

Prison Populations

SPACE I - 2025

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Highlights of the 2025 SPACE I Report

The main results of the 2025 SPACE I report are presented in a separate booklet (Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2025: Key Findings of the SPACE I report), which includes some indicators of the trends observed since 2005 and the changes experienced since the publication of the previous report. This section summarises the situation in 2025 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 50 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, 2024 AND 2025

	Median values
STOCK indicators on 31 January 2025	
Prison population rate per 100,000 habitants (51 PA)	110.1
% of female inmates in the prison population (50 PA)	5.4
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (50 PA)	17.0
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (43 PA)	18.2
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (50 PA)	26.0
Prison density per 100 places (50 PA)	94.5
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (49 PA)	1.4
FLOW indicators for the year 2024	
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2024 (48 PA)	147.3
Rate of releases per 100,000 habitants in 2024 (47 PA)	120.7
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2024 (45 PA)	6.9
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2024 (46 PA)	2.4
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (48 PA)	8.8

*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 50 PA).

TABLE B: RANKING OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2024 AND 2025

	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 2025						
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (51 PA)	Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Georgia, Hungary, Montenegro, Albania, Poland, Latvia, Czechia, Serbia, Lithuania, Slovakia, UK: Scotland, North Macedonia, UK: England and Wales.	Romania, Croatia, Spain (State Administration), Malta, Estonia, France.	Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Catalonia, Sweden, Belgium, Austria, Italy.	Monaco, UK: Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Ireland, Armenia, Andorra, Slovenia, Bulgaria.	Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, San Marino, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, BiH: Republika Srpska, BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina , Iceland, Liechtenstein, BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level).	
<i>N</i>	16	6	9	8	12	
% of female inmates in the prison population (51 PA)	Andorra, Iceland, Monaco, San Marino, Liechtenstein, Hungary, Czechia, Malta, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain (State Administration), Austria, Latvia.	Cyprus, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Denmark, Catalonia, Croatia.	Germany, Slovenia, Greece, Poland, Moldova, Netherlands, Luxembourg.	Ireland, Estonia, Serbia, BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, North Macedonia, Lithuania, Türkiye, Georgia, Italy, Norway, Belgium.	UK: England and Wales, UK: Scotland, Bulgaria, France, Azerbaijan, Montenegro, Armenia, Albania, BiH: Republika Srpska, BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level).	
<i>N</i>	15	7	7	12	10	
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (50 PA)	Liechtenstein, Monaco, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Andorra, San Marino, Cyprus, Austria, Slovenia, Greece, Malta, Germany, Belgium, Iceland, Spain, Italy, Norway, Denmark, France, Finland, Netherlands, Croatia.		Portugal, Ireland.	Montenegro.	UK: England and Wales, Georgia, Armenia, Estonia, BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level) , Czechia, UK: Scotland, UK: Northern Ireland North Macedonia, Latvia, Slovakia, Serbia, Türkiye, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria, BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Romania, BiH: Republika Srpska.	Sweden
<i>N</i>	23	0	2	1	24	1
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (43 PA)	BiH: Republika Srpska, Slovakia, Italy, Croatia, Portugal, North Macedonia, Spain (State Administration), Estonia.	Norway, Latvia, Monaco, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Montenegro, Serbia.	San Marino, Catalonia, Malta, Bulgaria, UK: Scotland, Liechtenstein, Slovenia, Netherlands, Romania, Czechia, Ireland, UK: Northern Ireland, Poland.	BiH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Albania, Luxembourg, Türkiye, Moldova.	Finland, France, Denmark, Sweden, Andorra.	Armenia Azerbaijan, BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), Cyprus, Lithuania, Switzerland, Ukraine, UK: England and Wales.
<i>N</i>	8	8	13	9	5	8
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (50 PA)	San Marino, Liechtenstein, Albania, Monaco, Montenegro, Armenia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Andorra, Croatia, Iceland, UK: Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Malta, Slovenia.	Denmark, Belgium, Latvia.	Finland, Sweden, Cyprus, Germany, France, UK: Scotland, Norway, Greece.	Italy, Hungary, Portugal, Serbia, Catalonia, Ireland, Azerbaijan, BiH: Republika Srpska, Estonia, UK: England and Wales, Georgia, Austria	Moldova, Spain (State Administration), Türkiye, North Macedonia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Romania, Poland, Czechia, Bulgaria	BiH: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).
<i>N</i>	16	3	8	12	11	1

	Very high (the score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (the score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (the score is close to the European median value, i.e. between -5% and +5%)	Low (the score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (the score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
Prison density per 100 places (50 PA)	Slovenia, Türkiye, France, Croatia, Italy.	Malta, Cyprus, Hungary, Belgium, Ireland, Finland, Greece, UK: Scotland, North Macedonia, Sweden, Romania, San Marino.	Portugal, Azerbaijan, UK: England and Wales, Serbia, Czechia, Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland.	UK: Northern Ireland, Iceland, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Germany, Poland, Albania	Slovenia, Türkiye, France, Croatia, Italy.	Austria.
N	5	12	8	13	12	1
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (48 PA)	Türkiye, San Marino, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Greece, Cyprus, Poland, Spain (State Administration), France, Moldova, Austria, Georgia, Slovenia, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Croatia, Czechia.		Bulgaria, Italy, Lithuania, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Catalonia, Armenia, Slovakia, UK: Scotland, Belgium.	UK: England and Wales, Switzerland, Ukraine, Estonia, Ireland, UK: Northern Ireland, BIH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level).	BIH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Andorra, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Liechtenstein, BIH: Republika Srpska, Monaco.	BIH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), Azerbaijan, Malta.
N	19	0	11	7	11	3

	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 2024						
Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants in 2024 (48 PA)	Switzerland, Türkiye, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Andorra, Monaco, UK: England and Wales, Poland, UK: Northern Ireland, Moldova, Sweden, UK: Scotland, Lithuania, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Liechtenstein.	Malta, Albania, Cyprus, Ireland, Belgium.	Luxembourg, Denmark.	Slovenia, Slovakia, Netherlands, Finland, Iceland, France, Austria, Norway, North Macedonia, Czechia, BIH: Republika Srpska.	Azerbaijan, Greece, Spain, Italy, Estonia, Armenia, Romania, San Marino, BIH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal, Ukraine.	BIH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), Bulgaria, Latvia.
N	18	5	2	11	12	3
Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2024 (47 PA)	Türkiye, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Poland, Andorra, Georgia, Monaco, UK: Northern Ireland, Sweden, Germany, UK: Scotland, Albania, Hungary.	Malta, Liechtenstein, Belgium.	Ireland, Luxembourg, Slovakia.	Iceland, Slovenia, Lithuania, Cyprus, Netherlands, Moldova, Denmark.	Finland, Austria, North Macedonia, Norway, BIH: Republika Srpska, Czechia, France, UK: England and Wales, Estonia, Azerbaijan, Italy, Ukraine, Spain, Greece, San Marino, Armenia, Romania, BIH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal.	BIH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), Bulgaria, Latvia, Switzerland.
N	14	3	3	7	20	4
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2024 (45 PA)	Andorra, Iceland, Lithuania, Denmark, France, Slovenia. Latvia, Italy, Norway, Bulgaria, Catalonia, Belgium, Austria, Estonia, UK: England and Wales, Ukraine, Czechia.	Croatia, Montenegro, Spain (State Administration), Portugal.	Netherlands, Serbia, Moldova.	Finland, Romania.	Georgia, Poland, Switzerland, Slovakia, Hungary, Albania, Azerbaijan, Sweden, Greece, Türkiye, Armenia, Cyprus, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, North Macedonia, San Marino.	BIH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), BIH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), BIH: Republika Srpska, Germany, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.
N	17	4	3	2	19	6
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2024 (46 PA)	Switzerland, Monaco, Finland, France, Sweden, Austria, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Denmark, Norway, BIH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belgium, Slovenia, Croatia, Italy, Ireland, Spain (State Administration), Greece, Lithuania, Portugal, Ukraine, Armenia, Serbia.		Slovakia, Romania.		Moldova, UK: England and Wales, Poland, Türkiye, Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, BIH: Republika Srpska, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary. Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, San Marino, Catalonia.	BIH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), Bulgaria, Germany, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.
N	23	0	2	0	21	5
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (48 PA)	Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Portugal, Romania, Czechia, Estonia, Spain, North Macedonia, Greece, Italy, Armenia, Slovakia, Georgia, Albania, Moldova, Hungary, France, San Marino, Austria, BIH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Türkiye, Poland.	Lithuania, Luxembourg, UK: Scotland, Malta.	Belgium, Cyprus, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Ireland, UK: England and Wales, BIH: Republika Srpska, Norway.	Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, UK: Northern Ireland, Croatia, Monaco, Germany, Iceland, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Switzerland.	BIH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), Bulgaria, Latvia.
N	21	2	4	9	12	3

*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 2025 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 – 2025 – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies. Council of Europe

OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENTS OF THE 2025 SPACE I REPORT

Figures on prison populations as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **31 January 2025** 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 2024 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 2024** and are known as *flow* indicators. These indicators are presented in **Section 2** of the report.

In 2025, 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 2025 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:

Andorra: Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 3 March 2025.

BiH: Republika Srpska: Data Represents midyear 2024 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>

San Marino: Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on March 2025.

(Spain) Catalonia: Data retrieved from 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 3 March 2025

England & Wales: Prevision for 1st July of 2025 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/wales-population/> and <https://www.ukpopulation.org/england-population/>

Northern Ireland: Prevision for 1st July of 2025 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/>

Scotland: Prevision for 1st July of 2025 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/>

PARTICIPATION RATE

The 2025 SPACE questionnaire was sent to the prison administrations by October 2025. Most of them answered the questionnaire after the original deadline (2 January 2026), the last questionnaires being received in March 2025.

All of the 51 prison administrations in the 46 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2025 Questionnaire.

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

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

ALBANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 930; Law no.33/2024 dated 04.04.2024 «On granting amnesty» has been approved by the Albanian Parliament. The law entered into force on April 24, 2024. Until 31 of January 2025 have benefited 930 inmates. 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: 1; 5. Collective pardons: 2; 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: 114; 62 persons were released on this occasion and the unserved part of the sentence of 52 persons was reduced to half. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BELGIUM
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: Yes;
<p>Several measures were introduced to address prison overcrowding but were not formalised through legislation.</p> <p><i>1. Extended Penitentiary Leave (EPL)</i></p> <p>Extended penitentiary leave (EPL) was introduced on 6 March 2024 as a temporary emergency measure to reduce prison overcrowding. It was regulated through internal instructions rather than legislation.</p> <p>Under this measure, prisoners were allowed to remain outside prison temporarily, subject to specific conditions. Different categories of EPL were applied, depending on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stage of sentence execution (e.g. prior experience with penitentiary leave, placement in a limited detention regime, or proximity to the end of the sentence); • Pending applications for electronic monitoring or conditional release.

In practice:

- Some prisoners alternated between one month in detention and one month on leave;
- For others, EPL continued until a decision was made by the sentence enforcement judge or court;
- Prisoners nearing the end of their sentence could also be granted EPL.

Conditions for eligibility included:

- Agreement to comply with imposed conditions;
- Availability of accommodation and means of subsistence (with limited exceptions).

Exclusions:

- Prisoners serving sentences exceeding 15 years;
- Those convicted of terrorism or sexual offences;
- Individuals assessed as posing specific security risks.

Between 6 March 2024 and 31 January 2025, more than 2,200 persons benefited from this measure. As of 4 August 2025, no new EPLs have been granted due to the gradual phasing-out of the measure, although existing leaves continue.

2. Temporary Suspension of Short Prison Sentences

As a further response to overcrowding, at the end of October 2024, the Minister of Justice instructed the public prosecutor's office to temporarily suspend the enforcement of certain prison sentences.

This applied to convicted persons sentenced to between 0 and 5 years of imprisonment who had not yet begun serving their sentence (i.e. those invited to report to prison).

Exclusions from the suspension included:

- Persons convicted of sexual offences against adults or minors;
- Persons convicted of terrorism-related offences;
- Persons convicted of serious violent crimes (e.g. murder, manslaughter, serious assault, violent theft);
- Persons convicted of domestic violence;
- Persons serving sentences exceeding five years (later revised to more than three years);
- Cases where there were concrete indications that the individual posed an immediate danger to society or victims.

