

Prison Populations

SPACE I - 2024

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This report has been produced by Marcelo F. Aebi and Edoardo Cocco on behalf of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.

The report has been prepared under a contract with the *Action against Crime Department, Information Society and Action against Crime Directorate, DGI - Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law* of the Council of Europe. It has also received support from the University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Country-based information on penal institutions and prison populations was collected through the *SPACE I 2024* questionnaire (Ref: PC-CP (2025) 5 and analysed by the authors of this report.

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Suggested citation [APA norms]:

Aebi, M. F. & Cocco, E. (2025). *SPACE I - 2024 – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations*. Council of Europe.

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Highlights of the 2024 SPACE I Report

The main results of the 2024 SPACE I report are presented in a separate booklet (Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2024: 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 2024 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 51 PA, but the percentage of foreign inmates is available only for 48 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, 2023 AND 2024

	Median values
STOCK indicators on 31 January 2024	
Prison population rate per 100,000 habitants (51 PA)	104.8
% of female inmates in the prison population (51 PA)	4.9
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (48 PA)	16.0
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (42 PA)	18.3
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (50 PA)	25.9
Prison density per 100 places (50 PA)	93.6
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (49 PA)	1.5
FLOW indicators for the year 2023	
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2023 (49 PA)	143.8
Rate of releases per 100,000 habitants in 2023 (48 PA)	119.0
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2023 (44 PA)	7.3
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2023 (45 PA)	3.5
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (49 PA)	8.7

*In principle, the median is based on the data provided by the 51 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 48 PA).

TABLE B: RANKING OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2023 AND 2024

	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 2024						
Prison population rate per 100,000 habitants (51 PA)	Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Poland, Hungary, Albania, Czechia, Slovakia, Serbia, Latvia, Montenegro, Lithuania, UK: England & Wales, North Macedonia, UK: Scotland, Estonia.	Romania, Spain (State Administration), Malta, Ukraine, Croatia, Portugal, France.	Cyprus, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Spain (Catalonia).	UK: Northern Ireland, Sweden, Luxembourg, Ireland, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Armenia, Monaco.	Switzerland, Andorra, Germany, Denmark, Finland, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Norway, Netherlands, San Marino, Iceland, Liechtenstein.	
N	17	7	5	9	11	
% of female inmates in the prison population (51 PA)	San Marino, Andorra, Czechia, Iceland, Hungary, Finland, Slovakia, Latvia, BiH: Fed. Bosnia & Herzegovina, Portugal, Spain (State Administration), Austria, Sweden, Cyprus, Malta.	Spain (Catalonia), Switzerland, Ukraine, Germany, Moldova, Denmark, Norway, Slovenia.	Poland, Greece, Estonia, Ireland.	UK: Northern Ireland, Netherlands, Romania, Lithuania, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Türkiye, UK: Scotland, Serbia, UK: England & Wales, Bulgaria, North Macedonia.	Montenegro, France, Monaco, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Croatia, Albania, Georgia, BiH: Republika Srpska, Liechtenstein, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).	
N	15	8	4	13	11	
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (48 PA)	Monaco, Andorra, Luxembourg, Switzerland, San Marino, Cyprus, Greece, Austria, Malta, Germany, Slovenia, Belgium, Iceland, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Norway, France, Netherlands, Finland.	Croatia.	Portugal, Montenegro, Ireland.		UK: England & Wales, Estonia, UK: Northern Ireland, Czechia, Georgia, Armenia, North Macedonia, UK: Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Hungary, Türkiye, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Bulgaria, BiH: Fed. Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, BiH: Republika Srpska, Moldova, Romania.	Sweden, Liechtenstein, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).
N	21	1	3	0	23	3
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (42 PA)	Liechtenstein, San Marino, Italy, Slovakia, Portugal, North Macedonia, Croatia, Spain (State Administration).	Estonia, Monaco, Norway, Latvia, Greece, Iceland, Georgia, Spain (Catalonia).	BiH: Republika Srpska, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania, UK: Scotland, Andorra, BiH: Fed. Bosnia & Herzegovina.	Netherlands, UK: Northern Ireland, Czechia, Poland, Ireland, Montenegro, Slovenia, Belgium, Malta, Austria, Serbia, Luxembourg, Germany, Albania.	Finland, France, Denmark, Türkiye, Sweden.	UK: England & Wales, Ukraine, Switzerland, Moldova, Cyprus, Bulgaria, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level), Azerbaijan, Armenia.
N	8	8	7	14	5	9
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (50 PA)	San Marino, Liechtenstein, Albania, Armenia, Montenegro, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Netherlands, Monaco, Malta, Croatia, Slovenia, UK: Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Denmark, Belgium.	Iceland, Andorra, Cyprus, Sweden, Greece.	UK: Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Finland.	Azerbaijan, Norway, Latvia, Hungary, BiH: Republika Srpska, Portugal, Serbia, Ireland, Austria, Spain (Catalonia).	UK: England & Wales, Georgia, Moldova, Spain (State Administration), Estonia, Türkiye, Slovakia, Romania, North Macedonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechia, Bulgaria, BiH: Fed. Bosnia & Herzegovina.	BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level),

	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
<i>N</i>	16	5	5	10	14	1
Prison density per 100 places (50 PA)	Slovenia, Cyprus, San Marino, France, Italy.	Romania, Belgium, Croatia, Ireland, Sweden, Hungary, Azerbaijan, Finland, Türkiye, North Macedonia, UK: Scotland, UK: England & Wales.	Serbia, Czechia, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Denmark, Netherlands, Albania.	Iceland, UK: Northern Ireland, Poland, Moldova, Slovakia, Norway, Malta, Germany, Georgia, Spain (State Administration), Montenegro.	Latvia, Lithuania, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level), Spain (Catalonia), Estonia, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Armenia, Ukraine, BiH: Republika Srpska, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco.	Austria.
<i>N</i>	5	12	8	11	15	1
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (49 PA)	Türkiye, Serbia, Poland, Cyprus, North Macedonia, Georgia, Montenegro, Spain (State Administration), Moldova, Greece, Austria, France, Slovenia, Hungary, Portugal, Estonia.	Czechia, Romania, Croatia, Slovakia, Bulgaria.	Ukraine, San Marino, UK: Scotland, Italy, Lithuania.	Germany, UK: England & Wales, Finland, Latvia, Switzerland, Spain (Catalonia), Belgium, Armenia, Ireland, Albania, UK: Northern Ireland, BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina.	BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level), Denmark, Iceland, Netherlands, Andorra, Sweden, Luxembourg, Norway, BiH: Republika Srpska, Liechtenstein, Monaco.	Malta, Azerbaijan.
<i>N</i>	16	5	5	12	11	2

	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 2023						
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2023 (49 PA)	Switzerland, Türkiye, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia, Poland, Bulgaria, Cyprus, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland, Georgia, Germany, Sweden, Lithuania, Monaco, Hungary, Andorra.	Belgium, Luxembourg.	Ireland, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Denmark, Albania.	North Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Norway, BiH: Republika Srpska, Slovenia, Finland, France, Moldova.	Azerbaijan, Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Iceland, Spain, Italy, Greece, Romania, Armenia, Ukraine, BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, San Marino, Portugal.	Latvia, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).
<i>N</i>	18	2	6	8	15	2
Rate of releases per 100,000 habitants in 2023 (48 PA)	Türkiye, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Poland, Croatia, UK: Northern Ireland, Germany, UK: Scotland, Georgia, Lithuania, Sweden, Hungary, Monaco, Andorra.	Belgium, Luxembourg, Cyprus.	Netherlands, Slovakia, Ireland.	Albania, Malta, Moldova, Finland, BiH: Republika Srpska, Slovenia.	North Macedonia, Austria, Estonia, France, Norway, Czechia, Liechtenstein, Azerbaijan, UK: England & Wales, Iceland, Italy, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Romania, Armenia, Ukraine, Portugal, San Marino, BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Switzerland, Latvia, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).
<i>N</i>	15	3	3	6	21	3
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2023 (44 PA)	Iceland, Norway, France, Montenegro, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Netherlands, Austria, Czechia, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal, Estonia, UK: England & Wales, Italy, Cyprus.	Moldova, Armenia.	Ukraine, Denmark, Spain.	Serbia.	Bulgaria, Slovakia, Sweden, Albania, Finland, Romania, Croatia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Türkiye, Hungary, Greece, San Marino, North Macedonia, Monaco, Malta, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, BiH: Republika Srpska, Andorra.	UK: Scotland, UK: England & Wales, Poland, Ireland, Germany, BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).
<i>N</i>	17	2	4	1	20	7
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2023 (45 PA)	Switzerland, Luxembourg, Finland, Austria, Sweden, France, North Macedonia, BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Norway, BiH: Republika Srpska, Slovenia, Belgium, Italy, Lithuania, Spain (State Administration) Ireland, Portugal, Croatia, Türkiye.	Ukraine, Armenia.	Moldova.	Latvia, Georgia, Greece.	Serbia, Romania, Spain (Catalonia), Czechia, UK: Northern Ireland, Slovakia, San Marino, Netherlands, Montenegro, Monaco, Malta, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Hungary, Estonia, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Andorra, Albania.	UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland, Poland, Germany, Bulgaria, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).
<i>N</i>	20	2	1	3	19	6
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (49 PA)	Portugal, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, Czechia, Spain, Greece, Estonia, Italy, Armenia, Albania, Georgia, Slovakia, North Macedonia, Hungary, San Marino, BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria.	Lithuania, Malta.	Poland, Slovenia, Türkiye, UK: Scotland.	UK: England & Wales, Ireland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Serbia.	Montenegro, Denmark, Finland, Cyprus, Sweden, Norway, BiH: Republika Srpska, Iceland, Croatia, UK: Northern Ireland, Monaco, Andorra, Netherlands, Germany, Bulgaria, Liechtenstein, Switzerland.	Latvia, BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).
<i>N</i>	21	2	4	5	17	2

*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 2024 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., & Cid, I. (2025). SPACE II – 2024 – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies. Council of Europe

OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENTS OF THE 2024 SPACE I REPORT

Figures on prison populations as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **31 January 2024** 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 2023 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 2023** and are known as *flow* indicators. These indicators are presented in **Section 2** of the report.

In 2024, 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: Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, the northern part of Cyprus, the Danish Faroe Islands, and the United Kingdom Dependencies of 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 2024 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:

Albania: Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

BiH: Republika Srpska: Data Represents midyear 2023 estimation found on <https://www.rzs.rs.ba>

BiH: Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina: Data represents the difference between date retrieved on the *Eurostat* Database and the data retrieved for Republika Srpsja from <https://www.rzs.rs.ba>

Georgia: Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

Monaco: Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

Montenegro: Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

San Marino: Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

(Spain) Catalonia: Data retrieved from <https://www.idescat.cat/indicadors/?id=aec&n=15223&lang=en>

(Spain) State Administration: Data represents the difference between date retrieved on the Eurostat Database and the data retrieved for Catalonia from <https://www.idescat.cat/indicadors/?id=aec&n=15223&lang=en>

Ukraine: Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

England & Wales: Prevision for 1st July of 2024 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/wales-population/> and <https://www.ukpopulation.org/england-population/>

Northern Ireland: Prevision for 1st July of 2024 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/>

Scotland: Prevision for 1st July of 2024 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/>

PARTICIPATION RATE

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

For the first time, one hundred (100%) of the 51 prison administrations in the 46 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2024 Questionnaire.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank all persons who brought their support, advice, and suggestions throughout the elaboration of this report. First, we thank the national correspondents in each Member State of the Council of Europe, without whom this report would not exist. We also thank the members of the PC-CP Working Group as well as Ilina Taneva, Christine Coleur and Andrew Cutting at the Council of Europe. Special thanks to Roy Walmsley and Jaime Rodriguez Murphy for their attentive and critical reading of the SPACE reports.

**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: No 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: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 683; On 8 May 2023, 463 persons were released and the unserved part of the sentence of 220 persons was reduced to half. 5. Collective pardons: 0;M 6. Other: No.
BELGIUM	

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Yes;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** Yes;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** 0;

The Entry into Force of the Law of 17.05.2006 Regarding the External Legal Status for Sentences of 6 Months to 2 Years on September 1, 2023

On September 1, 2022, the law concerning the external legal status came into force for those sentenced to a total prison term of more than two years and up to three years (provided that the conviction was pronounced from September 1, 2022).

Until then, the law of May 17, 2006, concerning the external legal status of convicts only regulated the execution of sentences where the portion to be served exceeded three years. For prison sentences of up to three years, the applicable regime was organized through various ministerial circulars. The prison administration (either the prison director or the detention management authority) was the decision-making body responsible for granting electronic monitoring and provisional release to these convicts.

Since September 1, 2022, it is the sentencing judge who is responsible for granting execution modalities for individuals sentenced to more than two years and less than three years, similar to the sentencing tribunal, which is responsible for granting modalities for those sentenced to more than three years (including electronic monitoring, limited detention, conditional release, and provisional release for deportation or extradition).

Since September 1, 2023, this responsibility of the sentencing judge has been extended to those sentenced to a total of more than two years and up to three years (provided that the conviction was pronounced from September 1, 2023).

These newly enacted provisions have had an impact on the prison population. Previously, convicts sentenced to a maximum of three years were (except in rare cases) automatically placed under electronic monitoring and then provisionally released before these provisions of the external legal status law came into force. Now, some of them must remain in prison while awaiting the sentencing judge's decision on the requested execution modality. However, in the long run, the execution of short sentences is expected to take place largely in detention houses. These are small facilities where convicts serving short sentences fulfill their terms, with a focus on reintegration and autonomy. Inmates live in groups and receive intensive support. This will help alleviate overcrowding in standard prisons and reduce the impact of prison overpopulation.

Impact on the Execution of Sentences Between Six Months and Two Years:

- Population on 01/02/2023: **335**
- Population on 31/01/2024: **601**

Amendment of Articles 16 and 33 of the Law on Preventive Detention by the Law of 31.07.2023 Aiming to Make Justice More Humane, Faster, and Firmer IV:

- **Article 16:** The risk of collusion with third parties can now only be used to issue an arrest warrant and justify the suspect's preventive detention during the first two appearances before the council chamber. Beyond this, it can no longer serve as grounds for continued preventive detention (except in cases of an arrest warrant for criminal association, human trafficking, drug trafficking within a criminal organization).
- **Article 33:** A new scenario for immediate release at the hearing, regardless of an appeal: for sentences of less than three years (or less than one year in cases of terrorist or sexual offenses), unless the judge orders continued detention due to the accused lacking a residence. Consequently, the execution of the sentence will proceed via a committal order, and the "at liberty" procedure could apply in the context of sentence execution.

Impact of Article 33: 377 releases between 31.07.2023 and 31.01.2024.

BiH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)

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.

BiH: FED. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;

2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 1;
5. Collective pardons: 3;
6. Other: No.
BiH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
1. Changes in criminal law: Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", number: 73/23) and amendments to the Law on the Execution of Criminal and Misdemeanor Sanctions ("Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska", number: 55/23);
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 1;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
BULGARIA
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.
CROATIA
1. Changes in criminal law: No;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 0;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
CYPRUS
1. Changes in criminal law: No;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 34;
5. Collective pardons: 256; Individual pardons took place on 21 March 2023, 13 April 2023, 11 August 2023, 29 September 2023 and 21 December 2023
6. Other: No.
CZECHIA
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.
DENMARK
1. Changes in criminal law: During the period 6 changes or additions have been made to e.g. the Penal Code with influence on the number of prisoners. These changes/ additions are estimated to result in an increase in the number of inmates (approx. 36 inmates on average per day when the adopted bills are in full effect);
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: During the period 6 changes or additions have been made to e.g. the Penal Code with influence on the number of prisoners. These changes/ additions are estimated to result in an increase in the number of inmates (approx. 36 inmates on average per day when the adopted bills are in full effect);
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 0;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
ESTONIA
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: 3;
6. Other: No. In one case, the degree of additional punishment has been reduced (ban on business), in two cases the length of imprisonment has been reduced.

FINLAND
<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: Improved conditions for those accused/convicted under the new Penal Code <p>The new Penal Code, adopted in 2023 by the Parliament of Georgia, which came into force in January 2024, enhances the working conditions of employees of the Special Penitentiary Service and the legal status of individuals within penitentiary institutions. Penal code introduces even higher standards for the protection of the rights of convicts and accused persons. In particular:</p> <p>All forms of visits/dating are free, including long-term dates.</p> <p>Female convicts will be eligible for placement in the prison, which provides the preparation for the release program. This will extend the rights afforded to convicts in this institution.</p> <p>The defendant will be entitled to a lengthy appointment.</p> <p>A convict placed in a prison of special risk has been granted the right to video dating.</p> <p>Furthermore, the convicted person has the option of replacing their existing relationship with the outside world with an alternative form of communication. This allows them to select any form of meeting permitted by law, including a short date, video date, long date, phone conversation, family date, or any combination thereof.</p> <p>The maximum number and duration of phone calls have been reduced to a minimum. However, upon the decision of the Minister, the number and duration of telephone conversations, if there is a necessity, may increase.</p> <p>In the event of special circumstances (such as the birthday of a family member or the birth of a child), the accused and convicted person may be granted additional rights to the telephone conversation.</p> <p>Family members who have been accused and convicted and are placed in a penitentiary institution are permitted the right to communicate with each other by telephone. They are also permitted to correspond with each other in writing.</p> <p>All convicts are entitled to pursue higher education.</p> <p>The living conditions of accused and convicted persons have been standardized.;</p> 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners; 3. Amnesties: 11; 4. Individual pardons: 37; 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: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0;

6. Other: No.
HUNGARY
1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Government Decree 148/2023 (on the reintegration detention of those convicted of the crime of human smuggling); 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 12; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ICELAND
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
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
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
1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 2; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LIECHTENSTEIN
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
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.
LUXEMBOURG
1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 15; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MALTA
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.

MOLDOVA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 241 Release according to Law no. 243/2021 on the amnesty in connection with the XXX anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Moldova; 4. Individual pardons: 8; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 506 releases due to illness art.95 Criminal Code and 3 releases on the compensatory mechanism, art. 4732 – 4734 of Criminal Procedure 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: 0; 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; 4. Individual pardons: 175 ; In the Netherlands, people convicted to a prison sentence can get an individual pardon. In total 175 pardons were given of which 23 with conditions in 2023. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
NORTH MACEDONIA
<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: 13; 5. Collective pardons: 2; 6. Other: 230 conditional releases by the court; 110 repeating the judgement procedure, 2 abolished judgement, 398 realised before the expiration of the sentence. 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, ie 60 days for imprisonment of more than three years, if the convicted person has served 9/10 of the sentence
NORWAY
<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.
POLAND
<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.
PORTUGAL
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Law No. 38A/2023 Published on the Occasion of Pope Francis' Visit; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 255; 6. Other: No.

ROMANIA**1. Changes in criminal law:**

Law No. 200/2023 of July 5, 2023, amending and supplementing Law No. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code and other normative acts;

Law No. 213/2023 of July 7, 2023, supplementing Article 91 of Law No. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code;

Law No. 217/2023 of July 10, 2023, amending and supplementing Law No. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code, Law No. 135/2010 on the Code of Criminal Procedure, and Law No. 504/2002 on Audiovisual Media;

Law No. 248/2023 of July 20, 2023, amending and supplementing Law No. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code;

Law No. 258/2023 of September 27, 2023, amending Article 369 of Law No. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code;

Law No. 314/2023 of November 6, 2023, amending Article 331 of Law No. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code;

Law No. 424/2023 of December 29, 2023, amending and supplementing Law No. 217/2023 amending and supplementing Law No. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code, Law No. 135/2010 on the Code of Criminal Procedure, and Law No. 504/2002 on Audiovisual Media;

Government Decree No. 3/2024 of January 4, 2024, introducing the mention of the transposition of European Union norms in the content of certain normative acts;

Government Decree No. 850/2023 of September 14, 2023, amending and supplementing the Implementing Regulation of Law No. 254/2013 on the Execution of Sentences and Measures of Deprivation of Liberty Ordered by Judicial Authorities During Criminal Proceedings, approved by Government Decree No. 157/2016.;

2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;**3. Amnesties: 0;****4. Individual pardons: 0;****5. Collective pardons: 0;****6. Other:** Essentially, the amendments made to criminal legislation during the reference period concerned specific modifications to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as amendments to the Implementing Regulation of Law No. 254/2013 on the Execution of Sentences and Measures of Deprivation of Liberty Ordered by Judicial Authorities During Criminal Proceedings, approved by Government Decree No. 157/2016, with subsequent modifications and additions, taking into account issues observed in practice.**SAN MARINO****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 measure has influenced the prison population, it is noteworthy to report that in the year 2023 the following regulations were issued:

- Law 4 May 2023 nr. 78 – Reform of the Penitentiary System
- Regulation of 30 August 2023 – Penitentiary Regulations

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

4. Individual pardons: 2;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
SPAIN
1. Changes in criminal law: No;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 11;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
SWEDEN
1. Changes in criminal law: Stricter penalties for crimes in criminal networks are estimated to increase the average number of inmates with approximately 465.
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 3;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: Pardons are always considered individually in the Swedish justice system.
SWITZERLAND
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.
TÜRKİYE
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: In July 2023, a new measure was introduced for inmates who were previously on leave from penal institutions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Under this measure, the time spent on leave by those meeting the required conditions was counted towards their sentence duration. As a result, inmates who completed their sentences during this period were not returned to penal institutions. This is the reason for the observed decrease in the total inmate population compared to the previous year.
UKRAINE
1. Changes in criminal law: The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal, Criminal Procedural Codes of Ukraine and Other Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Introduction of the Institute of Conditional Release of Persons from Serving Sentences for Their Direct Participation in the Defense of the Country, Protection of Its Independence and Territorial Integrity" dated May 8, 2024 No. 3687-IX supplemented the Criminal Code of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Code) with Article 81-1, which regulates the issue of conditional release from serving sentences for military service;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: By paragraph 3 of part one of section I of the Law of Ukraine dated August 23, 2023 No. 3342-IX "On Amendments to the Criminal, Criminal Procedural Codes of Ukraine and Other Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Improvement of Types of Criminal Punishments" (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 3342-IX), the Criminal Code of Ukraine was supplemented with a new type of punishment – probation supervision (Article 59-1), which consists in the application of supervisory and socio-educational measures without isolation from society and is imposed for a period of one to five years. Probation supervision is not imposed on persons who committed a criminal offense while serving this type of punishment. Law No. 3342-IX amended legislative acts in terms of excluding such punishment as arrest (except for criminal offenses committed by military personnel), which consisted in keeping the convicted person in isolation in the guardhouse. Law No. 3342-IX entered into force on March 28, 2024;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 363;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
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: Measures that have had an influence on prison populations

13 March 2023 – Temporary Presumptive Recategorisation Scheme (TPRS) implemented
TPRS aims to maximise occupancy in the open estate by moving low-risk offenders into the open estate without the usual risk assessment processes undertaken as part of recategorisation.

6 June 2023- the extension of Home Detention Curfew (HDC) from 4.5 months to 6 months was implemented.
HDC allows risk assessed prisoners to be released from prison early, subject to an electronically monitored curfew. In June 2023, the maximum period a prisoner could be released early on HDC was extended from 4.5 months to 6 months.

16 October 2023 – Lord Chancellor announces package of measures including activation of End of Custody Supervised Licence (ECSL)

On 16 October, the Lord Chancellor announced the activation of ECSL under which certain lower-level offenders serving a standard determinate sentence would be eligible for release up to 18 days before their 50% automatic release point.

16 January 2024 – Early Removal Scheme (ERS) window extended from 12 months to 18.
ERS enables the removal of Foreign National Offenders (FNO) before the end of the end of the custodial part of their sentence. In January 2024, the maximum period an FNO could be removed under ERS was extended from 12 months to 18 months.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

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

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

Statistical Tables

Section 1: Stock indicators on 31 January 2024

PART A: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES ON 31 JANUARY 2024

This section includes information on the characteristics of inmates on 31 January 2024 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2024 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 2024. 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 2024 for the total population of the countries and 31 January 2024 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	
Austria	<p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders.</p> <p>In Austria there is only one penal institution specialised in juvenile offenders, but in fact also young offenders aged over 18 and up to 21 are detained in this institution. As this specialised prison is located in Lower Austria, not all Austrian juvenile offenders serve their sentences there. Therefore, specialised departments for young offenders are established in other Austrian penal institutions.</p> <p>Persons under electronic monitoring.</p> <p>The type of electronic monitoring used in Austria is the electronically monitored home detention with the use of electronic bracelet.</p>
Azerbaijan	Reference date is 1 January 2024
Belgium	<p>Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offender : Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court.</p> <p>This number corresponds with the “internes” (people who have committed a crime but cannot be considered criminally accountable for their actions).</p>
BH: BiH (total)	
BH: BiH (st. level)	
BH: Fed. BiH	
BH: Rep. Srpska	
Bulgaria	
Croatia	<p>Persons under electronic monitoring.</p> <p>Electronic monitoring can only be ordered for prisoners who give written consent. Electronic monitoring can only be ordered for prisoners who give written consent. During 2023, a total of 18 electronic monitoring devices we only be ordered for prisoners who give written consent. Duri11.ng 2023, a total of 18 electronic monitoring devices</p>
Cyprus	
Czechia	<p>Reference date is 1 January 2024</p> <p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders.</p> <p>This category does not include N juveniles placed in pre-trial detention as it is not considered an institution specifically designed as juvenile incarceration.</p> <p>This 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> <p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions.</p> <p>The law stipulates “...usually up to three years of age of the child.”</p> <p>As of 31 December 2023, 12 children lived with their 11 mothers sentenced to imprisonment and 2 children lived with their 2 mothers in pre-trial detention, (totalling 14 children and 13 mothers).</p>
Denmark	<p>Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions.</p> <p>With the current high number of inmates, it is not possible for inmates to always be accommodated in individual cells during the night. However, it should be noted, that The Danish Prison and Probation Service always tries to match inmates in double-cells voluntarily to prevent any harm or unrest in the institutions.</p> <p>Persons under electronic monitoring.</p> <p>The primary instrument for electronic monitoring is an ankle bracelet. Persons under electronic monitoring are included in the Space II questionnaire.</p>

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

Country	Comments
	<p>In general, data in SPACE I is based on prisoners and pre-trial detainees in prisons and detention centres. This means that inmates in half-way houses are not included in the following.</p> <p>On 31 January 2024, 173 clients were placed in half-way houses. This includes both clients serving out a prison sentence and clients under supervision.</p>
Estonia	<p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. Juvenile inmates in Estonia are defined as prisoners between the ages 14-20 (included). Some over 21-year-old inmates may still be in the juvenile unit, if the inmate takes part in the motivational program.</p> <p>Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders. Educational institutions for juvenile offenders (special schools) are managed by the Ministry of Education and Research. The court may take the decision to send juvenile offenders into a special educational institution, however these schools are not part of the penal system.</p> <p>Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions. Psychiatric institutions outside penal institutions are managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The court may order coercive psychiatric treatment of the person. When a person is in day care coercive psychiatric in-patient treatment outside penal institution, he/she is not an inmate or a probationer.</p> <p>Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons . Asylum seekers or illegal aliens are held in closed institution which is managed by Police and Border Guard Board (Ministry of the Interior).</p> <p>Persons held in other private facilities. Electronic surveillance is determined by the court and a person under electronic monitoring is a probationer in our system.</p> <p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions. Children can stay in prison with their mothers up to the age of 3 (included).</p>
Finland	<p>Persons placed in rehabilitation outside prisons (27) are not included.</p> <p>Persons under electronic monitoring are counted in the SPACE II questionnaire. The type of surveillance applied is electronic bracelet.</p>
France	
Georgia	<p>Counting rule. Georgia do not use the principal offense rule. All offences are recorded, regardless of their gravity or priority.</p> <p>Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions. The total number of prisoners includes only those individuals with psychiatric disorders who voluntarily undergo treatment in a psychiatric institution (house). In the case of compulsory treatment, the prisoner is no longer registered in the penitentiary institution and therefore not included in the number.</p> <p>Persons under electronic monitoring Number of persons under electronic monitoring are provided within the SPACE II questionnaire.</p>
Germany	<p>The number of inmates does not include 1,263 inmates, that are on temporary leave (e.g. in a hospital or on holiday).</p> <p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. Depends on the Prison Sentence Execution Laws of the Länder; except For Schleswig-Holstein all Länder Laws provide the possibility that young children stay with their mother under certain circumstances.</p>
Greece	
Hungary	<p>Staff. The Hungarian Prison Service employs its own probation officers and not the probation officers of the Probation Agency of the Ministry of Justice.</p>

Country	Comments
	<p>Persons under electronic monitoring. Detainees placed in reintegration detention and home care detention are monitored with an electronic remote monitoring device placed on their ankles.</p>
Iceland	<p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. According to the Article 30 (Infants in prisons) in Execution of Sentence Act No 15/2016 which says: If a prisoner has an infant child when she begins serving her sentence, or if she gives birth to a child during her term of imprisonment, she may be permitted, in consultation with a child welfare committee, to have the child with her in prison in the first months of its life and in normal circumstances until it is 18 months old if it is in the best interests of the child. Special measures shall be undertaken to ensure the welfare of children who are staying in prison.</p> <p>Counting rule: Iceland uses the principal offense rule, except if two violations have the same penalty, then it depends on the type of offense which PPA lists as the main offense.</p>
Ireland	
Italy	<p>Counting rule. Individuals are separated per crime</p> <p>Citizenship This item is unknown.</p> <p>Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders. Inmate included in this category are the so-called “internees”, persons undergoing security detention measures</p> <p>Persons serving other community sanctions and measures and counted in the SPACE II questionnaire. 1.264 persons are under the regime of “semi-liberty”, which means that they are allowed to exit prison during the day and must return to the penal establishment for the night. Those subjects are counted among prisoners but are benefitting from an alternative measure.</p>
Latvia	<p>Reference date is 1 January 2024</p> <p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions. Reference date is 2 January 2024</p>
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	<p>Reference date is 1 January 2024</p> <p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. On 3 August 2020 Kaunas Juvenile Remand Prison-Correction House was merged with Kaunas Remand Prison and it no longer existed as a separate establishment. Despite the above-mentioned circumstances, juveniles keep serving sentence in the same facility (building) as before the merging of the two establishments.</p> <p>Persons under electronic monitoring. Electronic monitoring is applied only to sentenced offenders under the supervision of probation, i.e., conditionally released from correctional establishments, and electronic monitoring is applied to offenders upon whom a curfew is imposed. Ankle bracelets are used for electronic monitoring. Electronic monitoring may also be used in certain cases for inmates, for example, serving a sentence in an open-type place of detention or on temporarily leave from the prison. Such monitoring is only temporary, and the inmates are counted in the total number of inmates.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions. There is no age limit per se. The decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.</p>
Malta	
Moldova	
Monaco	
Montenegro	
Netherlands	<p>Counting rule. In case of multiple offences, all offences are registered. But for the type of offences of sentenced prisoners in table 1.3, the offence with the highest threat of punishment is chosen.</p>

