity in places – calculation of the space per inmate– change for Slovakia</p> <p>The total accommodation capacity of prison facilities is calculated according to legally determined accommodation area: 3.5 m² per sentenced man; 3.5 m² per accused man in unlocked rooms and cells; 4 m² per accused/sentenced woman; 4 m² per accused man in locked cells; 4 m² per juvenile.</p> <p>From the total area of the cell/room shall be deducted the area occupied by the sanitary facility located in the cell/room, the structurally separated toilet located in the cell/room, the area over which the clear height of the cell/room is less than 1 300 mm, the area occupied by built-in furniture, the area of window and door recesses. The area of bay windows and alcoves shall be included in the accommodation area of a cell/room if they are at least 1 200 mm wide, 300 mm deep and 2 000 mm high from the floor at the same time.</p>
Slovenia	Yes	No	
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	No	
Spain (State Adm.)			
Spain (Catalonia)	No	No	
Sweden	Yes	No	
Switzerland	Yes	No	
Türkiye	No	Yes	This refers to the operational capacity.
Ukraine	No	No	Information is provided in accordance with the order of the Department for the Execution of Criminal Punishments dated April 13, 2020, No. 80 / OD-20 “On Establishing the Filling of Institutions for the Execution of Punishments and Pre-trial Detention Centres”.
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No	
UK: Scotland	No	No	The definition of Design Capacity and Operational

<i>Country</i>	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodate during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			<p>Capacity is accurate in the table. However, SPS have other capacity definitions that take into account additional places.</p> <p>Design Capacity - The population level at which prisons are not overcrowded, in that cells are occupied by the number of people intended in their design. This affords the prison the opportunity to provide a full regime of Purposeful Activity. Design Capacity does not include SRU or safer cells, however, it does include Accessible cells.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target Operating Capacity (TOC) - The current agreed operating capacity between Operations Directorate and the Establishment. TOC does not include SRU or safer cells, however, it does include Accessible cells. - Extended Operating Capacity. The population level at which prisons go above their Target Operating Capacity, but can still provide a restricted regime, having assessed the risks and resources required. Extended capacity does not include SRU or safer cells, however, it does include Accessible cells.

Table 16. Prison capacity and prison density on 31 January 2023

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	4 931	5 657	Yes	87.2	5 657	0.9
Andorra	61	148	No	41.2	56	1.1
Armenia	2 357	4 491	No	52.5	797	3
Austria	9 088	NA	No	***	NA	***
Azerbaijan	24 698	25 672	Yes	96.2	NA	***
Belgium	11 196	9 712	No	115.3	NA	***
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska						
Bulgaria	6 501	9 497	No	68.5	NA	***
Croatia	4 091	4 052	No	101.0	NA	***
Cyprus	1 026	620	Yes	165.5	504	2.0
Czechia	19 052	20 373	No	93.5	NA	***
Denmark	4 230	4 367	No	96.9	4 217	1.0
Estonia	2 056	3 041	No	67.6	1 681	1.2
Finland	2 912	2 996	No	97.2	2 474	1
France	72 294	60 662	No	119.2	NA	***
Georgia	9 568	11 656	Yes	82.1	2 595	3.7
Germany	58 098	72 519	No	80.1	NA	***
Greece	10 465	10 175	No	102.9	2 777	3.8
Hungary	20 221	18 142	No	111.5	5 744	3.5
Iceland	141	181	Yes	77.9	181	0.8
Ireland	4 432	4 457	No	99.4	3 381	1.3
Italy	56 127	51 403	No	109.2	32 127	1.8
Latvia	3 229	NA	No	***	1 419	2.3
Liechtenstein	6	20	Yes	30.0	16	0.4
Lithuania	4 973	7 200	No	69.1	NAP	***
Luxembourg	705	995	No	70.9	886	0.8
Malta	581	NA	Yes	***	471	1.2
Moldova	6 079	6 735	No	90.3	1 292	4.7
Monaco	26	98	No	26.5	35	0.7
Montenegro	1 036	1 333	Yes	77.7	305	3.4
Netherlands	9 334	10 381	Yes	89.9	8 648	1.1
North Macedonia	2 606	2 573	No	101.3	695	3.8
Norway	3 029	3 787	Yes	80.0	3 547	0.9
Poland	71 228	85 768	Yes	83.1	NA	***
Portugal	12 383	12 618	No	98.1	NA	***
Romania	23 040	19 147	No	120.3	NA	***
San Marino	14	12	Yes	116.7	8	1.8
Serbia	10 787	11 957	No	90.2	3 018	3.6
Slovakia	9 939	11 653	No	85.3	1 045	9.5
Slovenia	1 435	1 345	No	106.7	NAP	***
Spain (total)	55 909	90 817	No	61.6	57 067	1
Spain (State Adm.)	48 180	80 890	No	59.6	51 133	1
Spain (Catalonia)	7 729	9 927	No	77.9	5 934	1.3
Sweden	8 414	8 252	No	102.0	7 168	1.2
Switzerland	6 445	7 196	No	89.6	NA	***
Türkiye	348 265	348 265	Yes	100.0	NA	***
Ukraine	42 708	88 897	No	48.0	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	81 806	84 548	No	96.8	74 588	1.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 750	2 070	No	84.5	NA	***
UK: Scotland	7 408	7 914	No	93.6	6 335	1.2
Average		25 186.7		87.8		2.1
Median		7 914.0		90.2		1.2
Minimum		12.0		26.5		0.4
Maximum		348 265.0		165.5		9.5

Table 17: Prison capacity by type of institution on 31 January 2023

Country	Capacity of penal institutions				
	Total	Of which			
		for sentenced inmates	for inmates not serving a final sentence	for juvenile offenders	other types of institutions
Variable code	16A	17A	17B	17C	17D
	see Table 16				
Albania	5 657	2 565	2 853	40	199
Andorra	148	49	40	13	0
Armenia	4 491	2 686	1 805	40	NAP
Austria	NA	NA	NA	91	NA
Azerbaijan	25 672	21 040	4 432	200	NA
Belgium	9 712	NA	NA	NA	205
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska					
Bulgaria	9 497	8 161	1 270	66	NA
Croatia	4 052	1 991	1 815	120	126
Cyprus	620	450	77	16	NAP
Czechia	20 373	18 352	1 774	124	123
Denmark	4 367	2 274	1 943	12	303
Estonia	3 041	NAP	NAP	198	NA
Finland	2 996	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	60 662	34 726	24 783	1 153	NA
Georgia	11 656	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	72 519	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 175	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	18 142	13 622	4 420	100	0
Iceland	181	177	4	NAP	0
Ireland	4 457	3 980	431	46	0
Italy	51 403	12 125	39 081	NAP	197
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Liechtenstein	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	7 200	6 054	832	314	NAP
Luxembourg	995	595	400	0	0
Malta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	6 735	5 157	1 514	64	NAP
Monaco	98	88		12	12
Montenegro	1 333	980	341	12	0
Netherlands	10 381	5 259	3 530	580	2 058
North Macedonia	2 573	2 086	350	137	1 000
Norway	3 787	NAP	NAP	8	NAP
Poland	85 768	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Portugal	12 618	NA	NA	347	NA
Romania	19 147	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
San Marino	12	6	4	1	1
Serbia	11 957	9 064	2 157	736	NAP
Slovakia	11 653	9 689	1 869	95	NAP
Slovenia	1 345	242	1 056	47	NAP
Spain (total)	90 817	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	80 890	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	9 927	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Sweden	8 252	5 538	2 714	87	NAP
Switzerland	7 196	NA	NA	274	NA
Türkiye	348 265	NAP	NAP	3 256	NA
Ukraine	88 897	64 726	23 734	437	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	84548	49184	36865	499	0
UK: North. Ireland	2 070	NA	NA	48	NA
UK: Scotland	7 914	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

Notes – Tables 16 & 17

ARMENIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

AUSTRIA

Table 16:

- *16A*: It is not possible to indicate the total number of places in the penal institutions since the capacity can be expanded in case of need (i.e. use of bunk beds).

Table 17:

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

AZERBAIJAN

Reference date is 1 January 2023

BELGIUM

Table 17:

- *17D*: This figure corresponds to the Capacity for people who have committed a crime but cannot be considered criminally accountable for their actions. The number 205 corresponds to the capacity of the institution of Paifve which is specifically designated for the latter. However, these persons are also held in sections/wings of other penal institutions.

CYPRUS

Table 16 & 17:

- The Cyprus prison administration also includes 181 places in police stations that are not counted in the total capacity.

CROATIA

Table 17:

- *17B*: In Institutions for inmates who are not serving a final sentence, there are also departments for sentenced inmates. The number of places depends on the needs for their accommodation.

CZECHIA

Reference date is 31 December 2022

Table 17:

- *17B*: Includes capacities of two prison hospitals (Prague and Brno).
- *17D*: Other types of institutions are Secured forensic detention facilities.

DENMARK

Table 17:

- *17C*: In Denmark, there is no institution for only juvenile offenders, but there are 12 places (in total), for juvenile offenders, in another institution.
- *17C*: The 303 places are a sum of 100 places in detention centres for asylum seekers and 203 places in half-way houses. Both kinds of “other types of institutions” are thus NOT included in the total number of cells (4217) or in the total number of places (4367).

ESTONIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

Table 16

- ***16A*: In addition to the total capacity, there are 237 places in open prisons (where prisoners are allowed to leave the prison for work or school unsupervised).**
- *16B*: In some sections, inmates are accommodated in individual cells (e.g. juvenile offenders).
- *16D*: The total number of cells does not include punishment cells, lockdown cells, medical cells etc.

Table 17

- *17A & 17B*: The capacity for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners is not strictly defined, the conditions of the cells are the same for sentenced prisoners and pre-trial detainees.
- *17C*: There is no separate prison for juveniles, they are accommodated in a separate unit of Viru prison. The cells in the juvenile unit have two places each, however the inmates in that particular unit are accommodated in individual cells.
- Detention centres for asylum seekers of illegal aliens are managed by the Police (under the Ministry of Interior).

FINLAND

Table 16:

- *16A*: The capacity of penal institutions refers to operational capacity.

Table 17:

- *17B & 17C*: There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees or juvenile offenders.
- *17D*: In addition, there are 92 places in Prison hospital and Psychiatric Hospital for Prisoners not counted in 16A.

GEORGIA**Table 16:**

- **The capacity of PEs in Georgia covers cells that can be occupied by one individual or multiple inmates (e.g. 2-4 inmates). Each inmate is not placed individually per se.**
- **The capacities of Georgian PEs are defined according to the total number of inmates (convicts as well as remand prisoners). Hence, there is no segregated data for capacities according to the types of inmates.**

Table 17:

- Inmates are placed in following PEs:
 - PE N2 (capacity: 1068).
 - PE N3 (capacity: 92).
 - PE N5 (capacity: 867).
 - PE N6 (capacity: 309).
 - PE N8 (capacity: 2426).
 - PE N10 (capacity: 700).
 - PE N11 (capacity: 106).
 - PE N12 (capacity: 580).
 - PE N14 (capacity: 1362).
 - PE N15 (capacity: 1388).
 - PE N16 (capacity: 528).
 - PE N17 (capacity: 2 000).
 - PE N18 (capacity: 230).
- Remand prisoners can be placed in PEs N2, N3, N5, N6, N8, N12, N18. Juveniles can be placed in PEs N11 and N5.

GERMANY

Reference date is 31 March 2023

Table 16:

- The numbers for Foreigners are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice "Vollzugsstatistik - Ausländer und Staatenlose in den Justizvollzugsanstalten".

GREECE**Table 16:**

- *16D*: The number of cells was calculated, based on the CPT minimum standards of the surface area per inmate (4 m²).

HUNGARY**Table 17:**

- *17D*: This figure is 0 because other institutions, e.g. forensic mental health institutions or the prison hospital is not counted as "capacity". They are counted as "beds" for inmates, but no long-term placement is carried out in these institutions.

ICELAND**Table 17:**

- *17B*: There is not a special prison for pre-trial detainees in Iceland. In one of the closed prisons, Prison Hólmsheiði, there are 4 cells for pre-trial detainees in isolation (with a possibility to increase the number of cells for them, if necessary, by decreasing cells for sentenced offenders). Pre-trial detainees, which are not in isolation, are held among sentenced prisoners.

IRELAND**Table 16:**

- *16A*: Bed Capacity as per prison population on 31 January 2023.
- *16D*: Usable Cells as per January Census which took place on Tuesday 17 January 2023.

Table 17:

- *17C*: This information is hold by the Irish Youth Justice Service.

ITALY**Table 16:**

- *16A*: The total number of places of the Italian prison system 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 9 square metres, plus 5 square metres for each further bed in multiple occupancy rooms.

LATVIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

- There are 9 prisons in Latvia, of which 2 are investigation prisons and 6 prisons have investigation departments. Institutions for juvenile, 1 correctional institution for juveniles (boys) and 1 unit in women prison (juvenile girls).

LITHUANIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

MONACO

Table 16 & 17:

- The total capacity of the facility is 88 places. As a single institution, the capacity is the same for both convicted and non-convicted individuals. The facility also has a gallery with 21 places for minors.
- *17D*: 12 places are available in various police stations for administrative detention orders.

NETHERLAND

Table 17:

- *17A & 17B*: Besides the two figures, there is operational capacity that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, 1592 in total (exclusive 529 reserve places).
- The total operational ADULT prison capacity is then $3530+5259+1592=10381$.

POLAND

Reference date is 31 December 2022

PORTUGAL

Reference date is 31 December 2022

SLOVAKIA

Reference date is 31 December 2022

SPAIN (TOTAL)

Table 17:

- *17A & 17B*: The Spanish prison system does not have separate facilities for pretrial detainees and sentenced individuals; the establishments are multipurpose. Only the Social Integration Centers exclusively house sentenced individuals under semi-liberty regime.

SWEDEN

Reference date is 1 October 2022

Table 16:

- *16D*: The number of cells reported is an approximate number.

Table 17:

- *17A & 17B*: It is not possible to exclude the capacity for inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken into custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the capacity for these inmates is included in the capacity for inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).
- *17C*: 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).

SWITZERLAND

General comment: In the Imprisonment Statistics (FHE), we collect the number of places but not the number of cells. Furthermore, it is not possible to distinguish between types of penal institutions in Switzerland (for convicted individuals, for non-convicted individuals, etc.), as in the vast majority of cases, Swiss penal institutions accommodate multiple types of detainees.

Table 17:

- *17C*: Youth detention facilities: This refers to the total capacity of institutions for young adults and minors included in the official list of penal institutions in Switzerland. However, there are other institutions exclusively for minors in Switzerland that are not included in this survey. Additionally, a certain number of detention places are designated for minors in adult facilities, and they are not counted here.
- *17D*: Other types of establishments: It is not possible to precisely differentiate the total capacity of other establishments (including those intended for administrative detention pending deportation) for the same reasons mentioned in the previous point.

TÜRKIYE

Table 16:

- In adult prisons, there are single and multiple cells and according to security issues inmates could stay in single cells. Certainly, individual cells should be accessible to all sentenced individuals. However, the practical occurrence of this may

not be ensured in every prison, as it is adjusted based on the specific requirements. Moreover, in juvenile institutions, there are single cells which children could accommodate during the night for sleeping.

UKRAINE**Reference date is 1 January 2023****UK: ENGLAND AND WALES****Reference date is 31 December 2022****UK: NORTHERN IRELAND****Table 16:**

- *16D*: The total number of cells is 48 for the custodial establishment for minors. The figure for the adult prison establishments is not available.

UK: SCOTLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 16:**

- *16A*: This figure represents design capacity.

Table 17:

- Establishments are flexible in the use of their space, depending on the demand. Therefore, the Scottish prison administration does not have assigned spaces as part of the design capacity for specific demographics.
-

PART C: PRISON STAFF ON 31 JANUARY 2023

This section includes information on the prison staff on 31 January 2023 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2023 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) on 31 January 2022 by the total number of staff on 31 January 2023.
- **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) on 31 January 2023 by the total number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody on 31 January 2023.
- **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) on 31 January 2023 by the total number of custodial staff (custodial staff solely dedicated to custody + other custodial staff) on 31 January 2023.