The suspension was initially introduced for a period of 14 days, but was extended several times due to continued overcrowding, remaining in force beyond 31 January 2025.

3. Temporary Expansion of the Target Group for Detention Centres

Detention centres are defined by law as small-scale, autonomous facilities embedded in the community, maintaining close social contact. They are designed for convicts serving sentences of up to **three years**, with a focus on reintegration.

In **October 2024**, the prison administration issued internal instructions to maximise the use of detention centres as a response to overcrowding. This included:

- Prioritising the placement of eligible convicts (up to three-year sentences) in detention centres;
- Temporarily expanding the target group to include convicts serving **3 to 5 years**, provided that they:
 - Do not pose a flight risk;
 - Demonstrate intrinsic motivation to function in a group setting;
 - Submit a personal request for placement in a detention centre.

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BIH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Yes; Law on Pardons ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", No. 31/25. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 45; 5. Collective pardons: 203; Collective pardons happened on 30 April 2024, 13 August 2024, 27 September 2024 and 23 December 2024 6. Other: No.
CZECHIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Yes; b) Act No. 29/2024 Coll. (Zákon č. 29/2024 Sb.), which established new rules for receiving and allocating of financial resources of accused persons and inmates. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 3; Two individual pardons led to the release of two persons from prison. A third person died before the pardon decision could be implemented. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: No.
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 1 In one case the length of imprisonment has been reduced. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No;
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.
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.
GEORGIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 953; 4. Individual pardons: 688; 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: Yes; Law 5090/2024 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 1; 4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: 1; 6. Other: No.
HUNGARY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 12; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ICELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 4; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ITALY

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Yes; The Law by Decree n. 92 dated 4 July 2024, converted into Law n. 112 dated 8 August 2024 introduced new norms, intended to affect the number of the prison population through interventions in matter of early release (currently provided for by article 541 of the Italian Penitentiary Act, Law n. 354 of 1975). That new Law provides for a speed-up of the procedures to apply for alternative measures and sentences reduction in terms of calculation of the days of early release which each inmate is entitled to. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: Yes; A person sentenced to imprisonment who have shown effective participation in the re-educational process may be granted, as a recognition of such participation and for the purpose of more effective re-inclusion into the community, a forty-five-day reduction of their sentence in respect of every six months actually served. For this purpose, the period also spent in pre-trial custody or Home detention shall be taken into account.
<p>LATVIA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Yes; On June 10, 2025, changes on Article 309 of Criminal Law entered into force. It provides criminal liability for bringing illegal mobile phones or other illegal means of communication inside the prison, as well as for carrying such items or transferring them to prisoners. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Yes; On August 26, 2025, the new Cabinet of Ministers rules on Internal Order in Prisons entered into force, providing ban on videogame consoles with possibilities to illegal communication. On September 19, 2025, changes in Cabinet rules on Internal Order in Investigation Prisons entered into force, providing same ban on videogame consoles with possibilities to illegal communication. Now in all prisons only game consoles without access to the internet are allowed. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 2; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
<p>LIECHTENSTEIN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
<p>LITHUANIA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
<p>LUXEMBOURG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No. Within the 12 demands for individual pardon, none was granted.
<p>MALTA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
<p>MOLDOVA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 70; Released 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: 3; According to art. 108 of Criminal Code 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 496; These releases encompass releases due to illness art.95 Criminal Code and releases on the compensatory mechanism, art. 4732 – 4734 of Criminal Procedure Code ;
<p>MONACO</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No;

<p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
MONTENEGRO
<p>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.</p>
NETHERLANDS
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: Yes; From the 1st of July 2024 the ‘Sexual Offences Act’ replaced the ‘Crimes Against Morals Act’. Under the new law, different types of assault/rape are defined: 1. Guilt-assault/rape: the offender assumed wrongly that the victim wanted the sexual contact, for instance by misinterpreting or not receiving certain signals of the victim. 2. Intentional-assault/rape: the offender knows that the victim does not want the sexual contact, but still continues. 3. Qualified intentional-assault/rape: the same as intentional-assault/rape but with the use of coercion, violence or threatening. Under the new law, victims can report to the police in more cases than before, that a sexual assault or rape has occurred. It is no longer necessary to provide evidence that someone was coerced to prove an assault or rape. It is a criminal offence, if it should be or is obvious that someone did not want to have sex, but the offender persevered. If there is evidence of coercion, the offender can be imposed a harsher punishment. All forms of rape can no longer expire. So the victims can always report it to the police. Furthermore, for several of these crimes the maximum possible penalty has been increased. Besides this, under this new law, sexual intimidation in public is criminalized. This concerns for instance cases in which someone is approached on the street as a sexual object. Online sexual intimidation is also punishable. The changes in this law might influence the number of detainees, since more facts are punishable and coercion is no longer required to prove an assault/rape. So it will possibly lead to more convictions. It is not clear however if it will lead to significant more detainees.</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 156 ;) In the Netherlands, people convicted to a prison sentence can get an individual pardon. In total 156 pardons were given of which 43 with conditions in 2024. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
NORTH MACEDONIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 54; 5. Collective pardons: 1; 6. Other: 344; 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</p>
NORWAY
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
POLAND
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
PORTUGAL
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0;</p>

<p>4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
<p>ROMANIA</p> <p>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: 0; 6. Other: No;</p>
<p>SAN MARINO</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No;</p>
<p>SLOVAKIA</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: Yes; Amendment to the Criminal Code No. 300/2005 Coll through Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 40/2024 Coll. became effective on 6 August 2024. From the day the amendment to the Criminal Code became effective, i.e. from 6 August 2024, to 21 October 2024 (monitored period), 446 sentenced inmates and 8 accused inmates were released from prison. The amendment to the Criminal Code, among other things, led in many cases to the reclassification of acts previously considered criminal offences as misdemeanors. It also mitigated the legal qualification of certain acts, resulting in lower statutory penalties and thus a reduction in imposed unconditional prison sentences.</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: 0; 3. Amnesties: No; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 454.</p>
<p>SERBIA</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
<p>SLOVENIA</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
<p>SPAIN</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Yes; Section C: Organic Law 1/2024, of June 10, on amnesty for institutional, political and social normalization in Catalonia, covered hundreds of people but it is not possible to specify how many. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 13; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
<p>SWEDEN</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: Yes; Stricter penalties for the most serious offences regarding firearms and explosive materials. Is estimated to increase the number of inmates with approximately 130 under 2025 and with 400 under 2026. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: Pardons are always considered individually in the Swedish justice system.</p>
<p>SWITZERLAND</p>

<p>1. Changes in criminal law: Yes; On July 1, 2024, the amendment to the Swiss Penal Code concerning sexual offenses came into force, including a new definition of rape and the introduction of new sexual offenses. In SPACE I, we still classify executions under the two categories "rape" and "Other types of sexual offenses" using the same articles of the Penal Code. However, judges may now sentence individuals differently since this amendment came into effect. For example, the victim no longer necessarily has to be female for a sexual act to be classified as rape, as of this revision.</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
<p>TÜRKIYE</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No;</p>
<p>UKRAINE</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: Yes; The decrease in the number of persons in penitentiary establishments in 2024 is associated with the humanization of the penal system, the predominant use of non-custodial sentences, the abolition of arrest as a form of punishment, the decriminalization of certain property crimes, and the mobilization of convicts. Starting in July 2024, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses and Certain Other Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Strengthening of Liability for Petty Theft of Another Person's Property and the Regulation of Certain Other Issues of Law Enforcement Activities" dated July 18, 2024, No. 3886-IX, in connection with the decriminalization of certain property crimes, sentences have been reviewed and reduced for more than 1,400 persons, and approximately 2,000 persons have been released from serving their punishments. On the basis of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Executive Codes of Ukraine and Other Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Introduction of the Institution of Conditional Early Release of Persons from Serving Their Punishments for Their Direct Participation in the Defence of the Country, Protection of Its Independence and Territorial Integrity" of 08.05.2024 No. 3687-IX, as of 01.01.2025, more than 6,500 persons were released on parole on the basis of Article 81-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and transferred to the units of the National Guard of Ukraine for delivery to territorial recruitment and social support centers.</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
<p>UK: ENGLAND AND WALES</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: Yes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDS40 : The Automatic release point was reduced from 50% to 40% for eligible Standard Determinate Sentence prisoners. 1,889 prisoners released under Tranche 1 (10 September 2024) and 1,223 under Tranche 2 (22 October 2024). - Expansion of Magistrates Sentencing Powers (2024): This was a legislative change which increased the magistrates sentencing powers from 6 to 12 months. <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Yes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign National Offenders Early Removal Scheme (expanded in Sept 2024) allowed deportation after 30% of sentence rather than 50%). This reduced the population by up to 500 places per year. - Fixed Term Recall (FTR) 14 came into effect on 14 April 2024 and mandated that prisoners serving sentences of under 4 years would be recalled for a fixed period of 14 days with certain exemptions. - Expansion of Home Detention Curfew to certain offenders serving 4+ years came into effect in June 2024 <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: End of Custody Supervised Licence (ECSL) was first implemented on 17 October 2023. It was then extended to allow offenders to be released up to 35 days early in March 2024, and to 70 days in May 2024. This ended on 10 September 2024. There were 13,325 ECSL releases over the lifetime of the scheme.;</p>
<p>UK: NORTHERN IRELAND</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>

UK: SCOTLAND

1. **Changes in criminal law: No;**
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** Yes; The Prisoners (Early Release) (Scotland) Act 2025 changed the automatic release point for some people serving short sentences from 50% of the sentence to 40%.
3. **Amnesties: 0;**
4. **Individual pardons: 0;**
5. **Collective pardons: 0;**
6. **Other: 477;** EER refers to the emergency early release of short term prisoners which took place in June and July of 2024 in response to a high population in prison. During the emergency release process only short-term prisoners serving sentences of under four years and with fewer than 180 days left to serve were eligible for release. No one serving sentences for domestic abuse, a sexual offences or subject to non-harassment orders were eligible for release. In addition, Governors were given veto powers if a prisoner presented an immediate risk to a specific individual or group or themselves.

Statistical Tables

Section 1: Stock indicators on 31 January 2025

PART A: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES ON 31 JANUARY 2025

This section includes information on the characteristics of inmates on 31 January 2025 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2025 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 2025. 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 2025 for the total population of the countries and 31 January 2025 for the prison population.
- **Adjusted number of inmates and adjusted prison population rate:** The number of inmates and the prison population rates are adjusted according to the information provided in tables 2.1 and 2.2. The adjustment consists in *excluding* –whenever possible– all the categories of Tables 2.1 and 2.2 from the total number of inmates and recalculating the rate of *inmates held in penal institutions* per 100,000 inhabitants. The adjusted figures are comparable estimates; nevertheless, these figures *should not* be considered as official national data.
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** Starting from this age, minors are considered as old enough to be recognised as responsible for criminal offences perpetrated and to be tried by a (juvenile) court.
- **Minimal age for the use of custodial sanctions and measures:** Starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a minor to detention or to education measures in closed penal institutions.
- **Age of criminal majority:** Starting from this age the persons should be tried as adults and lose the status of minors, and the special conditions applied to it.
- **Pre-trial detainees / Pre-trial detention:** See *Remand in custody*.
- **Remand in custody:** In Recommendation Rec (2006) 13, the Council of Europe adopts a large definition that includes any period of detention prior to the final conviction of a suspected offender.
- **Inmates not serving a final sentence:** Detainees placed on *remand in custody*. According to the Council of Europe’s definition of remand in custody (see above) this category should include (a) untried detainees, (b) detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet, (c) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance, and (d) sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so. However, categories (b) and (c) do not exist in all countries, and some countries do not include category (d) under the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.
- **Dangerous offenders:** According to Recommendation CM/Rec (2014) 3 of the Council of Europe, (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014)⁵, *a dangerous offender is a person who has been convicted of a very serious sexual or very serious violent crime against persons and who presents a high likelihood of re-offending with further very serious sexual or very serious violent crimes against persons*. Each Member State has its own legislation concerning the special requirements and conditions for institutional placement/imprisonment of this category of offenders.

⁴ This indicator is sometimes referred to as *detention rate*, or *prisoner rate*, or *imprisonment rate*, but these terms are ambiguous. Therefore, the Council of Europe has adopted the term *prison population rate*.