Country	Comments
	<p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. In total 498 juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders are NOT included (of whom 345 are 18 years or older).</p> <p>Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions. In total 1.646 people in custodial clinics (TBS) placed under a hospital order are NOT included.</p> <p>Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons. In total 362 illegal aliens are held for administrative reasons and are not included.</p> <p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions. In high security penitentiary establishments babies may stay with their mother until the age of 9 months. In penitentiary establishments with restricted security for women, the child may stay until it is four years of age, except if there are better alternatives, like if the father or other next of kin are available. For both situations assessments are made whether a stay of the baby/child is in its best interest. When a separation between a mother and her baby is foreseeable, e.g. due to mental problems, and no relatives are suitable/available, the baby will be taken care of in a foster family.</p>
North Macedonia	<p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. 4 persons are in juvenile prisons 19 persons are in educational/correctional institutions.</p>
Norway	<p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. The number indicated in variable 2.1B (8) refers to the capacity of units for juvenile offenders.</p>
Poland	<p>Reference date is 31 December 2023.</p>
	<p>Reference date is 1 January 2024</p>
	<p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. Leiria Penitentiary Institution for Young Offenders, Including Pretrial Detainees.</p>
	<p>Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions. There are 166 individuals declared irresponsible, placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals.</p>
	<p>Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders. Admitted Under Article 15 of Law No. 115/2009 of October 12 – Security Regime.</p> <p>— A detainee is placed under security when their legal status or criminal behavior in prison is deemed by the courts to be incompatible with assignment to another execution regime due to danger.</p> <p>— A detainee may be considered dangerous as described in the previous paragraph if:</p>
Portugal	<p>a) The indictment or conviction concerns acts related to terrorism, violent or highly organized crime, or if there is strong suspicion of involvement in such crimes, supported by written information provided by courts, criminal police services, or security agencies.</p> <p>b) The detainee engages in persistent or isolated behaviors that pose a serious threat to legal interests, individuals, order, discipline, or security within the detention facility, including acts of intimidation, exploitation, or coercion of other inmates or staff.</p> <p>c) There is a high risk of escape or hostage-taking, supported by written information from criminal police services, security agencies, or the prison administration.</p> <p>— Access to the documents referred to in points (a) and (c) of the previous paragraph may be denied to the detainee by decision of the Director-General of Prison Services if they are classified under the law or for reasons of order and security.</p> <p>— Decisions regarding placement, maintenance, and termination of security measures must be justified and fall under the authority of the Director-General of Prison Services.</p> <p>— The execution of sentences and security measures must be reassessed every six months, or every three months for detainees under 21 years old, and may be reviewed at any time if circumstances change.</p> <p>— Decisions regarding placement, maintenance, and termination of security measures must be communicated to the Public Prosecutor's Office at the Sentence Execution Court for legality verification.</p>

Country	Comments
	<p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 7, paragraph (g) of Law No. 115/2009 of October 12, detainees may keep a child with them until the age of 3, or up to the age of 5 with the authorization of the other holder of parental responsibility.</p>
Romania	
San Marino	<p>The San Marino penal code provides that the judge, in applying the suspension of imprisonment, can subject the convicted person to a system of control for re-educational purposes which does not last more than two years, with the control of educators and of social workers. It is called an evidentiary experiment, and it is a chance for rehabilitation that the judge offers to the convicted person: it is often granted to young people, or to those convicted of crimes that are not very serious, or who in any case have shown proof of wanting to mend their ways. The deciding judge can already establish some modalities, such as the duration of the experiment and also identify the controllers. It is then up to the execution judge to set a whole series of limits: he will summon the condemned person in the presence of the educator and read him the new obligations. These can vary, they range from the obligation to receive visits from educators to the obligation to warn about changes of residence or significant movements, from the ban on driving certain vehicles, or even frequenting certain public places or even certain people, to the prohibition not to place bets or not to go out in the evening. Those who have not shown good behavior for whom it can be considered that the experiment has failed, the sentence can no longer be suspended but rather the penalties will be cumulated with the new trial.</p>
Serbia	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Spain (total)	<p>The Spanish penitentiary system consists of three prison administrations: the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions, which operates under the General State Administration (AGE), and two Autonomous Prison Administrations: Catalonia and the Basque Country.</p> <p>Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions.</p> <p>Catalonia: N/A</p> <p>Basque Country and AGE: This refers to individuals sentenced to prison terms who are classified under the third degree of treatment and placed in non-penitentiary rehabilitation centres (Article 182 of the Prison Regulations).</p> <p>Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions.</p> <p>Only the AGE has penitentiary psychiatric facilities.</p> <p>Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders.</p> <p>Individuals serving security measures involving deprivation of liberty.</p> <p>Persons under electronic monitoring.</p> <p>Individuals sentenced to prison terms, classified under the third degree, and monitored through electronic surveillance (Article 86.4 of the Prison Regulations).</p> <p>Source: General Classified Statistics of the Prison Population. Reference date is 1 January 2024.</p>
Spain (State Adm.)	
Spain (Catalonia)	
Sweden	<p>The following are included, 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 under security measures / private detention for dangerous offenders. <p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions.</p> <p>There is no specific limit of age, but the first years of life.</p>
Switzerland	<p>Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial.</p> <p>Individuals detained in police stations are not included. However, the number of individuals under police detention (provisional arrest) who have been placed in a penitentiary facility was indicated.</p>

Country	Comments
	<p>Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders. The Statistics on Deprivation of Liberty, which serves as the basis for completing the SPACE I questionnaire, does not differentiate between individuals serving measures and those serving sentences. The number 133 corresponds to the average number of individuals serving a commitment or life commitment (as per Article 64 of the Criminal Code) in 2023. This data comes from the Sanctions Execution Statistics (SVS), which is not entirely comparable with the FHE data, as the two statistics do not come from exactly the same data providers.</p> <p>Persons serving other community sanctions and measures. Individuals in semi-detention/external work (a variable recorded in SPACE II) are also included in the FHE. It is not possible to distinguish them from individuals in other execution modalities, including ordinary execution. Therefore, individuals in semi-detention are included in both the total of SPACE I and the total of SPACE II.</p> <p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions. According to Article 80 of the Criminal Code, it is possible to make exceptions to the rules on the execution of custodial sentences in favor of the detainee:</p> <p>b. During pregnancy, childbirth, and immediately afterward;</p> <p>c. To allow the mother to live with her young child, provided that it is also in the child's best interest.</p> <p>No more specific rules are indicated in the Criminal Code. The application of this article depends on the regulations of the individual institutions. However, "the two penitentiary institutions that primarily house women in Switzerland, namely Hindelbank Prison (BE) and La Tuilière Prison (VD), allow detained women to live with their children until the age of 3, provided it is in the best interest of the child. Dielsdorf Prison (ZH), on the other hand, allows mother-child cohabitation up to the age of 18 months" (de Saussure, 2019).</p>
Türkiye	<p>Persons under electronic monitoring. In section 1.310 are under Home unit, 187 are under instant follow-up (GPS) unit, 31 are under victim monitoring unit, and no one under alcohol monitoring unit.</p> <p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. This number includes the children who are staying in juvenile penal institutions and the units that are accommodated in adult penal institutions.</p> <p>Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders. 303 of 315 persons are children. The juveniles between the age 12-21 could stay in Children's Education Centre. (Total number of under age of 18 detainees/convicts are 2.784.)</p> <p>Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions. 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.</p> <p>Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons. Operations of 'Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons and a) 'Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial' are carried out by Ministry of Interior.</p>
Ukraine	<p>Age of criminal responsibility. According to Article 22 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, persons who have reached the age of sixteen before committing a criminal offense are subject to criminal liability.</p> <p>Persons who committed criminal offenses between the ages of fourteen and sixteen are subject to criminal liability only for intentional murder (articles 115-117), encroachment on the life of a state or public figure, an employee of a law enforcement agency, a member of a public formation for the protection of public order and the state border or a military serviceman, a judge, a people's assessor or a juror in connection with their activities related to the administration of justice, a defence attorney or a representative of a person in connection with activities related to the provision of legal assistance, a representative of a foreign state (articles 112, 348, 379, 400, 443), intentional grievous bodily harm (article 121, part three of articles 345, 346, 350, 377, 398), cruel animal abuse (article 299), intentional infliction of moderate bodily harm (article 122, part two of articles 345, 346, 350, 377, 398), sabotage (article 113), banditry (article 257), terrorist act (article 258), hostage-taking (articles 147 and 349), rape (article 152), sexual violence (article 153), theft (article 185, part one of articles 262, 308), robbery (articles 186, 262, 308), robbery (article 187, part three of articles 262, 308), extortion (articles 189, 262, 308), intentional destruction or damage to property (part two of articles 194, 347, 352, 378, parts two and three of article 399) damage to communication routes and vehicles (article 277), theft or seizure of railway</p>

Country	Comments
	<p>rolling stock, aircraft, sea or river vessel (article 278), illegal seizure of a vehicle (parts two and three of article 289), hooliganism (article 296).</p> <p>Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial. Information is specified in regards to the persons held in pretrial detention institution (SIZO) and penal institutions performing the function of pretrial detention institution.</p> <p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions. The Children's Houses are created and operating, where the children under the age of 3 stay, at the "Naderzhynshynska Penal Colony №65" and "Kamyanska Penal Colone №34".</p>
UK: Engl. & Wales	<p>Reference date is 31 December 2023.</p> <p>Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. '15–17-year-olds' total. Table 1.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2023. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65b107b8160765001118f7cc/Population_31Dec2023.ods</p> <p>Persons held in private prisons. Prison Population Data Tool, 31 December 2024. Population totals at 31 December 2023 for: Altcourse, Ashfield, Bronzefield, Doncaster, Dovegate, Five Wells, Forest Bank, Fosse Way, Lowdham Grange, Northumberland, Oakwood, Parc, Peterborough, Rye Hill and Thameside. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/679961229a6dc0352ab341fc/Prison_Population_data_tool_2024-12-31.xlsx</p> <p>Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions. In the 12 months to March 2024, 55 women and 50 babies were received into Mother and Baby Units. HMPPS Annual Digest, April 2023 to March 2024. HMPPS Annual Digest 2023 to 2024 - GOV.UK</p>
UK: North. Ireland	
UK: Scotland	<p>Counting rule. Scottish statistics use the index offence rules laid out in our documentation where the offence with the longest sentence is used to characterise a period in prison. Where there are multiple offences with the same sentence length, or where a prisoner is in pre-trial detention, the index offence is determined by the average sentence recorded within offence groups. https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-prison-population-statistics/pages/cellwise-data-construction/#index-offence-derivation</p> <p>Citizenship. The Scottish Government does not hold information about the residency status of prisoners</p>

Table 2.1: Special categories of inmates included in the total prison population on 31 January 2024 (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	
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
Albania	NA		Yes	21	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
Andorra	No		Yes	0	No		No		No		No		No	
Armenia	No		Yes	4	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Austria	NAP		Yes	119	NAP		NAP		Yes	269	NAP		Yes	310
Azerbaijan	No		Yes	72	No		No		No		No		No	
Belgium	No		No		No		No		No		Yes	3	No	
BH: BiH (total)	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
BH: Fed. BiH	No		No		No		No		No		No		No	
BH: Rep. Srpska	No		No		No		No		No		No		NAP	
Bulgaria	NAP		Yes	7	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Croatia	No		Yes	16	Yes	48	No		No		No		No	
Cyprus	Yes	203	Yes	34	NAP		NAP		Yes	3	NAP		Yes	19
Czechia	NAP		Yes	23	No		NAP		No		No		NAP	
Denmark	No		No		No		No		No		No		No	
Estonia	No		Yes	3	No		No		No		No		NAP	
Finland	No		NAP		No		No		No		No		No	
France	No		Yes	753	No		NAP		No		No		NAP	
Georgia	No		Yes	55	NAP		No		Yes	432	No		No	
Germany	No		Yes	2 704	NAP		No		No		Yes	188	No	
Greece	No		Yes	26	Yes	17	NAP		NAP		No		Yes	3
Hungary	No		Yes	78	No		No		Yes	217	No		Yes	345
Iceland	No		NAP		NAP		No		No		No		No	
Ireland	NAP		Yes	4 808	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	9	Yes	0
Italy	No		No		NAP		NAP		No		NAP		No	
Latvia	NAP		Yes	30	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		No	
Liechtenstein	No		NAP		NAP		No		No		Yes	0	No	
Lithuania	No		Yes	146	NAP		No		No		No		No	
Luxembourg	No		No		No		No		No		No		No	
Malta	No		Yes	12	NAP		Yes	30	YES	20	NAP		NAP	
Moldova	No		Yes	31	No		No		No		No		No	
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	496	Yes	NA	No		No		No		No		No	
Netherlands	No		No		No		No		No		No		Yes	121
North Macedonia	No		Yes	23	No		No		No		No		NAP	
Norway	No		Yes	8	No		No		No		No		No	
Poland	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		No	
Portugal	NAP		Yes	204	NAP		NAP		Yes	181	NAP		NAP	
Romania	No		Yes	309	Yes	205	No		No		No		No	
San Marino	No		No		No		No		Yes	1	No		No	
Serbia	No		Yes	21	Yes	197	No		No		No		No	
Slovakia	No		Yes	11	No		No		No		No		No	
Slovenia	No		Yes	1	Yes	13	No		No		No		No	
Spain (total)	No		No		No		Yes	260	Yes	389	NAP		Yes	3 052
Spain (State Adm.)	No		No		No		Yes	260	Yes	389	NAP		Yes	3 028
Spain (Catalonia)	No		No		No		No		No		No		Yes	24
Sweden	No		Yes	NA	NAP		Yes	NA	No		No		No	
Switzerland	Yes	90	Yes	139	Yes	59	No		No		Yes	177	No	
Türkiye	NA		Yes	2 784	Yes	315	NA		Yes	155	NA		NAP	
Ukraine	Yes	16 051	Yes	27 919	Yes	54	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP		Yes	262	No		NAP		No		No		No	
UK: North. Ireland	NAP		Yes	10	No		NAP		NAP		NAP		No	
UK: Scotland	No		Yes	180	No		No		No		No		No	

Table 2.2: Special categories of inmates included in the total prison population on 31 January 2024 (Part 2)

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		Of which considered by the court as			
									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
Albania	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
Andorra	No		No		No		Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	1
Armenia	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Austria	NAP		NAP		NAP		YES	1396	Yes	796	Yes	600
Azerbaijan	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Belgium	Yes	2465	NAP		NAP		Yes	981	Yes	981	NAP	
BH: BiH (total)	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
BH: Fed. BiH	No		No		No		No		No		No	
BH: Rep. Srpska	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Bulgaria	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Croatia	No		No		No		No		No		No	
Cyprus	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Czechia	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	114	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Denmark	No		No		No		Yes	87	No		Yes	87
Estonia	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Finland	NAP		NAP		No		NAP		NAP		NAP	
France	NAP		NAP		NAP		No		No		No	
Georgia	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Germany	Yes	NA	NAP		No		Yes	605	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Greece	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	21	No		Yes	21
Hungary	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Iceland	NAP		NAP		No		No		No		No	
Ireland	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Italy	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	319	NA		NA	
Latvia	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Liechtenstein	No		No		No		NA		NA		NA	
Lithuania	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Luxembourg	No		No		No		NAP		NAP		NAP	

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		Of which considered by the court as			
									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	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Moldova	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Monaco	NAP		NAP		NAP		No		No		No	
Montenegro	No		No		No		Yes	551	No		Yes	551
Netherlands	Yes	1244	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	99	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		No		No	
Slovenia	No		No		No		No		No		No	
Spain (total)	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	533	No		Yes	533
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	455	No		Yes	455
Spain (Catalonia)	No		No		No		Yes	78	No		Yes	78
Sweden	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	NA	No		Yes	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NAP		No		Yes	133	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Türkiye	NA		NA		NAP		Yes	973	NA		NA	
Ukraine	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP		Yes	17979	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
UK: North. Ireland	No		No		No		Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
UK: Scotland	Yes	709	No		No		No		No		No	

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

Country	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?
Variable code	2.3A	2.3B	2.3C
Albania	Yes	0	3 years
Andorra	No		
Armenia	Yes	2	3
Austria	Yes	5	3 years
Azerbaijan	Yes	NA	3 years
Belgium	Yes	4	3 years
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	0	3 years
BH: BiH (st. level)	No		
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	0	3 years
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	0	2 years
Bulgaria	Yes	3	1 years
Croatia	Yes	NA	3 years
Cyprus	Yes	0	2 years
Czechia	Yes	14	3 years
Denmark	Yes	2	3 years
Estonia	Yes	0	3 years
Finland	Yes	3	3 years
France	Yes	NA	18 months
Georgia	Yes	1	3 years
Germany	Yes	NA	3 or 6 years
Greece	Yes	4	3 years
Hungary	Yes	11	1 year
Iceland	Yes	0	18 months
Ireland	Yes	0	1 year
Italy	Yes	21	6 Years
Latvia	Yes	7	4 Years
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	3 years
Lithuania	Yes	5	3 years
Luxembourg	Yes	1	NAP
Malta	Yes	0	1 year
Moldova	Yes	4	3 years
Monaco	Yes	0	18 Months
Montenegro	Yes	0	1 year
Netherlands	Yes	6	9 months or 4 years depending on the establishments
North Macedonia	Yes	0	1 year
Norway	No		
Poland	Yes	42	3
Portugal	Yes	20	5 years
Romania	Yes	NA	1 year
San Marino	Yes	0	14 months
Serbia	Yes	1	2 years
Slovakia	No		
Slovenia	Yes	1	1-2 years
Spain (total)	Yes	21	3 Years
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	15	3 years
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	6	3 years
Sweden	Yes	NA	NAP
Switzerland	Yes	NA	3 Years
Türkiye	Yes	780	6 years
Ukraine	Yes	19	Up to 3 years, under certain conditions - to 4 years
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	0	18 months
UK: North. Ireland	No		
UK: Scotland	No		

Table 3: Number of inmates and prison population rates (adjusted and non-adjusted) on 31 January 2024

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2024	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	2 791 765	5 359	192.0	5 338	191.2
Andorra	85 101	61	71.7	59	69.3
Armenia	2 991 202	2 469	82.5	2 465	82.4
Austria	9 158 750	9 258	101.1	7 164	78.2
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	26 894	264.2	26 822	263.5
Belgium	11 832 049	12 041	101.8	8 592	72.6
BH: BiH (total)	3 417 089	1 853	54.2	1 853	54.2
BH: BiH (st. level)	3 417 089	262	7.7	262	7.7
BH: Fed. BiH	2 243 000	1 001	44.6	1 001	44.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 114 819	590	52.9	590	52.9
Bulgaria	6 445 481	5 557	86.2	5 550	86.1
Croatia	3 861 967	4 445	115.1	4 429	114.7
Cyprus	933 505	997	106.8	738	79.1
Czechia	10 900 555	19 569	179.5	19 432	178.3
Denmark	5 961 249	4 129	69.3	4 042	67.8
Estonia	1 374 687	1 820	132.4	1 817	132.2
Finland	5 603 851	3 041	54.3	3 041	54.3
France	68 401 997	76 275	111.5	75 522	110.4
Georgia	3 807 670	9 926	260.7	9 439	247.9
Germany	83 445 000	59 413	71.2	55 916	67.0
Greece	10 397 193	10 203	98.1	10 153	97.7
Hungary	9 584 627	18 729	195.4	18 089	188.7
Iceland	398 940	140	35.1	140	35.1
Ireland	5 343 805	4 808	90.0	0	0.0
Italy	58 989 749	60 637	102.8	60 318	102.3
Latvia	1 871 882	3 271	174.7	3 241	173.1
Liechtenstein	40 023	8	20.0	8	20.0
Lithuania	2 885 891	4 551	157.7	4 405	152.6
Luxembourg	672 050	613	91.2	613	91.2
Malta	563 443	671	119.1	609	108.1
Moldova	2 423 287	5 695	235.0	5 664	233.7
Monaco	38 631	31	80.2	31	80.2
Montenegro	638 479	1 047	164.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	17 942 942	9 683	54.0	8 318	46.4
North Macedonia	1 826 247	2 605	142.6	2 582	141.4
Norway	5 550 203	3 004	54.1	2 996	54.0
Poland	36 620 970	73 822	201.6	73 822	201.6
Portugal	10 639 726	12 193	114.6	11 709	110.0
Romania	19 064 409	23 879	125.3	23 570	123.6
San Marino	33 581	15	44.7	14	41.7
Serbia	6 605 168	11 701	177.1	11 680	176.8
Slovakia	5 424 687	9 724	179.3	9 713	179.1
Slovenia	2 123 949	1 806	85.0	1 805	85.0
Spain (total)	48 610 458	56 979	117.2	52 745	108.5
Spain (State Adm.)	40 593 852	48 951	120.6	44 819	110.4
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	8 028	100.1	7 926	98.9
Sweden	10 551 707	9 748	92.4	9 748	92.4
Switzerland	8 960 800	6 881	76.8	6 342	70.8
Türkiye	85 372 377	303 705	355.7	299 793	351.2
Ukraine	37 860 221	44 024	116.3	54	0.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	60 348 856	87 489	145.0	69 248	114.7
UK: North. Ireland	1 941 076	1 878	96.8	1 868	96.2
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	7 932	142.1	7 043	126.2
Average	13 800 836	20 406.3	121.7	18 565.6	109.9
Median	5 566 602	5 626.0	104.8	5 444.0	97.0
Minimum	33 581	8	20	0	0
Maximum	85 372 377	303 705	356	299 793	351

Table 4. Trends in prison population rates from 2013 to 2024⁷

Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% change 2013-2024	% change 2023-2024
Albania	172.5	188.1	207.3	204.8		184.5	177.9	162.4	175.7	178.5	192.0	2.1	7.5
Andorra	61.6	66.9	66.7	60.8	58.5	73.5	64.5	78.9	65.8	74.8	71.7	7.1	-4.1
Armenia	155.2	136.9	129.1	130.3	118.9	76.4	75.0	66.4	71.6	79.2	82.5	-39.7	4.3
Austria	104.5	104.1	105.3	101.5	101.6	105.6	103.2	94.8	93.5	99.8	101.1	-2.9	1.3
Azerbaijan	217.3	238.2	252.2	236.3	235.6	218.2	208.7	215.6	216.8	243.9	264.2	10.9	8.3
Belgium	114.0	118.2	114.3	102.7		94.9	93.6	89.7	93.9	95.3	101.8	-13.9	6.8
BH: BiH (total)											54.2		
BH: BiH (st. level)											7.7		
BH: Fed. BiH							82.9				44.6		
BH: Rep. Srpska	70.4	80.5	75.5	74.6	74.8	66.4	48.7	49.6	49.5		52.9	-34.3	
Bulgaria	128.4	115.7	105.3	116.7	99.1	106.7	105.6	101.9	93.3	100.8	86.2	-25.5	-14.5
Croatia	102.1	88.6	79.1	74.2	77.7	78.9	87.1	87.5	96.2	106.2	115.1	29.9	8.3
Cyprus	93.7	79.4	77.2	78.7	74.4	82.5	93.4	67.0	89.3	111.4	106.8	34.6	-4.2
Czechia	154.7	177.5	198.0	213.0	208.8	202.6	196.8	180.2	174.6	176.0	179.5	1.1	2.0
Denmark	73.0	63.7	56.6	59.7	63.2	68.9	71.1	66.8	70.5	71.3	69.3	8.8	-2.9
Estonia	246.6	225.1	210.5	202.9	191.4	181.1	184.4	176.0	165	150.5	132.4	-41.2	-12.0
Finland	57.6	56.8	55.0	56.7	51.1	49.8	49.9	43.3	50	52.3	54.3	-4.5	3.7
France	119.5	117.9	114.5	102.6	104.0	104.5	105.3	92.9	106.7	106.2	111.5	-5.4	5.0
Georgia	219.2	227.9	274.6	256.3	252.2	269.7	263.8	231.9	236.6	256.1	260.7	14.4	1.8
Germany	84.1	81.4	78.4	78.4	77.5	76.7	76.2	71.0	67.1	68.9	71.2	-12.5	3.4
Greece	113.4	116.2	108.7	89.2	93.5	99.0	102.4	106.1	106.2	100.7	98.1	-15.5	-2.5
Hungary	184.8	185.0	180.3	184.8		169.5	171.8	179.7	193.8	210.7	195.4	5.6	-7.3
Iceland	47.2	47.3		37.3	46.8	40.3	45.0	40.7	38.5	36.4	35.1	-25.8	-3.5
Ireland	88.2	82.6	80.1	78.1	79.6	81.2	81.6	74.4	76.4	85.3	90.0	9.0	5.4
Italy	108.6	89.3	86.2	89.3	96.0	99.6	101.2	90.0	90.2	95.4	102.8	15.2	7.8
Latvia	257.2	240.3	221.5	212.6	194.6	183.4	179.0	160.5	172.2	171.5	174.7	-27.3	1.9
Liechtenstein	24.4	21.5	21.4		31.5	31.3	36.1	30.7	31.3	15.1	20.0	-7.2	32.2
Lithuania	323.7	305.0	274.6	244.1	234.9	232.1	219.7	190.3	191.1	174.0	157.7	-48.3	-9.4
Luxembourg	133.5	119.3	118.5	122.3	113.6	108.2	94.9	87.8	98.1	106.7	91.2	-23.6	-14.5
Malta	136.6	133.0	132.4	128.0		107.5	154.1		138.1	107.2	119.1	-10.4	11.1
Moldova	187.3	249.8	274.7	277.9	274.6	256.1	250.2	243.2	224.5	241.9	235.0	-5.9	-2.9
Monaco	76.4	73.4		83.1	82.3	54.8	33.3	32.5	35.2	71.6	80.2	9.3	12.0
Montenegro	183.9	170.2	176.8	173.7	183.3	185.5	178.2	134.7	151	168.0	164.0	-3.7	-2.4

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 2018 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	2024	% change 2013-2024	% change 2023-2024
Netherlands	62.9	58.6	53.3	51.4	54.2	56.4	58.5	53.9	53.8	52.4	54.0	-7.9	3.0
North Macedonia	138.0	150.8	169.1	161.7	146.0	103.2	101.8	107.3	113.5	142.4	142.6	-5.4	0.2
Norway	72.2	72.8	70.9	73.9	65.4	60.6	58.8	56.6	55.9	55.2	54.1	-25.6	-1.9
Poland	207.5	203.5	186.4	188.4	194.4	190.1	195.3	179.4	190.4	193.8	201.6	-0.9	4.0
Portugal	136.2	134.3	137.1	133.2	130.6	125.2	124.3	110.8	114.3	118.3	114.6	-14.7	-3.1
Romania	165.4	158.6	144.1	140.5	118.0	106.6	106.5	113.5	120.9	120.9	125.3	-21.0	3.6
San Marino	6.0	12.3	6.1	6.0	17.9	2.9	0.0	26.5		41.4	44.7	263.2	7.9
Serbia	139.7	144.0	141.5	150.8	154.4	156.1	159.9	153.4	155.3	161.9	177.1	23.1	9.4
Slovakia	187.6	187.9	186.1	187.6	184.2	188.9	193.4	192.1	186.5	183.1	179.3	-4.6	-2.1
Slovenia	66.1	73.8	67.8	63.4	65.1	67.1	69.1	53.9	66.4	67.8	85.0	15.1	25.4
<i>Spain (total)</i>	145.7	141.7	137.8	130.7	126.7	125.7	123.3	116.3	117.9	116.3	117.2	-17.3	0.8
Spain (State Adm.)	148.0	144.2	141.1	133.2	129.8	128.7	123.2	119.1	121	120.0	120.6	-16.4	0.5
Spain (Catalonia)	133.8	128.6	120.8	117.1	110.9	110.1	108.4	101.8	102	97.8	100.1	-22.2	2.4
Sweden	61.4	60.8	59.2	58.5	56.5	59.7	65.0	70.3	76.1	80.0	92.4	52.0	15.5
Switzerland	88.0	85.1	83.6	83.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	72.9	71.9	73.1	76.8	-9.7	5.0
Türkiye	180.0	197.5	223.3	244.6	290.5	329.0	257.2	325.4	355.2	408.4	355.7	80.1	-12.9
Ukraine						125.7	126.1	119.6	117.2	116.2	116.3		0.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	147.7	149.6	149.5	146.4	142.4	137.9	122.9	131.5	132.3	136.2	145.0	-3.1	6.4
UK: North. Ireland	99.7	101.2	91.5	80.7	77.5	79.2	82.8	73.8	83.6	90.5	96.8	-4.4	6.9
UK: Scotland	149.0	147.6	144.6	142.4	136.8	146.0	146.9	134.9	135.8	133.2	142.1	-3.8	6.7

Table 5: Age and criminal responsibility

<i>Country</i>	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures	Age of criminal majority
Albania	14	14	18
Andorra	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 2024