Table 18: Compliance with the standard definition of *staff*¹²

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Staff employed by the prison administration working inside penal institutions	Staff employed by the prison administration working outside penal institutions	Staff not employed by the prison administration working in private prisons	Staff not employed by the prison administration working in private entities that deliver services outsourced by the prison administration	If YES, which are the services outsourced by your prison administration?	Staff working in probation agencies (in charge of probationers serving community sanctions and measures)
Albania	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
BH: BiH (total)							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska							
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No
Croatia	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	NAP		No
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Czechia	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP		Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Georgia	Yes	No	No	NAP	NAP		NAP
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Iceland	Yes	Yes	NAP	No	NAP		No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes		NAP
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Monaco	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	NAP		NAP

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

<i>Country</i>	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Staff employed by the prison administration working inside penal institutions	Staff employed by the prison administration working outside penal institutions	Staff not employed by the prison administration working in private prisons	Staff not employed by the prison administration working in private entities that deliver services outsourced by the prison administration	If YES, which are the services outsourced by your prison administration?	Staff working in probation agencies (in charge of probationers serving community sanctions and measures)
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	NAP		NAP
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	NAP		No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		No
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	Yes		No
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP		Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		Yes
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP

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	4 588.0	4 201.0	505.0	3 696.0	20.0	2 279.0	992.0	270.0	36.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	
Andorra	82.0	82.0	0.0	82.0	2.0	40.0	20.0	6.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	NAP	
Armenia	1 914.0	1 914.0	214.0	1 700.0	72.0	666.0	625.0	NA	65.0	11.0	21.0	240.0	0.0	NA	
Austria	4 337.7	3 924.8	NA	3 896.6	23.6	3 154.2	0.0	10.0	53.9	9.8	55.4	627.6	28.2	413.0	
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	
Belgium	8 547.1	8 547.1	231.3	8 315.8	858.1	6 495.0	0.0	259.0	400.6	52.7	180.6	69.9	0.0	NA	
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska															
Bulgaria	3 601.0	3 601.0	NA	3 601.0	60.0	32.0	3 105.0	120.0	50.0	175.0	7.0	20.0	NA	NAP	
Croatia	2 597.0	2 597.0	0.0	2 558.0	54.0	1 560.0	0.0	105.0	17.0	222.0	228.0	372.0	39.0	NAP	
Cyprus	394.0	394.0	NA	394.0	8.0	NA	NA	9.0	5.0	36.0	NA	NA	NA	NAP	
Czechia	10 822.0	10 819.0	1 243.0	9 576.0	104.0	5 111.0	163.0	441.0	1 405.0	NAP	60.0	2 292.0	NAP	3	
Denmark	4 355.0	4 355.0	1 634.0	2 721.0	48.0	NA	NA	32.0	NA	100.0	270.0	495.0	0.0	NA	
Estonia	1 151.6	1 151.6	149.6	992.5	6.0	630.2	71.0	73.4	12.4	7.0	3.0	224.9	10.5	NAP	
Finland	2 259.0	2 259.0	213.0	2 023.0	76.0	NA	NA	0.0	72.0	216.0	138.0	97.0	23.0	NA	
France	43 504.0	43 504.0	13 149.0	30 355.0	390.0	18 618.0	8 274.0	NA	NA	NA	161.7	3 082.0	NA	NA	
Georgia	3 509.0	3 509.0	335.0	3 174.0	133.0	387.0	794.0	420.0	96.0	26.0	NAP	1 370.0	0.0	NAP	
Germany	42 765.9	41 170.3	8.5	41 161.3	534.9	NA	NA	1 868.0	2 753.8	378.6	288.3	NA	NA	1 596	
Greece	4 394.0	4 394.0	88.0	4 306.0	34.0	1 655.0	2 030.0	85.0	32.0	66.0	0.0	404.0	0.0	NA	
Hungary	9 316.0	9 316.0	184.0	9 132.0	81.0	3 418.0	NAP	630.0	420.0	NA	530.0	4 053.0	0.0	NAP	
Iceland	156.0	156.0	22.0	134.0	2.0	3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.0	6.0	0.0	NAP	
Ireland	3 994.0	3 714.3	166.5	3 547.8	70.0	2 586.5	138.5	151.0	43.8	16.0	336.5	205.5	20.0	260	
Italy	41 661.0	41 661.0	4 199.0	37 462.0	675.0	34 258.0	2 862.0	NA	NAP	NA	NA	2 980.0	0.0	NAP	
Latvia	2 436.5	2 436.5	170.0	2 266.5	25.0	1 593.0	113.0	130.0	220.5	36.0	8.0	141.0	NAP	NAP	
Liechtenstein	20.0	10.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	5.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	
Lithuania	3 181.0	2 804.0	496.0	2 272.0	14.0	1 507.0	137.0	218.0	37.0	313.0	1.0	45.0	36.0	377	
Luxembourg	790.6	790.6	20.0	770.6	6.0	455.3	58.5	NA	18.0	NA	35.3	197.5	NAP	NAP	

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.)	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		
		$\Sigma(19C+19D+19M)$														
Malta	500.0	487.0	9.0	478.0	9.0	342.0	69.0	17.5	18.5	1.0	2.0	22.0	0.0	13		
Moldova	2 489.0	2 489.0	245.0	2 244.0	43.0	705.0	737.0	198.0	31.0	109.0	15.0	406.0	0.0	0		
Monaco	86.0	62.0	0.0	62.0	2.0	31.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	24		
Montenegro	487.0	487.0	0.0	487.0	10.0	271.0	92.0	24.0	3.0	24.0	32.0	31.0	0.0	0		
Netherlands	12 292.4	12 292.4	2 322.0	9 970.4	138.5	6 069.4	254.2	376.2	141.3	256.9	658.5	2 075.4	0.0	NAP		
North Macedonia	954.0	954.0	23.0	931.0	63.0	535.0	157.0	0.0	27.0	50.0	3.0	96.0	0.0	NAP		
Norway	4 114.8	3 734.8	178.9	3 555.9	54.0	2 691.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	464.3	346.4	NAP	380		
Poland	28 798.0	28 798.0	1 266.0	27 532.0	1 634.0	15 472.0	10 426.0	1 416.0	2 835.0	215.0	351.0	5 609.0	0.0	NAP		
Portugal	6 597.0	6 597.0	1 381.0	5 216.0	138.0	3 978.0	150.0	230.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	377.0	0.0	NAP		
Romania	12 883.0	12 883.0	578.0	12 305.0	44.0	3 955.0	3 713.0	841.0	146.0	585.0	NAP	3 021.0	NAP	NA		
San Marino	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8		
Serbia	4 218.0	4 133.0	0.0	4 106.0	48.0	2 380.0	0.0	313.0	313.0	0.0	446.0	606.0	0.0	85		
Slovakia	5 846.0	5 846.0	634.0	5 212.0	53.0	2 947.0	NAP	297.0	69.0	348.0	NAP	1 501.0	NAP	NAP		
Slovenia	922.0	922.0	61.0	861.0	56.0	NA	NA	15.0	10.0	75.0	95.0	62.0	0.0	0		
Spain (total)	25 232.0	25 232.0	284.0	24 923.0	539.0	15 477.0	2 755.0	1 540.0	783.0	1 142.0	1 003.0	1 684.0	25.0	0		
Spain (State Adm.)	19 969.0	19 969.0	78.0	19 866.0	480.0	12 253.0	2 755.0	1 233.0	564.0	697.0	783.0	1 101.0	25.0	0		
Spain (Catalonia)	5 263.0	5 263.0	206.0	5 057.0	59.0	3 224.0	0.0	307.0	219.0	445.0	220.0	583.0	0.0	0		
Sweden	10 949.0	10 949.0	1 844.0	9 105.0	435.0	6 279.0	541.0	152.0	37.0	283.0	479.0	899.0	0.0	0		
Switzerland	4 669.0	4 669.0	NA	4 669.0	462.4	NA	NA	155.6	NA	760.5	NA	NA	NA	307		
Türkiye	77 472.0	72 061.0	NAP	72 061.0	1 970.0	NA	NA	1 319.0	736.0	910.0	NA	8 159.0	NAP	5 411		
Ukraine	29 314.0	26 340.0	5 296.0	21 044.0	491.0	8 609.0	7 737.0	21 776.0	1 161.0	12.0	0.0	858.0	0.0	2 974		
UK: Engl. & Wales	61 125.0	61 125.0	24 800.0	36 325.0	2 555.0	19 991.0	5 254.0	0.0	473.0	0.0	0.0	8 051.0	0.0	0.00		
UK: North. Ireland	1 602.5	1 590.5	77.6	1 512.9	28.0	1 094.9	141.8	NA	14.6	NA	10.0	223.6	0.0	12.00		
UK: Scotland	5 296.0	4 223.0	444.0	3 413.0	73.0	2 999.0	NAP	NAP	63.0	NAP	NAP	278.0	366.0	1 073		

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							
20A	20B	20C	20D						20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	20K
Variable code	% 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	91.6	12.0	88.0	0.5	54.3	23.6	6.4	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	100.0	
Andorra	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	48.8	24.4	7.3	2.4	4.9	2.4	7.3	0.0	***	100.0	
Armenia	100.0	11.2	88.8	3.8	34.8	32.7	***	3.4	0.6	1.1	12.5	0.0	***	100.0	
Austria	90.5	***	99.3	0.6	80.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	16.0	0.7	9.5	99.9	
Azerbaijan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0
Belgium	100.0	2.7	97.3	10.0	76.0	0.0	3.0	4.7	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.0	***	100.0	
BH: BiH (total)															0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)															0.0
BH: Fed. BiH															0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska															0.0
Bulgaria	100.0	***	100.0	1.7	0.9	86.2	3.3	1.4	4.9	0.2	0.6	***	***	100.0	
Croatia	100.0	0.0	98.5	2.1	60.1	0.0	4.0	0.7	8.6	8.8	14.3	1.5	***	100.0	
Cyprus	100.0	***	100.0	2.0	***	***	2.3	1.3	9.1	***	***	***	***	100.0	
Czechia	100.0	11.5	88.5	1.0	47.2	1.5	4.1	13.0	***	0.6	21.2	***	0.0	100.0	
Denmark	100.0	37.5	62.5	1.1	***	***	0.7	***	2.3	6.2	11.4	0.0	***	100.0	
Estonia	100.0	13.0	86.2	0.5	54.7	6.2	6.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	19.5	0.9	***	100.1	
Finland	100.0	9.4	89.6	3.4	***	***	0.0	3.2	9.6	6.1	4.3	1.0	***	100.0	
France	100.0	30.2	69.8	0.9	42.8	19.0	***	***	***	0.4	7.1	***	***	100.0	
Georgia	100.0	9.6	90.5	3.8	11.0	22.6	12.0	2.7	0.7	***	39.0	0.0	***	100.0	
Germany	96.3	0.0	100.0	1.3	***	***	4.5	6.7	0.9	0.7	***	***	3.7	100.0	
Greece	100.0	2.0	98.0	0.8	37.7	46.2	1.9	0.7	1.5	0.0	9.2	0.0	***	100.0	
Hungary	100.0	2.0	98.0	0.9	36.7	***	6.8	4.5	***	5.7	43.5	0.0	***	100.0	
Iceland	100.0	14.1	85.9	1.3	1.9	***	***	***	***	7.1	3.9	0.0	***	100.0	
Ireland	93.0	4.5	95.5	1.9	69.6	3.7	4.1	1.2	0.4	9.1	5.5	0.5	6.5	100.5	
Italy	100.0	10.1	89.9	1.6	82.2	6.9	***	***	***	***	7.2	0.0	***	100.0	
Latvia	100.0	7.0	93.0	1.0	65.4	4.6	5.3	9.1	1.5	0.3	5.8	***	***	100.0	
Liechtenstein	50.0	0.0	60.0	10.0	***	***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	60.0	
Lithuania	88.2	17.7	81.0	0.5	53.7	4.9	7.8	1.3	11.2	0.0	1.6	1.1	11.9	99.9	

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff														
	Employed by the P. A.													Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Distribution of the staff 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 % of 19A	20B % of 19B	20C % of 19B	20D % of 19D	20E % of 19D	20F % of 19D	20G % of 19D	20H % of 19D	20I % of 19D	20J % of 19D	20K % of 19D	20L % of 19B	20M % of 19A	20N Σ (20A+20M)	
Luxembourg	100.0	2.5	97.5	0.8	57.6	7.4	***	2.3	***	4.5	25.0	***	***	100.0	
Malta	97.4	1.9	98.2	1.9	70.2	14.2	3.6	3.8	0.2	0.4	4.5	0.0	2.6	100.0	
Moldova	100.0	9.8	90.2	1.7	28.3	29.6	8.0	1.3	4.4	0.6	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Monaco	72.1	0.0	100.0	3.2	50.0	11.3	8.1	4.8	6.5	0.0	16.1	0.0	27.9	100.0	
Montenegro	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	55.7	18.9	4.9	0.6	4.9	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Netherlands	100.0	18.9	81.1	1.1	49.4	2.1	3.1	1.2	2.1	5.4	16.9	0.0	***	100.0	
North Macedonia	100.0	2.4	97.6	6.6	56.1	16.5	0.0	2.8	5.2	0.3	10.1	0.0	***	100.0	
Norway	90.8	4.8	95.2	1.5	72.1	***	***	***	***	12.4	9.3	***	9.2	100.0	
Poland	100.0	4.4	95.6	5.7	53.7	36.2	4.9	9.8	0.8	1.2	19.5	0.0	***	100.0	
Portugal	100.0	20.9	79.1	2.1	60.3	2.3	3.5	***	***	***	5.7	0.0	***	100.0	
Romania	100.0	4.5	95.5	0.3	30.7	28.8	6.5	1.1	4.5	***	23.5	***	***	100.0	
San Marino	100.0	66.7	50.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	133.3	133.3	
Serbia	98.0	0.0	99.4	1.2	57.6	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	10.8	14.7	0.0	2.0	99.4	
Slovakia	100.0	10.9	89.2	0.9	50.4	***	5.1	1.2	6.0	***	25.7	***	***	100.0	
Slovenia	100.0	6.6	93.4	6.1	***	***	1.6	1.1	8.1	10.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Spain (total)	100.0	1.1	98.8	2.1	61.3	10.9	6.1	3.1	4.5	4.0	6.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	100.0	0.4	99.5	2.4	61.4	13.8	6.2	2.8	3.5	3.9	5.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	100.0	3.9	96.1	1.1	61.3	0.0	5.8	4.2	8.5	4.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Sweden	100.0	16.8	83.2	4.0	57.4	4.9	1.4	0.3	2.6	4.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Switzerland	100.0	***	100.0	9.9	***	***	3.3	***	16.3	***	***	***	6.6	100.0	
Türkiye	93.0	***	100.0	2.7	***	***	1.8	1.0	1.3	***	11.3	***	7.0	100.0	
Ukraine	89.9	20.1	79.9	1.9	32.7	29.4	82.7	4.4	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	10.2	100.0	
UK: Engl. & Wales	100.0	40.6	59.4	4.2	32.7	8.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	
UK: North. Ireland	99.3	4.9	95.1	1.8	68.8	8.9	***	0.9	***	0.6	14.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	
UK: Scotland	79.7	10.5	80.8	1.7	71.0	***	***	1.5	***	***	6.6	6.9	20.3	98.2	
Average		10.6	89.7	2.9	51.8	15.2	7.0	2.8	3.6	3.1	11.5	0.8	13.1		
Median		6.8	95.1	1.8	54.7	8.8	4.1	1.4	2.3	1.2	9.2	0.0	3.7		
Minimum		0.0	50.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maximum		66.7	100.0	16.7	83.3	86.2	82.7	13.0	16.3	12.4	43.5	16.7	133.3		