⁵ Available at http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdpc/PC-GR-DD/Recomm%202014_3_E_final.pdf.

Table 1: Compliance with the standard definition of *Total number of inmates*⁶

Country	Comments
Albania	
Andorra	
Armenia	Reference date is 1 January 2025
Austria	In Austria there is only one penal institution specialised in juvenile offenders; however, young offenders aged over 18 and up to 21 are also detained in this institution. As this specialised prison is located in the east of Austria, not all Austrian juvenile offenders serve their sentences there. Therefore, specialised departments for young offenders have been established in other Austrian penal institutions.
Azerbaijan	Reference date is 1 January 2025.
Belgium	The total number of inmates includes the so-called "internees" (i.e. people who have committed a crime but cannot be considered criminally accountable for their actions).
BiH (total)	
BiH (st. level)	
Fed. BiH	
BH: Rep. Srpska	
Bulgaria	
Croatia	Reference date is 31 December 2024
Cyprus	
Czechia	Reference date is 31 December 2024. The number of persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders does not include 20 juveniles placed in pre-trial detention, as it is not considered an institution specifically designed for juvenile incarceration. The figure includes young adults (inmates placed in juvenile institutions despite being adults, due to the fact that they started their sentence as juveniles and are soon to be released).
Denmark	Persons under electronic monitoring are included in the SPACE II questionnaire. In general, data in SPACE I are based on prisoners and pre-trial detainees in prisons and detention centres. This means that inmates in halfway houses are not included in the following. On 31 January 2025, 190 clients were placed in halfway houses. This includes both clients serving out a prison sentence and clients under supervision. We will look into the possibility of including these clients in either SPACE I or SPACE II in the coming year.
Estonia	Juvenile inmates in Estonia are defined as prisoners between the ages of 14 and 18 (inclusive). Educational institutions for juvenile offenders (special schools) are managed by the Ministry of Education and Research. The court may decide to send juvenile offenders to a special educational institution; however, these schools are not part of the penal system. Psychiatric institutions outside penal institutions are managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The court may order compulsory psychiatric treatment for a person. When a person is undergoing compulsory psychiatric in-patient treatment outside a penal institution, he/she is neither an inmate nor a probationer. Asylum seekers or illegal aliens are held in a closed institution managed by the Police and Border Guard Board (Ministry of the Interior). Electronic surveillance is determined by the court, and a person under electronic monitoring is classified as a probationer in our system.
Finland	22 persons placed in rehabilitation outside prisons are not included in the total number of inmates. Persons under electronic monitoring are counted in the SPACE II questionnaire. The type of surveillance applied is an electronic bracelet.
France	
Georgia	

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

Country	Comments
Germany	The total number of inmates does not include 2 951 inmates who are on temporary leave (e.g. in a hospital or on holiday).
Greece	
Hungary	
Iceland	
Ireland	
Italy	<p>The total number of inmates includes the so-called "internees", i.e. persons undergoing detention security measures in some prisons.</p> <p>The total number of inmates includes persons who are benefitting from "semi-liberty". Semi-liberty is an atypical measure alternative to detention, as it is a measure of semi-custody. Those inmates are still in detention and may leave the prison for a large part of the day, but they must return to the prison to spend the night.</p>
Latvia	
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	<p>The Lithuanian Prison Service currently does not have separate institutions for juvenile offenders. On 3 August 2020, Kaunas Juvenile Remand Prison-Correction House was merged with Kaunas Remand Prison and ceased to exist as a separate establishment. Despite this, juveniles continue to serve their sentences in the same facility (building) as before the merger. The number provided represents the number of inmates currently held in the former Kaunas Juvenile Remand Prison – Correctional Facility as of 31 December 2024. Electronic monitoring is applied only to sentenced offenders under the supervision of probation, i.e. those conditionally released from correctional establishments, and to offenders upon whom a curfew has been imposed.</p> <p>Electronic monitoring may also be used in certain cases for inmates, for example, those serving a sentence in an open-type place of detention or on temporary leave from prison. Such monitoring is only temporary, and the inmates concerned are counted in the total number of inmates.</p>
Luxembourg	
Malta	
Moldova	
Monaco	
Montenegro	
Netherlands	<p>The total number of inmates does not include 520 juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 339 are 18 years or older).</p> <p>The total number of inmates does not include 1 688 people in custodial clinics (TBS) placed under a hospital order.</p> <p>The total number of inmates does not include 432 illegal aliens held for administrative reasons.</p>
North Macedonia	The total number of inmates includes 6 persons in juvenile prisons and 26 persons in educational or correctional institutions.
Norway	
Poland	
Portugal	<p>Reference date is 1 January 2025.</p> <p>The total number of inmates includes 183 persons recognised as not criminally responsible, placed in psychiatric institutions or penitentiary hospitals. Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders are subject to Article 15 of Law No. 115/2009 of 12 October, concerning the security regime.</p> <p>1 — An inmate is placed under a security regime when their legal situation or criminal behaviour in prison is deemed by the court to be incompatible with placement under another enforcement regime due to the danger posed.</p> <p>2 — The danger referred to in the preceding paragraph may be indicated by:</p> <p>a) the indictment or conviction for acts involving terrorism, violent crime or highly organised crime, or the existence of strong suspicion of involvement in such types of crime, as documented in written information provided by the courts, criminal police bodies/services or security services;</p>

Country	Comments
	<p>b) the occurrence of repeated or isolated behaviour representing a serious danger to active or personal legal interests, or to the order, discipline and security of the detention establishment, including behaviour resulting in the intimidation, exploitation or conditioning of other inmates or staff;</p> <p>c) a serious risk of escape or hostage-taking, as documented in written information provided by criminal police bodies, security services or the prison administration.</p> <p>3 — Access to the documents referred to in points (a) and (c) of the preceding paragraph may be refused to the inmate by decision of the Director-General of Prison Services, on the grounds that they are classified in accordance with the law, or for reasons of order and security.</p> <p>4 — Decisions on placement, maintenance and termination of security arrangements are reasoned and fall within the competence of the Director-General of Prison Services.</p> <p>5 — The enforcement of sentences and measures under security arrangements must be reassessed within six months, or within three months in the case of inmates aged 21 or under, and may be reassessed at any time if there is a change in circumstances.</p> <p>6 — Decisions on placement and maintenance under a security regime, as well as decisions on termination thereof, are communicated to the Attorney General at the Court for the Execution of Sentences for a review of legality.</p>
Romania	
San Marino	
Serbia	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
<i>Spain (total)</i>	<p>The Spanish prison system comprises three prison administrations: the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions, acting as the General State Administration (AGE), and two regional prison administrations: Catalonia and the Basque Country.</p> <p>Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions is not applicable in Catalonia, but it is included in the total number of inmates for Basque Country and AGE. This refers to persons sentenced to imprisonment classified under the third degree of treatment and placed in an extra-penitentiary rehabilitation centre (Art. 182 of the Prison Regulations).</p> <p>Only the AGE has penitentiary psychiatric facilities.</p>
Spain (State Adm.)	
Spain (Catalonia)	
Sweden	<p>The total number of inmates includes the following categories, although it is not possible to provide figures for each: Persons held in units for juvenile offenders (this refers to persons held in places intended for juveniles within penal institutions). Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions and Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders.</p>
Switzerland	<p>Persons detained in police stations are not included in the total number of inmates. Nevertheless, persons in police custody (provisional arrest) who are placed in a penitentiary establishment are recorded; their number is therefore indicated, even though the answer to the question is not strictly "yes". In the Statistics on Deprivation of Liberty (FHE), which serves as the basis for completing the SPACE I questionnaire, it is not possible to differentiate between persons subject to a measure and those subject to a sentence. The figure of 128 persons corresponds to the average number of persons serving an internment or indefinite internment order (within the meaning of Art. 64 of the Criminal Code) in 2024. This figure is drawn from the Statistics on the Execution of Sanctions (SVS), which is not entirely comparable with the FHE data, as the two statistics do not rely on exactly the same data providers. Persons in semi-detention/external work (a variable collected in SPACE II) are also recorded in the FHE. It is not possible to distinguish them from persons subject to other enforcement modalities, including ordinary enforcement. Persons in semi-detention are therefore included in both the SPACE I total and the SPACE II total, as indicated separately in the two questionnaires.</p>
Türkiye	<p>The total number of inmates includes children held in juvenile penal institutions and in units accommodated within adult penal institutions. The total number of inmates includes 479 persons in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders, of whom 461 are children. Juveniles between the ages of 12 and 21 may be held in a Children's Education Centre (the total number of detainees/convicts under the age of 18 is 3 890). Operations relating to the treatment of persons against whom legal action has been taken for drug use are carried out within probation services; however, these persons do not reside permanently in an institution. Operations concerning asylum seekers</p>

Country	Comments
	or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons, and persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial, are carried out by the Ministry of the Interior.
Ukraine	Information regarding the total number of inmates refers to persons held in pre-trial detention institutions (SIZO) and penal institutions performing the function of pre-trial detention institutions.
UK: Engl. & Wales	<p>Reference date is 31 December 2024.</p> <p>Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders concerns the total for the 15–17 age category. Source: Table 1.Q.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2024. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6799631cd4f0d327e77071ae/prison-population-31-Dec-2024.ods</p> <p>The total number of inmates includes persons held in private prisons, namely Altcourse, Ashfield, Bronzefield, Doncaster, Dovegate, Five Wells, Forest Bank, Fosse Way, Northumberland, Oakwood, Parc, Peterborough, Rye Hill and Thameside. Source: Prison Population Data Tool, 31 December 2024. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/679961229a6dc0352ab341fc/Prison_Population_data_tool_2024-12-31.xlsx</p> <p>Persons under electronic monitoring should be counted in the SPACE II questionnaire.</p>
UK: North. Ireland	
UK: Scotland	

Table 2.1: Special categories of inmates included in the total prison population on 31 January 2025 (Part 1)