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	38.0	37.0	5338	99.6	955	17.9	3616	67.7	556	10.4	211	4.0	0	0.0	21	0.4
Andorra	38.6	36.0	61	100.0	8	13.1	42	68.9	9	14.8	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	2467	99.9	220	8.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2	0.1
Austria	37.2	35.0	9139	98.7	1482	16.2	6157	67.4	1234	13.5	266	2.9	NAP	***	119	1.3
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	26822	99.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	72	0.3
Belgium	37.8	36.0	12041	100.0	1876	15.6	8124	67.5	1687	14.0	300	2.5	54	0.4	NAP	***
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: Fed. BiH	36.8	40.9	986	98.5	178	18.1	657	66.6	144	14.6	32	3.2	NA	***	1	0.1
BH: Rep. Srpska	41.6	42.0	586	99.3	52	8.9	422	72.0	65	11.1	47	8.0	0	0.0	4	0.7
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	***	652	***	3917	***	696	***	285	***	0	***	7	0.1
Croatia	38.4	38.5	4333	97.5	429	9.9	2888	66.7	591	13.6	425	9.8	0	0.0	47	1.1
Cyprus	36.0	34.0	963	96.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	34	3.4
Czechia	39.0	36.0	19546	99.9	1496	7.7	14728	75.4	2931	15.0	391	2.0	NA	***	23	0.1
Denmark	34.8	32.0	4120	99.8	952	23.1	2648	64.3	469	11.4	51	1.2	0	0.0	9	0.2
Estonia	41.0	40.0	1819	99.9	143	7.9	1265	69.5	347	19.1	64	3.5	0	0.0	1	0.1
Finland	36.3	35.0	3022	99.4	515	17.0	2110	69.8	352	11.6	45	1.5	0	0.0	19	0.6
France	34.8	33.0	75529	99.0	19124	25.3	46557	61.6	7961	10.5	1887	2.5	0	0.0	746	1.0
Georgia	44.0	44.0	9871	99.4	1325	13.4	6608	66.9	1665	16.9	273	2.8	0	0.0	55	0.6
Germany	NA	NA	58582	98.6	7608	13.0	41651	71.1	8641	14.8	642	1.1	40	0.1	831	1.4
Greece	40.0	38.0	10177	99.7	1086	10.7	6992	68.7	1777	17.5	322	3.2	0	0.0	26	0.3
Hungary	38.5	37.0	18688	99.8	2508	13.4	12610	67.5	3152	16.9	418	2.2	0	0.0	41	0.2
Iceland	37.9	36.0	140	100.0	22	15.7	90	64.3	23	16.4	5	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	37.9	36.0	4777	99.4	653	13.7	3316	69.4	632	13.2	176	3.7	0	0.0	31	0.6
Italy	42.0	42.0	60637	100.0	4711	7.8	38264	63.1	14555	24.0	3099	5.1	8	0.0	NA	***
Latvia	NA	NA	3241	99.1	NA	***	NA	***	538	16.6	150	4.6	NA	***	30	0.9
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	8	100.0	2	25.0	3	37.5	1	12.5	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	32.0	35.0	4013	88.2	877	21.9	2372	59.1	524	13.1	240	6.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Luxembourg	37.0	36.0	608	99.2	97	16.0	413	67.9	82	13.5	16	2.6	0	0.0	5	0.8
Malta	38.0	37.0	668	99.6	84	12.6	474	71.0	89	13.3	21	3.1	0	0.0	3	0.4
Moldova	NA	30.0	5664	99.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	31	0.5
Monaco	40.2	37.0	31	100.0	3	9.7	21	67.7	6	19.4	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	40.0	37.0	1042	99.5	195	18.7	682	65.5	164	15.7	10	1.0	0	0.0	5	0.5
Netherlands	37.0	36.0	9683	100.0	1705	17.6	6311	65.2	1471	15.2	196	2.0	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	35.3	37.0	2593	99.5	354	13.7	1588	61.2	557	21.5	94	3.6	0	0.0	12	0.5
Norway	39.7	38.0	2998	99.8	440	14.7	1903	63.5	551	18.4	107	3.6	0	0.0	7	0.2
Poland	38.3	38.0	72791	98.6	5579	7.7	54886	75.4	10388	14.3	1935	2.7	3	0.0	1031	1.4
Portugal	41.6	NA	12167	99.8	756	6.2	8339	68.5	2568	21.1	504	4.1	NAP	***	26	0.2
Romania	38.0	37.0	23662	99.1	2958	12.5	16268	68.8	3782	16.0	654	2.8	NAP	***	217	0.9
San Marino	36.6	36.6	15	100.0	3	20.0	7	46.7	5	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	39.0	NA	11504	98.3	1358	11.8	8270	71.9	1714	14.9	162	1.4	0	0.0	197	1.7
Slovakia	38.0	38.0	8294	85.3	807	9.7	5223	63.0	2060	24.8	204	2.5	NAP	***	11	0.1
Slovenia	40.0	40.0	1799	99.6	229	12.7	1272	70.7	204	11.3	94	5.2	0	0.0	7	0.4
Spain (total)	40.1	40.0	56979	100.0	5747	10.1	38245	67.1	11161	19.6	1826	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	48951	100.0	4693	9.6	32843	67.1	9839	20.1	1576	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	34.4	38.0	8028	100.0	1054	13.1	5402	67.3	1322	16.5	250	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	34.0	31.0	9660	99.1	2721	28.2	5787	59.9	963	10.0	189	2.0	0	0.0	88	0.9
Switzerland	NA	NA	6818	99.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	63	0.9
Türkiye	36.0	34.0	300921	99.1	47717	15.9	216065	71.8	32722	10.9	4417	1.5	NAP	***	2784	0.9
Ukraine	NA	NA	43935	99.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	89	0.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	87227	99.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	262	0.3
UK: North. Ireland	38.1	36.0	1868	99.5	229	12.3	1318	70.6	253	13.5	68	3.6	0	0.0	10	0.5
UK: Scotland	39.0	37.0	7929	100.0	845	10.7	5618	70.9	1201	15.1	265	3.3	0	0.0	3	0.0
Average	38.0	36.8	20 525.8	98.9	2 760.5	14.2	13 755.4	66.3	2 755.6	15.7	467.3	3.7	3.1	0.0	145.3	0.5
Median	38.0	37.0	5 664.0	99.6	807.0	13.3	3 766.5	67.5	632.0	14.8	196.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.3
Minimum	32.0	30.0	8.0	85.3	2.0	6.2	3.0	37.5	1.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	44.0	44.0	300 921.0	100.0	47 717.0	28.2	216 065.0	75.4	32 722.0	33.3	4 417.0	25.0	54.0	0.4	2 784.0	3.4

Table 7a: Prison populations by gender on 31 January 2024 (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	%
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	5359	5 284	98.6	3 077	58.2	128	2.4	21	0.4	75.0	1.4	42	56.0	3	4.0	0	0.0
Andorra	61	55	90.2	16	29.1	34	61.8	0	0.0	6	9.8	3	50.0	5	83.3	0	0.0
Armenia	2469	2 399	97.2	1 269	52.9	188	7.8	2	0.1	70	2.8	48	68.6	11	15.7	0	0.0
Austria	9258	8 626	93.2	1 799	20.9	4 648	53.9	111	1.3	632	6.8	119	18.8	243	38.5	8	1.3
Azerbaijan	26894	26 117	97.1	6 337	24.3	527	2.0	72	0.3	777	2.9	187	24.1	15	1.9	0	0.0
Belgium	12041	11 506	95.6	3 712	32.3	4 819	41.9	0	0.0	534	4.4	210	39.3	164	30.7	0	0.0
BH: BiH (total)	1853	1 274	68.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	81	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	262	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1001	871	87.0	548	62.9	23	2.6	NA	***	76	7.6	9	11.8	1	1.3	NA	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	141	23.9	129	91.5	8	5.7	4	2.8	5	0.9	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	5557	5 336	96.0	265	5.0	158	3.0	7	0.1	221	4.0	15	6.8	3	1.4	0	0.0
Croatia	4445	1 747	39.3	1 697	97.1	36	2.1	17	1.0	92	2.1	90	97.8	1	1.1	1	1.1
Cyprus	997	932	93.5	282	30.3	525	56.3	32	3.4	65	6.5	25	38.5	49	75.4	2	3.1
Czechia	19569	17 854	91.2	1 440	8.1	1 554	8.7	21	0.1	1 715	8.8	126	7.4	97	5.7	2	0.1
Denmark	4129	3 911	94.7	1 371	35.1	1 055	27.0	9	0.2	218	5.3	94	43.1	58	26.6	0	0.0
Estonia	1820	1 732	95.2	275	15.9	176	10.2	1	0.1	88	4.8	20	22.7	16	18.2	0	0.0
Finland	3041	2 798	92.0	712	25.5	582	20.8	19	0.7	243	8.0	71	29.2	33	13.6	0	0.0
France	76275	73 700	96.6	19 306	26.2	18 173	24.7	723	1.0	2 575	3.4	948	36.8	579	22.5	23	0.9
Georgia	9926	2 550	25.7	1 738	68.2	758	29.7	54	2.1	134	1.4	55	41.0	78	58.2	1	0.7
Germany	59413	56 071	94.4	14 796	26.4	NA	***	785	1.4	3 342	5.6	804	24.1	NA	***	46	1.4
Greece	10203	9 700	95.1	2 660	27.4	5 365	55.3	25	0.3	500	4.9	157	31.4	153	30.6	1	0.2
Hungary	18729	17 157	91.6	3 892	22.7	899	5.2	40	0.2	1 572	8.4	385	24.5	38	2.4	1	0.1
Iceland	140	128	91.4	37	28.9	46	35.9	0	0.0	12	8.6	8	66.7	10	83.3	0	0.0
Ireland	4808	4 579	95.2	936	20.4	724	15.8	31	0.7	229	4.8	69	30.1	36	15.7	0	0.0
Italy	60637	58 022	95.7	15 136	26.1	18 248	31.5	NA	***	2 615	4.3	627	24.0	737	28.2	NA	***
Latvia	3271	3 022	92.4	715	23.7	103	3.4	29	1.0	249	7.6	59	23.7	12	4.8	1	0.4
Liechtenstein	8	8	100.0	2	25.0	6	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	4551	4 245	93.3	507	11.9	152	3.6	10	0.2	206	4.5	31	15.1	1	0.5	0	0.0
Luxembourg	613	587	95.8	273	46.5	446	76.0	5	0.9	26	4.2	13	50.0	16	61.5	0	0.0
Malta	671	588	87.6	260	44.2	325	55.3	3	0.5	42	6.3	19	45.2	23	54.8	0	0.0
Moldova	5695	5 392	94.7	920	17.1	64	1.2	29	0.5	303	5.3	49	16.2	12	4.0	2	0.7

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
Monaco	31	30	96.8	13	43.3	28	93.3	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1047	1 009	96.4	475	47.1	156	15.5	5	0.5	38	3.6	21	55.3	13	34.2	0	0.0
Netherlands	9683	9 241	95.4	4 217	45.6	2 242	24.3	0	0.0	442	4.6	210	47.5	112	25.3	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2605	2 507	96.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	98	3.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Norway	3004	2 849	94.8	688	24.2	757	26.6	7	0.3	157	5.2	39	24.8	40	25.5	0	0.0
Poland	73822	70 139	95.0	7 906	11.3	2 246	3.2	976	1.4	3 683	5.0	524	14.2	94	2.6	55	1.5
Portugal	12193	11 287	92.6	2 422	21.5	1 808	16.0	22	0.2	906	7.4	233	25.7	228	25.2	4	0.4
Romania	23879	22 794	95.5	2 879	12.6	255	1.1	206	0.9	1 085	4.5	146	13.5	8	0.7	11	1.0
San Marino	15	12	80.0	12	100.0	9	75.0	0	0.0	3	20.0	3	100.0	1	33.3	0	0.0
Serbia	11701	11 224	95.9	2 397	21.4	253	2.3	183	1.6	477	4.1	121	25.4	10	2.1	14	2.9
Slovakia	9724	8 974	92.3	1 320	14.7	482	5.4	10	0.1	750	7.7	99	13.2	23	3.1	1	0.1
Slovenia	1806	1 713	94.9	687	40.1	836	48.8	7	0.4	93	5.2	31	33.3	32	34.4	0	0.0
Spain (total)	56979	52 972	93.0	9 272	17.5	16 791	31.7	0	0.0	4 007	7.0	614	15.3	1 000	25.0	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	48951	45 414	92.8	7 693	16.9	12 908	28.4	0	0.0	3 537	7.2	532	15.0	846	23.9	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8028	7 558	94.2	1 579	20.9	3 883	51.4	0	0.0	470	5.9	82	17.5	154	32.8	0	0.0
Sweden	9748	9 084	93.2	2 533	27.9	NA	***	81	0.9	664	6.8	230	34.6	NA	***	7	1.1
Switzerland	6881	6 486	94.3	2 977	45.9	NA	***	59	0.9	395	5.7	193	48.9	NA	***	4	1.0
Türkiye	303705	291 078	95.8	43 051	14.8	11 819	4.1	2 668	0.9	12 627	4.2	2 565	20.3	898	7.1	116	0.9
Ukraine	44024	41 448	94.2	14 931	36.0	NA	***	85	0.2	2 487	5.7	1 059	42.6	NA	***	4	0.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	87489	83 940	95.9	15 215	18.1	10 047	12.0	262	0.3	3 549	4.1	790	22.3	376	10.6	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1878	1 792	95.4	700	39.1	184	10.3	10	0.6	86	4.6	38	44.2	10	11.6	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7932	7 604	95.9	2 016	26.5	501	6.6	3	0.0	328	4.1	122	37.2	18	5.5	0	0.0
Average			90.2		33.3		25.4		0.6		5.4		34.3		23.6		0.4
Median			94.8		26.4		15.8		0.3		4.9		29.2		15.7		0.0
Minimum			23.9		5.0		1.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		93.3		3.4		20.0		100.0		100.0		3.1

Table 7b: Prison populations by gender on 31 January 2024 (numbers & percentages)

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	%
Variable code	3B see Table 3	7BA	7BB	7BE	7BF	7BG	7BH	7BI	7BJ	7BC	7BD	7BK	7BL	7BM	7BN	7BO	7BP
			% of 3B		% of 7BA		% of 7BA		% of 7BA		% of 3B		% of 7BC		% of 7BC		% of 7BC
Albania	5359	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	61	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	2469	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	9258	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Azerbaijan	26894	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	12041	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: BiH (total)	1853	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1001	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	5557	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Croatia	4445	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	997	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czechia	19569	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Denmark	4129	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Estonia	1820	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finland	3041	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
France	76275	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Georgia	9926	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	59413	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Greece	10203	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hungary	18729	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland	140	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	4808	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Italy	60637	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Latvia	3271	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	MAP	***
Liechtenstein	8	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	4551	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	613	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malta	671	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [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	5695	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	31	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	1047	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	9683	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2605	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	3004	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	73822	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Portugal	12193	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	23879	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
San Marino	15	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	11701	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	9724	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	1806	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)	56979	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.)	48951	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)	8028	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	9748	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Switzerland	6881	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Türkiye	303705	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Ukraine	44024	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	89	0.2	61	68.5	NA	***	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	87489	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	1878	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	7932	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		2.1		1.0		0.0
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		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.2		68.5		33.3		0.0

Table 8: Prison population by legal status on 31 January 2024 ([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	5359	3119	58.2	1632	52.3	509	16.3	379	12.2	599	19.2	NAP	***	2240	41.8	0	0.0
Andorra	61	19	31.1	19	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	68.9	0	0.0
Armenia	2469	1317	53.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	1152	46.7	0	0.0
Austria	9258	1918	20.7	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	7340	79.3	0	0.0
Azerbaijan	26894	6524	24.3	2049	31.4	2977	45.6	754	11.6	720	11.0	24	0.4	20370	75.7	NA	***
Belgium	12041	3922	32.6	3366	85.8	NAP	***	504	12.9	NAP	***	52	1.3	8079	67.1	40	0.3
BH: BiH (total)	1853	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1001	50	5.0	8	16.0	22	44.0	12	24.0	6	12.0	42	84.0	710	70.9	NA	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	134	22.7	33	24.6	41	30.6	19	14.2	26	19.4	15	11.2	456	77.3	0	0.0
Bulgaria	5557	280	5.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	5277	95.0	NA	***
Croatia	4445	1839	41.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2531	56.9	113	2.5
Cyprus	997	307	30.8	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	690	69.2	0	0.0
Czechia	19569	1566	8.0	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***	18003	92.0	NAP	***
Denmark	4129	1465	35.5	1107	75.6	358	24.4	358	24.4	NA	***	0	0.0	2664	64.5	0	0.0
Estonia	1820	295	16.2	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	1525	83.8	0	0.0
Finland	3041	783	25.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2258	74.3	0	0.0
France	76275	20254	26.6	18293	90.3	NA	***	1961	9.7	NA	***	0	0.0	56021	73.4	0	0.0
Georgia	9926	1793	18.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	8133	81.9	NAP	***
Germany	59413	15600	26.3	14162	90.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1438	9.2	43813	73.7	0	0.0
Greece	10203	2817	27.6	2817	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	7386	72.4	0	0.0
Hungary	18729	4277	22.8	3764	88.0	479	11.2	479	11.2	NAP	***	34	0.8	13404	71.6	1048	5.6
Iceland	140	45	32.1	41	91.1	NAP	***	4	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	95	67.9	0	0.0
Ireland	4808	1005	20.9	14	1.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	3808	79.2	0	0.0
Italy	60637	15763	26.0	9348	59.3	NAP	***	6346	40.3	NAP	***	69	0.4	44555	73.5	319	0.5
Latvia	3271	774	23.7	413	53.4	NAP	***	265	34.2	NAP	***	96	12.4	2497	76.3	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	8	6	75.0	2	33.3	4	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	4551	538	11.8	173	32.2	NA	***	97	18.0	NA	***	268	49.8	4013	88.2	0	0.0
Luxembourg	613	290	47.3	286	98.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	4	1.4	323	52.7	0	0.0
Malta	671	279	41.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	392	58.4	0	0.0
Moldova	5695	969	17.0	213	22.0	112	11.6	540	55.7	99	10.2	5	0.5	4726	83.0	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														
			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						
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	31	13	41.9	7	53.8	4	30.8	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	58.1	0	0.0
Montenegro	1047	496	47.4	397	80.0	73	14.7	16	3.2	10	2.0	0	0.0	551	52.6	0	0.0
Netherlands	9683	4427	45.7	3221	72.8	NA	***	1206	27.2	NAP	***	NA	***	5105	52.7	92	1.0
North Macedonia	2605	314	12.1	220	70.1	93	29.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2291	87.9	0	0.0
Norway	3004	728	24.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2277	75.8	0	0.0
Poland	73822	8430	11.4	7799	92.5	NAP	***	NA	***	631	7.5	NA	***	65392	88.6	NAP	***
Portugal	12193	2665	21.9	2070	77.7	NAP	***	585	22.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	9538	78.2	NAP	***
Romania	23879	3025	12.7	2098	69.4	NAP	***	927	30.6	NAP	***	NAP	***	20854	87.3	NAP	***
San Marino	15	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11701	2518	21.5	1907	75.7	418	16.6	177	7.0	16	0.6	0	0.0	7692	65.7	1491	12.7
Slovakia	9724	1419	14.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	8305	85.4	NAP	***
Slovenia	1806	718	39.8	169	23.5	0	0.0	336	46.8	0	0.0	213	29.7	1088	60.2	0	0.0
Spain (total)	56979	9886	17.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	47093	82.6	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	48951	8225	16.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	40726	83.2	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8028	1661	20.7	1661	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	6367	79.3	0	0.0
Sweden	9748	2763	28.3	2763	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	6985	71.7	NAP	***
Switzerland	6881	3170	46.1	NA	***	NAP	***	NA	***	1094	34.5	0	0.0	3369	49.0	0	0.0
Türkiye	303705	45616	15.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	258089	85.0	NAP	***
Ukraine	44024	16051	36.5	6792	42.3	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	61	0.4	27919	63.4	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	87489	16005	18.3	10487	65.5	5518	34.5	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	71042	81.2	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1878	738	39.3	688	93.2	NAP	***	50	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1140	60.7	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7932	2138	27.0	1760	82.3	378	17.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5794	73.0	0	0.0
Average			29.4		62.4		21.1		15.4		5.8		6.7		69.6		0.6
Median			25.9		71.4		16.6		11.9		0.0		0.0		73.2		0.0
Minimum			5.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		66.7		55.7		34.5		84.0		95.0		12.7

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. Thus, in the case of Denmark and Hungary, 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 2024 (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	2 240	694	31.0	47	2.1	20	0.9	37	1.7	134	6.0	172	7.7	4	0.2	549	24.5	11	0.5	39	1.7	533	23.8
Andorra	39	5	12.8	2	5.1	7	17.9	2	5.1	1	2.6	5	12.8	1	2.6	9	23.1	0	0.0	7	17.9	1	2.6
Armenia	1 152	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
Austria	7 340	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
Azerbaijan	20 370	2 318	11.4	658	3.2	267	1.3	NA	***	352	1.7	2 222	10.9	211	1.0	9 154	44.9	89	0.4	1 193	5.9	3 906	19.2
Belgium	8 079	1 118	13.8	3535.00	43.8	949	11.7	1044	12.9	NAP	***	3670	45.4	156	1.9	2326	28.8	30	0.4	951	11.8	5158	63.8
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	403	***	18	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	49	***	10	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: Fed. BiH	710	177	24.9	106	14.9	38	5.4	39	5.5	112	15.8	240	33.8	46	6.5	282	39.7	8	1.1	59	8.3	302	42.5
BH: Rep. Srpska	456	110	24.1	37	8.1	6	1.3	45	9.9	8	1.8	59	12.9	22	4.8	72	15.8	0	0.0	22	4.8	75	16.4
Bulgaria	5 277	837	15.9	244	4.6	171	3.2	221	4.2	208	3.9	181	3.4	216	4.1	767	14.5	0	0.0	729	13.8	1 703	32.3
Croatia	2 541	319	12.6	83	3.3	42	1.7	165	6.5	187	7.4	496	19.5	241	9.5	197	7.8	1	0.0	95	3.7	715	28.1
Cyprus	690	67	9.7	47	6.8	41	5.9	66	9.6	19	2.8	86	12.5	1	0.1	164	23.8	0	0.0	14	2.0	185	26.8
Czechia	18 003	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Denmark	2 664	176	6.6	416	15.6	206	7.7	55	2.1	130	4.9	157	5.9	81	3.0	840	31.5	NA	***	74	2.8	529	19.9
Estonia	1 525	230	15.1	240	15.7	77	5.0	91	6.0	110	7.2	158	10.4	7	0.5	386	25.3	0	0.0	173	11.3	53	3.5
Finland	2 258	458	20.3	283	12.5	108	4.8	46	2.0	290	12.8	105	4.7	113	5.0	514	22.8	1	0.0	129	5.7	211	9.3
France	56 021	4 828	8.6	12 651	22.6	5 013	8.9	2 052	3.7	2 795	5.0	7 434	13.3	1 495	2.7	7 345	13.1	242	0.4	2 713	4.8	9 453	16.9
Georgia	8 133	988	12.1	1 727	21.2	223	2.7	373	4.6	1 122	13.8	1 538	18.9	1 042	12.8	1 776	21.8	38	0.5	175	2.2	2 827	34.8
Germany	44 232	3 545	8.0	5 239	11.8	633	1.4	3 270	7.4	2 063	4.7	8 599	19.4	171	0.4	6 555	14.8	31	0.1	1 872	4.2	12 254	27.7
Greece	7 386	835	11.3	72	1.0	198	2.7	161	2.2	939	12.7	1 162	15.7	192	2.6	1 359	18.4	145	2.0	30	0.4	2 293	31.0
Hungary	13 404	1 195	8.9	1 224	9.1	644	4.8	175	1.3	1 790	13.4	2 448	18.3	307	2.3	1 119	8.3	4	0.0	550	4.1	3 948	29.5
Iceland	95	16	16.8	10	10.5	9	9.5	6	6.3	4	4.2	5	5.3	1	1.1	33	34.7	0	0.0	6	6.3	5	5.3
Ireland	3 803	444	11.7	641	16.9	337	8.9	295	7.8	106	2.8	615	16.2	89	2.3	403	10.6	5	0.1	41	1.1	827	21.7
Italy	44 555	7 045	15.8	170	0.4	2 631	5.9	725	1.6	6 102	13.7	2 461	5.5	423	0.9	14 055	31.5	70	0.2	NA	***	10 873	24.4
Latvia	2 497	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50
Lithuania	4 013	1 034	25.8	196	4.9	178	4.4	70	1.7	213	5.3	489	12.2	27	0.7	788	19.6	0	0.0	111	2.8	907	22.6
Luxembourg	323	52	16.1	30	9.3	22	6.8	10	3.1	31	9.6	79	24.5	8	2.5	43	13.3	1	0.3	3	0.9	44	13.6
Malta	392	42	10.7	21	5.4	10	2.6	22	5.6	127	32.4	16	4.1	19	4.8	61	15.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	73	18.6
Moldova	4 726	995	21.1	271	5.7	321	6.8	298	6.3	256	5.4	555	11.7	5	0.1	434	9.2	0	0.0	182	3.9	1 409	29.8
Monaco	18	5	27.8	8	44.4	1	5.6	3	16.7	1	5.6	15	83.3	8	44.4	3	16.7	0	0.0	3	16.7	4	22.2
Montenegro	551	45	8.2	47	8.5	8	1.5	9	1.6	38	6.9	51	9.3	6	1.1	141	25.6	0	0.0	46	8.3	170	30.9
Netherlands	5 105	854	16.7	146	2.9	NA	***	244	4.8	370	7.2	609	11.9	222	4.3	1 077	21.1	NA	***	102	2.0	1 481	29.0
North Macedonia	2 291	249	10.9	89	3.9	42	1.8	121	5.3	422	18.4	355	15.5	13	0.6	536	23.4	57	2.5	93	4.1	314	13.7
Norway	2 277	238	10.5	219	9.6	286	12.6	413	18.1	86	3.8	111	4.9	105	4.6	473	20.8	0	0.0	101	4.4	245	10.8

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
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
Poland	64 926	4 437	6.8	3 050	4.7	1 733	2.7	1 375	2.1	5 388	8.3	15 262	23.5	594	0.9	3 390	5.2	0	0.0	6 666	10.3	23 031	35.5
Portugal	9 538	879	9.2	227	2.4	131	1.4	232	2.4	1 008	10.6	1 067	11.2	NAP	***	1 852	19.4	2	0.0	749	7.9	3 391	35.6
Romania	20 854	4 809	23.1	595	2.9	1 940	9.3	535	2.6	2 477	11.9	3 605	17.3	464	2.2	1 176	5.6	22	0.1	2 047	9.8	3 184	15.3
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	7 692	972	12.6	186	2.4	129	1.7	164	2.1	687	8.9	1 802	23.4	400	5.2	2 121	27.6	0	0.0	132	1.7	1 099	14.3
Slovakia	8 305	551	6.6	311	3.7	148	1.8	215	2.6	770	9.3	1 505	18.1	337	4.1	1 493	18.0	0	0.0	NA	***	2 975	35.8
Slovenia	1 088	111	10.2	77	7.1	15	1.4	62	5.7	63	5.8	139	12.8	92	8.5	98	9.0	0	0.0	23	2.1	408	37.5
Spain (total)	47 093	3 523	7.5	2 072	4.4	1 286	2.7	2 803	6.0	14 634	31.1	1 082	2.3	2 164	4.6	7 542	16.0	15	0.0	1 483	3.1	10 489	22.3
Spain (State Adm.)	40 726	2 929	7.2	672	1.7	1 034	2.5	2 472	6.1	13 710	33.7	785	1.9	1 907	4.7	6 797	16.7	11	0.0	1 189	2.9	9 193	22.6
Spain (Catalonia)	6 367	594	9.3	1 400	22.0	252	4.0	331	5.2	924	14.5	297	4.7	257	4.0	745	11.7	4	0.1	294	4.6	1 296	20.4
Sweden	6 985	973	13.9	619	8.9	674	9.6	37	0.5	437	6.3	306	4.4	208	3.0	1 885	27.0	2	0.0	84	1.2	1 760	25.2
Switzerland	3 369	445	13.2	200	5.9	168	5.0	187	5.6	201	6.0	838	24.9	87	2.6	561	16.7	1	0.0	71	2.1	610	18.1
Türkiye	258 089	29 746	11.5	44 002	17.0	8 191	3.2	9 643	3.7	24 915	9.7	82 033	31.8	16 569	6.4	94 366	36.6	20 253	7.8	7 406	2.9	NA	***
Ukraine	27 919	5 200	18.6	1 843	6.6	609	2.2	NA	***	3 142	11.3	9 380	33.6	NA	***	2 847	10.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	69 747	7 933	11.4	10 256	14.7	6 929	9.9	6 859	9.8	6 122	8.8	6 568	9.4	590	0.8	11 723	16.8	NA	***	289	0.4	12 479	17.9
UK: North. Ireland	1 140	166	14.6	222	19.5	58	5.1	102	8.9	65	5.7	52	4.6	0	0.0	88	7.7	0	0.0	13	1.1	374	32.8
UK: Scotland	5 794	787	13.6	1 616	27.9	911	15.7	422	7.3	255	4.4	246	4.2	54	0.9	370	6.4	0	0.0	110	1.9	701	12.1
Average			12.9		9.8		4.9		5.0		8.2		15.5		3.7		17.8		0.4		4.6		22.7
Median			11.9		6.7		4.0		4.7		6.3		12.3		2.4		16.7		0.0		2.9		22.4
Minimum			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Maximum			31.0		44.4		17.9		18.1		33.7		83.3		44.4		44.9		7.8		17.9		63.8

Table 10: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31 January 2024 (**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	2 240	11	14	15	93	133	199	449	472	470	329	188	0	NAP	0
Andorra	39	8	7	10	3	28	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	NAP	0
Armenia	1 152														
Austria	7 340	51	180	313	501	1 045	2 182	1 125	977	458	41	116	1 396	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	20 370	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	277	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	8 079	0	1	2	156	159	836	1 801	2 448	977	557	187	981	NAP	133
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	710	27	103	115	160	405	297	184	188	178	45	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Rep. Srpska	456	19	18	39	68	144	68	51	92	82	19	0	NA	NAP	0
Bulgaria	5 277	0	1 553	0	0	1 553	1 570	639	627	604	107	177	NA	NAP	NA
Croatia	2 541	0	3	88	479	570	720	400	401	247	155	0	0	NAP	48
Cyprus	690	0	9	31	55	95	168	113	167	103	20	24	0	NAP	0
Czechia	18 003	15	114	728	3 473	4 330	6 896	2 804	2 544	1 131	135	49	114	NAP	NAP
Denmark	2 664	15	119	177	281	592	720	376	503	331	7	39	87	NAP	9
Estonia	1 525	12	17	32	87	148	399	324	440	180	2	32	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	2 258	60	86	91	149	386	586	489	437	171	1	188	NAP	NAP	0
France	56 021	12	165	1 337	6 859	8 373	21 344	8 236	6 647	7 453	3 181	484	NAP	NAP	303
Georgia	8 133	1	6	52	263	322	1 791	1 681	2 940	1 193	127	79	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	44 232	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	7 386	116			184	300	1 132		2 740	1 004	1 467	743	NAP	NAP	0
Hungary	13 404	38	NA	NA	122	160	4 310	2 815	3 351	NA	NA	436	NAP	NAP	2 332
Iceland	95	0	2	7	10	19	31	16	20	9	0	0	0	NAP	0
Ireland	3 803	5	27	147	298	477	953	829	862	298	6	378	0	NAP	0
Italy	44 555	28	60	254	1 157	1 499	7 690	9 982	13 356	7 376	2 774	1 878	319	NAP	NAP
Latvia	2 497	7	106	76	138	327	408	491	688	496	16	71	NAP	NAP	0
Liechtenstein	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	4 013	18	166	91	185	460	798	572	931	1 100	53	99	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	323	0	0	0	9	9	117	51	51	54	29	12	0	NAP	0
Malta	392	1	3	10	43	57	103	81	75	35	27	13	0	NAP	1
Moldova	4 726	0	0	0	137	137	578	730	1 549	1 389	214	129	0	NAP	0
Monaco	18	0	3	4	2	9	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	NAP	0
Montenegro	551	23	34	27	138	222	136	83	25	14	13	0	58	0	0
Netherlands	5 105	283	411	356	579	1 629	1 480	544	660	385	89	42	NAP	NAP	276
North Macedonia	2 291	1	19	72	189	281	522	502	600	261	58	48	0	NAP	19
Norway	2 277	36	104	104	242	486	557	409	518	278	29	0	0	NAP	0
Poland	64 926	NA	742	5 288	11 305	17 335	19 607	7 798	6 444	2 716	1 657	530	NA	NAP	8 839