Table 21: Ratio of inmates per staff and per custodian on 31 January 2023

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	4 588.0	2 279.0	992.0	3 271.0	1.1	2.2	1.5
Andorra	82.0	40.0	20.0	60.0	0.7	1.5	1.0
Armenia	1 914.0	666.0	625.0	1 291.0	1.2	3.5	1.8
Austria	4 337.7	3 154.2	0.0	3 154.3	2.1	2.9	2.9
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***
Belgium	8 547.1	6 495.0	0.0	6 495.0	1.3	1.7	1.7
BH: BiH (total)							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska							
Bulgaria	3 601.0	32.0	3 105.0	3 137.0	1.8	[203.16]	2.1
Croatia	2 597.0	1 560.0	0.0	1 560.0	1.6	2.6	2.6
Cyprus	394.0	NA	NA	NA	2.6	***	***
Czechia	10 822.0	5 111.0	163.0	5 274.0	1.8	3.7	3.6
Denmark	4 355.0	NA	NA	1 775.0	1.0	***	2.4
Estonia	1 151.6	630.2	71.0	746.2	1.8	3.3	2.8
Finland	2 259.0	NA	NA	1 424.0	1.3	***	2.0
France	43 504.0	18 618.0	8 274.0	26 892.0	1.7	3.9	2.7
Georgia	3 509.0	387.0	794.0	1 181.0	2.7	24.7	8.1
Germany	42 765.9	NA	NA	NA	1.4	***	***
Greece	4 394.0	1 655.0	2 030.0	3 685.0	2.4	6.3	2.8
Hungary	9 316.0	3 418.0	NAP	3 418.0	2.2	5.9	5.9
Iceland	156.0	3.0	NA	112.0	0.9	[47.0]	1.3
Ireland	3 994.0	2 586.5	138.5	2 725.0	1.1	1.7	1.6
Italy	41 661.0	34 258.0	2 862.0	37 120.0	1.4	1.6	1.5
Latvia	2 436.5	1 593.0	113.0	1 706.0	1.3	2.0	1.9
Liechtenstein	20.0	NA	NA	5.0	0.3	***	1.2
Lithuania	3 181.0	1 507.0	137.0	1 644.0	1.6	3.3	3.0
Luxembourg	790.6	455.3	58.5	513.8	0.9	1.6	1.4
Malta	500.0	342.0	69.0	411.0	1.2	1.7	1.4
Moldova	2 489.0	705.0	737.0	1 442.0	2.4	8.6	4.2
Monaco	86.0	31.0	7.0	38.0	0.3	0.8	0.7
Montenegro	487.0	271.0	92.0	363.0	2.1	3.8	2.9
Netherlands	12 292.4	6 069.4	254.2	6 323.6	0.8	1.5	1.5
North Macedonia	954.0	535.0	157.0	692.0	2.7	4.9	3.8
Norway	4 114.8	2 691.2	NAP	2 691.2	0.7	1.1	1.1
Poland	28 798.0	15 472.0	10 426.0	25 898.0	2.5	4.6	2.8
Portugal	6 597.0	3 978.0	150.0	4 128.0	1.9	3.1	3.0
Romania	12 883.0	3 955.0	3 713.0	7 668.0	1.8	5.8	3.0
San Marino	6.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	2.3	2.8	2.8
Serbia	4 218.0	2 380.0	0.0	2 380.0	2.6	4.5	4.5
Slovakia	5 846.0	2 947.0	NAP	2 947.0	1.7	3.4	3.4
Slovenia	922.0	NA	NA	548.0	1.6	***	2.6
Spain (total)	25 232.0	15 477.0	2 755.0	18 232.0	2.2	3.6	3.1
Spain (State Adm.)	19 969.0	12 253.0	2 755.0	15 008.0	2.4	3.9	3.2
Spain (Catalonia)	5 263.0	3 224.0	0.0	3 224.0	1.5	2.4	2.4
Sweden	10 949.0	6 279.0	541.0	6 820.0	0.8	1.3	1.2
Switzerland	4 669.0	NA	NA	2 863.0	1.4	***	2.3
Türkiye	77 472.0	NA	NA	58 967.0	4.5	***	5.9
Ukraine	29 314.0	8 609.0	7 737.0	16 346.0	1.5	5.0	2.6
UK: Engl. & Wales	61 125.0	19 991.0	5 254.0	25 245.0	1.3	4.1	3.2
UK: North. Ireland	1 602.5	1 094.9	141.8	1 236.7	1.1	1.6	1.4
UK: Scotland	5 296.0	2 999.0	NAP	299.0	1.4	2.5	24.8
Average					1.6	3.8	3.1
Median					1.5	3.1	2.6
Minimum					0.3	0.8	0.7
Maximum					4.5	24.7	24.8

Notes – Tables 19, 20 & 21.

ANDORRA**Table 19:**

- *19M*: Other staff represents administrations, secretariat and maintenance staff.

ARMENIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

AZERBAIJAN

- **General comment on staff: According to the legislation of Azerbaijan, these data are classified as secret information.**

BELGIUM**Table 19:**

- *19F & 19G*: The Belgian prison administration is not able to make the division within custodial staff.

BULGARIA**Table 19:**

- *19A*: This is the entire staff of the system, which includes the administration, prisons, detention centres and probation services.

CROATIA**Table 19:**

- *19E*: This figure represents managers and assistant managers

CZECHIA

Reference date is 31 December 2022

Table 19:

- *19A*: Includes/describes only physical number of staff members (not FTEs). i.e., within the total number of staff, majority work 1 FTE, but some can work less – e.g. 0,25; 0,5 etc. (mostly physicians).
- *19A*: The total number of staff does not include 121 civilian staff members on maternity and/or parental leaves. The total number of staff includes 3 civilian staff members on long-term sickness leaves. The total number of staff includes 82 uniformed staff members - reserves; and 18 uniformed staff members on maternity leaves.
- *19J*: Staff of this category is either in 19K (social workers, therapists, special educators etc.) or in 19L (Prison Vocational School teachers).

DENMARK**Table 19:**

- *19H*: Most of Medical and paramedical staff are employed by regional administration, not by penal institutions. This is true for 65 FTE.
- *19J*: This figure represents staff responsible for educational activities (studies) as the definition has been revised.
- *19L*: Other staff includes administrative staff, middle management for uniformed and civil employees, welfare personal (Forsorg) and others.

ESTONIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

FINLAND**Table 19:**

- *19A*: The numbers are based on the actual amount of full-time equivalent (FTE) person-years for the year 2022.
- *19H*: Medical staff is not employed by the Finnish Prison Administration.

GEORGIA**Table 19:**

- The breakdown number of staff working inside the penitentiary establishments exceeds the total numbers indicated for each category for sections 19D, since one staff member may be responsible for several functions indicated in the sub-sections. It also should be mentioned that the employees of the other structures of SPS could be responsible for the activities/functions indicated in section 19D, but they are not employed by prison administration.
- *19B*: The staff of PEs are employed by the Special Penitentiary Service. All PEs are subordinated to the Special Penitentiary Service, hence the staff is employed by the Special Penitentiary Service in a centralized manner and not the PEs administrations.
- The number indicated in 19D refers to staff employed for PEs not for the Penitentiary Department of the Special Penitentiary Service.
- *19C*: The staff of the Special Penitentiary Service working outside the penal institutions and responsible for external security (External protection and IT security Main division).
- *19D*: This figure includes staff of Penitentiary Establishments, Medical Department, Department of Resocialisation-Rehabilitation of Inmates, and Division of Electronic Surveillance.

- *19E*: Directors and Deputy Directors of PEs.
- *19F*: This number refers to staff of the Security Division, Division of Escorts and Special Events and partly of the staff of External protection and IT Security Main Division.
- *19G*: This number represents other custodial staff, responsible for security in PEs, excluding those counted in item i: Main Division of Security, Main Division of Electronic Surveillance.
- *19H*: This number represents medical staff of the Special Penitentiary Service.
- *19I*: This number represents social workers/case managers, psychologists and the workers of the Special Penitentiary Service responsible for evaluation (risk assessment).
- *19J*: This number refers to staff of the Special Penitentiary Service responsible for education activities.
- *19K*: This number represents the Human Resources Division of the Special Penitentiary Service, along with the (1) LEPL Training Centre of Justice and (2) LEPL Vocational and Educational Training Centre for Inmates (VETCI), are responsible for enhancing the vocational and educational activities for staff and inmates.
- *19N*: In Georgian Penitentiary system prison staff is employed by the Special Penitentiary Service.

GERMANY**Reference date is 1 September 2022****Table 19 & 20:**

- The figures are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice “Personalstatistik im Bereich Justizvollzug”

GREECE**Table 19:**

- *19M*: There are not private Prisons in Greece.

ICELAND**Table 19:**

- *19F*: Since the custody is not in a special institution the responsibility is shared among other employees as well.
- *19H*: Prisoners shall enjoy health services comparable to those generally available, as prescribed in legislation and regulations concerning prisoners. 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 and therefore they are not employed by the PPA.
- *19I*: Three psychologists, working in the PPA, are responsible for evaluation, they are counted in 19C.
- *19J*: Educational authorities are responsible for prisoner’s education in prisons and therefore they are not employed by the PPA that work in the PPA and are counted in 19C.
- *19L*: This number represents staff in kitchen 3, one treatment representative and 2 secretaries.
- *19C*: This number refers to the Headquarter of the PPA, thereof one Director General. It includes three psychologists, thereof 1 in 19I, and 3 social workers are counted in this category, but they work both outside and inside penal institutions.
- *19C*: Part of probation staff is counted (employed by the PPA).

IRELAND**Table 19:**

- *19M*: This number includes GATE Training & Employment Officers (6.2 posts filled by 8 staff) and resettlement Coordinators (11.4 posts filled by 12 staff).
- *19N*: This number includes 220 full time equivalent teaching posts in prisons. It also includes staff in Juvenile Institution (10 FTEs engaged in vocational training and 26.76 FTEs employed by the Dublin Dun Laoghaire Education and Training Board (DDLETB)).
- *19C*: Librarians are employed by Dublin City Libraries and IPS funds their salaries.

ITALY**Table 19:**

- *19E*: Includes Prison Governors and Directors of Offices (224 “Dirigenti penitenziari”) and Executives of the Penitentiary Police (129 “Primi Dirigenti”, i.e. Colonels, 50 “Dirigenti”, i. e. Lieutenant colonels and 272 “Dirigenti aggiunti”, i. e. Majors). It is not possible to disaggregate data of that staff category separating those who work in prisons from those who work in other structures, therefore, the sum of the number of executives and custodial staff does not equal the total number of staff working inside penal institutions.
- *19L*: This number includes Rehabilitation Officers (“Educatori”) and other civilian staff (accountants, administrative clerks, technicians, etc.)

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 19:**

- *19C*: This represents the number of staff that is working in Central office of Latvian Prison Administration.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Table 19:

- *19N*: The staff in this category is employed by the government and hold the following roles:
 - book holding,
 - social worker,
 - secretary,
 - lawyer,
 - doctor or medical staff,
 - psychologist,
 - psychiatry,
 - forensic scientists,
 - spitex,
 - chaplain staff in sharing with police and «Amt für soziale Dienste, Amt für Gesundheit».

LITHUANIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****MONACO****Table 19:**

- *19F & 19G*: There are 37 surveillance positions in the organizational chart. As of 31 January 2023, 6 positions were vacant awaiting recruitment (3 newly created positions and 3 positions to replace departed staff).

NORWAY**Table 19:**

- *19C*: This includes regional administrations, transport service inmates, drug dog squad. It also includes administration of probation offices.
- *19N*: This number includes medical staff (123 FTE), employed by the national health service, educational staff (237 FTE), employed by the national educational service and Norwegian Welfare and labor service (20 FTE).

POLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022****PORTUGAL****Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 19:**

- *19E*: This number includes Directors and deputy directors of penal institutions.
- *19G*: This number includes prison guards working in Central Services and guards from the Prison Insertion and Support Group (GISP) who accompany inmates in activities outside of prisons and intervene in conflict situations within prisons.
- *19H*: This number includes medical and paramedical staff is assigned to the Penitentiary Administration and Probation and Reintegration Services.
- *19L*: This number includes senior technicians, educational and social reintegration technicians, as well as administrative personnel who work inside and belong to the staff tables of penal institutions.

ROMANIA**Table 19:**

- *19C*: Personnel working at the National Training School for Penitentiary Agents in Târgu Ocna, Training and Specialization Centre for Officers in Arad, Vocational Training and Recreation Centre for Penitentiary Personnel in Sovata, Vocational Training and Recreation Center for Penitentiary Personnel in Amara, Vocational Training and Recreation Centre for Penitentiary Personnel in Rodbav, "Flamingo" Hotel in Eforie Sud, Supply, Management, and Repair Centre in Bucharest – Jilava, and the National Penitentiary Administration.
- *19F & 19G*: This number include personnel working in the security sector of detention and penitentiary regime, and who, by the nature of their duties, come into direct contact with individuals deprived of liberty.
- *19F*: This number includes Perimeter surveillance/guard agents.
- *19G*: This number includes other personnel in the security sector of detention and penitentiary regime who, by the nature of their duties, come into direct contact with individuals deprived of liberty (e.g., escorts, visits, access/entry and registration of detainees in the penitentiary, intervention groups/units, etc.).
- *19L*: Personnel from other sectors (e.g., economic, and administrative, management and organization of detainees' work, human resources, etc.).

SAN MARINO**Table 19:**

- *19A*: Full-time staff is to be considered exclusively when inmates are present in the prison. There were periods when there were no prisoners present, so the staff were employed in other activities.
- *19C*: When the Prison is active, together with the Prison Guards employed by the Prison Administration, there are external Volunteer Guards who provide support.
- *19H*: The Doctor and the paramedic are not employees of the Penitentiary Administration, they are activated when the Prison is active, and inmates are present or there is a new imprisonment.

- *19L*: This number includes a cleaning woman, a psychologist (who is an employee of the National Health System and provides her assistance from the moment of the prisoner's incarceration until his release), a sociologist (who is an employee of the National Health System and provides her assistance when the prisoner is deemed suitable to carry out work inside and outside prison) and a social worker (who is an employee of the National Health System and provides assistance to the prisoner's family).

SERBIA**Table 19:**

- *19N*: It is possible to perform work outside of an employment relationship by working for an employer without establishing an employment relationship. This work can be performed in various contractual forms (work contract, occasional and temporary jobs, additional work). Work outside of an employment relationship is regulated by the Labor Law from Article 197 to Article 202.

SLOVAKIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022****SPAIN (TOTAL)****Table 19:**

- *19H*: In three Autonomous Communities, healthcare in the penitentiary setting is provided by the Health Services of the Autonomous Community, not with resources from the Penitentiary Administration.
- *19J*: In the entire Spanish Penitentiary System, formal education is the responsibility and is provided by human resources from the Autonomous Communities.

SWEDEN**Reference date is 1 October 2022****Table 19:**

- The numbers are averages for 2022.

SWITZERLAND**Table 19:**

- *19C*: This number refers to personnel employed by an external institution but occasionally intervening in the establishment (e.g., hospital staff conducting consultations in detention).
- *19D*: The total number of personnel employed within penitentiary institutions cannot be directly compared to the total of subcategories. This is because there is a "remainder" of individuals working in other professions that we do not include in our categories (e.g., criminologists responsible for evaluations). Additionally, some institutions, especially those of smaller size, do not have the capacity to subdivide the number of their employees into subcategories, as some collaborators hold multiple roles (e.g., a detention officer who also handles administrative tasks or works in a workshop). These institutions only provide us with the total number of employees.
- *19E*: This number refers to administrative personnel (e.g., secretary, deputy director, director etc).
- *19F & 19G*: This number refers to personnel responsible for security (e.g., detention officers, Securitas etc).
- *19H*: This number refers to medical and paramedical staff (e.g., doctors, nurses etc).
- *19J*: This number refers to personnel responsible for socio-educational activities (e.g., social workers, teachers, educators etc).

TÜRKIYE**Table 19:**

- *19A*: This number is the sum of probation and prison staff is given since General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses (GDPDH) is both responsible for probation and prison services.
- *19B*: In this figure, the probation staff is excluded.
- *19C*: Since the external security is provided by the Gendarmerie Article 7 of the Law No. 2803 on the Organization, Duties and Powers of the Gendarmerie, the number of staff working outside the prisons is not included within the total number of staff.
- *19H*: 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.
- *19N*: The number of probation staff is provided in this section. However, probation is not classified as staff as the staff that is not employed by PA.

UKRAINE**Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 19:**

- *19A*: This number exclude data on the number of staff of the Public Institution "General Directorate of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine" (253 staff units) and the Academy of the State Penitentiary Service (531 staff units).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

Reference date is 31 December 2022

General comment: Data is Taken from MOJ MI data used to publish HMPPS Quarterly Workforce Tables.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics/>

Table 19:

- *19A:* This figure is not provided as the prison administration of England & Wales do not hold staffing data on staff employed outside of HMPPS (19N).
- *19N:* Data is not held regarding staff who are employed outside of HMPPS.
- *19B:* This number represents the total FTE of all HMPPS staff in post.
- *19C:* This number represents Area Services, HMPPS HQ and National Probation Service Staff.
- *19D:* This number represents Youth Custody Service and Prison Service Establishment Staff.
- *19E:* This number represents Bands 9-11 (Operational Senior Managers), Bands 6-8 (Operational Managers) and Band 5 (Custodial Managers).
- *19F:* This number represents the sum of Band 4 (Supervising Officer) and Band 3-4 (Prison Officer (incl. specialists)).
- *19G:* This number represents Band 2 (Operational Support)
- *19H:* This number represents Psychology staff.
- *19L:* This number represents residual of 19D and 19E to 19K.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**Table 19:**

- In JJC custodial staff are careworkers and social workers who also complete risk assessments and workshops etc
- In Prisons, staff responsible for Healthcare, Education, and some Vocational Training and Psychology Services are provided by other depts/agencies. These numbers of staff not employed by the PA are not known for adult establishments.