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial		Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders		Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders		Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions		Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions		Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons		Persons under electronic monitoring	
	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
Variable code	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Albania	NAP		Yes	24	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Andorra	No		Yes	NA	No		No		No		No		No	
Armenia	No		Yes	2	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Austria	NAP		Yes	135	NAP		NAP		Yes	265	NAP		Yes	358
Azerbaijan	No		Yes	71	No		No		No		No		No	
Belgium	No		No		No		No		No		Yes	2	No	
BH: BiH (total)	No		No		No		No		No		No		No	
BH: BiH (st. level)	No		No		No		No		No		No		No	
BH: Fed. BiH	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
BH: Rep. Srpska	No		Yes		Yes	NA	NAP		No		No		NAP	
Bulgaria	NAP		Yes		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Croatia	No		Yes	11	Yes	58	No		No		No		Yes	20
Cyprus	Yes	204	Yes	46	NAP		NAP		Yes	3	NAP		Yes	12
Czechia	NAP		Yes	75	No		NAP		No		No		NAP	
Denmark	No		No		No		No		No		Yes	NA	No	
Estonia	No		Yes	3	No		No		No		No		No	
Finland	No		NAP		No		No		No		No		No	
France	NAP		No		No		NAP		No		No		No	
Georgia	Yes	1 702	Yes	8 592	NAP		NAP		Yes	118	No		NAP	
Germany	No		Yes	2 687	NAP		No		No		Yes	179	No	
Greece	No		Yes	83	Yes	37	NAP		NAP		No		Yes	2
Hungary	No		Yes	119	NAP		NAP		Yes	205	NAP		Yes	264
Iceland	No		NAP		NAP		No		No		No		No	
Ireland	NAP		Yes	5 116	No		NAP		NAP		Yes	27	Yes	
Italy	No		No		NAP		NAP		No		NAP		No	
Latvia	NAP		Yes	31	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		No	
Liechtenstein	Yes	NA	NA		No		No		No		No		NAP	
Lithuania	No		Yes	159	NAP		No		No		No		No	
Luxembourg	No		No		No		No		No		No		No	
Malta	NAP		Yes	15	NAP		Yes	16	Yes	10	NAP		NAP	
Moldova	No		Yes	34	No		No		No		No		No	
Monaco	No		NAP		NAP		NAP		No		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	580	No		Yes	580
Netherlands	Yes	1342	No		No		No		No		No	
North Macedonia	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
Norway	No		No		No		No		No		No	
Poland	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	73	NAP		YES	73
Portugal	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	109	NA		NA	
Romania	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
San Marino	No		No		No		No		No		No	
Serbia	NAP		NAP		NAP		No		No		No	
Slovakia	NAP		NAP		NAP		No		NAP		NAP	
Slovenia	NAP		NAP		No		No		No		No	
Spain (total)	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	529	No		Yes	529
Spain (State Adm.)	No		No		No		Yes	443	No		Yes	443
Spain (Catalonia)	No		No		No		Yes	86	No		Yes	86
Sweden	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	NA	No		Yes	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NAP		No		Yes	128	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Türkiye	NAP		NAP		NAP		Yes	861	NA		NA	
Ukraine	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP		Yes	17297	NAP		NAP		NAP		NAP	
UK: North. Ireland	No		No		No		Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
UK: Scotland	Yes	748	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	NAP	NAP
Armenia	Yes	1	3 years
Austria	Yes	5	3 years
Azerbaijan	Yes	NA	3 years
Belgium	Yes	4	3 years
BH: BiH (total)	NA	0	
BH: BiH (st. level)	No	NAP	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	0	3 years
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	0	2 years
Bulgaria	Yes	1	1 year
Croatia	Yes	5	3 years
Cyprus	Yes	0	2 years
Czechia	Yes	8	3 years
Denmark	Yes	1.1 on average during 2024	3 years
Estonia	Yes	0	3 years
Finland	Yes	5	3 years
France	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	Yes	1	3 years
Germany	Yes	NA	3 or 6 years
Greece	Yes	2	3 years
Hungary	Yes	2	1 years
Iceland	Yes	0	18 months
Ireland	Yes	2	1 year
Italy	Yes	12	6 years
Latvia	Yes	7	4
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	3 years
Lithuania	Yes	9	3 years
Luxembourg	Yes	1	NA
Malta	Yes	0	1 year
Moldova	Yes	4	3 years
Monaco	Yes	0	18 months
Montenegro	Yes	0	1 year
Netherlands	Yes	3	9 months / 4 years
North Macedonia	Yes	0	1 year
Norway	No	NAP	NAP
Poland	Yes	42	3 years
Portugal	Yes	18	5 years
Romania	Yes	3	1 years
San Marino	Yes	0	14 months
Serbia	Yes	5	2 years
Slovakia	No	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	Yes	0	1 to 2 years
Spain (total)	Yes	8	3 years
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	0	3 years
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	8	3 years
Sweden	Yes	NA	NAP
Switzerland	Yes	NA	3 years
Türkiye	Yes	944	6 years
Ukraine	Yes	24	Up to 3 years, under certain conditions - to 4 years
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	NA	18 months
UK: North. Ireland	No	NAP	NAP
UK: Scotland	No	NAP	NAP

Table 3: Number of inmates and prison population rates (adjusted and non-adjusted) on 31 January 2025

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2025	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	2 363 314	4 530	191.7	4 506	190.7
Andorra	82 904	72	86.8	70	84.4
Armenia	3 076 252	2 686	87.3	2 684	87.2
Austria	9 197 213	9 693	105.4	7 406	80.5
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	27 673	270.6	27 602	269.9
Belgium	11 900 123	12 613	106.0	8 931	75.0
BH: BiH (total)	3 406 568	1 982	58.2	1 982	58.2
BH: BiH (st. level)	2 296 072	294	12.8	294	12.8
BH: Fed. BiH	2 296 072	1 108	48.3	1 108	48.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 110 496	580	52.2	580	52.2
Bulgaria	6 437 360	5 404	83.9	5 404	83.9
Croatia	3 874 350	4 965	128.2	4 934	127.4
Cyprus	979 865	1 081	110.3	816	83.3
Czechia	10 909 500	19 430	178.1	19 344	177.3
Denmark	5 992 734	4 197	70.0	4 101	68.4
Estonia	1 369 995	1 637	119.5	1 634	119.3
Finland	5 635 971	3 282	58.2	3 282	58.2
France	68 635 943	81 599	118.9	81 599	118.9
Georgia	3 704 506	8 592	231.9	NA	NA
Germany	83 577 140	57 812	69.2	54 329	65.0
Greece	10 409 547	11 586	111.3	11 501	110.5
Hungary	9 539 502	19 632	205.8	19 044	199.6
Iceland	389 444	140	35.9	140	35.9
Ireland	5 439 898	5 116	94.0	NA	NA
Italy	58 934 177	61 916	105.1	61 629	104.6
Latvia	1 856 932	3 505	188.8	3 474	187.1
Liechtenstein	40 885	11	26.9	11	26.9
Lithuania	2 890 664	4 453	154.0	4 294	148.5
Luxembourg	681 973	749	109.8	749	109.8
Malta	574 250	689	120.0	648	112.8
Moldova	2 381 325	5 844	245.4	5 810	244.0
Monaco	38 423	38	98.9	38	98.9
Montenegro	623 327	1 244	199.6	NA	NA
Netherlands	18 044 027	9 930	55.0	8 582	47.6
North Macedonia	1 822 612	2 668	146.4	2 636	144.6
Norway	5 594 340	3 020	54.0	3 010	53.8
Poland	36 497 495	69 137	189.4	69 064	189.2
Portugal	10 749 635	12 360	115.0	11 886	110.6
Romania	19 036 031	24 543	128.9	24 248	127.4
San Marino	33 572	21	62.6	21	62.6
Serbia	6 567 783	11 430	174.0	11 403	173.6
Slovakia	5 419 451	8 169	150.7	8 159	150.6
Slovenia	2 130 850	1 804	84.7	1 804	84.7
Spain (total)	49 077 984	59 279	120.8	55 606	113.3
Spain (State Adm.)	40 953 858	50 627	123.6	47 051	114.9
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	8 652	106.5	8 555	105.3
Sweden	10 587 710	11 232	106.1	11 232	106.1
Switzerland	9 048 905	6 994	77.3	6 441	71.2
Türkiye	85 664 944	392 456	458.1	386 271	450.9
Ukraine	38 980 400	37 119	95.2	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	60 679 596	85 372	140.7	67 833	111.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 953 653	1 929	98.7	1 921	98.3
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	8 287	147.7	7 539	134.3
Average	13 853 399	22 153	126.5	22 029	119.7
Median	5 603 170	5 624	110.1	5 607	108.0
Minimum	33 572	11	26.9	11	26.9
Maximum	85 664 944	392 456	458.1	386 271	450.9

Table 4. Trends in prison population rates from 2013 to 2025⁷

Country	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% change 2015-2025	% change 2024-2025
Albania	188.1	207.3	204.8		184.5	177.9	162.4	175.7	178.5	192.0	191.7	-7.5	-0.2
Andorra	66.9	66.7	60.8	58.5	73.5	64.5	78.9	65.8	74.8	71.7	86.8	30.3	21.1
Armenia	136.9	129.1	130.3	118.9	76.4	75.0	66.4	71.6	79.2	82.5	87.3	-32.4	5.8
Austria	104.1	105.3	101.5	101.6	105.6	103.2	94.8	93.5	99.8	101.1	105.4	0.1	4.2
Azerbaijan	238.2	252.2	236.3	235.6	218.2	208.7	215.6	216.8	243.9	264.2	270.6	7.3	2.4
Belgium	118.2	114.3	102.7		94.9	93.6	89.7	93.9	95.3	101.8	106.0	-7.2	4.1
BH: BiH (total)										54.2	58.2	***	7.3
BH: BiH (st. level)										7.7	12.8	***	66.3
BH: Fed. BiH						82.9				44.6	48.3	***	8.2
BH: Rep. Srpska	80.5	75.5	74.6	74.8	66.4	48.7	49.6	49.5		52.9	52.2	-30.8	-1.3
Bulgaria	115.7	105.3	116.7	99.1	106.7	105.6	101.9	93.3	100.8	86.2	83.9	-20.3	-2.6
Croatia	88.6	79.1	74.2	77.7	78.9	87.1	87.5	96.2	106.2	115.1	128.2	62.1	11.3
Cyprus	79.4	77.2	78.7	74.4	82.5	93.4	67.0	89.3	111.4	106.8	110.3	42.9	3.3
Czechia	177.5	198.0	213.0	208.8	202.6	196.8	180.2	174.6	176.0	179.5	178.1	-10.1	-0.8
Denmark	63.7	56.6	59.7	63.2	68.9	71.1	66.8	70.5	71.3	69.3	70.0	23.8	1.1
Estonia	225.1	210.5	202.9	191.4	181.1	184.4	176.0	165	150.5	132.4	119.5	-43.2	-9.8
Finland	56.8	55.0	56.7	51.1	49.8	49.9	43.3	50	52.3	54.3	58.2	6.0	7.2
France	117.9	114.5	102.6	104.0	104.5	105.3	92.9	106.7	106.2	111.5	118.9	3.8	6.6
Georgia	227.9	274.6	256.3	252.2	269.7	263.8	231.9	236.6	256.1	260.7	231.9	-15.5	-11.0
Germany	81.4	78.4	78.4	77.5	76.7	76.2	71.0	67.1	68.9	71.2	69.2	-11.7	-2.8
Greece	116.2	108.7	89.2	93.5	99.0	102.4	106.1	106.2	100.7	98.1	111.3	2.4	13.5
Hungary	185.0	180.3	184.8		169.5	171.8	179.7	193.8	210.7	195.4	205.8	14.1	5.3
Iceland	47.3		37.3	46.8	40.3	45.0	40.7	38.5	36.4	35.1	35.9	***	2.4
Ireland	82.6	80.1	78.1	79.6	81.2	81.6	74.4	76.4	85.3	90.0	94.0	17.4	4.5
Italy	89.3	86.2	89.3	96.0	99.6	101.2	90.0	90.2	95.4	102.8	105.1	21.9	2.2
Latvia	240.3	221.5	212.6	194.6	183.4	179.0	160.5	172.2	171.5	174.7	188.8	-14.8	8.0
Liechtenstein	21.5	21.4		31.5	31.3	36.1	30.7	31.3	15.1	20.0	26.9	25.7	34.5
Lithuania	305.0	274.6	244.1	234.9	232.1	219.7	190.3	191.1	174.0	157.7	154.0	-43.9	-2.3
Luxembourg	119.3	118.5	122.3	113.6	108.2	94.9	87.8	98.1	106.7	91.2	109.8	-7.3	20.4
Malta	133.0	132.4	128.0		107.5	154.1		138.1	107.2	119.1	120.0	-9.4	0.7
Moldova	249.8	274.7	277.9	274.6	256.1	250.2	243.2	224.5	241.9	235.0	245.4	-10.6	4.4
Monaco	73.4		83.1	82.3	54.8	33.3	32.5	35.2	71.6	80.2	98.9	***	23.3
Montenegro	170.2	176.8	173.7	183.3	185.5	178.2	134.7	151	168.0	164.0	199.6	12.9	21.7

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>	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% change 2015-2025	% change 2024-2025
Netherlands	58.6	53.3	51.4	54.2	56.4	58.5	53.9	53.8	52.4	54.0	55.0	3.3	1.9
North Macedonia	150.8	169.1	161.7	146.0	103.2	101.8	107.3	113.5	142.4	142.6	146.4	-13.4	2.7
Norway	72.8	70.9	73.9	65.4	60.6	58.8	56.6	55.9	55.2	54.1	54.0	-23.9	-0.2
Poland	203.5	186.4	188.4	194.4	190.1	195.3	179.4	190.4	193.8	201.6	189.4	1.6	-6.0
Portugal	134.3	137.1	133.2	130.6	125.2	124.3	110.8	114.3	118.3	114.6	115.0	-16.1	0.3
Romania	158.6	144.1	140.5	118.0	106.6	106.5	113.5	120.9	120.9	125.3	128.9	-10.6	2.9
San Marino	12.3	6.1	6.0	17.9	2.9	0.0	26.5		41.4	44.7	62.6	925.5	39.9
Serbia	144.0	141.5	150.8	154.4	156.1	159.9	153.4	155.3	161.9	177.1	174.0	23.0	-1.7
Slovakia	187.9	186.1	187.6	184.2	188.9	193.4	192.1	186.5	183.1	179.3	150.7	-19.0	-15.9
Slovenia	73.8	67.8	63.4	65.1	67.1	69.1	53.9	66.4	67.8	85.0	84.7	24.8	-0.4
<i>Spain (total)</i>	141.7	137.8	130.7	126.7	125.7	123.3	116.3	117.9	116.3	117.2	120.8	-12.4	3.1
Spain (State Adm.)	144.2	141.1	133.2	129.8	128.7	123.2	119.1	121	120.0	120.6	123.6	-12.4	2.5
Spain (Catalonia)	128.6	120.8	117.1	110.9	110.1	108.4	101.8	102	97.8	100.1	106.5	-11.8	6.4
Sweden	60.8	59.2	58.5	56.5	59.7	65.0	70.3	76.1	80.0	92.4	106.1	79.2	14.8
Switzerland	85.1	83.6	83.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	72.9	71.9	73.1	76.8	77.3	-7.5	0.6
Türkiye	197.5	223.3	244.6	290.5	329.0	257.2	325.4	355.2	408.4	355.7	458.1	105.1	28.8
Ukraine					125.7	126.1	119.6	117.2	116.2	116.3	95.2	***	-18.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	149.6	149.5	146.4	142.4	137.9	122.9	131.5	132.3	136.2	145.0	140.7	-5.9	-3.0
UK: North. Ireland	101.2	91.5	80.7	77.5	79.2	82.8	73.8	83.6	90.5	96.8	98.7	7.9	2.0
UK: Scotland	147.6	144.6	142.4	136.8	146.0	146.9	134.9	135.8	133.2	142.1	147.7	2.1	3.9