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	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N
	see Table 9					Σ (10A to 10D)									
Portugal	9 538	3	39	83	225	350	1 391	1 942	3 629	1 484	334	NAP	347	NAP	61
Romania	20 854	1	3	58	261	323	5 336	5 588	5 449	3 051	905	202	NA	NAP	NA
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Serbia	7 692	16	90	319	618	1 043	2 013	1 867	1 537	975	253	4	731	NAP	0
Slovakia	8 305	3	192	318	816	1 329	2 094	1 382	2 289	634	515	62	NA	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	1 088	28	9	29	65	131	491	190	137	94	45	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (total)	47 093	50	156	1 743	3 143	5 092	9 493	9 672	11 703	8 024	2 200	0	483	NAP	426
Spain (State Adm.)	40 726	18	136	1 607	2 724	4 485	8 368	8 271	9 985	6 808	1 900	0	483	NAP	426
Spain (Catalonia)	6 367	32	20	136	419	607	1 125	1 401	1 718	1 216	300	0	0	NAP	0
Sweden	6 985	34	222	223	397	876	2 319	1 603	1 396	572	17	202	NA	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	3 369	96	437	307	122	962	472	551	247	127	9	30	133	NAP	971
Türkiye	258 089	187	1 032	4 747	8 306	14 272	36 143	29 488	45 923	64 098	52 954	12 016	NAP	NAP	3 195
Ukraine	27 919	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 786	9 364	NA	NA	NA	1 591	NA	NAP	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	69 747	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 202	NA	NAP	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 140	4	9	42	121	176	292	168	182	100	19	181	0	NAP	22
UK: Scotland	5 794	6	40	183	383	612	1 286	890	1 504	328	11	979	0	NAP	184

Table 11: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31 January 2024 (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	
	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L	11M	11N	
Variable code	% 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	0.6	0.7	4.2	5.9	8.9	20.0	21.1	21.0	14.7	8.4	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Andorra	20.5	17.9	25.6	7.7	71.8	7.7	10.3	5.1	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Armenia													***		0.0
Austria	0.7	2.5	4.3	6.8	14.2	29.7	15.3	13.3	6.2	0.6	1.6	19.0	***	***	100.0
Azerbaijan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1.4	***	***	***	1.4
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.0	10.3	22.3	30.3	12.1	6.9	2.3	12.1	***	1.6	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: BiH (st. level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: Fed. BiH	3.8	14.5	16.2	22.5	57.0	41.8	25.9	26.5	25.1	6.3	***	***	***	***	
BH: Rep. Srpska	4.2	3.9	8.6	14.9	31.6	14.9	11.2	20.2	18.0	4.2	0.0	***	***	0.0	
Bulgaria	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	29.4	29.8	12.1	11.9	11.4	2.0	3.4	***	***	***	100.0
Croatia	0.0	0.1	3.5	18.9	22.4	28.3	15.7	15.8	9.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	***	1.9	100.0
Cyprus	0.0	1.3	4.5	8.0	13.8	24.3	16.4	24.2	14.9	2.9	3.5	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Czechia	0.1	0.6	4.0	19.3	24.1	38.3	15.6	14.1	6.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	***	***	100.0
Denmark	0.6	4.5	6.6	10.5	22.2	27.0	14.1	18.9	12.4	0.3	1.5	3.3	***	0.3	100.0
Estonia	0.8	1.1	2.1	5.7	9.7	26.2	21.2	28.9	11.8	0.1	2.1	***	***	***	100.0
Finland	2.7	3.8	4.0	6.6	17.1	26.0	21.7	19.4	7.6	0.0	8.3	***	***	0.0	100.0
France	0.0	0.3	2.4	12.2	14.9	38.1	14.7	11.9	13.3	5.7	0.9	***	***	0.5	100.0
Georgia	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.2	4.0	22.0	20.7	36.1	14.7	1.6	1.0	***	***	***	100.0
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0
Greece	1.6	***	***	2.5	4.1	15.3	***	37.1	13.6	19.9	10.1	***	***	0.0	100.0
Hungary	0.3	***	***	0.9	1.2	32.2	21.0	25.0	***	***	3.3	***	***	17.4	100.0
Iceland	0.0	2.1	7.4	10.5	20.0	32.6	16.8	21.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.1	0.7	3.9	7.8	12.5	25.1	21.8	22.7	7.8	0.2	9.9	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.6	3.4	17.3	22.4	30.0	16.6	6.2	4.2	0.7	***	***	100.7
Latvia	0.3	4.2	3.0	5.5	13.1	16.3	19.7	27.6	19.9	0.6	2.8	***	***	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0	50	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0.4	4.1	2.3	4.6	11.5	19.9	14.3	23.2	27.4	1.3	2.5	***	***	***	100.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	36.2	15.8	15.8	16.7	9.0	3.7	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Malta	0.3	0.8	2.6	11.0	14.5	26.3	20.7	19.1	8.9	6.9	3.3	0.0	***	0.3	100.0
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	12.2	15.4	32.8	29.4	4.5	2.7	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	16.7	22.2	11.1	50.0	22.2	22.2	0.0	5.6	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	4.2	6.2	4.9	25.0	40.3	24.7	15.1	4.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	10.5	***	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	5.5	8.1	7.0	11.3	31.9	29.0	10.7	12.9	7.5	1.7	0.8	***	***	5.4	100.0
North Macedonia	0.0	0.8	3.1	8.2	12.3	22.8	21.9	26.2	11.4	2.5	2.1	0.0	***	0.8	100.0
Norway	1.6	4.6	4.6	10.6	21.3	24.5	18.0	22.7	12.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Poland	***	1.1	8.1	17.4	26.7	30.2	12.0	9.9	4.2	2.6	0.8	***	***	13.6	100.0
Portugal	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.4	3.7	14.6	20.4	38.0	15.6	3.5	***	3.6	***	0.6	100.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.5	25.6	26.8	26.1	14.6	4.3	1.0	***	***	***	100.0
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
Serbia	0.2	1.2	4.1	8.0	13.6	26.2	24.3	20.0	12.7	3.3	0.1	9.5	***	0.0	109.5
Slovakia	0.0	2.3	3.8	9.8	16.0	25.2	16.6	27.6	7.6	6.2	0.7	***	***	***	100.0
Slovenia	2.6	0.8	2.7	6.0	12.0	45.1	17.5	12.6	8.6	4.1	0.0	***	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.1	0.3	3.7	6.7	10.8	20.2	20.5	24.9	17.0	4.7	0.0	1.0	***	0.9	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.0	0.3	3.9	6.7	11.0	20.5	20.3	24.5	16.7	4.7	0.0	1.2	***	1.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.5	0.3	2.1	6.6	9.5	17.7	22.0	27.0	19.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.5	3.2	3.2	5.7	12.5	33.2	22.9	20.0	8.2	0.2	2.9	***	***	***	100.0
Switzerland	2.8	13.0	9.1	3.6	28.6	14.0	16.4	7.3	3.8	0.3	0.9	3.9	***	28.8	103.9
Türkiye	0.1	0.4	1.8	3.2	5.5	14.0	11.4	17.8	24.8	20.5	4.7	***	***	1.2	100.0
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	10.0	33.5	***	***	***	5.7	***	***	***	49.2
UK: Engl. & Wales											10.3				10.3
UK: North. Ireland	0.4	0.8	3.7	10.6	15.4	25.6	14.7	16.0	8.8	1.7	15.9	0.0	***	1.9	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.1	0.7	3.2	6.6	10.6	22.2	15.4	26.0	5.7	0.2	16.9	0.0	***	3.2	100.0
Average	1.3	4.7	4.5	7.7	17.7	24.0	17.5	19.8	12.0	3.8	3.0	2.4	0.0	2.3	
Median	0.2	1.1	3.2	6.6	13.6	24.9	16.8	20.2	11.6	2.5	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	20.5	50.0	25.6	25.0	71.8	50.0	33.5	38.0	29.4	20.5	16.9	19.0	0.0	28.8	

Table 12: Prison populations by nationality and legal status on 31 January 2024 ([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	5 359	5 228	3 025	2 203	131	0	27	94	37	0
Andorra	61	12	1	11	49	39	2	NA	NA	0
Armenia	2 469	NA	NA	NA	199	NA	5	140	59	NA
Austria	9 258	4 367	564	3 803	4 891	NAP	1 759	1 354	3 537	NAP
Azerbaijan	26 894	26 338	6 402	19 936	542	542	0	122	420	14
Belgium	12 041	6 797	1 704	5 086	4 983	1 372	1 468	2 031	2 938	261
BH: BiH (total)	1 853	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	1 001	987	275	395	25	NA	5	NA	NA	NA
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	582	5	3	8	4	4	5	3	0
Bulgaria	5 557	5 396	NA	132	161	NA	NA	NA	132	NAP
Croatia	4 445	3 667	1 209	2 448	778	NAP	37	NA	NA	0
Cyprus	997	423	89	334	574	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czechia	19 569	17 918	1 083	16 835	1 651	NA	769	483	1 168	NA
Denmark	4 129	3 016	899	2 117	1 113	NA	313	566	547	0
Estonia	1 820	1 209	180	1 029	192	NA	55	NA	NA	NA
Finland	3 041	2 426	488	1 938	615	NA	294	295	320	0
France	76 275	57 523	14 388	43 135	18 752	NA	2 913	5 866	12 886	72
Georgia	9 926	9 090	1 565	7 525	836	NA	24	227	607	0
Germany	59 413	30 414	NA	NA	28 999	NA	8 011	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 203	4 684	1 250	3 434	5 519	NA	476	NA	NA	0
Hungary	18 729	17 792	3 735	13 017	937	NA	438	542	387	0
Iceland	140	84	16	68	56	19	33	29	27	0
Ireland	4 808	4 048	753	3 295	760	NA	396	125	271	0
Italy	60 637	41 652	10 268	31 384	18 985	NA	2 784	5 495	13 490	NA
Latvia	3 271	3 156	699	2 457	115	82	33	75	40	0
Liechtenstein	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	4 551	4 398	457	3 941	153	20	43	81	72	0

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by nationality								Inmates with unknown nationality / other
		National inmates			Foreign inmates					
		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	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
	see Table 3									
Luxembourg	613	151	50	101	462	185	41	236	222	0
Malta	671	323	102	221	348	0	62	177	171	0
Moldova	5 695	5 619	937	4 682	76	20	56	32	44	0
Monaco	31	2	1	1	29	1	21	12	17	0
Montenegro	1 047	878	322	556	169	1	9	119	50	0
Netherlands	9 683	7 080	3 281	3 688	2 354	NA	1 027	1 048	1 272	249
North Macedonia	2 605	2 420	261	2 159	185	NA	9	NA	NA	0
Norway	3 004	2 208	431	1 778	797	NA	409	297	500	0
Poland	73 822	71 482	7 353	64 129	2 340	NA	267	1 077	1 263	51
Portugal	12 193	10 157	1 852	8 305	2 036	NAP	287	803	1 233	NAP
Romania	23 879	23 616	2 959	20 657	263	NA	60	NA	NA	NAP
San Marino	15	5	5	0	10	0	8	10	0	0
Serbia	11 701	10 968	2 253	8 715	733	0	77	263	670	0
Slovakia	9 724	9 219	1 228	7 991	505	NA	173	191	314	NAP
Slovenia	1 806	936	197	739	868	74	299	521	347	2
Spain (total)	56 979	39 188	4 814	34 374	17 791	NA	2 962	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	48 951	35 197	4 238	30 959	13 754	NA	2 498	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	8 028	3 991	576	3 415	4 037	1 170	464	1 085	2 952	0
Sweden	9 748	NA	NA	5 413	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 513	NA
Switzerland	6 881	1 908	681	1207	4 973	NA	NA	2 489	2 162	0
Türkiye	303 705	290 960	40 760	250 200	12 717	NA	240	4 844	7 873	28
Ukraine	44 024	43 168	15 629	27 539	856	NA	NA	422	434	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 489	76 636	12 311	64 282	10 423	NA	4 183	3 333	6 697	43
UK: North. Ireland	1 878	1 684	605	1 079	194	NA	135	133	61	0
UK: Scotland	7 932	7 407	1 897	5 510	519	NA	233	239	280	6

Table 13: Prison populations by nationality on 31 January 2024 ([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	97.6	57.9	42.1	2.4	0.0	20.6	71.8	28.2	0.0	100.0
Andorra	19.7	8.3	91.7	80.3	79.6	4.1	***	***	0.0	98.4
Armenia	***	***	***	8.1	***	2.5	70.4	29.6	***	***
Austria	47.2	12.9	87.1	52.8	***	36.0	27.7	72.3	***	***
Azerbaijan	97.9	24.3	75.7	2.0	100.0	0.0	22.5	77.5	0.1	100.0
Belgium	56.4	25.1	74.8	41.4	27.5	29.5	40.8	59.0	2.2	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: BiH (st. level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: Fed. BiH	98.6	27.9	40.0	2.5	***	20.0	***	***	***	
BH: Rep. Srpska	98.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	50.0	50.0	62.5	37.5	0.0	
Bulgaria	97.1	***	2.4	2.9	***	***	***	82.0	***	***
Croatia	82.5	33.0	66.8	17.5	***	4.8	***	***	0.0	***
Cyprus	42.4	21.0	79.0	57.6	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czechia	91.6	6.0	94.0	8.4	***	46.6	29.3	70.7	***	***
Denmark	73.0	29.8	70.2	27.0	***	28.1	50.9	49.1	0.0	100.0
Estonia	66.4	14.9	85.1	10.5	***	28.6	***	***	***	100.0
Finland	79.8	20.1	79.9	20.2	***	47.8	48.0	52.0	0.0	***
France	75.4	25.0	75.0	24.6	***	15.5	31.3	68.7	0.1	100.0
Georgia	91.6	17.2	82.8	8.4	***	2.9	27.2	72.6	0.0	***
Germany	51.2	***	***	48.8	***	27.6	***	***	***	***
Greece	45.9	26.7	73.3	54.1	***	8.6	***	***	0.0	100.0
Hungary	95.0	21.0	73.2	5.0	***	46.7	57.8	41.3	0.0	100.0
Iceland	60.0	19.0	81.0	40.0	33.9	58.9	51.8	48.2	0.0	100.0
Ireland	84.2	18.6	81.4	15.8	***	52.1	16.4	35.7	0.0	100.0
Italy	68.7	24.7	75.3	31.3	***	14.7	28.9	71.1	***	100.0
Latvia	96.5	22.1	77.9	3.5	71.3	28.7	65.2	34.8	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Lithuania	96.6	10.4	89.6	3.4	13.1	28.1	52.9	47.1	0.0	100.0
Luxembourg	24.6	33.1	66.9	75.4	40.0	8.9	51.1	48.1	0.0	100.0
Malta	48.1	31.6	68.4	51.9	0.0	17.8	50.9	49.1	0.0	***
Moldova	98.7	16.7	83.3	1.3	26.3	73.7	42.1	57.9	0.0	100.0

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality								Inmates with unknown nationality / other	Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates						
	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	6.5	50.0	50.0	93.5	3.4	72.4	41.4	58.6	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	83.9	36.7	63.3	16.1	0.6	5.3	70.4	29.6	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	73.1	46.3	52.1	24.3	***	43.6	44.5	54.0	2.6	100.0
North Macedonia	92.9	10.8	89.2	7.1	***	4.9	***	***	0.0	***
Norway	73.5	19.5	80.5	26.5	***	51.3	37.3	62.7	0.0	100.0
Poland	96.8	10.3	89.7	3.2	***	11.4	46.0	54.0	0.1	100.1
Portugal	83.3	18.2	81.8	16.7	***	14.1	39.4	60.6	***	***
Romania	98.9	12.5	87.5	1.1	***	22.8	***	***	***	***
San Marino	33.3	100.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	80.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	93.7	20.5	79.5	6.3	0.0	10.5	35.9	91.4	0.0	100.4
Slovakia	94.8	13.3	86.7	5.2	***	34.3	37.8	62.2	***	***
Slovenia	51.8	21.0	79.0	48.1	8.5	34.4	60.0	40.0	0.1	100.0
Spain (total)	68.8	12.3	87.7	31.2	***	16.6	***	***	***	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	71.9	12.0	88.0	28.1	***	18.2	***	***	***	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	49.7	14.4	85.6	50.3	29.0	11.5	26.9	73.1	0.0	100.0
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Switzerland	27.7	35.7	63.3	72.3	***	***	50.1	43.5	0.0	100.0
Türkiye	95.8	14.0	86.0	4.2	***	1.9	38.1	61.9	0.0	100.0
Ukraine	98.1	36.2	63.8	1.9	***	***	49.3	50.7	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	87.6	16.1	83.9	11.9	***	40.1	32.0	64.3	0.0	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	89.7	35.9	64.1	10.3	***	69.6	68.6	31.4	0.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	93.4	25.6	74.4	6.5	***	44.9	46.1	53.9	0.1	***
Average	74.1	24.4	71.0	25.0	28.4	29.0	46.6	53.3	0.2	
Median	83.3	21.0	78.4	16.0	26.3	27.9	46.0	54.0	0.0	
Minimum	6.5	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	98.9	100.0	94.0	93.5	100.0	80.0	100.0	91.4	2.6	

Table 14: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 31 January 2024 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) (Stock)	Persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders						
		Total		Of which:				Total percentage
				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	%	
Variable number	3B	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 14A		% of 14A	Σ (14D+14F)
Albania	5 359	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Andorra	61	2	3.3	1	50.0	1	50.0	53.3
Armenia	2 469	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Austria	9 258	1396	15.1	796	57.0	600	43.0	72.1
Azerbaijan	26 894	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Belgium	12 041	981	8.2	981	100.0	0	0.0	108.2
BH: BiH (total)	1 853	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 001	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	5 557	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	4 445	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	997	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Czechia	19 569	114	0.6	NA	***	NA	***	***
Denmark	4 129	87	2.1	0	0.0	87	100.0	2.1
Estonia	1 820	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Finland	3 041	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
France	76 275	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	9 926	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Germany	59 413	605	1.0	NA	***	NA	***	***
Greece	10 203	21	0.2	0	0.0	21	100.0	0.2
Hungary	18 729	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	140	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	4 808	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Italy	60 637	319	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.5
Latvia	3 271	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	4 551	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	613	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Malta	671	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	5 695	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Monaco	31	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	1 047	551	52.6	0	0.0	551	100.0	52.6
Netherlands	9 683	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
North Macedonia	2 605	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Norway	3 004	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Poland	73 822	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	12 193	99	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.8
Romania	23 879	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
San Marino	15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	11 701	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	9 724	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	1 806	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Spain (total)	56 979	533	0.9	0	0.0	533	100.0	0.9
Spain (State Adm.)	48 951	455	0.9	0	0.0	455	100.0	0.9
Spain (Catalonia)	8 028	78	1.0	0	0.0	78	100.0	1.0
Sweden	9 748	NA	***	0	***	NA	***	***
Switzerland	6 881	133	1.9	NA	***	NA	***	***
Türkiye	303 705	973	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.3
Ukraine	44 024	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 489	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 878	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***
UK: Scotland	7 932	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Average			1.8		4.6		13.2	
Median			0.0		0.0		0.0	
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0	
Maximum			52.6		100.0		100.0	

PART B: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 31 JANUARY 2024

This section includes information on the capacity of penal institutions on 31 January 2024 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2024 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part B

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

Disclaimer: Prison density and prison overcrowding

- The indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding are calculated on the basis of the data on prison capacity provided by the countries, which corresponds to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons (i.e. there is overcrowding when there are more than 100 inmates per 100 places in penal institutions). Some countries use the concept of operational capacity⁸ instead of design capacity⁹. 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.

⁸ The *operational capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution can actually keep while remaining functional.

⁹ 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*¹⁰

<i>Country</i>	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Comments
Albania	Yes	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	No	
Armenia	Yes	No	
Austria	Yes	No	According to § 124 Abs. 1 StVG prisoners are to be accommodated during the day as long as possible in community with others, during the time of the night rest as individually as possible. According to § 124 Abs. 4 StVG, however, individual accommodation at night may be waived if the facilities of the institution do not allow it, if there are organizational reasons for not doing so or if the prisoner wishes to be accommodated together with others. The individual accommodation has to be omitted if it would endanger the physical or mental condition of the prisoner.
Azerbaijan	Yes	No	
Belgium	No	No	
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	Yes	
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	Yes	
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	Yes	
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	No	
Bulgaria	Yes	No	
Croatia	No	No	
Cyprus	No	Yes	
Czechia	No	No	<p>The calculation was made on the basis of the space per inmate .</p> <p>Given the fact that some prisons in the Czech Republic are more than 100 years old, all capacity is operational, not design capacity.</p> <p>Legal acts require a minimum of 4sqm of floor space per inmate in multiple occupancy cell/bedroom</p> <p>In single cell, the minimum floor space per inmate is 6sqm</p>

¹⁰ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part B).

Country	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			<p>In some specialized treatment unit, the floor space is also set as 6sqm/person</p> <p>In legitimate cases (state-wide overcrowding in certain prison regime), the prison service can lower the minimum floor space per inmate to 3sq/m.</p> <p>Sanitary facilities (toilet etc.) cannot be included in the calculation of normative floor space.</p>
Denmark	No	No	<p>The “total capacity of penal institutions” in Denmark is not equal to the “Design capacity”.</p> <p>Sometimes the “total capacity” of institutions will be higher than the original “design capacity”, since the number of cells over time can have increased with the number of registered double-cells. Double-cells can be cells, which were originally designed to be single cells, but because of the current high number of inmates, those cells (respecting the criteria set out in the European Prison Rules) were altered to double-cells. In Denmark, the total capacity is therefore called “approved capacity”.</p> <p>In addition, the “operational capacity” is called “current capacity” in Denmark, which is also not completely the same. Temporary measures, like the use of extra beds in communal spaces, will thus only have an impact on the capacity utilization, but it will not increase the number of “current capacity” itself, if it is not a permanent solution.</p>
Estonia	Yes	No	
Finland	No	No	<p>An accommodation room for one prisoner has to be at least 7 square meters in area and an 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</p>

<i>Country</i>	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			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	No	No	The reported capacity is the operational capacity. Not all detainees are housed in individual cells at night.
Georgia	No	No	Some of the existing penitentiary institutions in Georgia are outdated Soviet-era structures that are being renovated. In order to ensure compliance with CPT standards, the capacity limits for certain penitentiary institutions have been revised and Order No. 106 of 27.08.2024 has been amended accordingly. Therefore, the definition of the “total capacity of the penitentiary institutions” no longer aligns with the “design capacity”.
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	Yes	
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. The official number of places in each prison is set by Order of Ministry of Justice.
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	No	In accordance with the 2023 January 3rd order No. V-15 by the Director of Lithuanian

<i>Country</i>	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			Prison Service „On the Establishment of the Maximum Number of Persons Allowed to be Detained in Places of Deprivation of Liberty and the Minimum Area Assigned per Person”, the minimum space per person serving a sentence in places of deprivation of liberty in semi-open and open conditions is currently not less than 3.1 sq. m.; for inmates and detainees in closed conditions (closed-type prisons) – 3,6 sq. m.; 4,1 sq. m. for juveniles; 7 sq. m. for the separate unit that provides personal health care services. We would like to point out that attempts are currently being made to implement the recommendations that a minimum area of 4 sq. m. per prisoner in multi-cellular cells and a minimum area of 6 sq. m. per person in single-person cells should be allocated to persons in prisons, not including the area of sanitary facilities in the cells.
Luxembourg	Yes	No	
Malta	Yes	No	
Moldova	Yes	No	
Monaco	Yes	No	
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	No	Prisoners can be placed on their own in a cell or together with another prisoner. 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	
San Marino	Yes	Yes	
Serbia	Yes	No	
Slovakia	No	No	The total capacity of prison facilities does not correspond to the design capacity, but it is the capacity calculated as the sum of the number of places intended for accommodation

<i>Country</i>	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			<p>of inmates in individual cells and rooms, taking into account the minimum accommodation area guaranteed by the 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 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 accommodation. Standard rooms and cells are designed as multi-occupancy accommodation units.</p>
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	Yes	
Ukraine	No	No	
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	No	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No	
UK: Scotland	No	No	<p>The definition of Design Capacity and Operational 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</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>not include SRU or safer cells, however, it does include Accessible cells.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Table 16. Prison capacity and prison density on 31 January 2024

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	5 359	5 727	Yes	93.6	5 727	0.9
Andorra	61	154	No	39.6	57	1.1
Armenia	2 469	4 491	No	55.0	691	4
Austria	9 258	NA	No	***	NA	***
Azerbaijan	26 894	26 150	No	102.9	NA	***
Belgium	12 041	10 680	No	112.7	NA	***
BH: BiH (total)	1 853	3 233	NAP	57.3	NA	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	393.0	Yes	66.7	319.0	0.8
BH: Fed. BiH	1 001	1 501.0	Yes	66.7	137.0	7.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	1 339	No	44.1	NAP	***
Bulgaria	5 557	9 431	No	58.9	NA	***
Croatia	4 445	4 052	No	109.7	NA	***
Cyprus	997	754	Yes	132.2	504	2.0
Czechia	19 569	20 301	No	96.4	NA	***
Denmark	4 129	4 397	No	93.9	4 109	1.0
Estonia	1 820	2 805	No	64.9	1 236	1.5
Finland	3 041	2 958	No	102.8	2 471	1
France	76 275	61 737	No	123.6	NA	***
Georgia	9 926	12 332	No	80.5	2 583	3.8
Germany	59 413	72 258	No	82.2	NA	***
Greece	10 203	10 775	No	94.7	2 927	3.5
Hungary	18 729	17 998	No	104.1	5 703	3.3
Iceland	140	160	Yes	87.5	160	0.9
Ireland	4 808	4 560	Yes	105.4	3 431	1.4
Italy	60 637	51 347	No	118.1	31 924	1.9
Latvia	3 271	4 822	No	67.8	1 419	2.3
Liechtenstein	8	20	Yes	40.0	20	0.4
Lithuania	4 551	6 711	No	67.8	NAP	***
Luxembourg	613	995	No	61.6	896	0.7
Malta	671	810	No	82.8	810	0.8
Moldova	5 695	6 735	No	84.6	1 292	4.4
Monaco	31	100	No	31.0	35	0.9
Montenegro	1 047	1 393	Yes	75.2	315	3.3
Netherlands	9 683	10 344	No	93.6	8 574	1.1
North Macedonia	2 605	2 573	No	101.2	689	3.8
Norway	3 004	3 616	Yes	83.1	3 616	0.8
Poland	73 822	86 109	Yes	85.7	NA	***
Portugal	12 193	12 663	No	96.3	NA	***
Romania	23 879	20 526	No	116.3	NA	***
San Marino	15	12	Yes	125.0	8	1.9
Serbia	11 701	11 957	No	97.9	3 018	3.9
Slovakia	9 724	11 558	No	84.1	1 045	9.3
Slovenia	1 806	1 345	No	134.3	772	2.3
Spain (total)	56 979	76 989	No	74.0	55 934	1
Spain (State Adm.)	48 951	64 626	No	75.8	50 000	1
Spain (Catalonia)	8 028	12 363	No	64.9	5 934	1.4
Sweden	9 748	9 295	No	104.9	7 642	1.3
Switzerland	6 881	7 251	No	94.9	NA	***
Türkiye	303 705	299 042	Yes	101.6	NA	***
Ukraine	44 024	81 663	No	53.9	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 489	89 004	No	98.3	76 795	1.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 878	2 182	No	86.1	NA	***
UK: Scotland	7 932	7 905	No	100.3	6 775	1.2
Average		22 072.0		87.3		2.3
Median		6 735.0		93.6		1.4
Minimum		12.0		31.0		0.4
Maximum		299 042.0		134.3		9.3

Table 17: Prison capacity by type of institution on 31 January 2024

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	5 727	2 589	2 899	40	199
Andorra	154	40	49	3	55
Armenia	4 491	2 646	1 805	40	NAP
Austria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	26 150	21 098	4 902	150	0
Belgium	10 680	NA	NA	NAP	205
BH: BiH (total)	3 233	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	393	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	1 501.0	638	136	NA	NA
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 339	1 007	294	38	0
Bulgaria	9 431	5 098	1 270	66	NA
Croatia	4 052	NA	NA	120	NA
Cyprus	543	450	77	16	NAP
Czechia	20 301	18 258	1 806	112	125
Denmark	4 397	2 080	2 029	12	287
Estonia	2 805	NAP	NAP	38	NAP
Finland	2 958	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	61 737	34 693	25 863	1 183	NA
Georgia	12 332	5 278	6 972	82	0
Germany	72 258	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 775	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17 998	13 371	4 527	100	NA
Iceland	160	156	4	NAP	0
Ireland	4 560	4 081	433	46	0
Italy	51 347	12 222	38 928	NA	197
Latvia	4 822	1 184	3 566	72	NAP
Liechtenstein	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	6 711	5 559	837	315	NAP
Luxembourg	995	595	400	NAP	NAP
Malta	810	766	766	44	NAP
Moldova	6 735	5 157	1 514	64	NAP
Monaco	100	88		19	12
Montenegro	1 393	980	401	12	0
Netherlands	10 344	5 006	3 665	540	2 137
North Macedonia	2 573	2 086	350	137	0
Norway	3 616	NAP	NAP	8	NAP
Poland	86 109	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Portugal	12 663	NA	NA	347	NA
Romania	20 526	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
San Marino	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
Serbia	11 957	9 064	2 157	736	NAP
Slovakia	11 558	9 711	1 847	25	NA
Slovenia	1 345	559	739	47	NAP
Spain (total)	76 989	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	64 626	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	12 363	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	9 295	6 180	3 115	75	NAP
Switzerland	7 251	NA	NA	274	NA
Türkiye	299 042	NAP	NAP	3 256	NA
Ukraine	81 663	57 290	22 992	184	1 197
UK: Engl. & Wales	89004	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	2 182	NA	NA	48	NA
UK: Scotland	7 905	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

PART C: PRISON STAFF ON 31 JANUARY 2024

This section includes information on the prison staff on 31 January 2024 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2024 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 2023 by the total number of staff on 31 January 2024.
- **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 2024 by the total number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody on 31 January 2024.
- **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 2024 by the total number of custodial staff (custodial staff solely dedicated to custody + other custodial staff) on 31 January 2024.