UK: SCOTLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022**

Section 2: Flow indicators for the year 2022

PART D: ADMISSIONS AND EXITS DURING THE YEAR 2022

This section includes information on admissions into penal institutions and exits from penal institutions during the year 2022 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2022 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 2022, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2022.
- **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 2022, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2022.
- **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 2020 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 31 January 2022 and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions

during 2020 (*flow*). The Turnover Ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{TURNOVER RATIO (FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad TR = \left(\frac{R^{13}}{\sum(S^{14}, E^{15})} \right) \times 100 \right.$$

- **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 2022 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2023 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2020), 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 2022 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2023 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2022), 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 2022 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2023 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2022), and multiplying the result by 10 000.

¹³ *R* is the number of releases during the whole year 2022.

¹⁴ *S* is the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2022.

¹⁵ *E* is the number of admissions during the whole year 2022.

Table 22: Compliance with the standard definition of *admissions*¹⁶

<i>Country</i>	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Do you count suspects in police cells if they remain at least one day?	If YES, how many were admitted in 2022?	Comments
Albania	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	No		
Armenia	Yes	No		
Austria	Yes	No		
Azerbaijan	Yes	No		
Belgium	No	No		Belgium follows these admission counting rules aside from one exception: an escape triggers the end of a detention, meaning that re-admission after an escape administratively starts a new detention and thus is counted as a separate admission.
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska				
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	11308	
Croatia	Yes	Yes	8921	
Cyprus	Yes	No	2144	
Czechia	No	No		The definition does not include admissions of persons who have been found guilty but not yet sentenced, but includes returns after prison leaves.
Denmark	Yes	No		
Estonia	Yes	No		
Finland	Yes	No		
France	Yes	No		
Georgia	Yes	Yes	8515	
Germany	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	No		
Hungary	Yes	No		
Iceland	Yes	No		
Ireland	Yes	NAP	0	
Italy	Yes	No		
Latvia	No	NAP	0	
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	2	

¹⁶ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part D).

<i>Country</i>	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Do you count suspects in police cells if they remain at least one day?	If YES, how many were admitted in 2022?	Comments
Lithuania	Yes	No		
Luxembourg	Yes	No		
Malta	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	No		
Montenegro	Yes	No		
Netherlands	No	No		<p>Entries following an escape/abscond are counted as an admission.</p> <p>The days in police cells are included, but it is not possible to calculate how many days are spent in police cells.</p>
North Macedonia	Yes	No		
Norway	Yes	No		
Poland	No	No		
Portugal	Yes	No		
Romania	Yes	No		
San Marino	Yes	Yes	132	
Serbia	Yes	No		
Slovakia	Yes	No		
Slovenia	Yes	No		
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	No		
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	No		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	No		
Sweden	No	No		<p>In the Swedish justice system, a person who has been found guilty has also been sentenced. Therefore, the inclusion criteria for persons found guilty but not sentenced is not applicable.</p> <p>Admissions of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory time limit to do so cannot be included, since data does not give possibility to separate them from all persons who have been sentenced.</p>
Switzerland	No	No		Admissions: Each entry in all establishments is

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Do you count suspects in police cells if they remain at least one day?	If YES, how many were admitted in 2022?	Comments
				<p>recorded. This means that if a person is transferred once to another establishment, they will be admitted twice. Similarly, if a person is incarcerated for two different detentions within the year, they will be counted as two admissions. It is not possible to differentiate all entries according to the types described above.</p> <p>Police cells: As indicated in the stock statistics, individuals admitted or days of detention in police stations are not recorded. Instead, individuals admitted to police custody (temporary arrest) in a penal institution are recorded. For these cases, 4514 entries were recorded.</p>
Türkiye	Yes	No		
Ukraine	Yes	No		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No		
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No		Information refers to the 2022/23 financial year and not the solar year 2022.
UK: Scotland	No	No		An admission (arrival) is counted where an individual is present in the prison population when they were not present the day before. In most cases this aligns with the definition above, but where a prisoner is absent for a night or more and not located within the prison estate (e.g. an overnight stay in hospital) they will be counted as departing then arriving when they return.

Table 23: Admissions into penal institutions by type of admission (during 2022) (numbers & percentages).

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2023	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	2 761 785	3 959	3 717	93.9	178	4.5	64	1.6	63	98.4	242	6.1	143.4
Andorra	81 588	187	23	12.3	77	41.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	164	87.7	229.2
Armenia	2 977 130	1 571	1 339	85.2	16	1.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	232	14.8	52.8
Austria	9 104 772	9 338	7 117	76.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2 221	23.8	102.6
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	10 899	10 859	99.6	NA	***	40	0.4	8	20.0	40	0.4	107.6
Belgium	11 754 004	19 977	10 260	51.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	9 717	48.6	170.0
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska													
Bulgaria	6 447 894	11 309	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	175.4
Croatia	3 850 894	8 921	4 339	48.6	NA	***	17	0.2	11	64.7	4582	51.4	231.7
Cyprus	920 701	2 144	1 143	53.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1 001	46.7	232.9
Czechia	10 827 529	10 392	3 722	35.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	6 670	64.2	96.0
Denmark	5 932 654	9 288	NA	***	27	0.3	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	156.6
Estonia	1 365 884	1 284	816	63.6	NA	***	6	0.5	4	66.7	468	36.4	94.0
Finland	5 563 884	5 970	1 998	33.5	NA	***	35	0.6	33	94.3	3 972	66.5	107.3
France	68 070 697	76 620	63 090	82.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	13 530	17.7	112.6
Georgia	3 736 357	8 515	7 733	90.8	NA	***	7	0.1	0	0.0	782	9.2	227.9
Germany	84 358 845	152 284	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	180.5
Greece	10 394 055	6 842	3 384	49.5	185	2.7	12	0.2	9	75.0	3 458	50.5	65.8
Hungary	9 597 085	20 751	6 435	31.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	14 316	69.0	216.2
Iceland	387 758	272	194	71.3	19	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	28.7	70.2
Ireland	5 194 336	7 153	2 759	38.6	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 394	61.4	137.7
Italy	58 850 717	38 125	27 173	71.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	10 952	28.7	64.8
Latvia	1 883 008	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	39 679	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	17.6
Lithuania	2 857 279	2 909	2 484	85.4	97	3.3	76	2.6	46	60.5	425	14.6	101.8
Luxembourg	660 809	2 300	945	41.1	24	1.0	NA	***	NA	***	1 355	58.9	348.1
Malta	542 051	650	462	71.1	33	5.1	1	0.2	1	100.0	188	28.9	119.9
Moldova	2 512 758	2 886	2 883	99.9	0	0.0	3	0.1	2	66.7	NA	***	114.9
Monaco	36 297	67	48	71.6	0	0.0	8	11.9	4	50.0	19	28.4	184.6
Montenegro	616 695	2 150	801	37.3	0	0.0	4	0.2	1	25.0	1 349	62.7	348.6
Netherlands	17 811 291	26 690	13 112	49.1	NA	***	215	0.8	NA	***	13 578	50.9	149.9
North Macedonia	1 829 954	10 605	238	2.2	4	0.0	41	0.4	14	34.2	10 367	97.8	579.5

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2023	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	%			from an EU country to your country	
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	
Norway	5 488 984	5 603	2 338	41.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	3 265	58.3	102.1	
Poland	36 753 736	84 332	NAP	***	NAP	***	911	1.1	48	5.3	***	***	229.5	
Portugal	10 467 366	4 926	2 581	52.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2 345	47.6	47.1	
Romania	19 051 562	11 511	6 173	53.6	NA	***	875	7.6	716	81.8	5 338	46.4	60.4	
San Marino	33 812	14	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41.4	
Serbia	6 664 449	19 159	7 543	39.4	1	0.0	60	0.3	46	76.7	11 616	60.6	287.5	
Slovakia	5 428 792	7 620	2 877	37.8	NA	***	65	0.9	NA	***	4 743	62.2	140.4	
Slovenia	2 116 792	2 120	742	35.0	NA	***	14	0.7	14	100.0	1 378	65.0	100.2	
Spain (total)	48 059 777	34 739	19 199	55.3	247	0.7	70	0.2	47	67.1	15 540	44.7	72.3	
Spain (State Adm.)	40 157 814	29 312	15 199	51.9	217	0.7	70	0.2	47	67.1	14 113	48.1	73.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	5 427	4 000	73.7	30	0.6	NAP	***	NAP	***	1 427	26.3	68.7	
Sweden	10 521 556	20 107	9 809	48.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	10 298	51.2	191.1	
Switzerland	8 812 728	37 127	12 619	34.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	24 508	66.0	421.3	
Türkiye	85 279 553	417 830	103 121	24.7	61 345	14.7	16	0.0	7	43.8	314 709	75.3	490.0	
Ukraine	36 760 875	19 628	NA	***	NA	***	17	0.1	13	76.5	***	***	53.4	
UK: Engl. & Wales	60 051 885	115 784	50 256	43.4	22 285	19.3	NA	***	NA	***	65528	56.6	192.8	
UK: North. Ireland	1 933 114	4 320	3 437	79.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	883	20.4	223.5	
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	10 392	8 671	83.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	1 721	16.6	186.8	
Average	14 941 699.9			55.8		4.8		4.5		48.4		45.2	167.0	
Median	5 563 000.0			51.6		0.7		0.2		60.5		48.6	140.4	
Minimum	33 812			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	17.6	
Maximum	85 279 553			100.0		41.2		100.0		100.0		100.0	579.5	

Notes – Tables 23

ARMENIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

CZECHIA

Table 23:

- *23A*: The total number includes 5 admissions into Secured forensic detention facilities. It does not include admissions of persons who have been found guilty but not yet sentenced. It includes returns after prison leaves, and it includes returns after escape and subsequent re-incarceration.

ESTONIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

Table 23:

- *23D*: This figure includes all those, 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 afterwards.
- *23F*: This figure includes only transfers of sentenced prisoners.

GERMANY

Reference date is 1 September 2022

LATVIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

LITHUANIA

Reference date is 1 January 2023

LUXEMBOURG

Table 23:

- *23A*: The number can be broken down as follows:
 - Luxembourg Penitentiary Center (CPL): 1089 (for both sentenced and unsentenced inmates until December 2022, then for sentenced inmates only)
 - Givenich Penitentiary Center (CPG): 1042 (semi-open prison for sentences <1 year or sentenced inmates with less than 18 months left, decided on a case-by-case basis)
 - Uërschterhaff Penitentiary Center (CPU): 169 (opened in December 2022, meant for unsentenced inmates only. Unsentenced inmates from CPL were gradually transferred to CPU)
- *23B*:
 - CPL: 788
 - CPU: 157
- *23D*:
 - CPL: 15
 - CPG: 8
 - CPU: 1

NETHERLANDS

Table 23:

- *23H*: This figure is not accessible in the system, but it is included in 23F.

POLAND

Reference date is 31 December 2022

SLOVAKIA

Reference date is 31 December 2022

SWEDEN

Reference date is 1 October 2022

Table 23:

- *23A*: This number includes the total number of admissions into penal institutions are 10298 sentenced prisoners. It also includes admissions of prisoners not serving a final sentence. These are persons who are remand prisoners, i.e. where there is a court decision to be placed on remand. However, persons who are apprehended by the police or arrested (which is decided by the prosecutor) are not included since these figures are not available.
- *23F & 23H*: The requested admissions are not available for pre-trial detainees. The number of sentenced prisoners admitted following a transfer from a foreign country is 60. The number of sentenced prisoners admitted following a transfer from an EU country is 29.

SWITZERLAND

Table 23:

- *23B*: This figure includes all entries into pretrial detention or for security reasons, as well as early execution of sentence or measure.

UKRAINE

Reference date is 1 January 2023

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES**Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 23:**

- Breakdown of admissions:
 - Remand admissions: 50256.
 - Recall admissions (admissions following revocation of licence/probation): 22285.
 - Sentenced admissions: 42987.
 - Non-criminal admissions: 256.

Source: Tables A2.4, A2.7, A2.11 and A2.12; Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: October to December 2022 (Prison receptions: 2022)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/655cdf24046ed400d8b9da7/Receptions_2022.ods

Table 24: Compliance with the instructions concerning the Section on *exits*¹⁷

<i>Country</i>	1. Does your "releases" definition align with the above?	2. Does your "deceased inmates" definition align with the above?	3. Does your "escapee" definition align with the above?	4. Do you count inmates who arrived late from a prison leave as escapees?	If YES, how many are included in the figures provide for escapees in 2022?	Comments
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Armenia	Yes	Yes	No	No		3. What is counted is the number of escapes or the attempts of escapes but not the number of persons.
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		3. In Austria there are 3 kinds of "escape" defined: outbreak: 2 (2022), escape: 18 (2022), non-return: 92 (2022). The Austrian systems does not distinguish between serving a final sentence and not serving a final sentence.
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska						
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		3. The Prison Service of the Czechia only counts as an escape act when an inmate overcomes/gets over a physical security barrier/obstacle. Leaving an external workshop or not coming back to prison from a prison leave is not considered an escape.
Denmark	No	Yes	Yes	No		1. The Danish system only count the number of releases of sentenced prisoners, not inmates not serving a final sentence
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Italy	Yes	Yes	No	No		3. The events are counted, not the persons.
Latvia	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		4. Escape of a prisoner does not include cases where a prisoner serving both open and closed sentences is entitled to leave for a short period of time and does not return at the appointed time. This shall be regarded as an evasion of the obligation to return to the place of detention on time.

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

Country	1. Does your "releases" definition align with the above?	2. Does your "deceased inmates" definition align with the above?	3. Does your "escapee" definition align with the above?	4. Do you count inmates who arrived late from a prison leave as escapees?	If YES, how many are included in the figures provide for escapees in 2022?	Comments
						<p>In the case of escape of a prisoner, it is irrelevant for the qualification of the offence which regime, open or closed, the prisoner has served his sentence in, the point being that such a prisoner has no right to leave the place of deprivation of liberty without a guard. The offence is also qualified as a prisoner's escape if the person escapes from the prison in breach of the security systems, and also if, while serving his sentence in the open regime (or in the closed regime as well), he is Escape of a prisoner does not include cases where a prisoner serving both open and closed sentences is entitled to leave for a short period of time and does not return at the appointed time. This shall be regarded as an evasion of the obligation to return to the place of detention on time.</p> <p>In the case of escape of a prisoner, it is irrelevant for the qualification of the offence which regime, open or closed, the prisoner has served his sentence in, the point being that such a prisoner has no right to leave the place of deprivation of liberty without a guard. The offence is also qualified as a prisoner's escape if the person escapes from the prison in breach of the security systems, and also if, while serving his sentence in the open regime (or in the closed regime as well), he is escorted outside the prison and escapes from the officials.</p>
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Malta	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	No		
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Spain (total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Spain (State Administration)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	<p>1. In the Swedish justice system a person who has been found guilty has also been sentenced. Therefore, the inclusion criteria for persons found guilty but not sentenced is not applicable.</p> <p>The same is true of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory time limit to do so cannot be included, since data does not give possibility to separate them from all persons who have been sentenced.</p> <p>2. 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 into custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, these inmates are included in the number of inmates who died inside penal institutions.</p>