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	14	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 2025

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	39.0	38.0	4506	99.5	585	13.0	3237	71.8	513	11.4	171	3.8	0	0.0	24	0.5
Andorra	37.3	35.5	72	100.0	7	9.7	57	79.2	7	9.7	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	2684	99.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2	0.1
Austria	37.3	35.0	9558	98.6	1452	15.2	6552	68.5	1281	13.4	273	2.9	0	0.0	135	1.4
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	27602	99.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	71	0.3
Belgium	37.5	36.0	12613	100.0	2197	17.4	8340	66.1	1722	13.7	316	2.5	38	0.3	NAP	***
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	1743	87.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	294	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	36.8	40.0	1034	93.3	68	6.6	788	76.2	141	13.6	37	3.6	NA	***	NA	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	46.1	46.0	415	71.6	82	19.8	133	32.0	113	27.2	87	21.0	0	0.0	5	0.9
Bulgaria	NA	NA	5389	99.7	628	11.7	3761	69.8	720	13.4	280	5.2	NA	***	15	0.3
Croatia	38.3	38.5	4808	96.8	432	9.0	3161	65.7	697	14.5	518	10.8	0	0.0	12	0.2
Cyprus	35.0	37.0	1072	99.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	9	0.8
Czechia	40.0	34.0	19399	99.8	1424	7.3	14555	75.0	2996	15.4	424	2.2	NA	***	31	0.2
Denmark	35.0	33.0	4185	99.7	900	21.5	2754	65.8	478	11.4	53	1.3	0	0.0	12	0.3
Estonia	41.0	40.0	1634	99.8	123	7.5	1138	69.6	318	19.5	55	3.4	0	0.0	3	0.2
Finland	36.4	35.0	3267	99.5	535	16.4	2296	70.3	376	11.5	60	1.8	0	0.0	15	0.5
France	34.9	33.0	80808	99.0	20307	25.1	50021	61.9	8516	10.5	1964	2.4	0	0.0	791	1.0
Georgia	39.0	38.0	8518	99.1	1168	13.7	5586	65.6	1514	17.8	250	2.9	0	0.0	74	0.9
Germany	NA	NA	57015	98.6	7377	12.9	40440	70.9	8516	14.9	670	1.2	12	0.0	797	1.4
Greece	40.0	38.0	11503	99.3	1384	12.0	7790	67.7	1922	16.7	407	3.5	0	0.0	83	0.7
Hungary	38.0	37.0	19598	99.8	2472	12.6	13199	67.3	3472	17.7	455	2.3	0	0.0	34	0.2
Iceland	38.0	37.0	140	100.0	16	11.4	101	72.1	20	14.3	3	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	39.0	37.0	5075	99.2	687	13.5	3496	68.9	699	13.8	193	3.8	0	0.0	41	0.8
Italy	42.0	42.0	61916	100.0	5025	8.1	38662	62.4	15035	24.3	3185	5.1	9	0.0	NA	***
Latvia	NAP	NAP	3474	99.1	NA	***	NA	***	588	16.9	158	4.5	NA	***	31	0.9
Liechtenstein	38.5	38.0	11	100.0	2	18.2	7	63.6	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	39.0	38.0	3857	86.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	13	0.3
Luxembourg	36.7	35.0	746	99.6	139	18.6	494	66.2	91	12.2	22	2.9	0	0.0	3	0.4
Malta	39.0	38.0	684	99.3	82	12.0	474	69.3	108	15.8	20	2.9	0	0.0	5	0.7
Moldova	30.0	30.0	5810	99.4	307	5.3	4696	80.8	564	9.7	243	4.2	0	0.0	34	0.6
Monaco	40.7	38.0	38	100.0	3	7.9	27	71.1	7	18.4	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	41.0	39.0	1239	99.6	201	16.2	797	64.3	208	16.8	33	2.7	0	0.0	5	0.4
Netherlands	38.0	38.0	9930	100.0	1666	16.8	6506	65.5	1521	15.3	237	2.4	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	40.0	39.0	2653	99.4	397	15.0	1593	60.0	582	21.9	81	3.1	0	0.0	15	0.6
Norway	39.7	38.0	3011	99.7	394	13.1	1950	64.8	534	17.7	133	4.4	NAP	***	9	0.3
Poland	39.6	39.0	68218	98.7	4957	7.3	51460	75.4	9917	14.5	1884	2.8	0	0.0	919	1.3
Portugal	41.9	NA	12340	99.8	779	6.3	8448	68.5	2584	20.9	524	4.2	0	0.0	20	0.2
Romania	38.6	37.2	24329	99.1	3527	14.5	16508	67.9	3672	15.1	622	2.6	NA	***	214	0.9
San Marino	35.0	35.0	21	100.0	4	19.0	13	61.9	4	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	40.9	39.9	11230	98.3	910	8.1	8161	72.7	1351	12.0	808	7.2	0	0.0	200	1.7
Slovakia	38.0	38.0	7097	86.9	581	8.2	4374	61.6	1987	28.0	155	2.2	NAP	***	10	0.1
Slovenia	40.0	40.0	1792	99.3	209	11.7	1263	70.5	217	12.1	103	5.7	0	0.0	12	0.7
Spain (total)	40.4	39.3	59279	100.0	5999	10.1	39740	67.0	11645	19.6	1895	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.0	0.0	50627	100.0	4784	9.4	33935	67.0	10268	20.3	1640	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	39.1	38.0	8652	100.0	1215	14.0	5805	67.1	1377	15.9	255	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	34.0	31.0	11116	99.0	3222	29.0	6616	59.5	1068	9.6	210	1.9	0	0.0	116	1.0
Switzerland	NA	NA	6952	99.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	42	0.6
Türkiye	36.0	34.0	388566	99.0	62598	16.1	277665	71.5	48303	12.4	6033	1.6	0	0.0	3890	1.0
Ukraine	NA	NA	36979	99.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	140	0.4
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	85130	99.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	242	0.3
UK: North. Ireland	38.4	36.0	1921	99.6	205	10.7	1379	71.8	261	13.6	76	4.0	0	0.0	8	0.4
UK: Scotland	39.3	37.0	8287	100.0	824	9.9	5925	71.5	1244	15.0	294	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average	37.5	36.2	21 950.4	98.3	3 187.5	13.1	15 337.2	67.6	3 151.5	15.7	533.3	3.6	1.6	0.0	172.0	0.5
Median	38.6	38.0	5 599.5	99.6	657.5	12.8	4 067.5	68.2	699.0	15.0	210.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.4
Minimum	0.0	0.0	11.0	71.6	2.0	5.3	7.0	32.0	2.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	46.1	46.0	388 566.0	100.0	62 598.0	29.0	277 665.0	80.8	48 303.0	28.0	6 033.0	21.0	38.0	0.3	3 890.0	1.7

Table 7a: Prison populations by gender on 31 January 2025 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:															
		Male inmates								Female inmates							
		Total		Of which:						Total		Of which					
				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors	
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
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	4530	4 458	98.4	2 758	61.9	138	3.1	24	0.5	72.0	1.6	48	66.7	14	19.4	0	0.0
Andorra	72	63	87.5	26	41.3	45	71.4	0	0.0	9	12.5	6	66.7	7	77.8	0	0.0
Armenia	2686	2 615	97.4	1 356	51.9	295	11.3	2	0.1	71	2.6	45	63.4	17	23.9	0	0.0
Austria	9693	9 014	93.0	1 775	19.7	4 852	53.8	119	1.3	679	7.0	125	18.4	269	39.6	16	2.4
Azerbaijan	27673	26 810	96.9	5 569	20.8	587	2.2	71	0.3	863	3.1	179	20.7	17	2.0	0	0.0
Belgium	12613	12 084	95.8	3 648	30.2	5 234	43.3	0	0.0	529	4.2	186	35.2	169	32.0	0	0.0
BH: BiH (total)	1982	1 494	75.4	118	7.9	27	1.8	0	0.0	53	2.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	294	100.0	0	0.0	27	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1108	1 082	97.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	51	4.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	580	118	20.3	118	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	5404	4 812	89.1	356	7.4	31	0.6	14	0.3	213	3.9	23	10.8	1	0.5	1	0.5
Croatia	4965	4 681	94.3	2 558	54.7	NA	***	NA	***	284	5.7	155	54.6	NA	***	NA	***
Cyprus	1081	1 009	93.3	266	26.4	533	52.8	9	0.9	72	6.7	23	31.9	55	76.4	0	0.0
Czechia	19430	17 769	91.5	1 498	8.4	1 514	8.5	29	0.2	1 661	8.6	98	5.9	83	5.0	2	0.1
Denmark	4197	3 951	94.1	1 219	30.9	996	25.2	12	0.3	246	5.9	94	38.2	67	27.2	0	0.0
Estonia	1637	1 560	95.3	308	19.7	160	10.3	3	0.2	77	4.7	22	28.6	13	16.9	0	0.0
Finland	3282	3 029	92.3	817	27.0	703	23.2	15	0.5	253	7.7	68	26.9	48	19.0	0	0.0
France	81599	78 810	96.6	20 635	26.2	19 322	24.5	767	1.0	2 789	3.4	996	35.7	624	22.4	24	0.9
Georgia	8592	8 215	95.6	1 636	19.9	921	11.2	69	0.8	377	4.4	66	17.5	99	26.3	5	1.3
Germany	57812	54 571	94.4	14 531	26.6	NA	***	748	1.4	3 241	5.6	833	25.7	NA	***	49	1.5
Greece	11586	10 954	94.6	2 718	24.8	5 835	53.3	83	0.8	626	5.4	160	25.6	168	26.8	0	0.0
Hungary	19632	17 900	91.2	4 044	22.6	674	3.8	32	0.2	1 732	8.8	463	26.7	30	1.7	2	0.1
Iceland	140	123	87.9	46	37.4	40	32.5	0	0.0	17	12.1	13	76.5	14	82.4	0	0.0
Ireland	5116	4 863	95.1	1 010	20.8	823	16.9	40	0.8	253	5.0	67	26.5	43	17.0	1	0.4
Italy	61916	59 198	95.6	14 672	24.8	18 858	31.9	0	0.0	2 718	4.4	612	22.5	764	28.1	0	0.0
Latvia	3505	3 261	93.0	948	29.1	178	5.5	31	1.0	244	7.0	53	21.7	11	4.5	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	11	10	90.9	8	80.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	4453	4 254	95.5	546	12.8	160	3.8	18	0.4	199	4.5	37	18.6	9	4.5	2	1.0
Luxembourg	749	710	94.8	322	45.4	559	78.7	3	0.4	39	5.2	15	38.5	26	66.7	0	0.0
Malta	689	634	92.0	235	37.1	325	51.3	4	0.6	55	8.0	21	38.2	26	47.3	1	1.8
Moldova	5844	5 535	94.7	1 075	19.4	99	1.8	32	0.6	309	5.3	53	17.2	12	3.9	2	0.6