Table 18: Compliance with the standard definition of *staff*¹¹

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	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Andorra	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	Yes	0	NAP
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
BH: BiH (total)	NA	Yes	No	No	NA	NA	No
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	NA	No
BH: Fed. BiH	NA	Yes	No	No	No	NA	No
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	NAP		NAP
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	NAP		Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		No
Czechia	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Denmark	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Hungary	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Iceland	Yes	Yes	NAP	No	NAP		No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	NA		NA
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes	0	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
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	NAP		NAP
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP

¹¹ 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)
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	NAP		No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
San Marino	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		NAP
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>	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	No		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	PARTIALLY	0	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												
		Employed by the P. A.												Non-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		
Variable code	19A	19B Σ(19C+19D+19M)	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N
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	77.0	77.0	0.0	73.0	2.0	61.0	0.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	9
Armenia	1 912.0	1 912.0	212.0	1 700.0	69.0	699.0	623.0	NA	64.0	11.0	19.0	215.0	0.0	NAP
Austria	4 392.3	3 948.8	NA	3 948.8	22.7	3 155.7	NA	10.0	61.6	8.4	50.9	639.5	NA	453.6
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	9 173.3	9 173.3	203.2	8 970.2	857.0	6 933.2	0.0	273.1	414.8	96.6	228.0	167.5	0.0	NA
BH: BiH (total)	2 084.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	260.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	913.0	913.0	NA	913.0	42.0	488.0	106.0	38.0	44.0	8.0	85.0	80.0	NA	6
BH: Rep. Srpska	911.0	911.0	NAP	911.0	11.0	911.0	0.0	24.0	93.0	NAP	186.0	123.0	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	3 609.0	3 609.0	NA	3 609.0	60.0	31.0	NA	116.0	50.0	175.0	7.0	32.0	NA	NAP
Croatia	2 618.0	2 618.0	0.0	2 618.0	54.0	1 551.0	0.0	107.0	251.0	20.0	226.0	409.0	0.0	NAP
Cyprus	390.0	390.0	0.0	390.0	11.0	NA	NA	9.0	5.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP
Czechia	10 799.0	10 796.0	1 262.0	9 534.0	106.0	5 295.0	166.0	440.0	1 384.0	NA	61.0	2 082.0	NA	3
Denmark	4 449.0	4 449.0	1 612.0	2 837.0	101.0	NA	NA	17.0	NA	108.0	265.0	588.0	0.0	NA
Estonia	996.0	996.0	NAP	841.0	5.0	571.0	81.4	NA	8.7	5.0	NA	189.0	NAP	NAP
Finland	2 257.0	2 257.0	192.0	2 041.0	77.0	NA	NA	0.0	54.0	243.0	138.0	128.0	24.0	NA
France	37 131.0	37 131.0	6 712.0	30 418.0	360.0	18 577.0	8 142.0	NA	NA	NA	158.0	3 182.0	0.0	NA
Georgia	4 128.0	1 986.0	324.0	1 662.0	168.0	506.0	406.0	439.0	100.0	41.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2 142
Germany	43 009.4	41 343.3	19.4	41 323.9	542.4	NA	NA	1 716.7	2 873.5	388.1	302.1	NA	NA	1 666
Greece	4 618.0	4 618.0	85.0	4 533.0	35.0	1 802.0	2 142.0	78.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	376.0	0.0	NAP
Hungary	9 878.0	9 878.0	213.0	9 665.0	79.0	3 629.0	NAP	647.0	435.0	NA	540.0	4 335.0	0.0	NAP
Iceland	161.0	161.0	22.0	139.0	2.0	0.0	116.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	11.0	7.0	0.0	NAP
Ireland	4 106.1	3 828.2	172.8	3 655.5	75.0	2 662.5	79.0	163.5	27.0	22.0	343.5	283.0	26.0	252
Italy	42 052.0	42 052.0	5 054.0	36 998.0	718.0	33 742.0	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NA	3 024.0	NAP	NAP
Latvia	2 438.5	2 438.5	175.0	2 263.5	25.0	1 585.0	113.0	130.0	222.0	36.0	9.0	143.5	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	16.0	16.0	10.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff												
		Employed by the P. A.												Non-employed by the P. A.
		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
		Σ(19C+19D+19M)												
Lithuania	3 210.0	2 734.0	511.0	2 202.0	9.0	1 461.0	NAP	248.0	25.0	397.0	4.0	58.0	21.0	476
Luxembourg	799.0	799.0	13.0	786.0	6.0	479.0	68.0	NAP	12.0	NAP	34.0	187.0	NAP	NAP
Malta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	2 553.0	2 553.0	265.0	2 288.0	42.0	732.0	749.0	180.5	31.0	109.0	18.0	426.5	0.0	NA
Monaco	91.0	69.0	0.0	69.0	2.0	37.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	27
Montenegro	449.0	449.0	0.0	449.0	10.0	242.0	91.0	26.0	3.0	22.0	28.0	27.0	0.0	NAP
Netherlands	12 146.8	12 146.8	2 006.8	10 140.0	131.9	6 119.6	267.8	375.9	147.9	253.5	674.8	2 168.5	0.0	NAP
North Macedonia	1 043.0	1 043.0	21.0	1 022.0	82.0	561.0	196.0	0.0	32.0	46.0	14.0	91.0	0.0	NAP
Norway	3 986.9	3 606.9	179.5	3 427.4	50.0	2 556.9	3.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	457.5	360.3	0.0	380
Poland	28 780.0	28 780.0	1 406.0	27 374.0	1 590.0	15 502.0	11 872.0	1 306.0	2 859.0	214.0	340.0	5 563.0	0.0	NAP
Portugal	6 582.0	6 582.0	1 519.0	5 063.0	47.0	3 814.0	268.0	208.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	994.0	0.0	NAP
Romania	13 302.0	13 302.0	572.0	12 731.0	44.0	4 305.0	3 512.0	881.0	186.0	501.0	NAP	3 301.0	NAP	NAP
San Marino	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0
Serbia	4 398.0	4 317.0	0.0	4 317.0	48.0	2 531.0	0.0	326.0	326.0	0.0	469.0	617.0	0.0	81
Slovakia	5 806.0	5 806.0	607.0	5 199.0	53.0	2 834.0	NAP	295.0	72.0	377.0	NAP	1 568.0	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	886.0	886.0	61.0	825.0	57.0	NA	NA	13.0	9.0	72.0	95.0	65.0	0.0	NAP
Spain (total)	27 163.0	26 026.0	216.0	25 747.0	524.0	16 091.0	2 946.0	1 355.0	939.0	1 308.0	934.0	1 650.0	63.0	1 137
Spain (State Adm.)	21 064.0	21 064.0	0.0	21 001.0	465.0	12 875.0	2 946.0	1 355.0	719.0	867.0	708.0	1 066.0	63.0	0
Spain (Catalonia)	6 099.0	4 962.0	216.0	4 746.0	59.0	3 216.0	0.0	0.0	220.0	441.0	226.0	584.0	0.0	1 137
Sweden	12 502.0	12 502.0	2 125.0	10 377.0	492.0	7 194.0	599.0	163.0	38.0	312.0	531.0	1 048.0	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	5 216.6	4 852.0	NA	4 852.0	513.0	NA	NA	193.1	NA	764.9	NA	NA	NA	365
Türkiye	85 363.0	79 298.0	NAP	79 298.0	2 162.0	NA	NA	1 451.0	1 097.0	1 048.0	NA	8 530.0	NAP	NA
Ukraine	29 013.0	23 923.0	4 919.0	19 004.0	470.0	8 320.0	8 093.0	2 116.0	1 158.0	12.0	0.0	951.0	0.0	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	64 715.0	64 715.0	23 301.0	38 683.0	2 749.0	21 417.0	5 484.0	0.0	443.0	0.0	0.0	8 589.0	0.0	0.00
UK: North. Ireland	1 690.0	1 675.0	50.6	1 594.5	29.0	1 183.6	128.5	NA	15.0	NA	11.0	227.4	NA	15.00
UK: Scotland	5 396.0	4 341.0	358.0	3 552.0	98.0	3 116.0	NAP	NAP	62.0	NAP	NAP	276.0	431.0	1 055

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)	Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.									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)	
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	94.8	2.6	79.2	0.0	10.4	5.2	5.2	1.3	5.2	0.0	11.7	100.0	
Armenia	100.0	11.1	88.9	3.6	36.6	32.6	***	3.4	0.6	1.0	11.2	0.0	***	100.0	
Austria	89.9	***	100.0	0.6	79.9	***	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.3	16.2	***	10.3	100.0	
Azerbaijan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Belgium	100.0	2.2	97.8	9.3	75.6	0.0	3.0	4.5	1.1	2.5	1.8	0.0	***	100.0	
BH: BiH (total)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: BiH (st. level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: Fed. BiH	100.0	***	100.0	4.6	53.5	11.6	4.2	4.8	0.9	9.3	8.8	***	0.7	100.0	
BH: Rep. Srpska	100.0	***	100.0	1.2	100.0	0.0	2.6	10.2	***	20.4	13.5	***	***	100.0	
Bulgaria	100.0	***	100.0	1.7	0.9	***	3.2	1.4	4.9	0.2	0.9	***	***	100.0	
Croatia	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	59.2	0.0	4.1	9.6	0.8	8.6	15.6	0.0	***	100.0	
Cyprus	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	***	***	2.3	1.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	100.0	
Czechia	100.0	11.7	88.3	1.0	49.1	1.5	4.1	12.8	***	0.6	19.3	***	0.0	100.0	
Denmark	100.0	36.2	63.8	2.3	***	***	0.4	***	2.4	6.0	13.2	0.0	***	100.0	
Estonia	100.0	15.6	84.4	0.5	57.3	8.2	***	0.9	0.5	***	19.0	***	***	100.0	
Finland	100.0	8.5	90.4	3.4	***	***	0.0	2.4	10.8	6.1	5.7	1.1	***	100.0	
France	100.0	18.1	81.9	1.0	50.0	21.9	***	***	***	0.4	8.6	0.0	***	100.0	
Georgia	48.1	16.3	83.7	8.5	25.5	20.4	22.1	5.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	51.9	100.0	
Germany	96.1	0.1	100.0	1.3	***	***	4.2	7.0	0.9	0.7	***	***	3.9	100.0	
Greece	100.0	1.8	98.2	0.8	39.0	46.4	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	8.1	0.0	***	100.0	
Hungary	100.0	2.2	97.8	0.8	36.7	***	6.6	4.4	***	5.5	43.9	0.0	***	100.0	
Iceland	100.0	13.7	86.3	1.2	0.0	72.1	***	***	***	6.8	4.4	0.0	***	100.0	
Ireland	93.2	4.5	95.5	2.0	69.6	2.1	4.3	0.7	0.6	9.0	7.4	0.6	6.1	100.6	
Italy	100.0	12.0	88.0	1.7	80.2	***	***	***	***	***	7.2	***	***	100.0	
Latvia	100.0	7.2	92.8	1.0	65.0	4.6	5.3	9.1	1.5	0.4	5.9	***	***	100.0	
Liechtenstein	100.0	62.5	37.5	6.3	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	100.0	
Lithuania	85.2	18.7	80.5	0.3	53.4	***	9.1	0.9	14.5	0.2	2.1	0.7	14.8	99.9	

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff													Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage.
	Employed by the P. A.														
	Total (employed by the P. A)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.													
		Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff			
				executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/ vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions				
				solely dedicated to custody	other										
Variable code	20A % 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	1.6	98.4	0.8	60.0	8.5	***	1.5	***	4.3	23.4	***	***	100.0	
Malta	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0	
Moldova	100.0	10.4	89.6	1.7	28.7	29.3	7.1	1.2	4.3	0.7	16.7	0.0	***	100.0	
Monaco	75.8	0.0	100.0	2.9	53.6	10.1	7.3	5.8	5.8	0.0	14.5	0.0	29.7	100.0	
Montenegro	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	53.9	20.3	5.8	0.7	4.9	6.2	6.0	0.0	***	100.0	
Netherlands	100.0	16.5	83.5	1.1	50.4	2.2	3.1	1.2	2.1	5.6	17.9	0.0	***	100.0	
North Macedonia	100.0	2.0	98.0	7.9	53.8	18.8	0.0	3.1	4.4	1.3	8.7	0.0	***	100.0	
Norway	90.5	5.0	95.0	1.4	70.9	0.1	***	***	***	12.7	10.0	0.0	9.5	100.0	
Poland	100.0	4.9	95.1	5.5	53.9	41.3	4.5	9.9	0.7	1.2	19.3	0.0	***	100.0	
Portugal	100.0	23.1	76.9	0.7	58.0	4.1	3.2	***	***	***	15.1	0.0	***	100.0	
Romania	100.0	4.3	95.7	0.3	32.4	26.4	6.6	1.4	3.8	***	24.8	***	***	100.0	
San Marino	100.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Serbia	98.2	0.0	100.0	1.1	58.6	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	10.9	14.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	
Slovakia	100.0	10.5	89.6	0.9	48.8	***	5.1	1.2	6.5	***	27.0	***	***	100.0	
Slovenia	100.0	6.9	93.1	6.4	***	***	1.5	1.0	8.1	10.7	7.3	0.0	***	100.0	
Spain (total)	95.8	0.8	98.9	2.0	61.8	11.3	5.2	3.6	5.0	3.6	6.3	0.2	4.2	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	100.0	0.0	99.7	2.2	61.1	14.0	6.4	3.4	4.1	3.4	5.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	81.4	4.4	95.7	1.2	64.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	8.9	4.6	11.8	0.0	18.6	100.0	
Sweden	100.0	17.0	83.0	3.9	57.5	4.8	1.3	0.3	2.5	4.3	8.4	***	***	100.0	
Switzerland	93.0	***	100.0	10.6	***	***	4.0	***	15.8	***	***	***	7.0	100.0	
Türkiye	92.9	***	100.0	2.7	***	***	1.8	1.4	1.3	***	10.8	***	***	100.0	
Ukraine	82.5	20.6	79.4	2.0	34.8	33.8	8.9	4.8	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	***	100.0	
UK: Engl. & Wales	100.0	36.0	59.8	4.3	33.1	8.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	95.8	
UK: North. Ireland	99.1	3.0	95.2	1.7	70.7	7.7	***	0.9	***	0.7	13.6	***	0.9	100.0	
UK: Scotland	80.5	8.3	81.8	2.3	71.8	***	***	1.4	***	***	6.4	8.0	19.6	98.1	
Average	95.8	10.2	90.6	2.8	50.8	16.1	4.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	10.8	0.3	10.4		
Median	100.0	7.0	95.1	1.8	53.9	9.3	4.1	1.6	2.4	1.3	8.7	0.0	6.6		
Minimum	48.1	0.0	37.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maximum	100.0	62.5	100.0	10.6	100.0	72.1	22.1	12.8	15.8	20.4	43.9	8.0	51.9		

Table 21: Ratio of inmates per staff and per custodian on 31 January 2024

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	1.2	2.4	1.6
Andorra	77.0	61.0	0.0	61.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
Armenia	1 912.0	699.0	623.0	1 322.0	1.3	3.5	1.9
Austria	4 392.3	3 155.7	NA	3 155.8	2.1	2.9	2.9
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***
Belgium	9 173.3	6 933.2	0.0	6 933.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
BH: BiH (total)	2 084.0	NA	NA	NA	0.9	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	260.0	NA	NA	NA	1.0	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	913.0	488.0	106.0	459.0	1.1	2.1	2.2
BH: Rep. Srpska	911.0	911.0	0.0	474.0	0.7	0.7	1.2
Bulgaria	3 609.0	31.0	NA	3 138.0	1.5	179.3	1.8
Croatia	2 618.0	1 551.0	0.0	1 551.0	1.7	2.9	2.9
Cyprus	390.0	NA	NA	NA	2.6	***	***
Czechia	10 799.0	5 295.0	166.0	5 461.0	1.8	3.7	3.6
Denmark	4 449.0	NA	NA	1 758.0	0.9	***	2.4
Estonia	996.0	571.0	81.4	799.6	1.8	3.2	2.3
Finland	2 257.0	NA	NA	1 401.0	1.4	***	2.2
France	37 131.0	18 577.0	8 142.0	26 719.0	2.1	4.1	2.9
Georgia	4 128.0	506.0	406.0	912.0	2.4	19.6	10.9
Germany	43 009.4	NA	NA	NA	1.4	***	***
Greece	4 618.0	1 802.0	2 142.0	3 944.0	2.2	5.7	2.6
Hungary	9 878.0	3 629.0	NAP	3 629.0	1.9	5.2	5.2
Iceland	161.0	***	116.0	116.0	0.9	***	1.2
Ireland	4 106.1	2 662.5	79.0	2 741.5	1.2	1.8	1.8
Italy	42 052.0	33 742.0	NAP	37 511.0	1.4	1.8	1.6
Latvia	2 438.5	1 585.0	113.0	1 698.0	1.3	2.1	1.9
Liechtenstein	16.0	***	5.0	5.0	0.5	***	1.6
Lithuania	3 210.0	1 461.0	NAP	1 461.0	1.4	3.1	3.1
Luxembourg	799.0	479.0	68.0	547.0	0.8	1.3	1.1
Malta	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***
Moldova	2 553.0	732.0	749.0	1 481.0	2.2	7.8	3.9
Monaco	91.0	37.0	7.0	44.0	0.3	0.8	0.7
Montenegro	449.0	242.0	91.0	439.0	2.3	4.3	2.4
Netherlands	12 146.8	6 119.6	267.8	6 387.5	0.8	1.6	1.5
North Macedonia	1 043.0	561.0	196.0	757.0	2.5	4.6	3.4
Norway	3 986.9	2 556.9	3.0	2 559.6	0.8	1.2	1.2
Poland	28 780.0	15 502.0	11 872.0	25 784.0	2.6	4.8	2.9
Portugal	6 582.0	3 814.0	268.0	4 082.0	1.9	3.2	3.0
Romania	13 302.0	4 305.0	3 512.0	7 817.0	1.8	5.6	3.1
San Marino	10.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	1.5	***	3.8
Serbia	4 398.0	2 531.0	0.0	2 531.0	2.7	4.6	4.6
Slovakia	5 806.0	2 834.0	NAP	2 834.0	1.7	3.4	3.4
Slovenia	886.0	NA	NA	514.0	2.0	***	3.5
Spain (total)	27 163.0	16 091.0	2 946.0	19 037.0	2.1	3.5	3.0
Spain (State Adm.)	21 064.0	12 875.0	2 946.0	15 821.0	2.3	3.8	3.1
Spain (Catalonia)	6 099.0	3 216.0	0.0	3 216.0	1.3	2.5	2.5
Sweden	12 502.0	7 194.0	599.0	7 793.0	0.8	1.4	1.3
Switzerland	5 216.6	NA	NA	3 073.0	1.3	***	2.2
Türkiye	85 363.0	NA	NA	65 010.0	3.6	***	4.7
Ukraine	29 013.0	8 320.0	8 093.0	16 413.0	1.5	5.3	2.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	64 715.0	21 417.0	5 484.0	26 902.0	1.4	4.1	3.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 690.0	1 183.6	128.5	1 312.1	1.1	1.6	1.4
UK: Scotland	5 396.0	3 116.0	NAP	3 116.0	1.5	2.6	2.6
Average					1.6	8.2	2.7
Median					1.5	3.2	2.4
Minimum					0.3	0.7	0.7
Maximum					3.6	179.3	10.9

Notes and Comments – Section 1 : Stock.

ANDORRA**Table 9:**

- Andorra do not use the Principal Offense Rule. Therefore, the data is approximate because many detainees have multiple offenses.

ARMENIA**Reference date is 1 January 2024****Table 6:**

- Armenia uses a different age classification:
 - 18 to 25 years: 220
 - 25 to 35 years: 767
 - 35 to 45 years: 802
 - 45 to 60 years: 565
 - 60 years and over: 113

Table 9:

- Armenia uses a different crime classification:
 - crimes against human life: 285
 - crimes against health: 71
 - crimes against freedom, honour, dignity, physical or mental integrity: 12
 - crimes against sexual freedom and sexual integrity: 48
 - crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms: 1
 - Illegal takings: 423
 - other crimes against property: 9
 - economic crimes: 2
 - crimes against public order and morality: 4
 - crimes of general nature against public security: 14
 - crimes against legitimate circulation of weapon, firearm or other materials and articles dangerous for the public: 6
 - crimes against traffic safety and established procedure of vehicle operation; 36
 - crimes against security of computer system and computer data: 3
 - crimes against lawful circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, their mixtures, precursors, strong or toxic substances: 192
 - crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 8
 - crimes against the interests of public service: 5
 - crimes against the order of governance: 24
 - crimes against the interests of justice: 3
 - crimes against military subordination order and statutory military relationships: 1
 - crimes against the order of undergoing military service: 5

Table 10:

- Armenia uses a different length of sentence classification:
 - less than 1 year: 20
 - From 1 year to 3 years: 161
 - From 3 years to 5 years: 263
 - From 5 years to 10 years: 390
 - From 10 years to 15 years: 173
 - From 15 years and more: 145, of which 87 on life imprisonment.

AUSTRIA**Table 9:**

- Austria uses a different crime classification:
 - Offences against freedom (i.e. human trafficking, kidnapping, threat): 543
 - Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (i.e. rape and other sexual offences): 636
 - Offences against property (i.e. theft, robbery): 2357
 - Offences against body and life (i.e. homicide, assault and battery): 1865
 - Drug offences: 1129
 - Other offences: 810

Table 17:

- 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).

- *17A:* 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.
- *17B:* This number refers only to the capacity of the penal institution specialised in young offenders which is located in Lower Austria (Gerasdorf). As mentioned above (Table 1) 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.

AZERBAIJAN**Table 6:**

- The total number of inmates aged between 50-60 years is 2309.
- The total number of inmates aged 60 years and over is 564.

Table 9:

- *9C:* This numbers represents assault leading to aggravated bodily injury.
- *9E:* The numbers were included in item 9D according to the accepted official statistics.
- *9F:* This numbers represents robbery followed by force or threat of force.

Table 10:

- Azerbaijan uses a different length of sentence classification:
 - Until 2 years: 3139.
 - 2 years up to 7 years: 8805.
 - 7 years up to 12 years: 5770.
 - 12 years and over: 2379.
 - Life imprisonment: 277.

Tables 19, 20 and 21:

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

BELGIUM**Table 6:**

- *6A:* Population without known age was excluded when calculating the average.
- *6B:* Population without known age was excluded when calculating the median.

Table 8:

- *8K:* Sentenced prisoners include “internes” (people who have committed a crime but cannot be considered criminally accountable for their actions) and those who are placed at the disposal of the sentence enforcement court [“mise à disposition du tribunal de l’application des peines (“MD.T”)”].

Table 9:

- Belgium does not apply the “principal offence rule,” nor do they count the number of offences. For SPACE Belgium applies the following rules:
 - If an inmate is convicted for several categories of offences, then he is counted once in every category.
 - If an inmate is convicted several times for the same category of offences, then he is counted once in this category.
 - In other words, Belgium counts the unique number of sentenced persons who were sentenced at least once for a specific category of crimes. For this reason, the total of all offences is higher than the number of sentenced prisoners.

Table 10:

- Belgium changed the calculation method to more closely align with SPACE requirements. This means data is not comparable to the distribution of sentenced inmates by length of sentence imposed for previous years.

Table 12:

- *12C:* Legal situation of 7 persons with the Belgian nationality was not yet entered in the database at the date of the extraction.
- *12H:* Legal situation of 14 persons with a foreign nationality was not yet entered in the database at the date of the extraction.

Table 17:

- *17D:* 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.

Table 19:

- 19F & 19G: It was not possible to make the distinction between these categories.

BULGARIA**Table 19:**

- 19A: This figure represents the whole staff of the system, which includes administration, prisons, remand centres and probation services.

CROATIA**Table 8:**

- 8M: This figure includes 65 misdemeanour and 48 inmates under educational measure.

CYPRUS**Table 16:**

- 16A: The total capacity of penal institutions also includes 211 places in police stations.

CZECHIA**Table 6:**

- 6G: This figure describes persons aged between 19-25. People aged 18 (until the day they turn 19) are considered minors/juveniles by the prison administration.
- 6E: In the Czech prison administration, a minor is a person who have not yet "completed" their 18th year of age (i.e., did not turn 19).

Table 8:

- 8K: This figure includes 114 clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.

Table 10:

- 10K: This figure are exclusively clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.

Table 12:

- 12C: This figure includes 110 clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.
- 12D: This figure includes 4 clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.

Table 17:

- 17A: This figure includes capacities of two prison hospitals (Prague and Brno).
- 17B: This figure includes other types of institutions: i.e., Secured forensic detention facilities.

Tables 19:

- 19A: This figure includes/describes only physical number of staff members (not FTEs). 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.
- 19A: The total number of staff includes 3 civilian staff members on long-term sickness leaves.
- 19A: The total number of staff includes 82 uniformed staff members - reserves; and 18 uniformed staff members on maternity leaves.
- 19F & 19G: This figure does not include 19 uniformed prison staff – despite being in uniform, they are former responsible for evaluation (used to be only civilian). There had been a pilot project that transformed some of these positions into uniform – thus achieving more benefits and better salary (as uniformed staff).
- 19I: This figure includes 19 uniformed staff (part of pilot project) whose responsibility for specialized treatment has not changed.
- 19J: Staff described by this category is either in social workers, therapists, special educators etc. (19I) or Prison Vocational School teachers (19K).

DENMARK**Table 8:**

- 8C: This figure contains a few inmates who are not untried. It is not possible to separate these inmates properly from the rest due to the structure of the Danish data.

Table 17:

- 17D: Other types of institutions cover places for detained asylum seekers and places in half-way houses. These are not included in the total for 16A.

ESTONIA**Reference date is 1 January 2024****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).
- 16D: The total number of cells does not include punishment cells, lockdown cells, medical cells etc. In some sections,

inmates are accommodated in individual cells (e.g. juvenile offenders).

Table 17:

- *17C:* There are no separate prisons 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.
- *17D:* Detention centres for asylum seekers of illegal aliens are managed by the Police (under the Ministry of Interior).

Table 19:

- *19H:* The medical service has been handed over since 01 July 2024 to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

FINLAND

Table 10:

- *10N:* This figure includes 80 fine defaulters.

Table 12:

- *12D & 12I:* Inmates with unknown nationality (12) and stateless inmates (5) are included in the number of foreign inmates.

Table 17:

- *17A & 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.

Table 19:

- These figures are based on the actual amount of full-time equivalent (FTE) person-years for the year 2023 (not the estimated amount on 31 January 2024).
- *19H:* Medical staff is not employed by the Finnish Prison Administration.

GEORGIA

Table 17:

- Georgia has mixed facilities, including several so-called reception facilities, which hold both accused and convicted persons. The data are calculated on the basis of the full capacity of these reception facilities.

Table 19:

- *19E:* This figure includes Directors and Deputy Directors of the prison administration.

GERMANY

Data concerning characteristics of inmates 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.

Table 8:

- *8A:* This figure is significantly higher than last year. This is due to a transcription error in the previous questionnaire. The number of sentenced inmates is accordingly lower.

Table 9:

- **Reference date is 31 March 2023.**
- Data are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Statistical Office “Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Strafgefangenen zum Stichtag 31.3. “ Respectively since 2023 from the statistical report „Strafvollzug“. The Federal Statistical Office has changed the format of publication beginning with the year 2023. Those numbers do not include pre-trial detainees. Unfortunately, it was not possible to fill all tables from the same statistical database.
- For the list of offences, the following sections of the German Penal Code (StGB) and other Codes were used:
 - 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 184I (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.

Table 10:

- **Reference date is 31 March 2023.**

- Data are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Statistical Office “Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Strafgefangenen zum Stichtag 31.3. ” Respectively since 2023 from the statistical report „Strafvollzug“. The Federal Statistical Office has changed the format of publication beginning with the year 2023. Those numbers do not include pre-trial detainees. Unfortunately, it was not possible to fill all tables from the same statistical database.
- National statistics do not give the length of the sentence, but the length of the expected duration of imprisonment. In addition, this duration is not split in groups according to the SPACE questionnaire. Therefore, data cannot be provided.

Table 12:

- **Reference date is 31 March 2023.**
- The figures for Foreigners are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice “Vollzugsstatistik - Ausländer und Staatenlose in den Justizvollzugsanstalten”.

Table 19:

- **Reference date is 31 September 2023.**
- The figures are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice “Personalstatistik im Bereich Justizvollzug”.

GREECE**Table 9:**

- **9K:** This figure includes offences relating to criminal organisation.

Table 10:

- **10A:** This figure includes length of sentences from 10 days.
- **10A, 10B & 10C:** The sum of these categorises equals 116.
- **10F & 10G:** The sum of these categorises equals 1132.
- **10H:** This figure represents lengths from 10 to less than 15 years: 1004.
- **10I:** This figure represents lengths from 15 years and more: 1467.

Table 16:

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

Table 19:

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

HUNGARY**Table 8:**

- **8E & 8G:** 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 two groups the same.
- **8M:** This figure includes other categories of inmates such as inmates under compulsory psychiatric treatment or inmates under confinement.

Table 10:

- The statistics kept by the Hungarian prison service are not broken down by the length of sentences into “1-3 months”, “3-6 months”, “10-20 years” and “20 or more”, so their numbers are contained under 10N (other).

Table 12:

- **12B & 12C:** These categories do not equal 12A because some inmates are under other form of legal status.
- **12G & 12H:** These categories do not equal 12D because some inmates are under other form of legal status.

Table 17:

- **17D:** This figure is not available 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.

Table 19:

- **19J:** This figure is not available because some staff responsible for educational activities cannot be differentiated from point 19K, because some staff members who are responsible for workshops and vocational training are also responsible for education activities.

ICELAND**Table 8:**

- **8A:** When a prisoner receives a final sentence, the days he spent in remand are subtracted from the sentence.

Table 9 and 10:

- Numbers refers to the sentenced being served on 31 January 2024.

Table 17:

- 17A: In Iceland, there is no special prison for pre-trial detainees. In one of the closed prisons, Prison Hólmshéiði, 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.

Table 19:

- 19C: This figure includes the Headquarter of the PPA, thereof one Director General.
- 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 and three social workers are counted in 19C, but they work both outside and inside penal institutions.
- 19J: Educational authorities are responsible for prisoner's education in prisons and therefore they are not employed by the PPA.
- 19L: This figure includes three staff members in kitchens, two treatment representatives and 2 secretaries.

IRELAND**Table 6:**

- 6A: The average age of the minor prison population (Youth Detention : 15.61) (IPS 38)
- 6B: The median age of the minor prison population (Youth Detention 16) (IPS 36)

Table 19:

- 19N: This figure represents employees of youth detention centres. It equals 27.27 WTEs employed by the Dublin Dun Laoghaire Education and Training Board (DDLETB)

ITALY**Table 8:**

- 8M: This figure includes so-called "internees", i.e. persons undergoing security detention measures.

Table 9:

- 9A: In this figure, attempts are not counted.

Table 10:

- 10L: This figure includes so-called "internees", i.e. persons undergoing security detention measures. They are not counted among finally sentenced inmates.