Country	1. Does your "releases" definition align with the above?	2. Does your "deceased inmates" definition align with the above?	3. Does your "escapee" definition align with the above?	4. Do you count inmates who arrived late from a prison leave as escapees?	If YES, how many are included in the figures provide for escapees in 2022?	Comments
						<p>3. 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 into custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the number of these inmates who escaped is included.</p> <p>Inmates who escaped during an administrative transfer, during authorised supervised short-term absence or arrive late from an unsupervised short-term absence are included in the total number of inmates who escaped from penal institutions and are reported in the category 4.3 Unknown/Other. These inmates were previously reported in the category other types of institutions.</p>
Switzerland	No	No	Yes	Yes	163	<p>1. The releases from penitentiary institutions are not collected in the Swiss Imprisonment Statistics (FHE).</p> <p>2. It is not possible to distinguish between natural deaths and homicides, nor by gender.</p>
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		<p>1. In the concept of Turkish execution system, in addition to conditional release, it is possible for the good conduct inmates to be released early within the scope of the probation system before conditional release. While determining the conditional release figures, the analyses within this scope were also included in the conditional release figures.</p> <p>3. There are 3 types of prisons: closed, high-security closed prisons, and open institutions (open prisons and juvenile education institutions). In open prisons and juvenile education institutions, according to legislation, there is no barrier to escape. Consequently, there is no security staff outside. Inmates staying in open institutions are allowed to regularly go outside, including attending school and maintaining their education without supervision. In such cases, if an inmate leaves the open institution and fails to return, it is not considered an escape. However, according to current legislation, inmates who leave the institution without permission are subject to disciplinary punishment.</p>
Ukraine	No	No	Yes	Yes	17	
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		<p>Information refers to the 2022/23 financial year and not the solar year 2022.</p> <p>2. Due to the low number of deaths within Northern Ireland prison establishments and the sensitive nature of the information, no further information can be provided, as it may risk disclosure.</p>
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	***		<p>1. A release (departure) is counted where an individual is not present in the prison population when they were present the day before. In most cases this aligns with the definition above, but where a prisoner is absent for a night or more and not located within the prison estate (e.g. an overnight stay in hospital) they will be counted as departing then arriving when they return.</p> <p>3. A absconder is a person who absconds from custody (where any low supervision prisoner leaves a place of custody, without permission, that does not have a secure physical external barrier); and an escapee is person who escapes from custody (where a prisoner breaches a security perimeter; breaches a security barrier; or evades a secure escort and the escapee is out of sight of the escorting officers).</p> <p>4. An inmate who arrived late from a prison leave is potentially classed as an absconder.</p>

Table 25: Exits of penal institutions by type (during 2022) (numbers, rates & 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	3 925	3 923	100.0	142.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	142.1
Andorra	167	167	100.0	204.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	204.7
Armenia	1 343	1 333	99.3	44.8	8	0.6	2	0.2	45.1
Austria	8 916	8 772	98.4	96.4	32	0.4	112	1.3	97.9
Azerbaijan	8 686	8 535	98.3	84.3	151	1.7	0	0.0	85.8
Belgium	18 956	18 897	99.7	160.8	36	0.2	23	0.1	161.3
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska									
Bulgaria	10 415	10 390	99.8	161.1	25	0.2	NA	***	161.5
Croatia	8 121	8 093	99.7	210.2	23	0.3	5	0.1	210.9
Cyprus	1 296	1 294	99.9	140.6	2	0.2	0	0.0	140.8
Czechia	10 198	10 153	99.6	93.8	45	0.4	0	0.0	94.2
Denmark	4 184	4 134	98.8	69.7	5	0.1	45	1.1	70.5
Estonia	1 394	1 390	99.7	101.8	3	0.2	1	0.1	102.1
Finland	5 780	5 701	98.6	102.5	6	0.1	73	1.3	103.9
France	68 780	67 644	98.4	99.4	249	0.4	887	1.3	101.0
Georgia	8 185	8 176	99.9	218.8	9	0.1	0	0.0	219.1
Germany	157 099	157 099	100.0	186.2	NA	***	NA	***	186.2
Greece	6 836	6 750	98.7	64.9	71	1.0	15	0.2	65.8
Hungary	19 939	19 853	99.6	206.9	85	0.4	1	0.0	207.8
Iceland	283	283	100.0	73.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	73.0
Ireland	6 551	6 529	99.7	125.7	20	0.3	2	0.0	126.1
Italy	39 457	39 197	99.3	66.6	172	0.4	89	0.2	67.1
Latvia	NA	NAP	***	***	25	***	0	***	***
Liechtenstein	52	52	100.0	131.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	131.1
Lithuania	4 708	4 660	99.0	163.1	27	0.6	21	0.5	164.8
Luxembourg	781	777	99.5	117.6	2	0.3	2	0.3	118.2
Malta	669	669	100.0	123.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	123.4
Moldova	3 212	3 195	99.5	127.2	16	0.5	1	0.0	127.8
Monaco	54	54	100.0	148.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	148.8
Montenegro	2 001	2 000	100.0	324.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	324.5
Netherlands	26 775	26 758	99.9	150.2	16	0.1	1	0.0	150.3
North Macedonia	2 272	2 187	96.3	119.5	4	0.2	81	3.6	124.2
Norway	5 400	5 381	99.7	98.0	NA	***	19	0.4	98.4
Poland	85 042	84 928	99.9	231.1	114	0.1	0	0.0	231.4
Portugal	4 203	4 131	98.3	39.5	64	1.5	8	0.2	40.2
Romania	11 469	11 401	99.4	59.8	66	0.6	2	0.0	60.2
San Marino	14	14	100.0	41.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	41.4
Serbia	18 820	18 745	99.6	281.3	73	0.4	2	0.0	282.4
Slovakia	5 969	5 938	99.5	109.4	29	0.5	2	0.0	110.0
Slovenia	2 237	2 225	99.5	105.1	5	0.2	7	0.3	105.7
Spain (total)	32 634	32 340	99.1	67.3	206	0.6	88	0.3	67.9
Spain (State Adm.)	27 410	27 145	99.0	67.6	181	0.7	84	0.3	68.3
Spain (Catalonia)	5 224	5 195	99.4	65.7	25	0.5	4	0.1	66.1
Sweden	19 371	19 175	99.0	182.2	9	0.1	187	1.0	184.1
Switzerland	NA	NA	***	***	17	***	[286]	***	***
Türkiye	363 269	363 155	100.0	425.8	108	0.0	6	0.0	426.0
Ukraine	19 642	19 292	98.2	52.5	333	1.7	17	0.1	53.4
UK: Engl. & Wales	47 113	46 804	99.3	77.9	301	0.6	8	0.0	78.5
UK: North. Ireland	4 046	4 046	100.0	209.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	209.3
UK: Scotland	10 624	10 580	99.6	190.2	44	0.4	0	0.0	191.0
Average			99.4	136.9		0.4		0.3	137.5
Median			99.6	121.5		0.3		0.0	123.8
Minimum			96.3	39.5		0.0		0.0	40.2
Maximum			100.0	425.8		1.7		3.6	426.0

Table 26: Releases from penal institutions during 2022 (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			
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	3 925	3 923	99.9	2 747	70.0	1 176	30.0	548	46.6	565	48.0	63	5.4	62	98.4	0	0.0
Andorra	167	167	100.0	9	5.4	158	94.6	NA	***	9	5.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Armenia	1 343	1 333	99.3	920	69.0	413	31.0	214	51.8	186	45.0	13	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	8 916	8 772	98.4	2 837	32.3	5 935	67.7	2 413	40.7	3 226	54.4	164	2.8	NA	***	NA	***
Azerbaijan	8 686	8 535	98.3	1 656	19.4	5 948	69.7	2 555	43.0	3 365	56.6	28	0.5	2	7.1	928	10.9
Belgium	18 956	18 897	99.7	7 640	40.4	10 667	56.4	529	5.0	9 771	91.6	NA	***	NA	***	590	3.1
BH: BiH (total)																	
BH: BiH (st. level)																	
BH: Fed. BiH																	
BH: Rep. Srpska																	
Bulgaria	10 415	10 390	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Croatia	8 121	8 093	99.7	4 107	50.7	2 110	26.1	NA	***	NA	***	8	0.4	5	62.5	1 876	23.2
Cyprus	1 296	1 294	99.8	376	29.1	918	70.9	370	40.3	542	59.0	6	0.7	6	100.0	0	0.0
Czechia	10 198	10 153	99.6	1 093	10.8	8 940	88.1	5 925	66.3	2 873	32.1	132	1.5	NA	***	120	1.2
Denmark	4 184	4 134	98.8	NA	***	4 131	99.9	2 840	68.7	1 291	31.3	NA	***	NA	***	3	0.1
Estonia	1 394	1 390	99.7	287	20.6	1 103	79.4	514	46.6	345	31.3	5	0.5	4	80.0	0	0.0
Finland	5 780	5 701	98.6	1 309	23.0	4 392	77.0	1 679	38.2	2 683	61.1	12	0.3	12	100.0	18	0.3
France	68 780	67 644	98.3	9 670	14.3	47 528	70.3	42 847	90.2	4 583	9.6	NA	***	NA	***	9 249	13.7
Georgia	8 185	8 176	99.9	4 479	54.8	3 676	45.0	2 159	58.7	562	15.3	1	0.0	1	100.0	954	11.7
Germany	157 099	157 099	***	NA	***	NA	***	40 193	***	10 190	***	1 853	***	NA	***	NA	***
Greece	6 836	6 750	98.7	1 782	26.4	4 968	73.6	743	15.0	3 496	70.4	40	0.8	33	82.5	689	10.2
Hungary	19 939	19 853	99.6	2 606	13.1	7 024	35.4	4 029	57.4	2 104	30.0	57	0.8	50	87.7	10 223	51.5
Iceland	283	283	100.0	119	42.0	164	58.0	48	29.3	63	38.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	6 551	6 529	99.7	2 504	38.4	4 025	61.6	NA	***	NA	***	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Italy	39 457	39 197	99.3	12 217	31.2	26 907	68.6	15 576	57.9	11 331	42.1	NA	***	NA	***	73	0.2
Latvia	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	52	52	100.0	14	26.9	31	59.6	28	90.3	17	54.8	7	22.6	7	100.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	4 708	4 660	99.0	1 109	23.8	3 551	76.2	2 625	73.9	926	26.1	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0
Luxembourg	781	777	99.5	112	14.4	493	63.4	354	71.8	100	20.3	39	7.9	35	89.7	172	22.1
Malta	669	669	100.0	267	39.9	402	60.1	325	80.8	340	84.6	4	1.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Moldova	3 212	3 195	99.5	1 183	37.0	1 864	58.3	1 648	88.4	205	11.0	11	0.6	5	45.5	148	4.6

Country	Total number of exits	Releases		Of which													
				Releases of detainees not serving a final sentence		Releases of sentenced prisoners										Unknown/ other releases	
						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
Monaco	54	54	100.0	24	44.4	30	55.6	20	66.7	2	6.7	2	6.7	2	100.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	2 001	2 000	100.0	777	38.9	1 273	63.7	1 048	82.3	223	17.5	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	26 775	26 758	99.9	7 781	29.1	18 374	68.7	16 542	90.0	1 236	6.7	596	3.2	NA	***	603	2.3
North Macedonia	2 272	2 187	96.3	608	27.8	1 473	67.4	907	61.6	558	37.9	8	0.5	7	87.5	106	4.8
Norway	5 400	5 381	***	1 511	28.1	3 694	68.6	2 364	64.0	1 315	35.6	15	0.4	14	93.3	176	3.3
Poland	85 042	84 928	99.9	12 785	15.1	56 966	67.1	NAP	***	4 909	8.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Portugal	4 203	4 131	98.3	1 190	28.8	2 991	72.4	1 136	38.0	1 520	50.8	NA	***	NA	***	285	6.9
Romania	11 469	11 401	99.4	3 492	30.6	7 909	69.4	2 286	28.9	5 611	70.9	12	0.2	11	91.7	0	0.0
San Marino	14	14	100.0	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	18 820	18 745	99.6	7 244	38.6	11 501	61.4	3 105	27.0	995	8.7	21	0.2	15	71.4	0	0.0
Slovakia	5 969	5 938	99.5	969	16.3	4 969	83.7	3 363	67.7	1 594	32.1	12	0.2	NA	***	NA	***
Slovenia	2 237	2 225	99.5	843	37.9	1 178	52.9	509	43.2	470	39.9	1	0.1	1	100.0	204	9.2
Spain (total)	32 634	32 340	99.1	9 612	29.7	22 728	70.3	19 618	86.3	2 881	12.7	229	1.0	183	79.9	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	27 410	27 145	99.0	7 763	28.6	19 382	71.4	16 875	87.1	2 440	12.6	67	0.3	56	83.6	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	5 224	5 195	99.4	1 849	35.6	3 346	64.4	2 743	82.0	441	13.2	162	4.8	127	78.4	0	0.0
Sweden	19 371	19 175	99.0	9 490	49.5	9 685	50.5	2 255	23.3	6 798	70.2	85	0.9	76	89.4	NAP	***
Switzerland	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Türkiye	363 269	363 155	100.0	78 298	21.6	284 857	78.4	38 270	13.4	246 587	86.6	9	0.0	1	11.1	NAP	***
Ukraine	19 642	19 292	98.2	5 722	29.7	13 570	70.3	8 480	62.5	3 392	25.0	33	0.2	11	33.3	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	47 113	46 804	99.3	NA	***	46 804	100.0	0	0.0	46 804	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	4 046	4 046	100.0	2 699	66.7	1 647	40.7	7	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	10 624	10 580	99.6	5 815	55.0	4 765	45.0	3 454	72.5	699	14.7	11	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average			99.4		34.6		63.0		51.8		37.1		1.9		61.1		4.8
Median			99.6		30.2		67.3		57.7		32.1		0.5		82.5		0.0
Minimum			96.3		5.4		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		100.0		90.3		100.0		22.6		100.0		51.5

Notes – Tables 25 & 26

ARMENIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 25:**

- *25G:* During the whole year of 2022. In 1 case, one sentenced prisoner from the open type of correctional facility of the "Abovyan" penitentiary institution has not returned to the penitentiary institution. In 1 case one inmate not serving a final sentence under the medical treatment escaped from the civilian hospital. All escaped inmates have been found.

AUSTRIA**Table 25:**

- *25G:* In Austria there are 3 kinds of "escape" defined:
 - outbreak: 2 (2022)
 - escape: 18 (2022)
 - non return: 92 (2022)

AZERBAIJAN**Table 26:**

- *26M:* In 2022, 68 persons were pardoned, 546 persons were released by amnesty act of 5 November 2021, 2 persons were released due to illness and 54 prisoners were released on other grounds (by the decision of the supreme court, these 54 prisoners punishments were replaced by a lighter punishment like conditional probation, acquittal, fine, correctional work, community work).

CZECHIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 26:**

- *26C:* This number includes 10 clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.
- *26M:* This number includes deaths, presidential pardons and releases related to health conditions.

DENMARK**Table 26:**

- *26M:* This number refers to the pardoned.

ESTONIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****FINLAND****Table 26:**

- *26E:* This number includes fine defaulters (1661).

GEORGIA**Table 26:**

- *25B:* The total number of released prisoners by prison administration is 8115, among them:
- *26A:* Remands (inmates not serving a final sentence): 4 479:
- *26C:* Convicts (sentenced prisoners); 3676, of which:
 - Unconditional release: 2159,
 - Conditional released: 562,
 - Transfer: 1 (of which 1 transfer to EU countries),
 - Other releases of sentenced prisoners: 954.
- *26M:* The other grounds for releasing a person from a prison facility: commutation of the outstanding sentence, amnesty, presidential pardon and releasing from sentence due to illness or old age.

GERMANY**Reference date is 1 September 2022****ITALY****Table 25:**

- *25E:* This number includes the prisoners who died outside the prison, provided that the event started to occur in prison: they are anyway considered as dead in prisons. It does not include the cases where the cause of death is outside the prison.

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****LITHUANIA****Reference date is 1 January 2023****LUXEMBOURG****Table 26:**

- *25B:*
 - CPL: 712
 - CPG: 51
 - CPU: 14
- *26A:*
 - CPL: 99
 - CPU: 13
- *26C:*
 - CPL: 352
 - CPG: 101
 - CPU: 1

MOLDOVA**Table 25:**

- *25G:* This number refers to 1 escape from a semi-closed penal institution (Penitentiary nr.4-Cricova).

POLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022****PORTUGAL****Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 25:**

- *25G:* Out of the 8 detainees who escaped, 1 was in an inward open regime (RAI), 1 was in an outward open regime, and 6 escaped from within the prisons.

SERBIA**Table 25:**

- *25G:* Both inmates escaped from semi-open penal institution.

SLOVAKIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022****SWEDEN****Reference date is 1 October 2022****UKRAINE****Reference date is 1 January 2023****UK: ENGLAND AND WALES****Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 26:**

- Source: Table 3.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: October to December 2022 (Prison Releases 2022) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/655cdfa4046ed400d8b9dab/Releases_2022.ods

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**Table 26:**

- *26E & 26G:* Conditional and unconditional release figures are for the establishment for minors only.

UK: SCOTLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 25:**

- *25E:* Deceased Inmates SPS record those individuals who have passed away in hospital whilst under the responsibility of the Scottish prison administration.