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	38	34	89.5	18	52.9	30	88.2	0	0.0	4	10.5	3	75.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1244	1 209	97.2	646	53.4	195	16.1	5	0.4	35	2.8	18	51.4	2	5.7	0	0.0
Netherlands	9930	9 411	94.8	4 262	45.3	2 121	22.5	0	0.0	519	5.2	233	44.9	133	25.6	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2668	2 548	95.5	2 548	100.0	142	5.6	14	0.6	120	4.5	120	100.0	18	15.0	1	0.8
Norway	3020	2 889	95.7	751	26.0	791	27.4	9	0.3	131	4.3	34	26.0	29	22.1	0	0.0
Poland	69137	65 459	94.7	7 060	10.8	2 424	3.7	875	1.3	3 678	5.3	525	14.3	121	3.3	44	1.2
Portugal	12360	11 456	92.7	2 473	21.6	1 903	16.6	20	0.2	904	7.3	242	26.8	248	27.4	0	0.0
Romania	24543	23 427	95.5	2 904	12.4	263	1.1	207	0.9	1 116	4.6	138	12.4	10	0.9	7	0.6
San Marino	21	19	90.5	19	100.0	13	68.4	0	0.0	2	9.5	2	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11430	10 896	95.3	2 353	21.6	487	4.5	186	1.7	534	4.7	109	20.4	28	5.2	14	2.6
Slovakia	8169	7 576	92.7	997	13.2	365	4.8	10	0.1	593	7.3	65	11.0	11	1.9	0	0.0
Slovenia	1804	1 706	94.6	579	33.9	897	52.6	12	0.7	98	5.4	34	34.7	43	43.9	0	0.0
Spain (total)	59279	55 134	93.0	9 715	17.6	18 236	33.1	0	0.0	4 145	7.0	727	17.5	1 138	27.5	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	50627	46 986	92.8	7 961	16.9	13 910	29.6	0	0.0	3 641	7.2	626	17.2	968	26.6	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8652	8 148	94.2	1 754	21.5	4 326	53.1	0	0.0	504	5.8	101	20.0	170	33.7	0	0.0
Sweden	11232	10 348	92.1	2 735	26.4	NA	***	111	1.1	884	7.9	291	32.9	NA	***	5	0.6
Switzerland	6994	6 554	93.7	3 196	48.8	NA	***	40	0.6	440	6.3	214	48.6	NA	***	2	0.5
Türkiye	392456	375 148	95.6	53 181	14.2	13 874	3.7	3 713	1.0	17 308	4.4	3 476	20.1	1 114	6.4	177	1.0
Ukraine	37119	34 586	93.2	13 826	40.0	NA	***	135	0.4	2 393	6.5	976	40.8	NA	***	5	0.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	85372	81 954	96.0	16 136	19.7	9 975	12.2	242	0.3	3 418	4.0	887	26.0	380	11.1	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1929	1 805	93.6	713	39.5	160	8.9	7	0.4	124	6.4	66	53.2	17	13.7	1	0.8
UK: Scotland	8287	7 987	96.4	2 055	25.7	619	7.8	0	0.0	330	4.0	107	32.4	23	7.0	0	0.0
Average			92.5		34.1		26.1		0.5		5.8		36.1		28.9		0.4
Median			94.5		26.4		16.4		0.4		5.4		26.9		22.3		0.0
Minimum			20.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			98.4		100.0		100.0		1.7		12.5		100.0		100.0		2.6

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	5844	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monaco	38	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	1244	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	9930	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2668	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	3020	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	69137	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Portugal	12360	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	24543	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
San Marino	21	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	11430	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	8169	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovenia	1804	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)	59279	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.)	50627	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)	8652	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	11232	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Switzerland	6994	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Türkiye	392456	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ukraine	37119	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	140	0.4	111	79.3	NA	***	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	85372	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	1929	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	8287	NA	***	NA	0.0	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average			0.0		0.0		0.7		0.0		0.0		1.6		0.0		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			0.1		0.0		33.3		0.0		0.4		79.3		0.0		0.0

Table 8: Prison population by legal status on 31 January 2025 (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	
		Of which															
		Total		Untried detainees		Detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet		Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so		Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance		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	4530	2806	61.9	1541	54.9	458	16.3	318	11.3	489	17.4	NAP	***	1724	38.1	0	0.0
Andorra	72	32	44.4	32	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	55.6	0	0.0
Armenia	2686	1401	52.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	1285	47.8	0	0.0
Austria	9693	1900	19.6	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	7793	80.4	0	0.0
Azerbaijan	27673	5748	20.8	1771	30.8	2539	44.2	680	11.8	690	12.0	68	1.2	21925	79.2	NAP	***
Belgium	12613	3834	30.4	3222	84.0	NAP	***	556	14.5	NAP	***	56	1.5	8740	69.3	39	0.3
BH: BiH (total)	1982	183	9.2	6	3.3	64	35.0	56	30.6	95	51.9	7	3.8	1677	84.6	0	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	294	100.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1108	63	5.7	6	9.5	64	101.6	56	88.9	95	150.8	7	11.1	963	86.9	NA	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	580	120	20.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	420	72.4	0	0.0
Bulgaria	5404	379	7.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	5025	93.0	NA	***
Croatia	4965	2107	42.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2713	54.6	145	2.9
Cyprus	1081	289	26.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	792	73.3	0	0.0
Czechia	19430	1596	8.2	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***	17834	91.8	NAP	**
Denmark	4197	1313	31.3	1013	77.2	300	22.8	300	22.8	NA	***	0	0.0	2884	68.7	0	0.0
Estonia	1637	330	20.2	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	1307	79.8	0	0.0
Finland	3282	885	27.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2397	73.0	0	0.0
France	81599	21631	26.5	19407	89.7	0	0.0	2224	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	59968	73.5	0	0.0
Georgia	8592	1702	19.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	6890	80.2	0	0.0
Germany	57812	15364	26.6	14347	93.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1017	6.6	42452	73.4	0	0.0
Greece	11586	2878	24.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	8708	75.2	0	0.0
Hungary	19632	4507	23.0	4018	89.2	460	10.2	460	10.2	NAP	***	29	0.6	14038	71.5	1087	5.5
Iceland	140	59	42.1	59	100.0	NAP	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	57.9	0	0.0
Ireland	5116	1077	21.1	14	1.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	4039	78.9	0	0.0
Italy	61916	15284	24.7	9391	61.4	NAP	***	5822	38.1	NAP	***	71	0.5	46345	74.9	287	0.5
Latvia	3505	1001	28.6	593	59.2	NAP	***	321	32.1	NAP	***	87	8.7	2504	71.4	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	11	9	81.8	1	11.1	7	77.8	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	2	18.2	0	0.0
Lithuania	4453	583	13.1	493	84.6	NA	***	81	13.9	NAP	***	9	1.5	3870	86.9	0	0.0
Luxembourg	749	337	45.0	332	98.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.2	412	55.0	0	0.0
Malta	689	256	37.2	256	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	433	62.8	0	0.0
Moldova	5844	1128	19.3	305	27.0	131	11.6	552	48.9	135	12.0	5	0.4	4716	80.7	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	
		Of which															
		Total		Untried detainees		Detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet		Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so		Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance		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
Monaco	38	21	55.3	10	47.6	3	14.3	8	38.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	44.7	0	0.0
Montenegro	1244	664	53.4	604	91.0	39	5.9	12	1.8	9	1.4	0	0.0	580	46.6	0	0.0
Netherlands	9930	4495	45.3	3245	72.2	NA	***	1250	27.8	NAP	***	NA	***	5282	53.2	91	0.9
North Macedonia	2668	382	14.3	196	51.3	114	29.8	72	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2286	85.7	0	0.0
Norway	3020	785	26.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	2235	74.0	NAP	***
Poland	69137	7585	11.0	6957	91.7	NAP	***	NA	***	628	8.3	NA	***	61552	89.0	NAP	***
Portugal	12360	2715	22.0	2142	78.9	NAP	***	573	21.1	NAP	***	NAP	***	9645	78.0	NAP	***
Romania	24543	3042	12.4	2191	72.0	NAP	***	851	28.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	21501	87.6	NAP	***
San Marino	21	21	100.0	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11430	2462	21.5	1958	79.5	453	18.4	49	2.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	7760	67.9	0	0.0
Slovakia	8169	1062	13.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	7107	87.0	NAP	***
Slovenia	1804	613	34.0	111	18.1	NAP	***	268	43.7	0	0.0	234	38.2	1191	66.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	59279	10442	17.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	48837	82.4	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	50627	8587	17.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	42040	83.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8652	1855	21.4	1855	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	6797	78.6	0	0.0
Sweden	11232	3026	26.9	3026	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	8206	73.1	0	0.0
Switzerland	6994	3410	48.8	NA	***	NAP	***	NA	***	1199	35.2	0	0.0	3232	46.2	0	0.0
Türkiye	392456	56687	14.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	335799	85.6	NAP	***
Ukraine	37119	14913	40.2	9521	63.8	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	111	0.7	22156	59.7	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	85372	17023	19.9	11195	65.8	5828	34.2	NAP	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	67947	79.6	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1929	779	40.4	721	92.6	NAP	***	58	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1150	59.6	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	8287	2162	26.1	1786	82.6	376	17.4	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	6125	73.9	0	0.0
Average			30.3		70.0		23.2		19.1		13.1		2.7		68.9		0.3
Median			26.0		79.2		15.3		12.9		0.0		0.0		73.4		0.0
Minimum			5.7		1.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		101.6		88.9		150.8		38.2		93.0		5.5

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 2025 (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	1 724	604	35.0	43	2.5	6	0.3	36	2.1	90	5.2	117	6.8	0	0.0	429	24.9	5	0.3	32	1.9	362	21.0
Andorra	40	4	10.0	4	10.0	4	10.0	1	2.5	3	7.5	2	5.0	3	7.5	10	25.0	0	0.0	2	5.0	7	17.5
Armenia	1 285	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Austria	7 793	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Azerbaijan	21 925	2 388	10.9	685	3.1	283	1.3	NA	***	353	1.6	2 131	9.7	240	1.1	10 149	46.3	92	0.4	1 451	6.6	4 153	18.9
Belgium	8 740	1 136	13.0	3813.00	43.6	1044	11.9	1051	12.0	NAP	***	4024	46.0	1038	11.9	2517	28.8	29	0.3	995	11.4	5477	62.7
BH: BiH (total)	1 996	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	334	16.7	23	1.2	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	47	16.0	3	1.0	NA	***	NA	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1 282	172	13.4	104	8.1	36	2.8	44	3.4	163	12.7	242	18.9	53	4.1	219	17.1	20	1.6	35	2.7	194	15.1
BH: Rep. Srpska	420	96	22.9	12	2.9	8	1.9	32	7.6	0	0.0	45	10.7	3	0.7	68	16.2	0	0.0	11	2.6	145	34.5
Bulgaria	5 025	843	16.8	256	5.1	169	3.4	230	4.6	638	12.7	1 403	27.9	264	5.3	808	16.1	0	0.0	860	17.1	1 296	25.8
Croatia	2 713	297	10.9	88	3.2	52	1.9	159	5.9	186	6.9	442	16.3	225	8.3	250	9.2	1	0.0	88	3.2	925	34.1
Cyprus	792	68	8.6	38	4.8	45	5.7	79	10.0	22	2.8	93	11.7	1	0.1	193	24.4	0	0.0	26	3.3	227	28.7
Czechia	17 934	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Denmark	2 884	184	6.4	421	14.6	206	7.1	79	2.7	140	4.9	176	6.1	85	2.9	997	34.6	NA	***	74	2.6	522	18.1
Estonia	1 307	215	16.4	193	14.8	68	5.2	16	1.2	82	6.3	124	9.5	1	0.1	364	27.9	0	0.0	128	9.8	116	8.9
Finland	2 397	460	19.2	323	13.5	151	6.3	83	3.5	299	12.5	113	4.7	124	5.2	544	22.7	1	0.0	142	5.9	157	6.5
France	59 968	4 961	8.3	13 613	22.7	5 583	9.3	2 045	3.4	2 794	4.7	7 987	13.3	1 704	2.8	7 800	13.0	223	0.4	3 062	5.1	10 196	17.0
Georgia	6 890	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Germany	43 746	3 604	8.2	5 127	11.7	632	1.4	3 502	8.0	2 161	4.9	8 567	19.6	179	0.4	6 389	14.6	34	0.1	450	1.0	13 101	29.9
Greece	8 708	911	10.5	133	1.5	238	2.7	191	2.2	1 136	13.0	1 515	17.4	79	0.9	1 507	17.3	9	0.1	41	0.5	2 885	33.1
Hungary	14 038	1 235	8.8	1 307	9.3	687	4.9	214	1.5	1 767	12.6	2 664	19.0	433	3.1	1 241	8.8	4	0.0	378	2.7	4 108	29.3
Iceland	81	16	19.8	6	7.4	7	8.6	6	7.4	3	3.7	7	8.6	0	0.0	26	32.1	0	0.0	8	9.9	2	2.5
Ireland	4 039	454	11.2	678	16.8	392	9.7	343	8.5	120	3.0	566	14.0	98	2.4	461	11.4	2	0.0	38	0.9	887	22.0
Italy	46 345	7 101	15.3	165	0.4	2 787	6.0	781	1.7	6 426	13.9	2 468	5.3	405	0.9	14 673	31.7	71	0.2	NA	***	11 468	24.7
Latvia	2 504	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	3 870	954	24.7	299	7.7	175	4.5	69	1.8	247	6.4	481	12.4	286	7.4	816	21.1	0	0.0	61	1.6	482	12.5
Luxembourg	412	58	14.1	35	8.5	25	6.1	14	3.4	40	9.7	108	26.2	13	3.2	69	16.7	1	0.2	8	1.9	41	10.0
Malta	433	50	11.5	15	3.5	15	3.5	27	6.2	16	3.7	131	30.3	19	4.4	75	17.3	1	0.2	0	0.0	84	19.4
Moldova	4 716	1 012	21.5	288	6.1	350	7.4	240	5.1	389	8.2	666	14.1	10	0.2	395	8.4	0	0.0	208	4.4	1 158	24.6
Monaco	17	2	11.8	4	23.5	1	5.9	0	0.0	2	11.8	8	47.1	0	0.0	9	52.9	0	0.0	8	47.1	12	70.6
Montenegro	580	47	8.1	25	4.3	7	1.2	15	2.6	44	7.6	55	9.5	5	0.9	141	24.3	0	0.0	45	7.8	196	33.8
Netherlands	5 282	827	15.7	163	3.1	NA	***	299	5.7	343	6.5	568	10.8	197	3.7	1 172	22.2	NA	***	130	2.5	1 583	30.0
North Macedonia	2 286	223	9.8	115	5.0	49	2.1	120	5.2	389	17.0	440	19.2	28	1.2	554	24.2	65	2.8	97	4.2	206	9.0
Norway	2 235	229	10.2	187	8.4	230	10.3	477	21.3	91	4.1	100	4.5	141	6.3	475	21.3	5	0.2	87	3.9	213	9.5