Table 12:

- 12H: This figure includes so-called "internees", i.e. persons undergoing security detention measures (83 of them are foreigners).
- 12I: This figure includes the category "unknown".

Table 16:

- 16A: On 31 January 2024, 4427 places were unavailable.
- 16D: On 4 November 2024, 2847 cells were unavailable. Reference date for this figure is 4 November 2024.

Table 19:

- 19E: As of 31 January 2024, the "Penitentiary Executives" (prison governors and directors of offices) were 232. A training course is ongoing for further 50 deputy prison governors.
- Executives in the ranks of the Penitentiary Police:
 - Colonels ("Primi Dirigenti"): 127
 - Lieutenant-Colonels ("Dirigenti"): 220
 - Majors ("Dirigenti aggiunti"): 139
- 19H: Healthcare staff (Medical doctors and nurses) – Data not available, since the Penitentiary Healthcare service is run by the Local Healthcare Agencies, under the Ministry of Healthcare.
- 19I: The Psychologists working in prison under temporary contracts are managed by the Regional Directorates of the Penitentiary Administration and their data are not collected at central level.

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2024****Table 6:**

- *6A & 6B:* 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.
- Latvia uses a different age classification:
 - Less than 18 years: 5
 - from 18 to 21: 47
 - from 21 to 25: 148
 - from 25 to 30: 238
 - from 30 to 40: 825
 - from 40 to 50: 696
 - from 50 to 60: 388
 - over 60: 150

Table 9:

- Latvia does not apply the principal offence rule. Therefore, Statistics provided for sentenced inmates classified by offence are the following.
 - Homicide (including attempts): 504
 - Assault and battery: NAP
 - Rape: 137
 - Other types of sexual offences: 440
 - Robbery: 321
 - Theft: 1045
 - Economic / financial offences: 276
 - Drug offences: 1020
 - Terrorism: 0
 - Road traffic offences: 424
 - Other offences: 1618

Table 17:

- 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).

Table 19:

- *19C:* This figure represents staff that is working in Central Office of Latvian Prison Administration.

LIECHTENSTEIN**Table 19:**

- *19N:* This figure includes bookkeepers, social workers, secretaries, lawyers, medical doctors, psychologists, forensic psychiatrists, forensic scientists, Spitex staff, chaplains, and personnel shared with the police, the Office for Social Services, the Office of Health, KIT, and probation services.

LITHUANIA**Reference date is 1 January 2024****Table 6:**

- *6C & 6E:* These figures concerns sentenced inmates.

Table 20:

- *20N:* This percentage does not sum up to 100% due to rounding issues.

LUXEMBOURG**Table 8:**

- *8M:* This figure represents 4 voluntary admissions placed in CPG (semi-open prison).

MALTA**Table 8:**

- The institutions that keep sentences and non-sentenced inmates are the same

MONACO**Table 9:**

- *8K:* Monaco does not use the principal sentence rule. Therefore, the number of sentenced inmates does not correspond to the number of main offenses, as several inmates have been convicted of multiple main offenses at the same time.

Table 17:

- 16A: The total capacity of the facility is 88 places. As a single facility, the capacity is the same for both definitively convicted and non-definitively convicted prisoners. The facility also includes a 19-place corridor for minors.
- 17B: 12 places are available in various police stations for administrative detention.

Table 19:

- 19F & 19G: There are 40 guard positions in the organisation. As of 31 January 2024, 3 positions were vacant, awaiting recruitment (newly created positions).

NETHERLANDS

General comment: In this report, the figures refer to the adult prison system. Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in forensic psychiatric centres/clinics under a hospital order are not included.

Table 8:

- 8A: 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 the category 'others' (59). This can be for instance because they are taken as a 'civil hostage' for not paying alimentation, until they pay.

Table 10:

- 10N: This figure represents 276 prisoners with unknown duration.

Table 12:

- There are besides 3.281 pre-trial and 3.688 sentenced national detainees, also 47 national detainees who are in the category 'others' and 64 in the category 'unknown'.
- There are besides 1.048 pre-trial and 1.272 sentenced foreign detainees, also 11 foreign detainees who are in the category 'others' and 23 in the category 'unknown'.

Table 17:

- 17A & 17B: Besides these two figures, there is an operational capacity of 1 673 places, available for both remand and sentenced prisoners (excluding 486 reserve places). Thus, the total operational capacity for ADULT prisons is: $3\,665 + 5\,006 + 1\,673 = 10\,344$.
- 17C: In total, 540 operational places (excluding 91 reserve places) for juvenile offenders are not included in the 10 344.
- 17D: In total, 1 646 operational places of the forensic psychiatric centres/clinics for adults are not included as well as 484 operational places (excluding 34 reserve places) for illegal aliens are not included in the 10 344. In total this makes 2 137 operational places.

NORTH MACEDONIA**Table 10:**

- 10J: These convicted persons have more than one sentence to serve, and the total length of all sentences are more than 20 years.
- 10N: The institutional measure "referee in a house of correction", runs from 1 to 5 years. The court do not determinate in advance the length of this measure. The court decide additional on the base of the results of the educational process.

NORWAY**Table 19:**

- 19C: This figure includes regional administrations (of probation offices), transport service inmates and drug dog squad.
- 19N: This figure includes medical staff (approximately 160 FTE) employed by the national health service, educational staff (233 FTE) employed by the national educational service and staff from the Norwegian Welfare and labour service (20 FTE).

POLAND

Reference date is 31 December 2023

Table 10:

- 10B: This figure represents inmates with sentence of less than 3 months, therefore including 10A.

PORTUGAL

Reference date is 1 January 2024

Table 8:

- 8E & 8K: These figures include security measures applied to individuals deemed criminally irresponsible, placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals (166), and those placed in psychiatric institutions or non-prison hospitals (181).

Table 9:

- 9S: This figure includes dangerous driving of motor vehicles (150), driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (161), and driving without a valid license (438).

Table 10:

- *10K*: This figure includes security measures applied to individuals deemed criminally irresponsible, placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals (166), and those placed in psychiatric institutions or non-prison hospitals (181).
- *10N*: This figure includes 28 prisoners sentenced to an indeterminate prison term and 33 prisoners sentenced to weekend or intermittent imprisonment.

Table 19:

- *19A*: The total number of staff includes personnel assigned to the Prison Administration and the Probation and Reintegration Services, including those listed in SPACE II – Staff Employed by Probation Services or Working for Probation Services as of 1 January 2024.
- *19E*: This figure includes directors and deputy directors of penitentiary institutions.
- *19G*: This figure includes prison guards working in Central Services and GISP guards, who escort detainees outside prisons and intervene in prison conflicts.
- *19H*: This figure includes medical and paramedical staff assigned to the Prison Administration and the Probation and Reintegration Services.
- *19M*: This figure includes senior technicians, education and social reintegration technicians, and administrative staff, working inside prison facilities and belonging to the official workforce of penitentiary institutions.

ROMANIA**Table 19:**

- *19C*: This figure includes personnel working at the National Training School for Prison Officers in Târgu Ocna, the Training and Specialization Centre for Officers in Arad, the Professional Training and Recreation Centre for Prison Staff in Sovata, the Professional Training and Recreation Centre for Prison Staff in Amara, the Professional Training and Recreation Centre for Prison Staff in Rodbav, the "Flamingo" Hotel in Eforie Sud, the Supply, Management, and Repair Centre in Bucharest – Jilava, and the National Prison Administration.
- *19F & 19G*: This figure includes staff working in the security sector of detention and prison regime, who, due to the nature of their duties, have direct contact with persons deprived of liberty.
- *19F*: This figure includes Perimeter surveillance/guard officers.
- *19G*: This figure includes other personnel in the security sector of detention and prison regime, who, due to the nature of their duties, have direct contact with persons deprived of liberty (e.g., escorts, visit supervision, access control, inmate registration, intervention units, etc.).
- *19M*: This figure includes personnel from other sectors (e.g., economic and administrative departments, inmate work management, human resources, etc.).

SAN MARINO**Table 16:**

- *16A & 16D*: As of May 2023, there were 8 cells and 12 places available. Subsequently, from 24 May 2023, renovation works began on the prison structure which from that moment until the end of 2023 reduced the places to 4.

Table 19:

- *19A*: The personnel indicated are operational when the prison facility is in operation, otherwise they are employed in other tasks.

SERBIA**Table 6:**

- *6K*: This figure represents inmates from 50 to 70 years old.
- *6M*: This figure represents inmates older than 70 years.

Table 8:

- *8M*: This figure includes inmates fined for an offense (563) security measures (731) disciplinary measures (180) and juvenile offenders (17).

Table 9:

- *9A*: 97 inmates out of 975 are sentenced for attempted murder.

Table 19:

- *19C*: 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**Table 6:**

- Data concerns only sentenced inmates. Such data is not available for non-sentenced inmates.

Table 17:

- *17C*: This figure is partly included in 17A (institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence) in the case of accused juvenile offenders, and also partly included in 17B (institutions for sentenced inmates) in the case of sentenced juvenile offenders.

SPAIN (TOTAL)**Table 10:**

- *19L*: Only the security measures of the AGE (General State Administration) and the Basque Country are accounted for. Those related to Catalonia are included in the breakdown of the imposed sentence duration.

Table 17:

- *17A & 17B*: The Spanish penitentiary system does not have separate facilities for remand and sentenced prisoners; all establishments are multipurpose. Only the Social Reintegration Centres exclusively house sentenced individuals under semi-liberty regimes.

Table 19:

- *19H*: In three Autonomous Communities, healthcare services in prisons are provided by the regional Health Services, not by the Penitentiary Administration's own resources.
- *19J*: Throughout the Spanish Penitentiary System, formal education is the responsibility of the Autonomous Communities and is provided using their own human resources.

SWEDEN**Reference date is 1 October 2023****Table 7:**

- *7AG, 7AM, 7BG & 7BM*: Citizenship is not available for inmates not having a final sentence. Gender categories for foreign sentenced inmates are:
 - Men: 1503
 - Women: 69
 - Other: NAP
 - Unknown: 0
 - Total: 1572

Table 8:

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

Table 10:

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

Table 12:

- *12B & 12G*: Citizenship is not available for inmates not having a final sentence. The number of sentenced inmates with an EU citizenship is 346. The number of sentenced inmates with unknown citizenship is 59.

Table 16:

- *16D*: This figure is an approximate number.

Table 17:

- *17A*: 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).
- *17B*: 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).

Table 19:

- These figures are averages for the year 2023.

SWITZERLAND**Table 6:**

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

Table 7:

- *7AG, 7AM, 7BG & 7BM*: Switzerland cannot distinguish the number of foreign detainees by gender.

Table 9 and 10:

- The data on convicted detainees in Table 1.3 (by offense and sentence length) is sourced from the Statistics on Sanction Enforcement (SVS). Consequently, figures may slightly differ from those in the Statistics on the Deprivation of Liberty (FHE), as the SVS data reflects the situation as of December 31, 2023, while FHE data was collected on 31 January 2024.

Table 9:

- *9A*: Homicide (including attempts) corresponds to murder (Art. 111 CP) + assassination (Art. 112 CP) + crime of passion (Art. 113 CP) + infanticide (Art. 116 CP).
- *9C*: Assault and battery correspond to serious bodily harm (Art. 122 CP) + simple bodily harm (Art. 123 CP) + acts of violence (Art. 126 CP).
- *9M*: Economic and financial offenses correspond to fraud (Art. 146 CP) + money laundering (Art. 305bis CP).
- *9Q*: Terrorism corresponds to criminal and terrorist organizations (Art. 260ter CP) + terrorism financing (Art. 260quinquies CP) + recruitment, training, and travel for terrorist acts (Art. 260sexies CP).
- *9U*: Other offenses correspond to other Criminal Code violations and federal laws (notably the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act (LEI)).

Table 10:

- *10J*: Sentences of 20 years or more correspond only to individuals sentenced to a prison term of 20 years.
- *10L*: Security measures correspond to individuals subject to indefinite or life-long internment (Art. 64 CP).
- *10N*: Other corresponds to individuals whose main sentence duration cannot be determined or is unknown (e.g., institutional placement under Art. 59, 60, 61 CP).

Table 12:

- *12F*: The precise nationality of detainees is not recorded in the FHE; only the binary variable Swiss/Foreigners is available. For this reason, we cannot provide the number of individuals with European citizenship or a legal residence status.
- *12I*: There is a "remaining" category of both national and foreign detainees, referring to those in other types of detention not explicitly mentioned in the table. For example, this includes individuals in administrative detention under the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act (LEI).

Table 17:

- In the FHE, we collect the number of prison places, but not the number of cells. Additionally, prison types in Switzerland (for sentenced prisoners, pretrial detainees, etc.) cannot be distinguished, as most Swiss prisons house multiple categories of detainees.
- *17C*: This represents the total capacity of institutions for young adults and minors included in Switzerland's official list of penal institutions. However, there are other institutions exclusively for minors that are not part of this dataset. Furthermore, some places for minors exist within adult facilities, and these are not counted here.
- *17D*: The total capacity of other institutions (including those for administrative detention pending deportation) cannot be precisely differentiated for the same reasons mentioned in 17C.

Table 19:

- *19C*: This figure refers to staff working for external institutions but occasionally operating within the prison (e.g., hospital personnel conducting medical consultations in detention).
- *19D*: The total number of personnel working inside penal institutions cannot be directly compared to the sum of the subcategories. This is because there is a "remaining" category of staff working in other fields that are not covered by our classification (e.g., criminologists responsible for assessments). Additionally, some smaller institutions cannot break down their employees into subcategories, as some staff members hold multiple roles (e.g., a detention officer handling administrative tasks or workshops). These institutions only report their total number of employees.
- *19E*: This figure refers to administrative personnel (e.g., secretaries, deputy directors, directors).
- *19F & 19G*: This figure refers to security staff (e.g., detention officers, Securitas agents).
- *19H*: This figure refers to healthcare personnel (e.g., doctors, nurses).
- *19J*: This figure refers to social-educational staff (e.g., social workers, teachers, educators).

TÜRKİYE**Table 8:**

- *8A*: Individuals referred to as "convicted in principle" have received court rulings on their convictions but are awaiting approval from a higher court; therefore, they are included in the number of sentenced inmates. Apart from this, inmates are provided as a separate category.
- *8A & 8K*: Minors are also included in the number of 'Inmates not serving a final sentence' and 'Sentenced inmates'.

Table 9:

- Türkiye 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 an offence more than one. Türkiye applies the count-all-offences rule (i.e., all offences that an individual has been sentenced for are counted, without prioritising their severity).
- 9A: This figure includes Culpable/manslaughter homicide.
- 9E: For this figure, all range of victims are taken into accounts.
- 9M: This figure 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', and 'Unlawful Money Lending'. Also 'Fraud', 'Qualified Types of Fraud' was included.
- 9O: This figure 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'.

Table 10:

- 10K: This figure also includes aggravated life imprisonment.

Table 16:

- 16D: 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.

Table 19:

- 19A: 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.
- 19A: This number also includes probation staff since the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses (GDPDH) is both responsible for probation and prison services.
- 19C: This figure included the number of probation staff, however Türkiye does not classify probation staff as the staff that is not employed by the prison administration.
- 19D: For this figure, only the number of prison staff is given. Probation staff is excluded.
- 19F & 19G: 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.

UKRAINE**Table 6:**

- Ukraine uses a different age classification (Reference date is 1 January 2024):
 - under 20 years old: 177
 - 20 to 30 years old: 6134
 - 30 to 40 years old: 10789
 - 40 to 55 years old: 9344
 - 55 to 60 years old: 1375
 - over 60 years old: 1019

Table 7:

- 7BC: This figure represents minor inmates.

Table 8:

- 8I: This figure represents minor inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).

Table 10:

- Ukraine uses a different length of sentence classification (Reference date is 1 January 2024):
- up to 1 year: 339
- from 1 to 2 years: 754
- from 2 to 3 years: 2032
- from 5 to 8 years: 9585
- from 8 to 10 years: 2453
- from 10 to 15 years: 2549
- over 15 years: 1606

Table 19:

- 19A: This figure excludes 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 (489 staff units).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

Reference date is 31 December 2023

Information concerning characteristics of offenders are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2023 (Prison population: 31 December 2023).
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65b107b8160765001118f7cc/Population_31Dec2023.ods

Table 6:

- Information concerning adults are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2023 (Prison population: 31 December 2023).
- England & Wales uses a different age classification:
 - 15-17
 - 18-20
 - 21-24
 - 25-29
 - 30-39
 - 40-49
 - 50-59
 - 60-69
 - 70 and over

Table 7:

- Information concerning gender of inmates are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2023 (Prison population: 31 December 2023).

Table 9:

- **Reference date is 30 June 2023.**
- Information concerning sentences are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: January to March 2023 (Annual prison population: 2023):
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64c045751e10bf000e17ce89/Population_30June2023_Annual.ods
- *9A*: Murder, Manslaughter (inc. Corporate Manslaughter) and Attempted Murder.
- *9C*: Other 'violence with injury' offences.
- *9G*: Other sexual offences.
- *9K*: Theft offences.
- *9M*: Fraud offences.
- *9S*: Summary motoring offences.
- *9U*: Violence without injury, Criminal Damage and Arson, Possession of weapons, Public Order Offences, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society, Summary non-motoring offences and Offences not recorded.

Table 10:

- **Reference date is 30 June 2023.**
- Information concerning sentences are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: January to March 2023 (Annual prison population: 2023):
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64c045751e10bf000e17ce89/Population_30June2023_Annual.ods
- England & Wales uses a different length classification:
 - 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.

Table 19:

- Information concerning staff are taken from MOJ MI data used to publish HMPPS Quarterly Workforce Tables.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics>
- *19B*: This figure includes Area Services, HMPPS HQ and Probation Service Staff
- *19D*: This figure includes Youth Custody Service and Prison Service Establishment Staff.
- *19E*: This figure includes Bands 9-11: Operational Senior Managers, Bands 6-8: Operational Managers and Band 5: Custodial Managers.
- *19F*: This figure includes Band 4: Supervising Officer, Band 3-4: Prison Officer (incl specialists).

- *19G*: This figure includes Band 2: Operational Support.
- *19I*: This figure includes psychology staff.
- *19M*: This figure represents the residual of 19D.
- *19N*: Data of this figure are not available.

Table 20:

- *20N*: This percentage does not sum up to 100% due to rounding issues.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**Table 6:**

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

Table 9:

- Sentence length contains both the custody element and the licence element of the sentence. Indeterminate Custodial Sentences are included within 9N (other).

Table 12:

- *12A & 12D*: Foreigners are defined as Foreign Nationals. National inmates include both British and Irish nationalities.

Table 16:

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

Table 19:

- *19G*: In JJC custodial staff are care workers and social workers who also complete risk assessments and workshops etc.
- *19H, 19I & 19J*: In Prisons, staff responsible for Healthcare, Education, and some Vocational Training and Psychology Services are provided by other depts/agencies.
- *19N*: The number of staff not employed by the prison administration are not known for adult establishments.
- *19N*: Staff not employed by the prison administration working in private entities are not included within the Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS) figures, but they are included within the JJC (Juveniles) figures which are combined with the NIPS figures.

UK: SCOTLAND**Table 9:**

- The shortfall between categories 9A to 9U and 8A is 322. This is comprised of 45 individuals whose offences could not be categorised as they are from jurisdictions outside Scotland, and a further 277 did not have associated offence information (likely as a result of being prisoners recalled to custody).
- *9C*: This figure includes attempted murder, rather than in 9A. This is because of the way offences are aggregated in the Scottish system.
- *9Q*: Terrorism offences are not aggregated separately in the Scottish system.

Table 10:

- *10K*: "Life" here includes all indeterminate sentence types, including "Orders of Lifelong Restriction"
- *10N*: "Other" sentence types include those that could not otherwise be allocated and, in most cases, relate to those recalled to custody.

Table 19:

- *19N*: This figure includes teachers and educators, doctors and healthcare staff, social workers and probation staff, caseworkers.

Table 20:

- *20N*: This percentage does not sum up to 100% due to rounding issues.

Section 2: Flow indicators for the year 2023

PART D: ADMISSIONS AND EXITS DURING THE YEAR 2023

This section includes information on admissions into penal institutions and exits from penal institutions during the year 2023 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2023 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 2023, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2023.
- **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 2023, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2023.
- **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 2023 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 2023 and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions

during 2023 (*flow*). The Turnover Ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

**TURNOVER RATIO
(FORMULA)**

$$TR = \left(R^{12} / \sum(S^{13}, E^{14}) \right) \times 100$$

- **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 2023 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2024 (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 2023 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2024 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2023), 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 2023 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2024 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2023), and multiplying the result by 10 000.

¹² *R* is the number of releases during the whole year 2023.

¹³ *S* is the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2023.

¹⁴ *E* is the number of admissions during the whole year 2023.

Table 22: Compliance with the standard definition of *admissions*¹⁵

<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 2023?	Comments
Albania	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	No		
Armenia	Yes	No		
Austria	Yes	No		
Azerbaijan	Yes	No		
Belgium	No	No		<p>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.</p> <p>Both admissions and liberations numbers include admissions and liberations made in the context of when an imprisonment sentence is executed partially in the form of electronic monitoring.</p>
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>	No	No		
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	No		
BH: Fed. BiH	No	No		
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	No		
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	NA	
Croatia	Yes	No		<p>Admissions before a final sentence correspond to remand prison.</p> <p>Admission after a final sentence correspond to inmates serving a final sentence, or juvenile prison or educational measure.</p> <p>Unknown admissions correspond to misdemeanour prison.</p>
Cyprus	Yes	No		
Czechia	No	No		Does not include admissions of persons who have been found guilty but not yet sentenced.

¹⁵ 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 2023?	Comments
				Includes returns after prison leaves. Includes returns after escape and subsequent re-incarceration.
Denmark	Yes	No		
Estonia	Yes	No		
Finland	Yes	No		
France	Yes	No		
Georgia	Yes	No		
Germany	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	No		
Hungary	Yes	No		
Iceland	Yes	Yes	NA	Admission refers to persons starting to serve their sentences.
Ireland	Yes	No		
Italy	Yes	No		
Latvia	No	NAP	NAP	
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	2	
Lithuania	Yes	No		
Luxembourg	Yes	No		
Malta	No	No		
Moldova	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	No		
Montenegro	Yes	No		
Netherlands	No	No		Entries following an escape/abscond are counted as entries.
North Macedonia	Yes	No		
Norway	Yes	No		
Poland	Yes	No		
Portugal	Yes	No		
Romania	Yes	No		
San Marino	Yes	NAP		
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		In the Swedish justice system, a person who has been found guilty

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 2023?	Comments
				<p>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		<p>In police cells: As indicated in the stock statistics, Switzerland does not record individuals admitted or the number of detention days in police stations, but rather those admitted to police detention (provisional arrest) within a penal institution. For these cases, Switzerland recorded 13 109 admissions and 31 855 detention days (a day is only counted if the person is detained for more than 24 hours) in penal institutions from the official list.</p> <p>Switzerland records each entry across all institutions. This means, for example, that if a person is transferred to another facility, they will be counted as admitted twice. The same applies if an individual is incarcerated for two separate detentions within the same year. It is not possible to differentiate all entries according to the types described above.</p> <p>This includes all admissions for pretrial detention or security-related reasons, as well</p>

<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 2023?	Comments
				as early execution of a sentence or measure.
Türkiye	Yes	No		
Ukraine	Yes	No		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No		
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No		
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 2023) (**numbers & percentages**).

Country	Population of the country on 1 January 2024	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		Others / Unknown		
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%	number	%	
							from an EU country to your country								
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L	23M	23N
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F		% of 23A		% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000
Albania	2 791 765	3 986	3 330	83.5	181	4.5	77	1.9	71	92.2	398	10.0	0	0.0	142.8
Andorra	85 101	155	19	12.3	79	51.0	2	1.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	182.1
Armenia	2 991 202	1 753	1 566	89.3	15	0.9	7	0.4	0	0.0	165	9.4	0	0.0	58.6
Austria	9 158 750	9 681	7 442	76.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2 239	23.1	NA	***	105.7
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	10 881	10 832	99.6	NA	***	49	0.5	4	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	106.9
Belgium	11 832 049	21 018	10 944	52.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	10 074	47.9	0	0.0	177.6
BH: BiH (total)	3 417 089	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	3 417 089	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	2 243 000	1 015	57	5.6	0	0.0	6	0.6	1	16.7	951	93.7	0	0.0	45.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 114 819	1 307	195	14.9	0	0.0	22	1.7	22	100.0	NA	***	22	1.7	117.2
Bulgaria	6 445 481	16 926	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	262.6
Croatia	3 861 967	10 343	5 407	52.3	NA	***	10	0.1	7	70.0	2820	27.3	2106	20.4	267.8
Cyprus	933 505	2 157	1 126	52.2	3	0.1	1	0.1	1	100.0	1 027	47.6	0	0.0	231.1
Czechia	10 900 555	10 845	3 996	36.9	NA	***	NA	***	27	***	NA	***	6 849	63.2	99.5
Denmark	5 961 249	8 574	NA	***	35	0.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	143.8
Estonia	1 374 687	1 199	794	66.2	NA	***	3	0.3	1	33.3	405	33.8	0	0.0	87.2
Finland	5 603 851	6 461	2 192	33.9	NA	***	36	0.6	32	88.9	4 269	66.1	0	0.0	115.3
France	68 401 997	78 151	65 712	84.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	12 439	15.9	0	0.0	114.3
Georgia	3 807 670	7 738	6 924	89.5	NA	***	13	0.2	9	69.2	801	10.4	NA	***	203.2
Germany	83 445 000	168 898	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	202.4
Greece	10 397 193	6 692	2 076	31.0	111	1.7	14	0.2	9	64.3	3 371	50.4	1 120	16.7	64.4
Hungary	9 584 627	17 549	5 998	34.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	5 014	28.6	6 537	37.2	183.1
Iceland	398 940	313	237	75.7	8	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	21.7	0	0.0	78.5
Ireland	5 343 805	8 067	3 105	38.5	NA	***	1	0.0	0	0.0	4 799	59.5	163	2.0	151.0
Italy	58 989 749	40 661	28 179	69.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	12 357	30.4	125	0.3	68.9
Latvia	1 871 882	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Liechtenstein	40 023	49	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	100.0	33	67.3	16	32.7	122.4
Lithuania	2 885 891	5 700	1 716	30.1	117	2.1	75	1.3	59	78.7	3 371	59.1	421	7.4	197.5
Luxembourg	672 050	1 063	815	76.7	8	0.8	NA	***	NA	***	240	22.6	0	0.0	158.2
Malta	563 443	844	619	73.3	8	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	217	25.7	0	0.0	149.8
Moldova	2 423 287	2 666	2 654	99.6	NA	***	12	0.5	3	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110.0
Monaco	38 631	76	43	56.6	0	0.0	7	9.2	6	85.7	26	34.2	0	0.0	196.7

Country	Population of the country on 1 January 2024	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		Others / Unknown		
number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%	number	%				
						from an EU country to your country									
				number	%	number	%								
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L	23M	23N
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F		% of 23A		% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000
Montenegro	638 479	2 127	902	42.4	0	0.0	18	0.9	9	50.0	1 207	56.7	0	0.0	333.1
Netherlands	17 942 942	26 736	14 249	53.3	NA	***	275	1.0	NA	***	11 515	43.1	697	2.6	149.0
North Macedonia	1 826 247	2 389	768	32.2	5	0.2	22	0.9	16	72.7	1 529	64.0	65	2.7	130.8
Norway	5 550 203	6 569	4 512	68.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2 057	31.3	264	4.0	118.4
Poland	36 620 970	96 825	NA	***	NA	***	845	0.9	78	9.2	NA	***	NAP	***	264.4
Portugal	10 639 726	4 701	2 673	56.9	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	208	4.4	NAP	***	44.2
Romania	19 064 409	11 218	5 105	45.5	NA	***	1 004	9.0	750	74.7	1 004	8.9	NA	***	58.8
San Marino	33 581	15	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44.7
Serbia	6 605 168	20 902	7 952	38.0	0	0.0	71	0.3	68	95.8	12 879	61.6	0	0.0	316.5
Slovakia	5 424 687	7 811	2 948	37.7	NA	***	54	0.7	NAP	***	4 809	61.6	NAP	***	144.0
Slovenia	2 123 949	2 486	1 204	48.4	0	0.0	23	0.9	NA	***	1 277	51.4	5	0.2	117.1
Spain (total)	48 610 458	35 051	19 997	57.1	61	0.2	62	0.2	50	80.7	14 882	42.5	49	0.1	72.1
Spain (State Adm.)	40 593 852	29 144	15 213	52.2	14	0.1	51	0.2	50	98.0	13 817	47.4	49	0.2	71.8
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	5 907	4 784	81.0	47	0.8	11	0.2	NAP	***	1 065	18.0	0	0.0	73.7
Sweden	10 551 707	21 309	10 662	50.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	10 647	50.0	NAP	***	202.0
Switzerland	8 960 800	53 250	13 861	26.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	14 119	26.5	25 270	47.5	594.3
Türkiye	85 372 377	422 477	103 206	24.4	73 718	17.5	32	0.0	10	31.3	245 521	58.1	NA	***	494.9
Ukraine	37 860 221	21 250	NA	***	NA	***	22	0.1	20	90.9	NA	***	NAP	***	56.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	60 348 856	132 376	59 146	44.7	26 373	19.9	NA	***	NA	***	46 519	35.1	338	0.3	219.4
UK: North. Ireland	1 941 076	4 377	3 556	81.2	1	0.0	NA	***	NA	***	820	18.7	NA	***	225.5
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	11 481	9 300	81.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2 181	19.0	205.6
Average	14 377 105.5			54.5		4.3		1.1		53.9		35.5		7.4	163.4
Median	5 566 601.5			52.2		0.3		0.5		69.2		32.5		0.0	143.8
Minimum	33 581			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	44.2
Maximum	85 372 377			100.0		51.0		9.2		100.0		93.7		63.2	594.3

Table 24: Compliance with the instructions concerning the Section on *exits*¹⁶

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 2023?	Comments
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Armenia	Yes	Yes	No	No		The definition of "escape" and the method of counting escapes do not align with the definition used in Armenian legislation, as the focus is on the number of escape incidents or attempts rather than the number of individuals involved.
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		In Austria there are 3 kinds of "escape" defined: Outbreak: 1 (2023) Escape: 24 (2023) Non return: 125 (2023)
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Deaths in hospitals were counted as 'outside' (contrary to regular Belgian prison death statistics) Deaths during electronic surveillance or sentence interruptions were not counted
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		The Prison Service of the Czech Republic 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		Denmark only counts the number of releases of sentenced prisoners, not inmates not serving a final sentence.
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Escapes do not include the incident where an inmate did not return to open prison after being granted the permit for a prison leave.
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Georgia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0	
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		