Table 27: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2022

<i>Country</i>	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2022 [Stock]	Total number of admissions in 2022	Total number of releases in 2022	Turnover ratio
<i>variable code</i>	<i>27A</i>	<i>23A</i>	<i>25B</i>	<i>27A</i>
		see Table 23	see Table 25	$25B/(27A+23A)*100$
Albania	5037	3 959	3 923	43.6
Andorra	51	187	167	70.2
Armenia	2128	1 571	1 333	36.0
Austria	8474	9 338	8 772	49.2
Azerbaijan	22334	10 899	8 535	25.7
Belgium	10960	19 977	18 897	61.1
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska				
Bulgaria	6386	11 309	10 390	58.7
Croatia	3905	8 921	8 093	63.1
Cyprus	808	2 144	1 294	43.8
Czechia	18748	10 392	10 153	34.8
Denmark	4114	9 288	4 134	30.8
Estonia	2181	1 284	1 390	40.1
Finland	2776	5 970	5 701	65.2
France	69964	76 620	67 644	46.1
Georgia	9389	8 515	8 176	45.7
Germany	56294	152 284	157 099	75.3
Greece	10952	6 842	6 750	37.9
Hungary	18619	20 751	19 853	50.4
Iceland	133	272	283	69.9
Ireland	3835	7 153	6 529	59.4
Italy	54372	38 125	39 197	42.4
Latvia	3183	NAP	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	12	7	52	273.7
Lithuania	5086	2 909	4 660	58.3
Luxembourg	630	2 300	777	26.5
Malta	613	650	669	53.0
Moldova	6385	2 886	3 195	34.5
Monaco	14	67	54	66.7
Montenegro	948	2 150	2 000	64.6
Netherlands	9256	26 690	26 758	74.4
North Macedonia	2362	10 605	2 187	16.9
Norway	3081	5 603	5 381	62.0
Poland	71874	84 332	84 928	54.4
Portugal	11588	4 926	4 131	25.0
Romania	23010	11 511	11 401	33.0
San Marino		14	14	100.0
Serbia	10557	19 159	18 745	63.1
Slovakia	10185	7 620	5 938	33.4
Slovenia	1380	2 120	2 225	63.6
<i>Spain (total)</i>	55095	34 739	32 340	36.0
Spain (State Adm.)	47425	29 312	27 145	35.4
Spain (Catalonia)	7670	5 427	5 195	39.7
Sweden	7776	20 107	19 175	68.8
Switzerland	6310	37 127	NA	***
Türkiye	303945	417 830	363 155	50.3
Ukraine	48038	19 628	19 292	28.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	79092	115 784	46 804	24.0
UK: North. Ireland	1610	4 320	4 046	68.2
UK: Scotland	7523	10 392	10 580	59.1
Average				54.9
Median				50.4
Minimum				16.9
Maximum				273.7

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

Table 28: Inmates who died inside penal institutions (during 2022) (numbers, percentages & rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2022	Inmates who died in 2022																Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates		
			Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2022																			
			Total number of inmates who died		Total number of inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2022				Of which (by cause of death)												Inmates who died outside penal institutions in 2022	
									Homicide		Suicide						Other					
			Number	%	Number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%			Number	%
28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N	28O	28P	28Q	28R					
see table 3	see table 25	% of 25A	% of 28A	% of 28A	% of 28E	% of 28E	% of 28E	% of 28E	% of 28E	% of 28E	% of 28E	% of 28E	% of 28A	% of 28A	% of 28A	28A/3B*10 000	28E/3B*10 000					
Albania	4 931	3 925	17	0.4	2	11.8	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	88.2	34.5	4.1		
Andorra	61	167	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Armenia	2 357	1 343	18	1.3	8	44.4	1	12.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	1	33.3	4	50.0	10	55.6	76.4	12.7		
Austria	9 088	8 916	32	0.4	32	100.0	0	0.0	5	15.6	0	0.0	1	20.0	27	84.4	NA	***	35.2	5.5		
Azerbaijan	24 698	8 686	158	1.8	151	95.6	0	0.0	4	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	147	97.4	7	4.4	64.0	1.6		
Belgium	11 196	18 956	50	0.3	36	72.0	0	0.0	16	44.4	3	18.8	10	62.5	20	55.6	14	28.0	44.7	14.3		
BH: BiH (total)																						
BH: BiH (st. level)																						
BH: Fed. BiH																						
BH: Rep. Srpska																						
Bulgaria	6 501	10 415	33	0.3	25	75.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	NA	***	25	100.0	8	24.2	50.8	0.0		
Croatia	4 091	8 121	23	0.3	23	100.0	0	0.0	3	13.0	1	33.3	3	100.0	20	87.0	0	0.0	56.2	7.3		
Cyprus	1 026	1 296	3	0.2	2	66.7	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	33.3	29.2	0.0		
Czechia	19 052	10 198	45	0.4	45	100.0	0	0.0	18	40.0	NA	***	6	33.3	27	60.0	NA	***	23.6	9.4		
Denmark	4 230	4 184	5	0.1	5	100.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	11.8	2.4		
Estonia	2 056	1 394	6	0.4	3	50.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	3	50.0	29.2	4.9		
Finland	2 912	5 780	11	0.2	6	54.6	1	16.7	4	66.7	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	16.7	5	45.5	37.8	13.7		
France	72 294	68 780	275	0.4	249	90.6	8	3.2	138	55.4	5	3.6	54	39.1	103	41.4	26	9.5	38.0	19.1		
Georgia	9 568	8 185	18	0.2	9	50.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	0	0.0	2	66.7	6	66.7	9	50.0	18.4	3.1		
Germany	58 098	157 099	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***		
Greece	10 465	6 836	112	1.6	71	63.4	0	0.0	9	12.7	0	0.0	1	11.1	62	87.3	41	36.6	110.2	8.6		
Hungary	20 221	19 939	85	0.4	85	100.0	2	2.4	7	8.2	1	14.3	2	28.6	76	89.4	0	0.0	42.0	3.5		
Iceland	141	283	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ireland	4 432	6 551	24	0.4	20	83.3	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	19	95.0	4	16.7	54.2	2.3		
Italy	56 127	39 457	172	0.4	172	100.0	1	0.6	84	49.1	5	6.0	42	50.0	87	50.9	NA	***	30.5	15.0		
Latvia	3 229	NA	29	***	25	86.2	0	0.0	7	28.0	0	0.0	4	57.1	18	72.0	4	13.8	89.8	21.7		
Liechtenstein	6	52	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Lithuania	4 973	4 708	35	0.7	27	77.1	2	7.4	6	22.2	0	0.0	2	33.3	19	70.4	8	22.9	70.4	12.1		
Luxembourg	705	781	3	0.4	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	50.0	1	33.3	42.6	14.2		
Malta	581	669	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Moldova	6 079	3 212	23	0.7	16	69.6	12	75.0	4	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	30.4	37.8	6.6		

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2022	Inmates who died in 2022																Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
			Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2022														Inmates who died outside penal institutions in 2022			
			Total number of inmates who died		Total number of inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2022		Of which (by cause of death)													
							Homicide		Suicide						Other					
									Total		Of which:		detainees not serving a final sentence							
Number	%	Number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	Number	%			
Variable code	3B	25A	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N	28O	28P	28Q	28R
	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
Monaco	26	54	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	1 036	2 001	3	0.2	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	29.0	9.7
Netherlands	9 334	26 775	25	0.1	16	64.0	0	0.0	6	37.5	0	0.0	5	83.3	10	62.5	9	36.0	26.8	6.4
North Macedonia	2 606	2 272	17	0.8	4	23.5	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	13	76.5	65.2	3.8
Norway	3 029	5 400	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Poland	71 228	85 042	184	0.2	114	62.0	0	0.0	14	12.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	70	38.0	123.8	2.0
Portugal	12 383	4 203	64	1.5	64	100.0	0	0.0	14	21.9	0	0.0	10	71.4	50	78.1	NA	***	51.7	11.3
Romania	23 040	11 469	109	1.0	66	60.6	1	1.5	7	10.6	0	0.0	2	28.6	58	87.9	43	39.5	47.3	3.0
San Marino	14	14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	10 787	18 820	101	0.5	73	72.3	0	0.0	4	5.5	4	100.0	0	0.0	69	94.5	28	27.7	93.6	3.7
Slovakia	9 939	5 967	29	0.5	29	100.0	0	0.0	5	17.2	0	0.0	3	60.0	24	82.8	0	0.0	29.2	5.0
Slovenia	1 435	2 237	6	0.3	5	83.3	0	0.0	2	40.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	3	60.0	1	16.7	41.8	13.9
Spain (total)	55 909	32 634	252	0.8	206	81.8	0	0.0	48	23.3	8	16.7	20	41.7	158	76.7	46	18.3	45.1	8.6
Spain (State Adm.)	48 180	27 410	213	0.8	181	85.0	0	0.0	35	19.3	8	22.9	19	54.3	146	80.7	32	15.0	44.2	7.3
Spain (Catalonia)	7 729	5 224	39	0.8	25	64.1	0	0.0	13	52.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	12	48.0	14	35.9	50.5	16.8
Sweden	8 414	19 371	15	0.1	9	60.0	0	0.0	6	66.7	0	0.0	5	83.3	3	33.3	6	40.0	17.8	7.1
Switzerland	6 445	NA	17	***	17	100.0	NA	***	13	76.5	NA	***	8	61.5	4	23.5	NA	***	26.4	20.2
Türkiye	348 265	363 269	742	0.2	108	14.6	0	0.0	61	56.5	0	0.0	13	21.3	47	43.5	364	49.1	21.3	1.8
Ukraine	42 708	19 642	432	2.2	333	77.1	5	1.5	21	6.3	0	0.0	11	52.4	307	92.2	99	22.9	101.2	4.9
UK: Engl. & Wales	81 806	47 113	301	0.6	301	100.0	1	0.3	76	25.3	5	6.6	30	39.5	224	74.4	NA	***	36.8	9.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 750	4 046	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	22.9	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 408	10 629	44	0.4	44	100.0	0	0.0	14	31.8	2	14.3	4	28.6	30	68.2	0	0.0	59.4	18.9
Average				0.5		62.1		3.7		27.5		6.3		37.5		52.8		27.7	41.7	7.1
Median				0.4		68.1		0.0		22.1		0.0		33.3		60.0		26.0	37.8	5.3
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum				2.2		100.0		75.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	123.8	21.7

Table 29: Inmates who escaped from penal institutions during 2022 (numbers, percentages & rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2023 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2022	Escapes in 2022								
			Total			Of which:					
						from closed institutions		from other type of institutions		Other / Unknown	
			number	%	rate per 10,000 inmates	number	%	number	%	number	%
variable code	3B	25A	29A	29B	29C	29D	29E	29F	29G	29H	29I
	see Table 3	see Table 25		% of 25A	29A/3B*10 000		29D/29A*100		29F/29A*100		29H/29A*100
Albania	4 931	3 925	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	61	167	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 357	1 343	2	0.2	8.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Austria	9 088	8 916	112	1.3	123.2	20	17.9	92	82.1	0	0.0
Azerbaijan	24 698	8 686	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	11 196	18 956	23	0.1	20.5	3	13.0	18	78.3	2	8.7
BH: BiH (total)											
BH: BiH (st. level)											
BH: Fed. BiH											
BH: Rep. Srpska											
Bulgaria	6 501	10 415	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Croatia	4 091	8 121	5	0.1	12.2	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	1 026	1 296	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czechia	19 052	10 198	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Denmark	4 230	4 184	45	1.1	106.4	5	11.1	40	88.9	0	0.0
Estonia	2 056	1 394	1	0.1	4.9	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Finland	2 912	5 780	73	1.3	250.7	5	6.8	60	82.2	8	11.0
France	72 294	68 780	887	1.3	122.7	787	88.7	100	11.3	NAP	***
Georgia	9 568	8 185	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	58 098	157 099	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Greece	10 465	6 836	15	0.2	14.3	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hungary	20 221	19 939	1	0.0	0.5	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland	141	283	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	4 432	6 551	2	0.0	4.5	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Italy	56 127	39 457	89	0.2	15.9	11	12.4	NAP	***	78	87.6
Latvia	3 229	NA	0	***	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	6	52	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	4 973	4 708	21	0.5	42.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Luxembourg	705	781	2	0.3	28.4	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Malta	581	669	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moldova	6 079	3 212	1	0.0	1.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Monaco	26	54	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 036	2 001	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 334	26 775	1	0.0	1.1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2 606	2 272	81	3.6	310.8	0	0.0	78	96.3	3	3.7
Norway	3 029	5 400	19	0.4	62.7	1	5.3	18	94.7	0	0.0
Poland	71 228	85 042	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Portugal	12 383	4 203	8	0.2	6.5	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Romania	23 040	11 469	2	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
San Marino	14	14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 787	18 820	2	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Slovakia	9 939	5 969	2	0.0	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Slovenia	1 435	2 237	7	0.3	48.8	2	28.6	3	42.9	2	28.6
Spain (total)	55 909	32 634	88	0.3	15.7	10	11.4	74	84.1	4	4.5
Spain (State Adm.)	48 180	27 410	84	0.3	17.4	10	11.9	72	85.7	2	2.4
Spain (Catalonia)	7 729	5 224	4	0.1	5.2	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0
Sweden	8 414	19 371	187	1.0	222.3	1	0.5	93	49.7	93	49.7
Switzerland	6 445	NA	[286]	***	[443.8]	12	4.2	109	38.1	165	57.7
Türkiye	348 265	363 269	6	0.0	0.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Ukraine	42 708	19 642	17	0.1	4.0	1	5.9	16	94.1	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	81 806	47 113	8	0.0	1.0	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 750	4 046	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 408	10 624	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average				0.3	32.0		15.9		36.1		13.1
Median				0.0	1.9		0.0		0.0		0.0
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				3.6	310.8		100.0		100.0		100.0

Notes – Tables 28 & 29

ARMENIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 29:**

- *29A:* During the whole year of 2022. In 1 case, one sentenced prisoner from the open type of correctional facility of the "Abovyan" penitentiary institution has not returned to the penitentiary institution. In 1 case one inmate not serving a final sentence under the medical treatment escaped from the civilian hospital. All escaped inmates have been found.

AUSTRIA**Table 29:**

- *29A:* In Austria there are 3 kinds of "escape" defined:
 - outbreak: 2 (2022)
 - escape: 18 (2022)
 - non return: 92 (2022)

AZERBAIJAN**Table 28:**

- *28A:* In 2022, 158 persons died.

BELGIUM**Table 28:**

- *28O:* Deaths in hospitals were counted as 'outside' (contrary to regular Belgian prison death statistics). Deaths during electronic surveillance or sentence interruptions were not counted.

CZECHIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022****ESTONIA****Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 29:**

- *29A:* The figure does not include the incident where an inmate did not return to open prison after being granted the permit for a prison leave.

FINLAND**Table 29:**

- *29H:* This number includes escapes from prison escorts.

GERMANY**Tables 28 & 29:**

- Data for these tables are not yet available, since some German Länder (federal states) have unfortunately not yet provided their data.

IRELAND**Table 28:**

- *28C:* Of the 20 individuals who died inside penal institutions, 18 individuals are awaiting Coroner's inquests.

ITALY**Table 29:**

- *29H:* This number includes persons escaped from leaves, from work outside prison, from semi-liberty. The events are counted, not the persons.

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****LITHUANIA****Reference date is 1 January 2023****MOLDOVA****Table 29:**

- *29A:* This number refers to 1 escape from a semi-closed penal institution (Penitentiary nr.4-Cricova).

NETHERLANDS**Table 29:**

- *28O:* From the 9 inmates who died outside the penal institution:
 - 2 died in a community hospital after a suicide attempt inside a penal institution (PI)
 - 3 died in a community hospital after being transferred from a PI because of medical reasons.
 - 4 died during extramural detention

POLAND

Reference date is 31 December 2022**PORTUGAL****Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 28:**

- *28M*: Deaths due to illness.

Table 29:

- *29A*: Among the 8 detainees who escaped, 1 was in an inward open regime (RAI), 1 was in an outward open regime, and 6 escaped from within the prisons.

SERBIA**Table 29:**

- *29H*: Both inmates escaped from semi-open penal institution.

SLOVAKIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 29:**

- *29H*: This represents one failure of a sentenced inmate to return from an authorised prison leave from an open "unlocked" prison facility (open unit) and the leave of a sentenced inmate from an unguarded workplace is included.