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
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	61 188	4 309	7.0	2 712	4.4	1 781	2.9	1 438	2.4	4 858	7.9	14 376	23.5	604	1.0	3 213	5.3	0	0.0	5 917	9.7	21 980	35.9
Portugal	9 645	877	9.1	325	3.4	196	2.0	226	2.3	957	9.9	1 051	10.9	NAP	***	1 919	19.9	0	0.0	754	7.8	3 340	34.6
Romania	21 501	4 307	20.0	852	4.0	2 100	9.8	666	3.1	2 484	11.6	3 761	17.5	260	1.2	1 467	6.8	3	0.0	2 202	10.2	3 399	15.8
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	7 760	738	9.5	307	4.0	152	2.0	168	2.2	593	7.6	1 647	21.2	348	4.5	1 935	24.9	0	0.0	147	1.9	1 725	22.2
Slovakia	7 107	578	8.1	311	4.4	141	2.0	208	2.9	723	10.2	766	10.8	253	3.6	1 386	19.5	2	0.0	NA	***	2 739	38.5
Slovenia	1 191	104	8.7	67	5.6	21	1.8	67	5.6	45	3.8	130	10.9	105	8.8	169	14.2	0	0.0	64	5.4	419	35.2
<i>Spain (total)</i>	48 837	3 378	6.9	2 021	4.1	1 316	2.7	3 652	7.5	13 871	28.4	2 200	4.5	2 164	4.4	7 556	15.5	38	0.1	1 533	3.1	11 108	22.7
Spain (State Adm.)	42 040	2 719	6.5	1 588	3.8	1 285	3.1	3 032	7.2	12 316	29.3	920	2.2	1 910	4.5	6 775	16.1	35	0.1	1 231	2.9	10 230	24.3
Spain (Catalonia)	6 797	659	9.7	433	6.4	31	0.5	620	9.1	1 555	22.9	1 280	18.8	254	3.7	781	11.5	3	0.0	302	4.4	878	12.9
Sweden	8 206	1 079	13.1	706	8.6	839	10.2	37	0.5	485	5.9	337	4.1	231	2.8	2 246	27.4	2	0.0	54	0.7	2 190	26.7
Switzerland	3 232	423	13.1	203	6.3	137	4.2	194	6.0	165	5.1	807	25.0	85	2.6	503	15.6	1	0.0	78	2.4	636	19.7
Türkiye	314 474	35 005	11.1	57 602	18.3	9 123	2.9	13 550	4.3	30 874	9.8	104 340	33.2	27 973	8.9	125 179	39.8	17 594	5.6	10 130	3.2	NA	***
Ukraine	22 156	4 995	22.5	1 227	5.5	617	2.8	NA	***	2 065	9.3	5 619	25.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	70 225	8 198	11.7	11 432	16.3	7 296	10.4	7 141	10.2	5 687	8.1	6 387	9.1	642	0.9	11 739	16.7	NA	***	195	0.3	11 508	16.4
UK: North. Ireland	1 150	158	13.7	249	21.7	68	5.9	99	8.6	67	5.8	108	9.4	0	0.0	81	7.0	0	0.0	14	1.2	306	26.6
UK: Scotland	6 125	1 091	17.8	1 246	20.3	1 052	17.2	490	8.0	256	4.2	240	3.9	51	0.8	382	6.2	6	0.1	119	1.9	927	15.1
Average			12.8		8.9		5.0		4.9		8.1		14.9		4.1		20.7		0.3		5.2		23.1
Median			11.2		6.1		3.9		3.5		7.2		11.7		2.8		18.4		0.0		3.1		22.0
Minimum			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Maximum			35.0		43.6		17.2		21.3		29.3		47.1		50.0		52.9		5.6		47.1		70.6

Table 10: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31 January 2025 (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	1 724	5	11	12	74	102	89	249	383	400	302	199	0	NAP	0
Andorra	40	0	10	6	1	17	6	6	5	5	1	0	0	0	0
Armenia	1 285	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	7 793	38	142	304	541	1 025	2 272	1 269	1 073	464	37	124	1 529	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	21 925	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	8 740	1	1	5	261	268	1 398	1 771	2 421	1 004	268	184	1 023	NAP	126
BH: BiH (total)	1 996	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	1 282	28	92	115	225	460	380	186	194	61	1	NA	NA	NAP	NA
BH: Rep. Srpska	420	11	12	11	52	86	81	88	72	69	16	0	NA	NAP	8
Bulgaria	5 025	0	1 425	0	0	1 425	1 552	607	592	570	101	178	NA	NAP	0
Croatia	2 713	0	3	141	632	776	834	393	365	226	119	0	0	NAP	0
Cyprus	792	1	6	17	81	105	215	114	181	130	19	28	0	NAP	0
Czechia	17 934	12	118	695	3 496	4 321	6 728	2 839	2 532	1 121	130	48	115	NAP	NAP
Denmark	2 884	17	144	205	264	630	747	386	560	403	7	45	96	NAP	10
Estonia	1 307	NA	6	29	74	109	329	285	383	165	7	29	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	2 397	62	63	115	154	394	663	482	493	184	1	180	NAP	NAP	0
France	59 968	8	148	1 266	6 558	7 980	23 835	8 864	7 233	7 839	3 328	489	0	NAP	400
Georgia	6 890	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Germany	43 746	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Greece	8 708	1 253			293	1 546	1 583		3 156	1 097	1 580	746	NAP	NAP	0
Hungary	14 038	40	235	177	460	912	4 481	2 875	3 578	NA	NA	439	NAP	NAP	1 753
Iceland	81	0	2	6	10	18	30	6	15	12	0	0	0	NAP	0
Ireland	4 039	8	34	134	269	445	985	944	925	347	5	388	0	NAP	0
Italy	46 345	30	56	248	1 020	1 354	8 024	10 553	13 974	7 719	2 828	1 893	287	NAP	NAP
Latvia	2 504	7	111	104	149	371	367	416	758	501	18	73	NAP	NAP	0
Liechtenstein	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	3 870	30	110	81	176	397	828	604	892	1 009	44	96	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	412	3	0	2	23	28	157	74	43	67	33	10	0	NAP	0
Malta	433	2	5	3	31	41	127	98	84	34	34	14	NAP	NAP	1
Moldova	4 716	0	0	0	146	146	508	719	1 587	1 415	224	117	0	0	0
Monaco	17	0	1	2	5	8	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	580	5	17	26	93	141	127	85	62	69	10	0	86	0	0
Netherlands	5 282	255	412	381	561	1 609	1 538	658	663	369	101	42	NAP	NAP	302
North Macedonia	2 286	20	30	94	218	362	552	553	523	171	49	50	0	NAP	26
Norway	2 235	2	132	95	249	478	565	362	504	294	32	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	61 188	620		4 913	10 086	15 619	18 332	7 772	6 215	2 693	1 609	539	NA	NAP	8 409
Portugal	9 645	3	39	89	236	367	1 373	2 003	3 741	1 423	1 423	NAP	348	NAP	41

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced to													
		<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
Variable code	9A see Table 9	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E Σ (10A to 10D)	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N
Romania	21 501	0	0	17	247	264	4 524	5 955	6 201	3 243	1 103	211	NAP	NAP	NAP
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Serbia	7 760	6	50	256	567	879	2 117	1 779	1 684	1 040	251	10	752	NAP	0
Slovakia	7 107	0	61	263	606	930	1 616	1 376	1 989	617	521	58	NA	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	1 191	28	14	24	65	131	625	175	130	79	51	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (total)	48 837	42	119	1 795	3 520	5 476	10 056	9 915	12 228	8 279	2 354	0	529	NAP	0
Spain (State Adm.)	42 040	10	94	1 637	3 000	4 741	8 830	8 524	10 430	7 070	1 960	0	485	#VALUE!	0
Spain (Catalonia)	6 797	32	25	158	520	735	1 226	1 391	1 798	1 209	394	0	44	NAP	0
Sweden	8 206	52	232	265	491	1 040	2 598	1 911	1 767	651	15	224	NA	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	3 232	62	183	251	446	942	747	569	359	204	12	36	128	NAP	363
Türkiye	314 474	130	960	6 192	9 465	16 747	44 911	46 159	62 859	70 263	57 347	13 050	NAP	NAP	3 138
Ukraine	22 156	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	2 142	5 846	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 579	NAP	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	70 225	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 391	NA	NAP	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 150	1	7	46	116	170	302	182	168	107	19	180	0	NAP	22
UK: Scotland	6 125	3	41	221	324	589	1 372	975	1 588	403	11	991	NA	NAP	196