¹⁶ 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 2023?	Comments
Italy	Yes	Yes	No	No		Concerning escapes, Italy counts the events, not persons.
Latvia	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		<p>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 a prisoner in closed type place of detention 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	No	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	
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	6	
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Prisoners who for extraordinary reasons could arrive late must necessarily communicate in advance the reason for the delay which will be subject to evaluation, if justified it will however be transcribed in the prisoner's file, if unjustified it will be communicated to the Judicial Authority for measures which will be deemed applicable.
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	In the Swedish justice system, a person who has been found guilty has also been sentenced. Therefore, the

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 2023?	Comments
						<p>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>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> <p>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	0	<p>Releases from penitentiary institutions are not recorded in the Survey on Deprivation of Liberty (FHE).</p> <p>It is not possible to distinguish between natural deaths and homicides, nor by sex. Switzerland record all deaths and suicides, whether they occurred in a prison facility or a hospital. It is also not possible to provide a breakdown of deaths and suicides based on where they took place.</p>
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		<p>Regarding the Releases from penal institutions. 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>Regarding Inmates who escaped from penal institutions. Türkiye have 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 Turkish legislation, there is not an obstacle for escape. With it, there is no staff for security outside. Inmates staying in open institutions are permitted to go outside regularly, also they could go to their school and maintain their education outside without a staff. In this case, if an inmate leaves the open institution and does not come back, it is not supposed as an escape action. On the other hand, in terms of the current legislation inmates who have left the institution without any permission, expose to disciplinary punishment.</p> <p>In addition, due to the earthquake on 6 February 2023, there were 175 escapes from damaged closed prisons. Of the 175 individuals who escaped during</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 2023?	Comments
						the earthquake, 170 have been apprehended, while 5 remain at large.
Ukraine	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	19	
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		<p>Deaths in prison custody figures include all deaths of prisoners arising from incidents during prison custody. They include deaths of prisoners while released on temporary license (ROTL) for medical reasons (e.g. in hospital, hospices or nursing homes) but exclude other types of ROTL where the state has less direct responsibility.</p> <p>A prisoner escapes when they are able to pass beyond the perimeter of a secure prison or the control of escorting staff. This may involve overcoming physical security restraints such as a wall or fence; locks, bolts or bars; a secure vehicle; handcuffs; or the direct supervision of escorting staff.</p>
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		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	No	No	Partially	Potentially		<p>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>Deceased Inmates: SPS record those individuals who have passed away in hospital whilst in our care</p> <p>An absconder is a person absconds from custody (where any low supervision prisoner leaves a place of custody, without permission, that does not have a secure physical external barrier).</p> <p>An escapee is a person 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>Inmates who arrive late from a prison leave as escapees are potentially classed as Absconders.</p>

Table 25: Exits of penal institutions by type (during 2023) (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	3 701	3 694	99.8	132.3	7	0.2	0	0.0	132.6
Andorra	156	156	100.0	183.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	183.3
Armenia	1 681	1 673	99.5	55.9	7	0.4	1	0.1	56.2
Austria	9 771	9 588	98.1	104.7	33	0.3	150	1.5	106.7
Azerbaijan	8 854	8 685	98.1	85.3	169	1.9	0	0.0	87.0
Belgium	20 807	20 749	99.7	175.4	36	0.2	22	0.1	175.9
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	***	***	10	***	NA	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	***	***	2	***	NA	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1 003	987	98.4	44.0	5	0.5	11	1.1	44.7
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 243	1 237	99.5	111.0	3	0.2	3	0.2	111.5
Bulgaria	NA	16 611	***	257.7	29	***	NA	***	***
Croatia	9 008	8 984	99.7	232.6	21	0.2	3	0.0	233.3
Cyprus	1 537	1 536	99.9	164.5	1	0.1	0	0.0	164.7
Czechia	10 257	10 211	99.6	93.7	44	0.4	2	0.0	94.1
Denmark	4 097	4 059	99.1	68.1	10	0.2	28	0.7	68.7
Estonia	1 410	1 407	99.8	102.4	3	0.2	0	0.0	102.6
Finland	6 376	6 303	98.9	112.5	5	0.1	68	1.1	113.8
France	69 555	68 117	97.9	99.6	237	0.3	1 201	1.7	101.7
Georgia	7 420	7 409	99.9	194.6	8	0.1	3	0.0	194.9
Germany	NA	178 834	***	214.3	NA	***	NA	***	***
Greece	6 909	6 897	99.8	66.3	9	0.1	3	0.0	66.5
Hungary	17 782	17 719	99.7	184.9	63	0.4	0	0.0	185.5
Iceland	319	318	99.7	79.7	1	0.3	0	0.0	80.0
Ireland	7 436	7 418	99.8	138.8	12	0.2	6	0.1	139.2
Italy	40 954	40 659	99.3	68.9	193	0.5	102	0.3	69.4
Latvia	NA	NA	***	***	19	***	1	***	***
Liechtenstein	36	36	100.0	90.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90.0
Lithuania	5 432	5 401	99.4	187.2	24	0.4	7	0.1	188.2
Luxembourg	1 160	1 131	97.5	168.3	0	0.0	29	2.5	172.6
Malta	718	718	100.0	127.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	127.4
Moldova	3 064	3 042	99.3	125.5	20	0.7	2	0.1	126.4
Monaco	71	71	100.0	183.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	183.8
Montenegro	2 112	2 108	99.8	330.2	4	0.2	0	0.0	330.8
Netherlands	26 003	25 982	99.9	144.8	21	0.1	0	0.0	144.9
North Macedonia	1 961	1 926	98.2	105.5	2	0.1	33	1.7	107.4
Norway	5 300	5 273	99.5	95.0	8	0.2	19	0.4	95.5
Poland	NA	94108	***	257.0	113	***	NA	***	***
Portugal	4 972	4 891	98.4	46.0	72	1.5	9	0.2	46.7
Romania	10 988	10 921	99.4	57.3	61	0.6	6	0.1	57.6
San Marino	15	15	100.0	44.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	44.7
Serbia	20 008	19 920	99.6	301.6	84	0.4	4	0.0	302.9
Slovakia	7 823	7 800	99.7	143.8	23	0.3	0	0.0	144.2
Slovenia	2 332	2 319	99.4	109.2	8	0.3	5	0.2	109.8
Spain (total)	32 467	32 265	99.4	66.4	134	0.4	68	0.2	66.8
Spain (State Adm.)	27 054	26 863	99.3	66.2	125	0.5	66	0.2	66.7
Spain (Catalonia)	5 413	5 402	99.8	67.4	9	0.2	2	0.0	67.5
Sweden	19 912	19 745	99.2	187.1	11	0.1	156	0.8	188.7
Switzerland	NA	NA	***	***	20	***	371	***	***
Türkiye	445 692	445 411	99.9	521.7	97	0.0	184	0.0	522.1
Ukraine	18 775	18 488	98.5	48.8	268	1.4	19	0.1	49.6
UK: Engl. & Wales	48 623	48 301	99.3	80.0	311	0.6	11	0.0	80.6
UK: North. Ireland	NA	4 321	***	222.6	NA	***	0	***	***
UK: Scotland	NA	10 957	***	196.3	NA	***	0	***	***
Average			99.4	143.3		0.3		0.3	134.0
Median			99.6	119.0		0.2		0.0	109.8
Minimum			97.5	44.0		0.0		0.0	44.7
Maximum			100.0	521.7		1.9		2.5	522.1

Table 26: Releases from penal institutions during 2023 (**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							
												Total		Of which: to an EU country					
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
variable code	25 A	25B	25C	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N		
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26K		% of 25B		
Albania	3 701	3 694	99.8	2 465	66.7	1 229	33.3	627	51.0	539	43.9	63	5.1	62	98.4	0	0.0		
Andorra	156	156	100.0	19	12.2	137	87.8	NA	***	10	7.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***		
Armenia	1 681	1 673	99.5	1 228	73.4	429	25.6	287	66.9	110	25.6	12	2.8	1	8.3	20	1.2		
Austria	9 771	9 588	98.1	2 985	31.1	6 603	68.9	2 610	39.5	3 632	55.0	161	2.4	NA	***	NA	***		
Azerbaijan	8 854	8 685	98.1	1 527	17.6	6 480	74.6	2 250	34.7	4 204	64.9	26	0.4	0	0.0	678	7.8		
Belgium	20 807	20 749	99.7	8 463	40.8	11 681	56.3	437	3.7	10 841	92.8	NA	***	NA	***	605	2.9		
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***		
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***		
BH: Fed. BiH	1 003	987	98.4	50	5.1	804	81.5	322	40.0	393	48.9	1	0.1	1	100.0	133	13.5		
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 243	1 237	99.5	350	28.3	882	71.3	34	3.9	47	5.3	9	1.0	9	100.0	0	0.0		
Bulgaria	NA	16 611	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***		
Croatia	9 008	8 984	99.7	4 742	52.8	2 149	23.9	1 540	71.7	599	27.9	10	0.5	8	80.0	2 093	23.3		
Cyprus	1 537	1 536	99.9	434	28.3	1 102	71.7	343	31.1	753	68.3	6	0.5	6	100.0	0	0.0		
Czechia	10 257	10 211	99.6	1 031	10.1	9 180	89.9	6 122	66.7	2 818	30.7	231	2.5	NA	***	154	1.5		
Denmark	4 097	4 059	99.1	NA	***	4 059	100.0	3 093	76.2	966	23.8	NA	***	NA	***	4	0.1		
Estonia	1 410	1 407	99.8	262	18.6	1 145	81.4	627	54.8	500	43.7	9	0.8	9	100.0	0	0.0		
Finland	6 376	6 303	98.9	1 338	21.2	4 965	78.8	2 297	46.3	2 627	52.9	41	0.8	41	100.0	0	0.0		
France	69 555	68 117	97.9	9 791	14.4	46 800	68.7	38 806	82.9	7 929	16.9	NA	***	NA	***	11 526	16.9		
Georgia	7 420	7 409	99.9	3 911	52.8	3 498	47.2	2 390	68.3	510	14.6	91	2.6	16	17.6	NA	***		
Germany	NA	178 834	***	NA	***	NA	***	49 479	***	9 766	***	2 024	***	NA	***	NA	***		
Greece	6 909	6 897	99.8	1 859	27.0	5 038	73.0	1 927	38.2	3 051	60.6	60	1.2	43	71.7	0	0.0		
Hungary	17 782	17 719	99.6	2 466	13.9	6 852	38.7	4 887	71.3	1 656	24.2	91	1.3	83	91.2	8 401	47.4		
Iceland	319	318	99.7	149	46.9	169	53.1	49	29.0	120	71.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Ireland	7 436	7 418	99.8	2 860	38.6	4 558	61.4	NA	***	NA	***	2	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0		
Italy	40 954	40 659	99.3	12 209	30.0	28 371	69.8	16 264	57.3	12 107	42.7	NA	***	NA	***	79	0.2		
Latvia	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	N AP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Liechtenstein	36	36	100.0	36	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Lithuania	5 432	5 401	99.4	848	15.7	4 553	84.3	3 503	76.9	105	2.3	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Luxembourg	1 160	1 131	97.5	628	55.5	445	39.3	276	62.0	136	30.6	43	9.7	39	90.7	48	4.2		
Malta	718	718	100.0	400	55.7	318	44.3	317	99.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	100.0	0	0.0		
Moldova	3 064	3 042	99.3	1 126	37.0	1 916	63.0	1 652	86.2	187	9.8	17	0.9	7	41.2	60	2.0		
Monaco	71	71	100.0	20	28.2	51	71.8	19	37.3	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	100.0	0	0.0		

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					
		Total		Of which: to an EU country													
number	%	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
Montenegro	2 112	2 108	99.8	839	39.8	1 269	60.2	1 081	85.2	185	14.6	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	26 003	25 982	99.9	8 041	30.9	17 160	66.0	15 866	92.5	1 089	6.3	655	3.8	NA	***	781	3.0
North Macedonia	1 961	1 926	98.2	239	12.4	1 495	77.6	1 026	68.6	450	30.1	19	1.3	0	0.0	192	10.0
Norway	5 300	5 273	99.5	1 770	33.6	3 503	66.4	2 220	63.4	1 283	36.6	15	0.4	NA	***	0	0.0
Poland	NA	94 108	***	12 774	13.6	63 011	67.0	NA	***	4 784	7.6	NA	***	NA	***	18 323	19.5
Portugal	4 972	4 891	98.4	1 303	26.6	3 588	73.4	1 624	45.3	1 722	48.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	542	11.1
Romania	10 988	10 921	99.4	2 257	20.7	8 664	79.3	3 546	40.9	5 118	59.1	6	0.1	4	66.7	0	0.0
San Marino	15	15	100.0	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	20 008	19 920	99.6	7 639	38.3	12 281	61.7	3 151	25.7	940	7.7	8	0.1	6	75.0	0	0.0
Slovakia	7 823	7 800	99.7	2 718	34.8	5 082	65.2	3 391	66.7	1 679	33.0	12	0.2	NA	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	2 332	2 319	99.4	924	39.8	1 390	59.9	735	52.9	235	16.9	12	0.9	NA	***	5	0.2
Spain (total)	32 467	32 265	99.4	9 634	29.9	22 631	70.1	19 700	87.0	2 585	11.4	346	1.5	41	11.8	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	27 054	26 863	99.3	7 797	29.0	19 066	71.0	17 161	90.0	2 245	11.8	9	0.0	NA	***	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	5 413	5 402	99.8	1 837	34.0	3 565	66.0	2 539	71.2	340	9.5	337	9.5	NAP	***	0	0.0
Sweden	19 912	19 745	99.2	10 107	51.2	9 638	48.8	2 073	21.5	7 022	72.9	81	0.8	72	88.9	NAP	***
Switzerland	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Türkiye	445 692	445 411	99.9	77 421	17.4	367 990	82.6	36 473	9.9	331 517	90.1	44	0.0	3	6.8	NAP	***
Ukraine	18 775	18 488	98.5	6 830	36.9	11 658	63.1	7 897	67.7	3 371	28.9	34	0.3	17	50.0	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	48 623	48 301	99.3	NA	***	48 301	100.0	0	0.0	48 301	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	NA	4 321	***	2 478	57.3	1 843	42.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: Scotland	NA	10 957	***	6 149	56.1	4 808	43.9	3 454	71.8	785	16.3	19	0.4	NA	***	550	5.0
Average			99.4		36.2		62.1		51.6		33.0		1.5		56.9		4.6
Median			99.6		32.4		66.2		56.1		28.4		0.7		71.7		0.0
Minimum			97.5		5.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		100.0		99.7		100.0		9.7		100.0		47.4

Table 27: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2023

<i>Country</i>	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2023 [Stock]	Total number of admissions in 2023	Total number of releases in 2023	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	3 986	3 694	40.9
Andorra	51	155	156	75.7
Armenia	2128	1 753	1 673	43.1
Austria	8474	9 681	9 588	52.8
Azerbaijan	22334	10 881	8 685	26.1
Belgium	10960	21 018	20 749	64.9
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH		1 015	987	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	524	1 307	1 237	67.6
Bulgaria	6386	16 926	16 611	71.3
Croatia	3905	10 343	8 984	63.1
Cyprus	808	2 157	1 536	51.8
Czechia	18748	10 845	10 211	34.5
Denmark	4114	8 574	4 059	32.0
Estonia	2181	1 199	1 407	41.6
Finland	2776	6 461	6 303	68.2
France	69964	78 151	68 117	46.0
Georgia	9389	7 738	7 409	43.3
Germany	56294	168 898	178 834	79.4
Greece	10952	6 692	6 897	39.1
Hungary	18619	17 549	17 719	49.0
Iceland	133	313	318	71.3
Ireland	3835	8 067	7 418	62.3
Italy	54372	40 661	40 659	42.8
Latvia	3183	NAP	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	12	49	36	59.0
Lithuania	5086	5 700	5 401	50.1
Luxembourg	630	1 063	1 131	66.8
Malta	613	844	718	49.3
Moldova	6385	2 666	3 042	33.6
Monaco	14	76	71	78.9
Montenegro	948	2 127	2 108	68.6
Netherlands	9256	26 736	25 982	72.2
North Macedonia	2362	2 389	1 926	40.5
Norway	3081	6 569	5 273	54.6
Poland	71874	96 825	94 108	55.8
Portugal	11588	4 701	4 891	30.0
Romania	23010	11 218	10 921	31.9
San Marino	14	15	15	51.7
Serbia	10557	20 902	19 920	63.3
Slovakia	10185	7 811	7 800	43.3
Slovenia	1380	2 486	2 319	60.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	55095	35 051	32 265	35.8
Spain (State Adm.)	47425	29 144	26 863	35.1
Spain (Catalonia)	7670	5 907	5 402	39.8
Sweden	7776	21 309	19 745	67.9
Switzerland	6310	53 250	NA	***
Türkiye	303945	422 477	445 411	61.3
Ukraine	48038	21 250	18 488	26.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	79092	132 376	48 301	22.8
UK: North. Ireland	1610	4 377	4 321	72.2
UK: Scotland	7523	11 481	10 957	57.7
Average				52.3
Median				51.8
Minimum				22.8
Maximum				79.4

Table 28: Inmates who died inside penal institutions (during 2023) ([numbers](#), [percentages](#) & [rates](#))

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2023	Total number of inmates who died		Inmates who died in 2023														Inmates who died <u>outside</u> penal institutions in 2023		Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
					Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2023																	
					Total number of inmates who died <u>inside</u> penal institutions in 2023		Of which (by cause of death)										Other					
							Homicide		Suicide													
			Total						Of which:													
							females		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		
Albania	5 359	3 701	30	0.8	7	23.3	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	57.1	23	76.7	56.0	3.7		
Andorra	61	156	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	2 469	1 681	16	1.0	7	43.8	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	50.0	5	71.4	9	56.3	64.8	8.1		
Austria	9 258	9 771	33	0.3	33	100.0	0	0.0	12	36.4	0	0.0	6	50.0	21	63.6	NA	***	***	13.0		
Azerbaijan	26 894	8 854	178	2.0	169	94.9	0	0.0	6	3.6	1	16.7	1	16.7	163	96.5	9	5.1	66.2	2.2		
Belgium	12 041	20 807	49	0.2	36	73.5	0	0.0	14	38.9	0	0.0	9	64.3	22	61.1	13	26.5	40.7	11.6		
BH: BiH (total)	1 853	NA	NA	***	10	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***		
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	NA	NA	***	2	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***		
BH: Fed. BiH	1 001	1 003	9	0.9	5	55.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	4	44.4	89.9	***		
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	1 243	5	0.4	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	166.7	2	40.0	84.7	0.0		
Bulgaria	5 557	NA	46	***	29	63.0	0	0.0	3	10.3	0	0.0	7	233.3	43	148.3	17	37.0	82.8	5.4		
Croatia	4 445	9 008	21	0.2	21	100.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	100.0	4	400.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47.2	2.2		
Cyprus	997	1 537	2	0.1	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	20.1	10.0		
Czechia	19 569	10 257	44	0.4	44	100.0	0	0.0	24	54.6	NA	***	8	33.3	20	45.5	NA	***	***	12.3		
Denmark	4 129	4 097	11	0.3	10	90.9	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	7	70.0	1	9.1	26.6	7.3		
Estonia	1 820	1 410	7	0.5	3	42.9	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	2	100.0	5	166.7	4	57.1	38.5	11.0		
Finland	3 041	6 376	8	0.1	5	62.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	4	80.0	3	37.5	26.3	3.3		
France	76 275	69 555	261	0.4	237	90.8	5	2.1	148	62.5	3	2.0	56	37.8	84	35.4	24	9.2	34.2	19.4		
Georgia	9 926	7 420	9	0.1	8	88.9	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	75.0	1	11.1	9.1	2.0		
Germany	59 413	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***		
Greece	10 203	6 909	64	0.9	9	14.1	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	88.9	55	85.9	62.7	1.0		
Hungary	18 729	17 782	73	0.4	63	86.3	1	1.6	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	95.2	10	13.7	39.0	1.1		
Iceland	140	319	1	0.3	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	71.4	71.4		
Ireland	4 808	7 436	24	0.3	12	50.0	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	NA	***	NA	***	12	50.0	49.9	***		
Italy	60 637	40 954	193	0.5	193	100.0	5	2.6	66	34.2	3	4.6	30	45.5	122	63.2	NA	***	***	10.9		
Latvia	3 271	NA	22	***	19	86.4	0	0.0	6	31.6	0	0.0	2	33.3	13	68.4	3	13.6	67.3	18.3		
Liechtenstein	8	36	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	4 551	5 432	30	0.6	24	80.0	1	4.2	8	33.3	0	0.0	4	50.0	15	62.5	6	20.0	65.9	17.6		
Luxembourg	613	1 160	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	50.0	32.6	0.0		

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2023	Inmates who died in 2023																Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
			Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2023														Inmates who died outside penal institutions in 2023			
			Total number of inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2023				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
Malta	671	718	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	14.9	0.0
Moldova	5 695	3 064	29	1.0	20	69.0	0	0.0	5	25.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	15	75.0	9	31.0	50.9	8.8
Monaco	31	71	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	1 047	2 112	13	0.6	4	30.8	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	9	69.2	124.2	19.1
Netherlands	9 683	26 003	35	0.1	21	60.0	1	4.8	13	61.9	1	7.7	10	76.9	7	33.3	14	40.0	36.1	13.4
North Macedonia	2 605	1 961	20	1.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	18	90.0	76.8	0.0
Norway	3 004	5 300	13	0.3	8	61.5	0	0.0	7	87.5	1	14.3	4	57.1	6	75.0	5	38.5	43.3	23.3
Poland	73 822	NA	188	***	113	60.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	55	29.3	22.8	***
Portugal	12 193	4 972	72	1.5	72	100.0	0	0.0	14	19.4	6	42.9	9	64.3	58	80.6	NA	***	***	11.5
Romania	23 879	10 988	104	1.0	61	58.7	1	1.6	7	11.5	0	0.0	1	14.3	53	86.9	43	41.4	43.6	2.9
San Marino	15	15	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	11 701	20 008	103	0.5	84	81.6	0	0.0	8	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	76	90.5	19	18.5	88.0	6.8
Slovakia	9 724	7 823	23	0.3	23	100.0	0	0.0	5	21.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	82.6	NA	***	***	5.1
Slovenia	1 806	2 332	11	0.5	8	72.7	0	0.0	3	37.5	0	0.0	1	33.3	5	62.5	3	27.3	60.9	16.6
Spain (total)	56 979	32 467	223	0.7	134	60.1	3	2.2	41	30.6	5	12.2	12	29.3	90	67.2	89	39.9	39.1	7.2
Spain (State Adm.)	48 951	27 054	190	0.7	125	65.8	3	2.4	35	28.0	3	8.6	11	31.4	87	69.6	65	34.2	38.8	7.2
Spain (Catalonia)	8 028	5 413	33	0.6	9	27.3	0	0.0	6	66.7	2	33.3	1	16.7	3	33.3	24	72.7	41.1	7.5
Sweden	9 748	19 912	17	0.1	11	64.7	0	0.0	5	45.5	1	20.0	2	40.0	6	54.6	6	35.3	17.4	5.1
Switzerland	6 881	NA	20	***	20	100.0	0	0.0	8	40.0	NA	***	5	62.5	12	60.0	NA	***	***	11.6
Türkiye	303 705	445 692	476	0.1	97	20.4	0	0.0	49	50.5	2	4.1	13	26.5	48	49.5	379	79.6	15.7	1.6
Ukraine	44 024	18 775	376	2.0	268	71.3	2	0.8	32	11.9	0	0.0	14	43.8	234	87.3	108	28.7	85.4	7.3
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 489	48 623	311	0.6	311	100.0	2	0.6	96	30.9	3	3.1	30	31.3	213	68.5	0	0.0	35.5	11.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 878	NA	5	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	7 932	NA	43	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Average				0.5		59.8		0.8		30.0		6.0		43.2		60.8		34.9	45.6	8.9
Median				0.4		63.0		0.0		28.3		0.0		31.3		63.4		34.2	41.1	7.3
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum				2.0		100.0		14.3		100.0		100.0		400.0		166.7		100.0	124.2	71.4

Table 29: Inmates who escaped from penal institutions during 2023 (numbers, percentages & rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2024 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2023	Escapes in 2023								
			Total			Of which:					
						from closed institutions		from other type of institutions		Other / Unknown	
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	5 359	3 701	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	61	156	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 469	1 681	1	0.1	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Austria	9 258	9 771	150	1.5	162.0	25	16.7	125	83.3	0	0.0
Azerbaijan	26 894	8 854	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	12 041	20 807	22	0.1	18.3	1	4.5	21	95.5	0	0.0
BH: BiH (total)	1 853	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1 001	1 003	11.0	1.1	109.9	5.0	45.5	6.0	54.5	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	1 243	3	0.2	50.9	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	5 557	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Croatia	4 445	9 008	3	0.0	6.8	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0
Cyprus	997	1 537	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czechia	19 569	10 257	2	0.0	1.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Denmark	4 129	4 097	28	0.7	67.8	0	0.0	28	100.0	0	0.0
Estonia	1 820	1 410	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finland	3 041	6 376	68	1.1	223.6	4	5.9	60	88.2	4	5.9
France	76 275	69 555	1 201	1.7	157.5	1 056	87.9	139	11.6	6	0.5
Georgia	9 926	7 420	3	0.0	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Germany	59 413	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Greece	10 203	6 909	3	0.0	2.9	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hungary	18 729	17 782	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland	140	319	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	4 808	7 436	6	0.1	12.5	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0
Italy	60 637	40 954	102	0.3	16.8	7	6.9	95	93.1	NAP	***
Latvia	3 271	NA	1	***	3.1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	8	36	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	4 551	5 432	7	0.1	15.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Luxembourg	613	1 160	29	2.5	473.1	0	0.0	29	100.0	0	0.0
Malta	671	718	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moldova	5 695	3 064	2	0.1	3.5	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Monaco	31	71	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 047	2 112	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 683	26 003	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2 605	1 961	33	1.7	126.7	0	0.0	33	100.0	0	0.0
Norway	3 004	5 300	19	0.4	63.3	1	5.3	18	94.7	0	0.0
Poland	73 822	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Portugal	12 193	4 972	9	0.2	7.4	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Romania	23 879	10 988	6	0.1	2.5	1	16.7	0	0.0	5	83.3
San Marino	15	15	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11 701	20 008	3	0.0	2.6	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0
Slovakia	9 724	7 823	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovenia	1 806	2 332	5	0.2	27.7	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0
Spain (total)	56 979	32 467	68	0.2	11.9	12	17.6	53	77.9	3	4.4
Spain (State Adm.)	48 951	27 054	66	0.2	13.5	12	18.2	51	77.3	3	4.5
Spain (Catalonia)	8 028	5 413	2	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Sweden	9 748	19 912	156	0.8	160.0	2	1.3	154	98.7	0	0.0
Switzerland	6 881	NA	371	***	539.2	22	5.9	149	40.2	200	53.9
Türkiye	303 705	445 692	184	0.0	6.1	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***
Ukraine	44 024	18 775	19	0.1	4.3	7	36.8	12	63.2	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 489	48 623	11	0.0	1.3	2	18.2	0	0.0	9	81.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 878	NA	0	***	***	0	***	0	***	0	***
UK: Scotland	7 932	NA	0	***	***	0	***	0	***	0	***
Average				0.3	50.9		17.9		37.7		12.4
Median				0.0	3.5		0.0		0.0		0.0
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				2.5	539.2		100.0		100.0		100.0

PART E: LENGTH OF DETENTION DURING THE YEAR 2023

This section provides a series of indicators developed to estimate the length of detention during the year 2023 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).