SWEDEN**Reference date is 1 October 2022****SWITZERLAND****Table 29:**

- *29D*: This figure represents the escape from a closed detention facility or a closed unit within an open facility.
- *29F*: This figure represents the escape from an open facility, an open section of a closed facility, an unsecured work area, during accompanied outings, or during leave (such as transportation).
- *29H*: This figure includes 163 unauthorised absences (i.e., failure to return or delayed return resulting in disciplinary action from authorised leave, furlough, work placement, housing, or external education) and 2 escapes during transfers (i.e., escapes during a dislocation, police transport, or juvenile transport service).

UKRAINE**Reference date is 1 January 2023****Table 29:**

- *29H*: Other types of penal institutions mean the "correctional centres" and areas for serving sentences of "restriction of freedom" created at penal colonies.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES**Reference date is 31 December 2022****UK: NORTHERN IRELAND****Table 28:**

- Due to the low number of deaths within Northern Ireland prison establishments and the sensitive nature of the information, no further information can be provided, as it may risk disclosure.

UK: SCOTLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022****Table 28:**

- *28A*: This number represents inmates deceased (total) the figure (44) provided is the total for deaths in custody for the year 2022 including eleven who died in either, a hospital/hospice setting while still a ward of the state.
- *28G*: Enumeration of deaths by suicide prior to Fatal Accident Enquiry outcomes. These are therefore better termed "Apparent suicides in custody" and are subject to change at the conclusion of any enquiries.

PART E: LENGTH OF DETENTION DURING THE YEAR 2022

This section provides a series of indicators developed to estimate the length of detention during the year 2022 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 31 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*¹⁸

Country	Does your "length of imprisonment" definition align with the above?	Do you count days spent in police cells if the suspect remains at least one day?		Comments
			If YES, how many days were spent in police cells in 2022?	
Albania	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	No		
Armenia	NAP	No		The Penitentiary Service of the Republic of Armenia does not collect data concerning the length of detention.
Austria	Yes	No		
Azerbaijan	Yes	No		
Belgium	Yes	No		
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska				
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	319897	
Croatia	Yes	No		
Cyprus	Yes	No		
Czechia	No	No		Total number of days spent penal institutions does not include weekends and public holidays.
Denmark	Yes	No		
Estonia	Yes	No		
Finland	Yes	No		
France	Yes	No		
Georgia	Yes	No		
Germany	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	No		The calculation was based on the average number of inmates in one day within the year 2022.
Hungary	Yes	Yes		
Iceland	Yes	No		
Ireland	Yes	No		
Italy	No	No		
Latvia	No	NAP		
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes		
Lithuania	Yes	No		
Luxembourg	Yes	No		
Malta	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	No		
Montenegro	Yes	No		

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

<i>Country</i>	Does your "length of imprisonment" definition align with the above?	Do you count days spent in police cells if the suspect remains at least one day?		Comments
			If YES, how many days were spent in police cells in 2022?	
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	NA	
North Macedonia	Yes	No		
Norway	Yes	No		
Poland				
Portugal	Yes	No		
Romania	Yes	No		
San Marino	Yes	Yes	138	
Serbia	Yes	No		
Slovakia	No	No		
Slovenia	Yes	No		
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	No		
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	No		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	No		
Sweden	Yes	No		
Switzerland	Yes	No		
Türkiye	Yes	No		
Ukraine	Yes	No		
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	No		Average of the 12 month-end prison population snapshots in 2022 (to calculate an average '2022' population = 80,798), multiplied by 365.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No		
UK: Scotland	No	No		The Scottish prison administration counts nights rather than days in prison, and may therefore undercount where an individual is admitted and released in the same day.

Table 31: Average length of imprisonment (during 2022)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2022 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2022	Average number of inmates in 2022	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2022	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 2022	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2022	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2022	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 2022	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2022	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2022	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	4 931	1 799 815	4 931.0	3 959	15.0	15.0	984 405	2 697.0	3 717	8.7	815 410	2 234.0	242	110.8
Andorra	61	23 800	65.2	187	4.2	3.9	10 697	29.3	23	15	13 103	36	164	2.6
Armenia	2 357	NA	***	1 571	***	18.0	NA	***	1 339	***	NA	***	232	***
Austria	9 088	3 175 529	8 700.1	9 338	11.2	12	619 368	1 696.9	7 117	2.9	2 556 161	7 003.2	2 221	37.8
Azerbaijan	24 698	NA	***	10 899	***	27.2	NA	***	10 859	***	NA	***	40	***
Belgium	11 196	4 049 432	11 094.3	19 977	6.7	6.7	1 535 943	4 208.1	10 260	4.9	2 513 489	6 886.3	9 717	8.5
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska														
Bulgaria	6 501	NA	***	11 309	***	6.9	319 556	875.5	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Croatia	4 091	NAP	***	8 921	***	5.5	NAP	***	4 339	***	NAP	***	4 582	***
Cyprus	1 026	332 161	910.0	NA	***	***	NA	***	1 143	***	NA	***	NA	***
Czechia	19 052	6 981 578	19 127.6	10 392	22.1	22	520 424	1 425.8	3 722	4.6	6 461 154	17 702	6 670	32
Denmark	4 230	1 537 408	4 212.1	9 288	5.4	5.5	595 951	1 632.7	NA	***	941 457	2 579.3	***	***
Estonia	2 056	779 283	2 135.0	1 284	20.0	19.2	134 436	368.3	816	5.4	644 847	1 767	468	45.3
Finland	2 912	1 025 650	2 810.0	5 970	5.7	5.9	NAP	***	1 998	***	NA	***	3 972	***
France	72 294	26 125 047	71 575.5	76 620	11.2	11.3	6 927 061	18 978.3	63 090	3.6	19 197 986	52 597.2	13 530	46.7
Georgia	9 568	NA	***	8 515	***	13	NA	***	7 733	***	NA	***	782	***
Germany	58 098	NA	***	152 284	***	4.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Greece	10 465	3 922 838	10 747.5	6 842	18.9	18.4	909 686	2 492.3	3 384	8.8	3 013 151	8 255.2	3 458	28.7
Hungary	20 221	7 100 366	19 453.1	20 751	11.3	11.7	1 787 932	4 898.4	6 435	9.1	5 312 434	14 554.6	14 316	12.2
Iceland	141	54 065	148.1	272	6.5	6.2	17 521	48.0	194	3.0	36 544	100.1	78	15.4
Ireland	4 432	1 521 468	4 168.4	7 153	7.0	7.4	324 619	889.4	2 759	4	6 808	18.7	4 394	0.1
Italy	56 127	20 153 036	55 214	38 125	17	17.7	5 827 457	15 965.6	27 173	7.1	14 325 579	39 248.2	10 952	43.0
Latvia	3 229	NA	***	NAP	***	***	NA	***	NAP	***	NA	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	6	3 791	10.4	7	18	10.3	NA	***	0	***	NA	***	7	***
Lithuania	4 973	1 845 513	5 056.2	2 909	20.9	20.5	198 049	542.6	2 484	2.6	1 647 464	4 513.6	425	127.4
Luxembourg	705	246 254	674.7	2 300	3.5	3.7	115 447	316.3	945	4	130 807	358.4	1 355	3.2

<i>Country</i>	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2022 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2022	Average number of inmates in 2022	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2022	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 2022	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2022	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2022	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2022	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2022	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2022	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent penal institutions)
<i>variable code</i>	<i>3B</i> see Table 3	<i>31A</i>	<i>31B</i> 31A/365	<i>23A</i> see Table 23	<i>31C</i> 31B/23A*12	<i>31D</i> 3B/23A	<i>31E</i>	<i>31F</i> 31E/365	<i>23B</i> see Table 23	<i>31G</i> 31F/23B*12	<i>31H</i>	<i>31J</i>	<i>23J</i> see Table 23	<i>31K</i> 31J/23B*12
Malta	581	210 970	578.0	650	10.7	10.7	74 825	205.0	462	5.3	136 145	373.0	188	23.8
Moldova	6 079	2 218 835	6 079.0	2 886	25.3	25.3	378 505	1 037.0	2 883	4.3	1 840 330	5 042.0	NA	***
Monaco	26	6 742	18.5	67	3.3	4.7	1 974	5.4	48	1.4	4 768	13.1	19	8.3
Montenegro	1 036	365 123	1 000.3	2 150	5.6	5.8	146 050	400.1	801	6.0	219 073	600.2	1 349	5.3
Netherlands	9 334	3 356 175	9 195.0	26 690	4.1	4.2	1 488 470	4 078.0	13 112	4	1 847 995	5 063.0	13 578	4.5
North Macedonia	2 606	899 614	2 464.7	10 605	2.8	3.0	100 234	274.6	238	13.9	791 257	2 167.8	10 367	2.5
Norway	3 029	1 121 305	3 072.1	5 603	6.6	6.5	NAP	***	2 338	***	NAP	***	3 265	***
Poland	71 228	NA	***	84 332	***	10	NA	***	NAP	***	NA	***	***	***
Portugal	12 383	4 287 290	11 746.0	4 926	28.6	30.2	835 485	2 289.0	2 581	10.6	3 208 350	8 790.0	2 345	45.0
Romania	23 040	NA	***	11 511	***	24.0	NA	***	6 173	***	NA	***	5 338	***
San Marino	14	145	0.4	14	0.3	12.0	145	0.4	14	0.3	145	0.4	0	0.0
Serbia	10 787	NA	***	19 159	***	6.8	NA	***	7 543	***	NA	***	11 616	***
Slovakia	9 939	NA	***	7 620	***	15.7	NA	***	2 877	***	NA	***	4 743	***
Slovenia	1 435	522 025	1 430.2	2 120	8.1	8.1	136 737	374.6	742	6.1	385 288	1 055.6	1 378	9.2
<i>Spain (total)</i>	55 909	20 433 065	55 981.0	34 739	19.3	19	3 254 494	8 916.4	19 199	5.6	17 178 571	47 064.6	15 540	36.3
Spain (State Adm.)	48 180	17 599 811	48 218.7	29 312	19.7	19.7	3 084 595	8 451.0	15 199	6.7	14 515 216	39 767.7	14 113	33.8
Spain (Catalonia)	7 729	2 833 254	7 762.3	5 427	17.2	17.1	169 899	465.5	4 000	1.4	2 663 355	7 296.9	1 427	61.4
Sweden	8 414	2 900 743	7 947.2	20 107	4.7	5.0	950 732	2 604.8	9 809	3.2	1 950 011	5 342.5	10 298	6.2
Switzerland	6 445	2 288 526	6 269.9	37 127	2.0	2.1	1 000 616	2 741.4	12 619	2.6	1 215 733	3 330.8	24 508	1.6
Türkiye	348 265	117 066 783	320 730.9	417 830	9.2	10.0	14 758 718	40 434.8	103 121	4.7	102 308 065	280 296.1	314 709	10.7
Ukraine	42 708	NA	***	19 628	***	26.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	81 806	29 491 331	80 798	115 784	8.4	8.5	5 007 435	13 719.0	50 256	3.3	24 205 948	66 317.7	65 528	12.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 750	618 875	1 695.6	4 320	4.7	4.9	243 488	667.1	3 437	2.3	375 387	1 028.5	883	14.0
UK: Scotland	7 408	2 715 765	7 440.5	10 392	8.6	8.6	790 518	2 165.8	8 671	3.0	1 925 247	5 274.7	1 721	36.8
Average					10.7	11.8				5.2				26.3
Median					8.4	10.1				4.3				13.1
Minimum					0.3	2.1				0.3				0.0
Maximum					28.6	30.2				15.3				127.4

Notes – Table 31

ARMENIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023**

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

AUSTRIA

- The Austrian systems does not distinguish between serving a final sentence and not serving a final sentence.

CZECHIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022**

- *31A*: Total number of days spent penal institutions does not include weekends and public holidays.
- *31A & 31H*: These figures include 41008 days spent in Secured forensic detention facilities.

FINLAND

- *31E*: There are no specific institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence in Finland.

GREECE

- *31A*: The calculation was based on the average number of inmates in one day within the year 2022.

ICELAND

- *31E*: There is not a special prison for pre-trial detainees in Iceland, they are held among other prisoners, but the number of days is due to detention.

ITALY

- *31A*: This number refers to days spent in pre-trial detention, on remand and while serving a final sentence.

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****LITHUANIA****Reference date is 1 January 2023****LUXEMBOURG**

- *31E*:
 - CPL: 112484
 - CPU: 2963
- *31H*:
 - CPL: 103512
 - CPG: 27274
 - CPU: 21

NETHERLANDS

- *31A*: There are 19710 days that are unknown whether they are spent by a pre-trial or sentenced prisoner.

POLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022****PORTUGAL**

- *31A*: This number is obtained by a multiplication of the average number of detainees in 2022 (11746) by 365 days.
- *31E*: This number is obtained by a multiplication of the average number of remand prisoners in 2022 (2289) by 365 days.
- *31H*: This number is obtained by a multiplication of the average number of convicted inmates in 2022 (8790) by 365 days.

SLOVAKIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022****SWEDEN****Reference date is 1 October 2022****SWITZERLAND**

- *31A*: The remainder (72177 days of imprisonment) corresponds to the number of days spent in institutions of deprivation of liberty for other reasons (e.g., administrative detention under the Federal Law on Foreigners and Integration (LEI), placement for assistance or treatment purposes (Art. 426 of the Swiss Civil Code), detention for extradition purposes...).
- It should be noted that the days in *31E* and *31H* do not correspond to days in specific institutions, but rather to types of detention. It is not possible to break down the FHE data according to the type of institution.
- *31E*: This number corresponds to days of detention in pretrial detention or for security reasons and in early execution of sentence or measure.

-
- *31H*: This number corresponds to days of detention in execution of sentence or measure and in execution of sanction according to juvenile criminal law.

UKRAINE**Reference date is 1 January 2023****UK: ENGLAND AND WALES****Reference date is 31 December 2022**

- *31A*: This number represents the average of the 12 months (end prison population snapshots in 2022 (to calculate an average '2022' population = 80798), multiplied by 365).
- *31E*: This number represents the average of the 12 months (end prison population snapshots in 2022 (to calculate an average '2022' population = 13719), multiplied by 365).
- *31H*: This number represents the average of the 12 months (end prison population snapshots in 2022 (to calculate an average '2022' population = 66318), multiplied by 365).
- Source: Table 1.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly July to September 2022
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/63d1248ad3bf7f3c4900f102/Population_31Dec2022.ods

UK: SCOTLAND

- *31H*: Scottish prisoners on remand are housed separately from sentenced prisoners, but often in separate areas within the same establishment. We have provided prisoner days by legal status under that assumption.
-

PART F: COSTS OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 2022

This section includes information on the costs of imprisonment during the year 2022 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2023 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 programmes (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programmes, etc.).

Table 32: Compliance with the standard definition of *costs of imprisonment*¹⁹

Country	Does your "total budget spent by the prison administration" definition align with the above?	Does your budget include expenses related to the functioning of probation agencies?	If YES, what was the budget spent for the functioning of probation agencies in 2022?	Comments
Albania	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	No		
Armenia	Yes	No		
Austria	Yes	No		
Azerbaijan	Yes	No		
Belgium	No	No		<p>Includes only the costs made by the Federal Department of Justice. Costs made by the regional governments are not included (for example some costs of vocational training, individual counselling, made by the regional level are not included).</p> <p>Security, health care, services and administration are costs exclusively made by the Federal Department of Justice. Costs regarding support are domains under the competence of the regional entities (cf. division of competences). However, cultural activities and a large range of leisure activities for inmates and activities in prison aimed at their reintegration and substance abuse programmes, are paid by the Federal Department of Justice: a part of the profit generated by the employment of inmates in the workhouses is re-invested in activities for inmates in prison ranging from the above mentioned activities and drug programmes to the purchase of fitness equipment for inmates or other materials supporting their re-integration. The budget for these last activities is not counted in the total budget.</p>
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska				
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	13 910 000 €	
Croatia	Yes	No		
Cyprus	Yes	No		
Czechia	Yes	No		The total budget is calculated on exchange rate as of 30 December 2022 (CZK to EUR).
Denmark	Yes	Yes	7 839 910 €	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	4 868 941 €	

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

<i>Country</i>	Does your "total budget spent by the prison administration" definition align with the above?	Does your budget include expenses related to the functioning of probation agencies?	If YES, what was the budget spent for the functioning of probation agencies in 2022?	Comments
Finland	Yes	No		The total budget includes rental costs for facilities.
France	Yes	No		
Georgia	Yes	No		
Germany	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	No		The Greek penitentiary system does not differentiate the amount of money spent for an inmate in prison facilities concerning the finalization of the sentence. The penitentiary facilities ask and receive budgets that are determined from their capacity, inmates population and other factors. Depending on categories such as age or health issues (adults, juveniles, patients in health facilities) the daily budget alters, solely, for the cost of alimentation. Generally, the daily cost of alimentation for male or female adults is calculated at 3,2 € per inmate. As for the inmates belonging in the categories mentioned at the above the daily cost of alimentation is calculated at 3,6 € per inmate.
Hungary	Yes	Yes		The data have been converted at the official exchange rate of 19 October 2023 (384.9 HUF/EUR)
Iceland	No	Yes		
Ireland	Yes	No		
Italy	Yes	No		
Latvia	YES	No		
Liechtenstein	Yes	No		
Lithuania	Yes	No		
Luxembourg	Yes	No		
Malta	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	No		
Montenegro	Yes	No		
Netherlands	Yes	No		
North Macedonia	Yes	No		Amounts paid to private entities for outsourced services. It is therefore not applicable.
Norway	Yes	No		
Poland	Yes	No		
Portugal	Yes	No		
Romania	No	No		The Romanian prison administration does not outsource services to private entities, which is why the total budget does not include such amounts.