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

- **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:

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

- **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*¹⁷

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 2023?	
Albania	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	No		
Armenia	NAP	No		
Austria	Yes	No		The Penitentiary Service of the Republic of Armenia does not collect data concerning the length of detention.
Azerbaijan	Yes	No		
Belgium	Yes	No		The number of days is not split per type of institution. The split is instead based on the legal situation of the inmate.
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	No		
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	No		
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	No		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	No		
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	0	
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		
Hungary	Yes	Yes	NA	
Iceland	Yes	No		
Ireland	Yes	No		
Italy	No	No		Italy counts the number of days spent according to the judicial status of the prisoners.
Latvia	No	NAP		
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	2	
Lithuania	Yes	No		
Luxembourg	Yes	No		
Malta	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	No		

¹⁷ 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 2023?	
Montenegro	Yes	No		
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	NA	
North Macedonia	Yes	No		
Norway	Yes	No		
Poland	Yes	Yes	NA	
Portugal	Yes	No		
Romania	Yes	No		
San Marino	Yes	Yes	0	
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 2023 (to calculate an average '2023' population = 85,968), multiplied by 365.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No		
UK: Scotland	No	No		Scotland 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 2023)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2023 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2023	Average number of inmates in 2023	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2023	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 2023	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2023	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2023	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 2023	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2023	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2023	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
variable code	3B	31A	31B	23A	31C	31D	31E	31F	23B	31G	31H	31J	23J	31K
	see Table 3		31A/365	see Table 23	31B/23A*12	3B/23A		31E/365	see Table 23	31F/23B*12			see Table 23	31J/23B*12
Albania	5 359	1 956 035	5 359.0	3 986	16.1	16.1	1 138 435	3 119.0	3 330	11.2	817 600	2 240.0	656	41.0
Andorra	61	22 265	61.0	155	4.7	4.7	6 205	17.0	19	11	16 060	44	136	3.9
Armenia	2 469	NA	***	1 753	***	16.9	NA	***	1 566	***	NA	***	187	***
Austria	9 258	3 341 617	9 155.1	9 681	11.4	11	659 920	1 808.0	7 442	2.9	2 681 697	7 347.1	2 239	39.4
Azerbaijan	26 894	NA	***	10 881	***	29.7	NA	***	10 832	***	NA	***	49	***
Belgium	12 041	4 212 128	11 540.1	21 018	6.6	6.9	1 540 424	4 220.3	10 944	4.6	2 671 704	7 319.7	10 074	8.7
BH: BiH (total)	1 853	NA	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	NA	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1 001	50 561	138.5	1 015	1.6	11.8	5 219	14.3	57	3.0	45 342	124.2	958	1.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	NA	***	1 307	***	5.4	NA	***	195	***	NA	***	1 112	***
Bulgaria	5 557	NA	***	16 926	***	3.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Croatia	4 445	NAP	***	10 343	***	5.2	NAP	***	5 407	***	NAP	***	4 936	***
Cyprus	997	370 199	1 014.2	2 157	5.6	5.6	NAP	***	1 126	***	NAP	***	1 031	***
Czechia	19 569	7 160 907	19 618.9	10 845	21.7	22	562 615	1 541.4	3 996	4.6	6 598 292	18 078	6 849	32
Denmark	4 129	1 529 872	4 191.4	8 574	5.9	5.8	585 422	1 603.9	NA	***	944 450	2 587.5	***	***
Estonia	1 820	690 937	1 893.0	1 199	19.0	18.2	108 356	296.9	794	4.5	582 581	1 596	405	47.3
Finland	3 041	1 057 040	2 896.0	6 461	5.4	5.7	NAP	***	2 192	***	NA	***	4 269	***
France	76 275	26 987 782	73 939.1	78 151	11.4	11.7	7 325 910	20 071.0	65 712	3.7	19 661 872	53 868.1	12 439	52.0
Georgia	9 926	NA	***	7 738	***	15	NA	***	6 924	***	NA	***	814	***
Germany	59 413	NA	***	168 898	***	4.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Greece	10 203	3 769 979	10 328.7	6 692	18.5	18.3	933 411	2 557.3	2 076	14.8	2 836 567	7 771.4	4 616	20.2
Hungary	18 729	6 915 317	18 946.1	17 549	13.0	12.8	5 156 818	14 128.3	5 998	28.3	1 758 499	4 817.8	11 551	5.0
Iceland	140	53 903	147.7	313	5.7	5.4	17 519	48.0	237	2.4	36 384	99.7	76	15.7
Ireland	4 808	1 682 909	4 610.7	8 067	6.9	7.2	321 502	880.8	3 105	3	NA	***	4 962	***
Italy	60 637	21 097 128	57 800	40 661	17	17.9	5 553 360	15 214.7	28 179	6.5	15 543 768	42 585.7	12 482	40.9
Latvia	3 271	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	8	3 534	9.7	49	2	2.0	NA	***	0	***	NA	***	49	***
Lithuania	4 551	1 661 115	4 551.0	5 700	9.6	9.6	196 370	538.0	1 716	3.8	1 464 757	4 013.0	3 984	12.1
Luxembourg	613	240 958	660.2	1 063	7.5	6.9	103 757	284.3	815	4	137 201	375.9	248	18.2

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2023 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2023	Average number of inmates in 2023	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2023	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 2023	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2023	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2023	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 2023	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2023	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2023	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
variable code	3B see Table 3	31A	31B 31A/365	23A see Table 23	31C 31B/23A*12	31D 3B/23A	31E	31F 31E/365	23B see Table 23	31G 31F/23B*12	31H	31J	23J see Table 23	31K 31J/23B*12
Malta	671	244 915	671.0	844	9.5	9.5	101 835	279.0	619	5.4	143 080	392.0	225	20.9
Moldova	5 695	2 078 675	5 695.0	2 666	25.6	25.6	35 685	97.8	2 654	0.4	[1724990]	4 726.0	[12]	[4726]
Monaco	31	9 683	26.5	76	4.2	4.9	2 819	7.7	43	2.2	6 864	18.8	33	6.8
Montenegro	1 047	376 118	1 030.5	2 127	5.8	5.9	173 083	474.2	902	6.3	203 035	556.3	1 225	5.5
Netherlands	9 683	3 475 165	9 521.0	26 736	4.3	4.4	1 572 785	4 309.0	14 249	4	1 872 085	5 129.0	12 487	4.9
North Macedonia	2 605	930 247	2 548.6	2 389	12.8	13.1	105 753	289.7	768	4.5	819 291	2 244.6	1 621	16.6
Norway	3 004	1 106 716	3 032.1	6 569	5.5	5.5	NA	***	4 512	***	NA	***	2 057	***
Poland	73 822	17 048 292	46 708	96 825	5.8	9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Portugal	12 193	4 498 990	12 326.0	4 701	31.5	31.1	964 695	2 643.0	2 673	11.9	3 534 295	9 683.0	2 028	57.3
Romania	23 879	NA	***	11 218	***	25.5	NA	***	5 105	***	NA	***	6 113	***
San Marino	15	89	0.2	15	0.2	12.0	89	0.2	15	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11 701	NA	***	20 902	***	6.7	NA	***	7 952	***	NA	***	12 950	***
Slovakia	9 724	NA	***	7 811	***	14.9	NA	***	2 948	***	NA	***	4 863	***
Slovenia	1 806	559 194	1 532.0	2 486	7.4	8.7	169 638	464.8	1 204	4.6	389 556	1 067.3	1 282	10.0
Spain (total)	56 979	20 590 015	56 411.0	35 051	19.3	20	3 476 260	9 524.0	19 997	5.7	17 113 755	46 887.0	15 054	37.4
Spain (State Adm.)	48 951	17 697 406	48 486.0	29 144	20.0	20.2	3 283 408	8 995.6	15 213	7.1	14 413 998	39 490.4	13 931	34.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 028	2 892 609	7 925.0	5 907	16.1	16.3	192 852	528.4	4 784	1.3	2 699 757	7 396.6	1 123	79.0
Sweden	9 748	3 248 060	8 898.8	21 309	5.0	5.5	1 080 614	2 960.6	10 662	3.3	2 167 446	5 938.2	10 647	6.7
Switzerland	6 881	2 400 236	6 576.0	53 250	1.5	1.6	1 073 063	2 939.9	13 861	2.6	1 217 445	3 335.5	39 389	1.0
Türkiye	303 705	115 398 888	316 161.3	422 477	9.0	8.6	15 268 896	41 832.6	103 206	4.9	100 129 992	274 328.8	319 271	10.3
Ukraine	44 024	NA	***	21 250	***	24.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 489	31 378 320	85 968	132 376	7.8	7.9	5 668 450	15 530.0	59 146	3.2	25 514 230	69 902.0	73 230	11.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 878	690 344	1 891.4	4 377	5.2	5.2	277 851	761.2	3 556	2.6	412 493	1 130.1	821	16.5
UK: Scotland	7 932	2 839 972	7 780.8	11 481	8.1	8.3	794 051	2 175.5	9 300	2.8	2 045 921	5 605.3	2 181	30.8
Average					9.9	11.3				5.5				21.7
Median					7.4	8.7				4.0				16.1
Minimum					0.2	1.6				0.2				0.0
Maximum					31.5	31.1				28.3				79.0

PART F: COSTS OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 2023

This section includes information on the costs of imprisonment during the year 2023 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2024 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*¹⁸

<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 2023?	Comments
Albania	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	No		
Armenia	Yes	No		
Austria	Yes	No		
Azerbaijan	Yes	No		For 2023, the average exchange rate of the euro was 1.68 manats. Average amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence in custodial institution for juvenile offenders was 127.11 euro.
Belgium	No	No		<p>Includes only the costs made by the Federal Public Service 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 Public Service 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 programs, are paid by the Federal Public Service 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 programs to the purchase of fitness equipment for inmates or other materials supporting their re-integration. These expenses are not counted in the total budget.</p> <p>Budget total does include costs the Federal Public Service Justice covers for the Forensic Psychiatric Centres in Belgium, which are cofinanced with the</p>

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

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 2023?	Comments
				Federal Public Service Health.
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	No		
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	No		
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	No		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	NAP		
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	13910000	
Croatia	Yes	No		
Cyprus	Yes	No		
Czechia	Yes	No		Exchange rate as of 29 December 2023 (CZK to EUR). 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.
Denmark	Yes	Yes	8500000	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	5710915	
Finland	Yes	No		Figures include rental costs for facilities.
France	Yes	Yes	84170650	
Georgia	Yes	No		
Germany	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	Yes	141141.02	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

<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 2023?	Comments
				at the above the daily cost of alimentation is calculated at 3,6 € per inmate. In addition, part of the healthcare expenses is covered by the Minister of Health.
Hungary	Yes	Yes	NA	The budget covers only expenditure relating to probation officers employed by the prison service. The data have been converted at the official exchange rate of 11 October 2024 (400.94 HUF/EUR).
Iceland	Yes	Yes	NA	
Ireland	Yes	No		
Italy	Yes	No		
Latvia	Yes	No		
Liechtenstein	Yes	No		
Lithuania	Yes	No		It is impossible to calculate separately the amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate 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	Yes	No		
Malta	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	No		The average daily cost of imprisonment is calculated by dividing the total budget by the number of admissions ("écrous") in 2023 and then dividing the result by the number of days in a year. With a total budget of €4 352,191.76 and 76 admissions, the annual cost per inmate is €57 265.68, which, when divided by 365 days, results in a daily cost of €156.89 per inmate.
Montenegro	Yes	No		
Netherlands	Yes	No		The figures refer to the adult prison system. Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in forensic psychiatric

<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 2023?	Comments
				centres/clinics under a hospital order are not included.
North Macedonia	Yes, except amounts paid to private entities for outsourced services	No		
Norway	No	Yes	46818	<p>Expenses in relations to staff not employed by the prison administration are not included, these are expenses which are expensed on the budget chapter of the health, education and welfare department respectively.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Reimbursements from sick leave are included.</p>
Poland	Yes	No		
Portugal	Yes	Yes	NA	
Romania	Yes	No		
San Marino	Yes	No		
Serbia	Yes	Yes	1026506	
Slovakia	Yes	No		
Slovenia	Yes	No		
<i>Spain (total)</i>	No	No		The average daily cost of deprivation of liberty cannot be broken down between pre-trial detainees (inmates not serving a final sentence) and convicted prisoners (sentenced inmates) since there is no separate budget for each category.
Spain (State Adm.)	No	No		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	NA	
Sweden	Yes	No		<p>Overhead costs for main office and regional offices, depreciations and costs for facilities are included.</p> <p>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.</p>

<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 2023?	Comments
Switzerland	Yes	No		The Federal Statistical Office has no available data on the costs of incarceration in Switzerland.
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	NA	
Ukraine	Yes	No		Does not include expenses related to the functioning of probation agencies. The used exchange rate was the following : 1 Euro as of 31 December 2023 equals 42 2079 UAH
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	1451000000	The definition is driven from the 2023/24 HMPPS Annual Report & Accounts, which sets out the split of resource departmental expenditure between custodial and community services and support services. The £1.451bn figure for Probation includes all costs from managing offenders in the community, including the Probation Service in England & Wales, Reducing Re-offending programmes and Electronic Monitoring activities.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No		
UK: Scotland	Yes	No		

Table 33: Expenses in penal institutions (during 2023).

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2023	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2023	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2023	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 2023
	inmate	Of which								
		detainee not serving a final sentence	sentenced prisoner							
variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Albania	31.59 €	31.98 €	29.31 €	1 956 035	1 138 435	817 600	61 791 145.65 €	36 407 151.30 €	23 963 856.00 €	65 497 572.00 €
Andorra	196.51 €	2 582 335.95 €	1 793 153.75 €	22 265	6 205	16 060	4 375 295.15 €	16 023 394 569.75 €	28 798 049 225.00 €	4 375 489.70 €
Armenia	32.80 €	32.60 €	33.00 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	29 370 000.00 €
Austria	173.00 €	173.00 €	173.00 €	3 341 617	659 920	2 681 697	578 099 741.00 €	114 166 160.00 €	463 933 581.00 €	690 600 000.00 €
Azerbaijan	9.32 €	7.27 €	7.57 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	85 728 339.00 €
Belgium	170.55 €	NA	NA	4 212 128	1 540 424	2 671 704	718 378 430.40 €	***	***	744 676 384.48 €
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	80.00 €	80.00 €	80.00 €	50 561	5 219	45 342	4 044 880.00 €	417 520.00 €	3 627 360.00 €	32 987 137.00 €
BH: Rep. Srpska	50.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	14 205 093.00 €
Bulgaria	13.00 €	6.50 €	6.50 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	13 910 000.00 €
Croatia	58.14 €	8	9	NAP	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	101 746 928.05 €
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	370 199	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	28 327 168.00 €
Czechia	77.50 €	NA	NA	7 160 907	562 615	6 598 292	554 970 292.50 €	***	***	547 244 760.00 €
Denmark	218.00 €	185.00 €	248.00 €	1 529 872	585 422	944 450	333 512 096.00 €	108 303 070.00 €	234 223 600.00 €	550 400 000.00 €
Estonia	111.00 €	NA	NA	690 937	108 356	582 581	76 694 007.00 €	***	***	80 693 602.00 €
Finland	223.40 €	NA	NA	1 057 040	NAP	NA	236 142 736.00 €	***	***	236 107 000.00 €
France	130.00 €	117.00 €	130.00 €	26 987 782	7 325 910	19 661 872	3 508 411 660.00 €	857 131 470.00 €	2 556 043 360.00 €	4 748 300 611.00 €
Georgia	19.20 €	19.20 €	19.20 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	68 137 560.20 €
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	3 769 979	933 411	2 836 567	***	***	***	36 496 512.52 €
Hungary	45.00 €	NA	NA	6 915 317	5 156 818	1 758 499	311 189 265.00 €	***	***	309 577 315.00 €
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	53 903	17 519	36 384	***	***	***	19 923 065.00 €
Ireland	242.00 €	242.00 €	242.00 €	1682909	321 502	NA	407 263 978.00 €	77 803 484.00 €	***	449 544 000.00 €
Italy	158.35 €	NA	NA	21 097 128	5 553 360	15 543 768	3 340 730 218.80 €	***	***	3 250 265 562.90 €
Latvia	54.06 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	66 730 522.00 €
Liechtenstein	331.00 €	NA	NA	3 534	NA	NA	1 169 754.00 €	***	***	1 170 000.00 €

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Notes and Comments– Section 2: Flow.

ARMENIA**Table 29:**

- 29H: In 1 case 1 inmate not serving a final sentence under the medical treatment escaped from the civilian hospital.
- An escaped detainee has been found.

AZERBAIJAN**Table 26:**

- 26M: This figure includes 463 persons who were pardoned, 5 persons who were released due to illness and 32 prisoners who were released on other grounds (by the decision of the supreme court, these 32 prisoners' punishments were replaced by a lighter punishment like conditional probation, acquittal, fine, correctional work, community work).

Table 33 :

- For 2023, the average exchange rate of the euro was 1.68 manats. Average amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence in custodial institution for juvenile offenders was 127.11 euro.

BULGARIA**Table 33 :**

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

CYPRUS**Table 23:**

- 23A: In 2023, there were also 8464 admissions in police stations.

Table 31:

- 31A: In 2023, there were also 43897 days spent in police stations.

CZECHIA**Table 23:**

- 23A: The total number includes 5 admissions into Secured forensic detention facilities.
- 23A: This figure does not include admissions of persons who have been found guilty but not yet sentenced.
- 23A: This figure includes returns after prison leaves.
- 23A: This figure includes returns after escape and subsequent re-incarceration.
- 23J: This figure includes admissions of sentenced people who were issued a particular date to show up in a prison and they obeyed this court order.

Table 26:

- 26C: This figure includes 9 clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.
- 26M: This figure includes deaths, presidential pardons (none for this period) and releases related to health conditions.

Table 31:

- 31A & 31H: These figures include 41 501 days spent in Secured forensic detention facilities.

Table 33:

- 33G: Since the original budget is in CZK, the exchange rate as of 29 December 2023 (CZK to EUR) was used. 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.

DENMARK**Table 26:**

- 26M: This figure refers to inmates pardoned.

Table 33 :

- 33A: When referring to "inmates", it is understood as a detainee or a prisoner serving in a closed or open prison. Inmates does not include prisoners serving with ankle monitors and prisoners in pre-release facilities, which are included in the Danish Prison and Probation Service total budget spent.

- 33B: When referring to “inmate not serving a final sentence”, it is understood as detainees. The amount spent per day is based on a fixed rate for detainees and does not include all costs concerning central administration and rehabilitation costs.
- 33C: When referring to “sentenced inmate”, it is understood as prisoners serving in a closed or open prison. The amount spent per day is based on a fixed rate for prisoners serving in a closed or open prison and does not include all costs concerning central administration and rehabilitation costs.

ESTONIA**Table 23:**

- 23D: 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, were counted.
- 23F: This figure refers only to transfers of sentenced prisoners.

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 26:**

- 26E: This figure includes 2263 fine defaulters.

Table 29:

- 29H: This figure includes escapes from prison escorts.

Table 31:

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

FRANCE**Table 33:**

- 33G: Contrary to previous years, this figure includes the budget for staff members.

GERMANY**Table 25:**

- 25A: Data concerning death and escapes are not yet available, since some federal states could not provide their data up to now and will be promptly provided by the Federal Office of Justice.

GREECE**Table 31:**

- 31A: The calculation was based on the average number of inmates in one day within the year 2023.

Table 33:

- 33A : 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. In addition, part of the healthcare expenses is covered by the Minister of Health.
- Amounts paid to private entities for outsourced services = NAP

HUNGARY**Table 31:**

- 31H: The budget covers only expenditure relating to probation officers employed by the prison service.

Table 33:

- 33A & 33G: The data have been converted at the official exchange rate of 11 October 2024 (400.94 HUF/EUR).

ICELAND**Table 31:**

- 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.

IRELAND**Table 31:**

- 31A: Total number of days spent penal institutions for Youth Detention :12909, IPS 1.67 million

Table 33:

- 33G: Cost of imprisonment for Youth Detention 25 544 000€, IPS 424 000 000€
- Youth Detention (Calculations)CEDIY –
 - 25 544 000€ divided by 365.25 = 69 936€ average cost per day
 - 12 909 days divided by 365.25 = 35 average occupancy per day
 - 4 830 days divided by 365.25 = 13 average occupancy per day per person on Remand (37%)
 - 8 079 days divided by 365.25 = 22 average occupancy per day per person in Detention (63%)
 - 1 998€ average cost per person per day (69 936€ divided by 35 average occupancy per day)
 - 25 976€ average cost per person on Remand per day (69 936€ divided by 13 average occupancy per day)
 - 43 960€ average cost per person in Detention per day (69 936€ divided by 22 average occupancy per day)
- 33A: Cost of imprisonment for Youth Detention: 69 936€
- 33B: Cost of imprisonment for Youth Detention: 25 976€
- 33C: Cost of imprisonment for Youth Detention: 43 960€

ITALY**Table 23:**

- 23L: This figure includes internees, i.e. persons undergoing security detention measures.

Table 26:

- 26M: This figure includes internees, i.e. persons undergoing security detention measures.

Table 31:

- 31E: This figure includes internees, i.e. persons undergoing security detention measures.

LITHUANIA**Table 23:**

- 23J: This figure includes both inmates charged with imprisonment and charged with arrest (fifteen to ninety days of detention).

Table 33:

- 33B & 33C: It is currently not possible to calculate separately the amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate 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**Table 23:**

- 23A: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - Centre Pénitentiaire de Luxembourg (CPL) : 169
(for sentenced male & female inmates and unsentenced female only inmates)
 - Centre Pénitentiaire de Givenich (CPG) : 68
(semi-open prison for sentences <1year or sentenced inmates who have less than 18months left, decided on a case-by-case basis)
 - Centre Pénitentiaire d'Uërschterhaff (CPU): 826
(for unsentenced male inmates only.)
- 23B: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL:59
 - CPU: 756
- 23D: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 2
 - CPG: 3
 - CPU: 3

Table 26:

- 25B: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 394
 - CPG: 109
 - CPU: 628
- 26A: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPU: 628
- 26E: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 170
 - CPG: 70

- CPU: 36
- 26G: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 101
 - CPG: 35
 - CPU: 0
- 26I: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 10
 - CPG: 0
 - CPU: 33

Table 29:

- 29F: All CPG, a semi-open penal institution. This figure concerns sentenced inmates that don't return to CPG after a day of work (outside) or after a prison leave.

Table 31:

- 31B: : The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 17058
 - CPU: 86699
- 31C: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 108895
 - CPG: 27979
 - CPU: 327

Table 33:

- 33G: This figure includes staff wages (65 347 792€).
- 33A: The calculation for the average daily cost of imprisonment is as follows: Total yearly budget divided by the daily average prisoner population, then divided by 365 days.
Formula: Total yearly budget / Daily average prisoner population / 365
Which means: 106 246 593 € / 660 / 365 = 441 € per prisoner per day.

MOLDOVA**Table 29:**

- 29A: This figure includes 2 escapes from 1 semi-closed penitentiary and 1 juvenile penitentiary.

MONACO**Table 33:**

- 33A: The method used to calculate the average daily cost of imprisonment is as follows: the total budget is divided by the number of admissions (écrous) recorded in 2023, then further divided by the number of days in a year.
Which means: 4 352 191.76 € / 76 = 57 265.68 € (average annual cost per prisoner)
57 265.68 € / 365 = 156.89 € (average daily cost per prisoner)
- 33G: The total budget spent by the detention centre in 2023 amounts to 1 159 504.27 € and the total budget allocated to the detention centre in 2023 amounts to 4 352 191.76 €.

NETHERLANDS

General comment: In this report, the figures refer to the adult prison system. Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in forensic psychiatric centres/clinics under a hospital order are not included.

Table 23:

- 23H: This figure is not separately visible in the statistical system. It is however included in 23F.

Table 28:

- 28O: From the 14 inmates who died outside the penal institution:
 - 3 died in a community hospital after a suicide attempt inside a penal institution (PI)
 - 8 died in a community hospital after being transferred from a PI because of medical reasons
 - 2 died during extramural detention
 - 1 died during an interruption of the sentence

Table 31:

- 31A: There are 30,295 days for which it is unknown whether they were spent by a pre-trial or sentenced prisoner.

Table 33:

- 33A: This figure represents 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 €583 per day (including overhead costs).

NORTH MACEDONIA**Table 33:**

- 33A: No amount of money was paid to outsourced services.

PORTUGAL**Table 26:**

- 26M: This figure includes 255 prisoners released under Law No. 38A/2023, enacted on the occasion of Pope Francis' visit.

Table 28:

- 28M: This figure includes deaths due to illness.

Table 29:

- 29D: Of the 9 escaped detainees, 1 was in an open regime towards the interior (RAI), 1 in an open regime towards the exterior, and 7 escaped from inside the prisons.

Table 31:

- 31A: This figure was calculated by multiplying the average number of detainees in 2023 (12 326) by the 365 days of the year.
- 31E: This figure was calculated by multiplying the average number of pre-trial detainees in 2023 (2 643) by the 365 days of the year.
- 31H: This figure was calculated by multiplying the average number of sentenced prisoners in 2023 (9 693) by the 365 days of the year.

SPAIN (TOTAL)**Table 33:**

- 33A: The data provided pertains to the Spanish Penitentiary System, with the following breakdown:
 - Administración General del Estado: 1 396 793 483 €.
 - Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña: 408 297 093 €.
 - Comunidades Autónomas de País Vasco: 87 054 164 €.
- 33G: The data provided pertains to the Spanish Penitentiary System, with the following breakdown:
 - Administración General del Estado: Average: 81.61€ per day per inmate.
 - Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña: Average: 141.20€ per day per inmate.
 - Comunidades Autónomas de País Vasco: Average: 150€ per day per inmate.

SWEDEN**Table 23:**

- 23A & 23B: This figure includes admissions of inmates not serving a final sentence are only persons who are remand prisoners, i.e. where there is a court decision to be placed on remand. 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: These data are not available for pre-trial detainees. The number of sentenced prisoners admitted following a transfer from a foreign country is 51. The number of sentenced prisoners admitted following a transfer from an EU country is 29.

Table 33:

- 33G: This figure includes overhead costs for main office and regional offices, depreciations and costs for facilities. It is currently 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**Table 23:**

- 23J: Includes all types of detention admissions not covered under 23B.

Table 28:

- 28E & 28I: It is not possible to distinguish between natural deaths and homicides, nor by gender.
- 28K: This figure refers to suicides occurring during pre-trial detention, for security measures, or during early execution of a sentence or measure.

Table 29:

- 29D: This figure refers to escapes from a closed detention facility or a secured unit within an open facility.
- 29F: This figure refers to escapes from an open facility, an open section of a closed facility, an unsecured workplace, during an accompanied outing, or during leave (e.g., transport leave).
- 29H: This figure includes 200 unauthorized absences (i.e., failure to return or delayed return with disciplinary consequences from authorized leave, work placement, housing, or external training program).

Table 31:

- 31A: (31E & 31H): The remaining 109 728 days of imprisonment correspond to time spent in institutions of deprivation of liberty for other reasons (e.g., administrative detention under the Federal Act on Foreign Nationals and Integration

(LEI), placement for assistance or treatment under Article 426 of the Swiss Civil Code, detention pending extradition, etc.). It should be noted that the figures in 31E and 31H do not correspond to specific prison facilities but to types of detention. The FHE data cannot be broken down by type of facility.\$

- 31E: This figure corresponds to days spent in pre-trial detention, for security measures, or during early execution of a sentence or measure.
- 31H: This figure corresponds to days spent serving a sentence or measure, as well as sanctions under juvenile criminal law.

TÜRKİYE

Table 23:

- 23A: 23 B, 23D, 23F and 23J do not equal to 23A since the data of sentenced inmates has not been calculated within the total admission data.

Table 26:

- 25B: 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.

Table 29:

- 29A: There are 3 types of prisons in Türkiye: closed, high security closed prisons and open institutions (open prisons and juvenile education institutions). In open prisons and juvenile education institutions, according to Turkish legislation, there is not an obstacle for escape. With it, there is no staff for security outside. Inmates staying in open institutions are permitted to go outside regularly, also they could go to their school and maintain their education outside without a staff. In this case, if an inmate leaves the open institution and does not come back, it is not supposed as an escape action. On the other hand, in terms of the current legislation inmates who have left the institution without any permission, expose to disciplinary punishment. In addition, due to the earthquake on 6 February 2023, there were 175 escapes from damaged closed prisons. Of the 175 individuals who escaped during the earthquake, 170 have been apprehended, while 5 remain at large.

Table 33:

- 33G: 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
- 33G: Since the exchange rate by the end of the December 2023 was ₺32,63, total payments allocated by General Budget consumptions and the High Counsel of Department of Workshops have been calculated over that exchange rate.

UKRAINE

Table 29:

- 29D: While all 7 inmates were officially recorded as having escaped from "closed penal institutions," only 2 fled from fully secure facilities, whereas the other 5 escaped from less restrictive units within those institutions.
- 29F: Other types of penal institutions mean the "correctional centres" and areas for serving sentences of "restriction of freedom" created at penal colonies.

Table 33:

- 33G: This figure did not include expenses related to the functioning of probation agencies. Including the budget from probation agencies is 192 680 868, 03 €.
- The used exchange rate was the following : 1 Euro as of 31 December 2023 equals 42 2079 UAH

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

Table 23:

- 23A: This figure can be breakdown as follows:
 - Remand admissions: 59,146 (Untried + Convicted unsentenced)
 - Recall admissions (admissions following revocation of licence/probation): 26,373
 - Sentenced admissions: 46,519
 - Non-criminal admissions: 338
 - Source: Tables 2.A.7, 2.A.10, 2.A.14 and 2.A.16; Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: October to December 2023 (Prison receptions: 2023)
<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/662909f33b0122a378a7e602/Prison-receptions-2023.ods>

Table 26:

- Source: Table 3.A.1; Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: October to December 2023 (Prison releases: 2023)
<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/66293e533b0122a378a7e725/Prison-releases-2023.ods>

Table 28:

- 28C: Deaths in prison custody figures include all deaths of prisoners arising from incidents during prison custody. They include deaths of prisoners while released on temporary license (ROTL) for medical reasons (e.g. in hospital, hospices or nursing homes) but exclude other types of ROTL where the state has less direct responsibility.

- Deaths in prison custody are classified as one of the following:
 - Self-inflicted: Any death of a person who has apparently taken his or her own life irrespective of intent. This not only includes suicides but also accidental deaths as a result of the person's own actions.
 - Natural Causes: Any death of a person as a result of a naturally occurring disease process.
 - Homicide: Any death of a person at the hands of another (includes murder and manslaughter).
 - Other: Any death of a person whose death cannot easily be classified as natural causes, self-inflicted or homicide. These include:
 - Other/non-natural: Accidents arising from external causes, accidental overdose/ poisoning and deaths where taking a drug contributed to a death but not in fatal amounts.
 - Other/awaiting further information: This category includes any death for which there is insufficient information to make a judgement about the cause. In a small number of cases the cause of death may never be known even after all of the necessary investigations have taken place.
- For the breakdown in 28C this corresponds to:
 - Equated "Self-inflicted death" to "Suicide" in 28G (though as mentioned above, this can include accidental deaths as a result of a person's own actions).
 - Included deaths classified as "Natural causes" and "Other" including "Other /Awaiting further information" in 28M. As classification of deaths may change following inquest as new information emerges (particularly of those classified as "Other /Awaiting further information"), figures are subject to change.
 - The category "inmates not serving a final sentence" (28K) include a small number of immigration detainees alongside inmates classed as "on remand" or "convicted unsentenced".
- Further information can be found in the Safety in Custody publication.

Table 29:

- 29D: This figure refers to "Escapes from establishments".
- 29H: This figure refers to "Escapes from escorts".
- Further information can be found in the HMPPS Annual Digest publication.

Table 31:

- 31A: This figure represents the average of the 12 month-end prison population snapshots in 2023 (to calculate an average '2023' population = 85 968), multiplied by 365.
- 31B: This figure uses the same method as above; just selecting Remand prisoners (average = 15 530).
- 31C: This figure uses the same method as above; just selecting Sentenced prisoners (average = 69 902).
- Source: Table 1.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2023 (Prison population: 31 December 2023) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65b107b8160765001118f7cc/Population_31Dec2023.ods

Table 33:

- The prison unit costs are published each year and is generally accepted as the best indicator of the costs for each prison across England & Wales as it reconciles to the net expenditure reported in the HMPPS Annual Report & Accounts.
- 33A: This figure represents the overall cost per prisoner per day. Whilst the published unit costs contain supplementary data which gives some breakdown to frequently asked questions, the prison administration do not provide further analysis at the level that distinguishes between those offenders serving and not serving final sentences. Variables 33B and 33C are therefore shown as nil returns.
-

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

All information concerning flow statistics concerning the 2023/24 financial year, except for causes of deaths which is for the 2023 calendar year.

Table 26:

- 26E & 26G: These figures refer to the release figures are for the establishment for minors only.

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.

Table 33:

- The exchange between pounds and euros was done on 10 Decembre 2024.
- 33G: The above cost figures are based on the 2023/24 financial year.
- 33G: The total budget spent during the year for adult prisons uses the net expenditure for the year including notional costs, as published in the Northern Ireland Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts 2023-24. This figure is added to the total budget for the minor establishment.
- 33A: The average amount spent per inmate is for adult establishments only, using the cost per adult prisoner place published in the Northern Ireland Prison Service Annual Report and dividing it by 366 days.
- 33B & 33C: Separate costs for sentenced and non-sentenced prisoners are not available.

UK: SCOTLAND

Table 28:

- *28A:* This figure refers to the total for deaths in custody for the year 2023 including eleven who died in a hospital/hospice setting while still a ward of the state.
- *28G:* This figure is better termed "Apparent suicides in custody" and are subject to change at the conclusion of any enquiries.

Table 31:

- *31E & 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.

Table 33:

- *33A:* The average cost per prisoner place was £138 per day.
 - *33G:* The overall resource budget for 2023-24 is £398 600 000.
-