<i>Country</i>	Does your "total budget spent by the prison administration" definition align with the above?	Does your budget include expenses related to the functioning of probation agencies?	If YES, what was the budget spent for the functioning of probation agencies in 2022?	Comments
San Marino	No	No		
Serbia	Yes	Yes	887 569 €	
Slovakia	Yes	No		
Slovenia	Yes	No		
<i>Spain (total)</i>	No	No		The average daily number of individuals deprived of liberty cannot be broken down between pretrial detainees (inmates not serving a final sentence) and sentenced inmates, as there is no separate budget for each of the categories.
Spain (State Adm.)	No	No		The average daily number of individuals deprived of liberty cannot be broken down between pretrial detainees (inmates not serving a final sentence) and sentenced inmates, as there is no separate budget for each of the categories.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	NA	
Sweden	Yes	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	Yes	Yes	NA	No data is available regarding the costs of detention in Switzerland.
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	NA	
Ukraine	Yes	No		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No		
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No		The cost figures are in Sterling and are based on the 2022/23 financial year. The total budget spent during the year for adult prisons uses a different methodology this year, using the net expenditure for the year including notionals, as published in the Northern Ireland Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts 2022-23. This figure is added to the total budget for the minor establishment.
UK: Scotland	Yes	No		SPS provided costs in GBP: converted to Euros at £0.87 to 1.

Table 33: Expenses in penal institutions (during 2022).

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2022	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2022	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2022	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 2022
	inmate	<i>Of which</i>								
<i>variable code</i>	<i>33A</i>	<i>33B</i>	<i>33C</i>	<i>31A</i>	<i>31E</i>	<i>31H</i>	<i>33D</i>	<i>33E</i>	<i>33F</i>	<i>33G</i>
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Albania	47.58 €	24.85 €	22.73 €	1 799 815	984 405	815 410	85 635 197.70 €	24 462 464.25 €	18 534 269.30 €	44 027 975.00 €
Andorra	170.47 €	277.55 €	142.32 €	23 800	10 697	13 103	4 057 186.00 €	2 968 952.35 €	1 864 818.96 €	4 057 247.32 €
Armenia	29.00 €	28.25 €	29.75 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	25 499 895.00 €
Austria	167.57 €	167.57 €	167.57 €	3 175 529	619 368	2 556 161	532 123 394.53 €	103 787 495.76 €	428 335 898.77 €	599 800 000.00 €
Azerbaijan	8.24 €	6.63 €	6.88 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	77 990 525.00 €
Belgium	152.43 €	NA	NA	4 049 432	1 535 943	2 513 489	617 254 919.76 €	***	***	640 409 764.97 €
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	13.00 €	13.00 €	13.00 €	NA	319 556	NA	***	4 154 228.00 €	***	13 910 000.00 €
Croatia	54.21 €	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	82 253 757.59 €
Cyprus	85.54 €	85.44 €	85.54 €	332 161	NA	NA	28 413 051.94 €	***	***	28 416 133.00 €
Czechia	73.50 €	NA	NA	6 981 578	520 424	6 461 154	513 145 983.00 €	***	***	513 402 140.00 €
Denmark	210.00 €	179.00 €	238.00 €	1 537 408	595 951	941 457	322 855 680.00 €	106 675 229.00 €	224 066 766.00 €	506 236 894.00 €
Estonia	91.80 €	NA	NA	779 283	134 436	644 847	71 538 179.40 €	***	***	75 849 483.00 €
Finland	219.70 €	NA	NA	1 025 650	NAP	NA	225 335 305.00 €	***	***	225 356 000.00 €
France	127.14 €	115.07 €	127.14 €	26 125 047	6 927 061	19 197 986	3 321 538 475.58 €	797 096 909.27 €	2 440 831 940.04 €	3 321 598 635.00 €
Georgia	15.30 €	15.30 €	15.30 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	53 222 183.70 €
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	3 922 838	909 686	3 013 151	***	***	***	34 390 007.66 €
Hungary	47.00 €	NA	NA	7 100 366	1 787 932	5 312 434	333 717 202.00 €	***	***	359 522 698.00 €
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	54 065	17 521	36 544	***	***	***	17 400 000.00 €
Ireland	230.00 €	230.00 €	230.00 €	1521468	324 619	6 808	349 937 640.00 €	74 662 370.00 €	1 565 840.00 €	440 218 000.00 €
Italy	163.03 €	NA	NA	20 153 036	5 827 457	14 325 579	3 285 549 459.08 €	***	***	3 288 917 585.32 €
Latvia	51.68 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	61 794 159.00 €
Liechtenstein	305.10 €	NA	NA	3 791	NA	NA	1 156 634.10 €	***	***	1 156 732.00 €

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2022	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2022	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2022	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 2022
	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	
Lithuania	37.44 €	37.44 €	37.44 €	1 845 513	198 049	1 647 464	69 096 006.72 €	7 414 954.56 €	61 681 052.16 €	82 318 700.00 €
Luxembourg	376.50 €	NA	NA	246 254	115 447	130 807	92 714 631.00 €	***	***	92 755 732.82 €
Malta	136.76 €	NA	NA	210 970	74 825	136 145	28 852 257.20 €	***	***	28 832 675.00 €
Moldova	14.54 €	14.54 €	14.54 €	22 188 350	378 505	1 840 330	322 618 609.00 €	5 503 462.70 €	26 758 398.20 €	33 117 349.40 €
Monaco	215.00 €	215.00 €	215.00 €	6 742	1 974	4 768	1 449 530.00 €	424 410.00 €	1 025 120.00 €	5 277 485.00 €
Montenegro	28.25 €	28.25 €	28.25 €	365 123	146 050	219 073	10 314 724.75 €	4 125 912.50 €	6 188 812.25 €	10 581 313.43 €
Netherlands	307.00 €	307.00 €	307.00 €	3 356 175	1 488 470	1 847 995	1 030 345 725.00 €	456 960 290.00 €	567 334 465.00 €	881 176 000.00 €
North Macedonia	25.00 €	26.00 €	22.00 €	899 614	100 234	791 257	22 490 350.00 €	2 606 084.00 €	17 407 654.00 €	22 818 148.00 €
Norway	373.00 €	NA	NA	1 121 305	NAP	NAP	418 246 765.00 €	***	***	418 781 524.00 €
Poland	148.14 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	906 955 875.85 €
Portugal	56.33 €	NA	NA	4 287 290	835 485	3 208 350	241 503 045.70 €	***	***	NA
Romania	41.91 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	348 746 429.63 €
San Marino	523.88 €	14.00 €	NA	145	145	145	75 962.60 €	2 030.00 €	***	191 218.83 €
Serbia	33.30 €	33.16 €	33.44 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	127 887 052.00 €
Slovakia	64.54 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	244 438 204.00 €
Slovenia	106.00 €	NAP	NAP	522 025	136 737	385 288	55 334 650.00 €	***	***	54 718 459.56 €
Spain (total)	165.65 €	NA	NA	20 433 065	3 254 494	17 178 571	1 494 270 043.45 €	***	***	1 243 380 704.00 €
Spain (State Adm.)	138.60 €	NA	NA	17 599 811	3 084 595	14 515 216	2 439 333 804.60 €	***	***	697 376 606.00 €
Spain (Catalonia)	192.70 €	NA	NA	2 833 254	169 899	2 663 355	545 968 045.80 €	***	***	546 004 098.00 €
Sweden	321.00 €	308.00 €	328.00 €	2 900 743	950 732	1 950 011	931 138 503.00 €	292 825 456.00 €	639 603 608.00 €	932 072 387.00 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	2 288 526	1 000 616	1 215 733	***	***	***	NA
Türkiye	12.45 €	12.45 €	12.45 €	117 066 783	14 758 718.00 €	102 308 065	1 457 481 448.35 €	183 746 039.10 €	1 273 735 409.25 €	811 087 794.67 €
Ukraine	13.37 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	219 900 000.00 €
UK: Engl. & Wales	163.46 €	NA	NA	29 491 331	5 007 435	24 205 948	4 820 652 965.26 €	***	***	4 882 819 560.00 €
UK: North. Ireland	152.58 €	NA	NA	618 875	243 488	375 387	94 427 947.50 €	***	***	161 768 206.39 €
UK: Scotland	140.00 €	NA	NA	2 715 765	790 518	1 925 247	380 207 100.00 €	***	***	424 800 000.00 €
Average	131.5	95.4	97.2							
Median	106.0	30.7	33.4							
Minimum	8.2	6.6	6.9							
Maximum	523.9	308.0	328.0							

Notes – Tables 33

ARMENIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****AZERBAIJAN**

- 33A: Average among spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence in custodial institution for juvenile offenders was 75.35 euro.

BELGIUM

- 33G: Includes only the costs made by the Federal Department of Justice. Costs made by the regional governments are not included (for example some costs of vocational training, individual counselling, made by the regional level are not included). Security, health care, services and administration are costs exclusively made by the Federal Department of Justice. Costs regarding support are domains under the competence of the regional entities (cf. division of competences). However, cultural activities and a large range of leisure activities for inmates and activities in prison aimed at their reintegration and substance abuse programmes, are paid by the Federal Department of Justice: a part of the profit generated by the employment of inmates in the workhouses is re-invested in activities for inmates in prison ranging from the above mentioned activities and drug programmes to the purchase of fitness equipment for inmates or other materials supporting their re-integration. These expenses are not counted.

BULGARIA

- 33G: This number includes Health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care etc.) (510000 €) and Services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.) (6600000 €). It also includes Support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.) (6800000 €).

CYPRUS

- 33A: In the average amount spent per day the health care services are not included. Otherwise, the average amount spent per day would exceed €100 euro.

CZECHIA**Reference date is 31 December 2022**

- The total budget is calculated on exchange rate as of 30 December 2022 (CZK to EUR).
- 33G: The budget includes, e.g., staff members' salaries; staff education; retirement pensions and retirement benefits for former uniformed staff members; sickness benefits for uniformed staff members; renovation and modernization of movables and immovables; security at court and public prosecutors' buildings (Judicial Guard Unit of the prison service); IT services and equipment; anti-drug programmes and crime prevention programmes; hygienic accessories for prisoners etc.

ESTONIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****FINLAND**

- 33G: This number includes rental costs for facilities.

GREECE

- 33G: The Greek penitentiary system does not differentiate the amount of money spent for an inmate in prison facilities concerning the finalization of the sentence. The penitentiary facilities ask and receive budgets that are determined from their capacity, inmates' population, and other factors. Depending on categories such as age or health issues (adults, juveniles, patients in health facilities) the daily budget alters, solely, for the cost of alimentation. Generally, the daily cost of alimentation for male or female adults is calculated at 3,2 € per inmate. As for the inmates belonging in the categories mentioned at the above the daily cost of alimentation is calculated at 3,6 € per inmate.

HUNGARY

- 33A & 33G: The data have been converted at the official exchange rate of 19 October 2023 (384.9 HUF/EUR).

IRELAND

- 33A: The average annual cost of an available, staffed prison space during the calendar year 2022 was €84,067. Divide €84,067 by 365.25 to obtain €230.
- Juvenile Institution have much higher costs:
 - €26.218m divided by 365.25 = €71,781 average cost per day
 - 11468 days divided by 365.25 = 31 average occupancy per day
 - 4660 days divided by 365.25 = 13 average occupancy per day per person on Remand
 - 6808 days divided by 365.25 = 18 average occupancy per day per person in Detention
 - €2225 average cost per person per day
 - €933 average cost per person on Remand per day
 - €1292 average cost per person in Detention per day

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023****LIECHTENSTEIN**

- 33B & 33C: The costs are all-over the same we don't make any difference between inmates

LITHUANIA**Reference date is 1 January 2023**

- 33B & 33C: It is impossible to calculate separately the amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate establishments serving a final sentence and one not yet serving a final sentence, as penitentiary where both categories of inmates are placed calculate the amount spent per day both for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence and one not yet serving a final sentence.

LUXEMBOURG

- 33A: Calculation is done as following: Total yearly budget / Daily average prisoner population / 365 = 92755732,82 / 675 / 365 = 376,50€
- 33G:
 - Staff wages: 60 724 901.23
 - Every other cost: 32 030 831.59

MONACO

- 33G: The calculation method adopted to assess the average amount spent for a day of imprisonment is as follows: (Total budget divided by the number of inmates during the year 2022) divided by the number of days in a year, namely:
 - €5277485 / 67 (number of inmates in 2022) = €78768 (average annual cost per inmate)
 - €78768 / 365 days = €215

NETHERLANDS

- 33A: This is the price of a standard closed place in a House of Detention/closed prison (including overhead costs). Besides this there are places in 4 Psychiatric Penitentiary Centres which are meant for pre-trial as well as sentenced prisoners. These cost €564 per day (including overhead costs).

NORWAY

- 33G: This number excludes expenses regarding inmates dead outside prison institutions. These are expenses which are expensed on the budget chapter of the health, education, and welfare department respectively. Expenses in relations to the region administrations and the directorate of correctional services are also excluded. This is because the services these institutions perform are not exclusive for the prison administration, but the correctional service as a whole. However, reimbursements from sick leave are included.

POLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022****PORTUGAL****Reference date is 31 December 2022****SLOVAKIA****Reference date is 31 December 2022**

- 33B & 33C: The Slovakian prison administration does not collect these data.

SPAIN (TOTAL)

- 33G: The data provided are from the Spanish Penitentiary System, with the following breakdown:
 - General State Administration: €1243380704. Average: €73.13 per day/inmate.
 - Autonomous Community of Catalonia: €546004098. Average: €192.7 per day/inmate.
 - Autonomous Community of the Basque Country: €87054164. Average: €150 per day/inmate.
- The average amount per day of deprivation of liberty cannot be broken down between pretrial detainees (inmates not serving a final sentence) and sentenced inmates, as there is no separate budget for each of the categories.

SWEDEN**Reference date is 1 October 2022****TÜRKIYE**

- 33G: Since the exchange rate by the end of the December 2022 was ₺19.97, total payments allocated by General Budget consumptions and the High Counsel of Department of Workshops have been calculated over that exchange rate. Since the prison and probation services are in the responsibility of General Directorate of Prisons and Detention the distinction between prison costs and probation costs is not calculated

UKRAINE**Reference date is 1 January 2023**

- 33G: The total budget is 215 898 616, 79 €. It does not include expenses related to the functioning of probation agencies.
- Figures are calculated with the official exchange rate as of 31 December 2022: 1E = 38,9510 UAH

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES**Reference date is 31 December 2022****UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

- *33A & 33G*: The above cost figures are in Sterling and are based on the 2022/23 financial year.
- *33G*: The total budget spent during the year for adult prisons uses a different methodology this year, using the net expenditure for the year including nationals, as published in the Northern Ireland Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts 2022-23. This figure is added to the total budget for the minor establishment.
- *33A*: The average amount spent per inmate is for adult establishments only and also uses a different methodology this year, using the total budget spent for adult prisons mentioned above with the average daily adult population during 2022-2023.
- *33B & 33C*: Separate costs for sentenced and non-sentenced prisoners are not available.

UK: SCOTLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2022**

- *33G*: SPS provided costs in GBP: converted to Euros at £0.87 to 1€.
 - *33G*: The total budget is £369.6M, the overall resource budget for 2022-23.
 - *33A*: The average cost per prisoner place was £44620.
-