Table 11: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31 January 2025 (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 % of 9A	11B % of 9A	11C % of 9A	11D % of 9A	11E % of 9A	11F % of 9A	11G % of 9A	11H % of 9A	11I % of 9A	11J % of 9A	11K % of 9A	11L % of 9A	11M % of 9A	11N % of 9A	
Albania	0.3	0.6	0.7	4.3	5.9	5.2	14.4	22.2	23.2	17.5	11.5	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Andorra	0.0	25.0	15.0	2.5	42.5	15.0	15.0	12.5	12.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0
Austria	0.5	1.8	3.9	6.9	13.2	29.2	16.3	13.8	6.0	0.5	1.6	19.6	***	***	100.0
Azerbaijan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	3.1	16.0	20.3	27.7	11.5	6.2	2.1	11.7	***	1.4	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: BiH (st. level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: Fed. BiH	2.2	7.2	9.0	17.6	35.9	29.6	14.5	15.1	4.8	0.1	***	***	***	***	
BH: Rep. Srpska	2.6	2.9	2.6	12.4	20.5	19.3	21.0	17.1	16.4	3.8	0.0	***	***	1.9	
Bulgaria	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	28.4	30.9	12.1	11.8	11.3	2.0	3.5	***	***	0.0	100.0
Croatia	0.0	0.1	5.2	23.3	28.6	30.7	14.5	13.5	8.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Cyprus	0.1	0.8	2.1	10.2	13.3	27.1	14.4	22.9	16.4	2.4	3.5	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Czechia	0.1	0.7	3.9	19.5	24.1	37.5	15.8	14.1	6.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	***	***	99.4
Denmark	0.6	5.0	7.1	9.2	21.8	25.9	13.4	19.4	14.0	0.2	1.6	3.3	***	0.3	100.0
Estonia	***	0.5	2.2	5.7	8.3	25.2	21.8	29.3	12.6	0.5	2.2	***	***	***	100.0
Finland	2.6	2.6	4.8	6.4	16.4	27.7	20.1	20.6	7.7	0.0	7.5	***	***	0.0	100.0
France	0.0	0.2	2.1	10.9	13.3	39.7	14.8	12.1	13.1	5.5	0.8	0.0	***	0.7	100.0
Georgia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0
Greece	14.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	17.8	18.2	0.0	36.2	12.6	18.1	8.6	***	***	0.0	111.5
Hungary	0.3	1.7	1.3	3.3	6.5	31.9	20.5	25.5	***	***	3.1	***	***	12.5	100.0
Iceland	0.0	2.5	7.4	12.3	22.2	37.0	7.4	18.5	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.2	0.8	3.3	6.7	11.0	24.4	23.4	22.9	8.6	0.1	9.6	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.2	2.9	17.3	22.8	30.2	16.7	6.1	4.1	0.6	***	***	100.0
Latvia	0.3	4.4	4.2	6.0	14.8	14.7	16.6	30.3	20.0	0.7	2.9	***	***	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	0.8	2.8	2.1	4.5	10.3	21.4	15.6	23.0	26.1	1.1	2.5	***	***	***	100.0
Luxembourg	0.7	0.0	0.5	5.6	6.8	38.1	18.0	10.4	16.3	8.0	2.4	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Malta	0.5	1.2	0.7	7.2	9.5	29.3	22.6	19.4	7.9	7.9	3.2	***	***	0.2	100.0
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	10.8	15.2	33.7	30.0	4.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	5.9	11.8	29.4	47.1	29.4	5.9	11.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Country	Percentage of prisoners sentenced to:														Total percentage
	<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other	
Variable code	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L	11M	11N	11O
	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	Σ 11A to 11M
Montenegro	0.9	2.9	4.5	16.0	24.3	21.9	14.7	10.7	11.9	1.7	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	4.8	7.8	7.2	10.6	30.5	29.1	12.5	12.6	7.0	1.9	0.8	***	***	5.7	100.0
North Macedonia	0.9	1.3	4.1	9.5	15.8	24.1	24.2	22.9	7.5	2.1	2.2	0.0	***	1.1	100.0
Norway	0.1	5.9	4.3	11.1	21.4	25.3	16.2	22.6	13.2	1.4	***	***	***	***	100.0
Poland	***	1.0	8.0	16.5	25.5	30.0	12.7	10.2	4.4	2.6	0.9	***	***	13.7	100.0
Portugal	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.4	3.8	14.2	20.8	38.8	14.8	14.8	***	3.6	***	0.4	111.1
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.2	21.0	27.7	28.8	15.1	5.1	1.0	***	***	***	100.0
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0
Serbia	0.1	0.6	3.3	7.3	11.3	27.3	22.9	21.7	13.4	3.2	0.1	9.7	***	0.0	109.7
Slovakia	0.0	0.9	3.7	8.5	13.1	22.7	19.4	28.0	8.7	7.3	0.8	***	***	***	100.0
Slovenia	2.4	1.2	2.0	5.5	11.0	52.5	14.7	10.9	6.6	4.3	0.0	***	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.1	0.2	3.7	7.2	11.2	20.6	20.3	25.0	17.0	4.8	0.0	1.1	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.0	0.2	3.9	7.1	11.3	21.0	20.3	24.8	16.8	4.7	0.0	1.2	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.5	0.4	2.3	7.7	10.8	18.0	20.5	26.5	17.8	5.8	0.0	0.6	***	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.6	2.8	3.2	6.0	12.7	31.7	23.3	21.5	7.9	0.2	2.7	***	***	***	100.0
Switzerland	1.9	5.7	7.8	13.8	29.1	23.1	17.6	11.1	6.3	0.4	1.1	4.0	***	11.2	104.0
Türkiye	0.0	0.3	2.0	3.0	5.3	14.3	14.7	20.0	22.3	18.2	4.1	***	***	1.0	100.0
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	9.7	26.4	***	***	***	***	7.1	***	***	43.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	10.5	***	***	***	10.5
UK: North. Ireland	0.1	0.6	4.0	10.1	14.8	26.3	15.8	14.6	9.3	1.7	15.7	0.0	***	1.9	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.0	0.7	3.6	5.3	9.6	22.4	15.9	25.9	6.6	0.2	16.2	***	***	3.2	100.0
Average	0.9	3.0	3.6	9.5	16.9	25.4	16.7	20.1	12.2	4.0	3.2	3.1	0.0	1.7	
Median	0.1	0.9	3.3	7.1	13.3	25.2	16.1	20.6	12.2	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	14.4	28.4	15.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	27.7	38.8	30.0	18.2	16.2	19.6	0.0	13.7	

Table 12: Prison populations by nationality and legal status on 31 January 2025 (numbers)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by nationality								
		National inmates			Foreign inmates					Inmates with unknown nationality / other
		Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by				
			not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status		legal status		
inmates with legal resident status in your country	citizens of member states of the EU					Not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)			
Variable code	3B see Table 3	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
Albania	4 530	4 378	2 702	1 676	152	0	39	104	48	0
Andorra	72	20	7	13	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Armenia	2 686	NA	NA	NA	312	NA	8	238	74	NA
Austria	9 693	4 572	572	4 000	5 121	NAP	1 891	1 328	3 793	NAP
Azerbaijan	27 673	27 046	5 584	21 462	604	604	1	141	463	23
Belgium	12 613	6 810	1 584	5 218	5 403	1 458	1 541	2 015	3 380	400
BH: BiH (total)	1 982	1 130	622	1 117	63	NA	NA	17	53	0
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	267	0	267	27	NA	NA	0	27	0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 108	288	504	393	31	2	NA	14	24	NA
BH: Rep. Srpska	580	575	118	457	5	0	0	3	2	0
Bulgaria	5 404	5 237	347	4 890	167	NA	NA	32	135	0
Croatia	4 965	3 885	1 497	2 388	1 080	NAP	248	178	68	2
Cyprus	1 081	493	NA	NA	588	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czechia	19 430	17 833	1 176	16 657	1 597	NA	741	420	1 177	NA
Denmark	4 197	3 134	794	2 340	1 063	NA	326	519	544	0
Estonia	1 637	1 088	204	884	173	NA	52	NA	NA	0
Finland	3 282	2 531	529	2 002	751	NA	344	356	395	0
France	81 599	61 585	15 392	46 261	19 946	NA	3 069	6 239	13 707	68
Georgia	8 592	7 570	1 403	6 167	1 020	NAP	30	299	721	NAP
Germany	57 812	30 387	NA	NA	27 425	NA	8 243	NA	NA	0
Greece	11 586	5 581	1 299	4 282	6 005	NA	511	114	397	0
Hungary	19 632	18 927	4 150	13 694	704	NAP	337	357	344	1
Iceland	140	86	26	60	54	17	9	8	9	0
Ireland	5 116	4 250	789	3 459	868	2	424	126	298	0
Italy	61 916	42 294	9 746	32 548	19 622	NAP	2 812	5 538	14 084	NA
Latvia	3 505	3 316	855	2 461	189	148	41	146	43	0
Liechtenstein	11	0	0	0	11	4	7	3	2	0
Lithuania	4 453	4 284	492	3 792	169	13	35	91	78	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 see Table 3	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
Luxembourg	749	164	52	112	585	217	255	285	300	1
Malta	689	338	90	248	351	NAP	70	166	185	0
Moldova	5 844	5 733	1 074	4 659	111	96	15	54	57	0
Monaco	38	4	2	2	34	2	26	19	15	0
Montenegro	1 244	1 047	555	512	197	1	1	136	104	0
Netherlands	9 930	7 458	3 362	3 981	2 254	NA	992	1 037	1 181	218
North Macedonia	2 668	2 508	331	2 177	160	NA	14	2	12	0
Norway	3 020	2 200	463	1 737	820	NAP	450	210	240	NAP
Poland	69 137	66 592	6 557	60 035	2 545	NA	267	1 028	1 517	59
Portugal	12 360	10 209	1 863	8 346	2 151	NAP	255	852	1 299	NAP
Romania	24 543	24 270	2 966	21 304	273	NA	70	76	197	NAP
San Marino	21	8	8	0	13	0	2	0	0	0
Serbia	11 430	10 915	2 353	8 562	515	NA	105	237	278	0
Slovakia	8 169	7 793	999	6 794	376	NA	133	63	313	NAP
Slovenia	1 804	861	199	662	940	63	294	414	526	3
<i>Spain (total)</i>	59 279	39 905	4 871	35 034	19 374	NA	NA	5 570	13 804	0
Spain (State Adm.)	50 627	35 749	4 249	31 500	14 878	NA	NA	4 337	10 541	0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 652	4 156	622	3 534	4 496	NA	483	1 233	3 263	0
Sweden	11 232	NA	NA	6 478	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 659	NA
Switzerland	6 994	1 925	705	1 198	5 069	NA	NA	2 705	2 034	0
Türkiye	392 456	377 440	51 866	325 574	14 988	NA	333	4 789	10 199	36
Ukraine	37 119	36 290	14 629	21 661	829	NA	NA	284	545	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 372	74 631	13 120	61 460	10 355	NA	3 950	3 589	6 423	386
UK: North. Ireland	1 929	1 752	667	1 085	117	NA	106	112	65	0
UK: Scotland	8 287	7 643	1 857	5 786	642	NA	246	304	338	2

Table 13: Prison populations by nationality on 31 January 2025 (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	96.6	61.7	38.3	3.4	0.0	25.7	68.4	31.6	0.0	100.0
Andorra	27.8	35.0	65.0	72.2	***	***	***	***	0.0	100.0
Armenia	***	***	***	11.6	***	2.6	76.3	23.7	***	***
Austria	47.2	12.5	87.5	52.8	***	36.9	25.9	74.1	***	***
Azerbaijan	97.7	20.6	79.4	2.2	100.0	0.2	23.3	76.7	0.1	100.0
Belgium	54.0	23.3	76.6	42.8	27.0	28.5	37.3	62.6	3.2	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	57.0	55.0	98.8	3.2	***	***	27.0	84.1	0.0	60.2
BH: BiH (st. level)	90.8	0.0	100.0	9.2	***	***	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BH: Fed. BiH	26.0	175.0	136.5	2.8	6.5	***	45.2	77.4	***	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	99.1	20.5	79.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	96.9	6.6	93.4	3.1	***	***	19.2	80.8	0.0	100.0
Croatia	78.2	38.5	61.5	21.8	***	23.0	16.5	6.3	0.0	100.0
Cyprus	45.6	***	***	54.4	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czechia	91.8	6.6	93.4	8.2	***	46.4	26.3	73.7	***	***
Denmark	74.7	25.3	74.7	25.3	***	30.7	48.8	51.2	0.0	100.0
Estonia	66.5	18.8	81.3	10.6	***	30.1	***	***	0.0	77.0
Finland	77.1	20.9	79.1	22.9	***	45.8	47.4	52.6	0.0	100.0
France	75.5	25.0	75.1	24.4	***	15.4	31.3	68.7	0.1	100.0
Georgia	88.1	18.5	81.5	11.9	***	2.9	29.3	70.7	***	***
Germany	52.6	***	***	47.4	***	30.1	***	***	0.0	100.0
Greece	48.2	23.3	76.7	51.8	***	8.5	1.9	6.6	0.0	100.0
Hungary	96.4	21.9	72.4	3.6	***	47.9	50.7	48.9	0.0	100.0
Iceland	61.4	30.2	69.8	38.6	***	16.7	14.8	16.7	0.0	100.0
Ireland	83.1	18.6	81.4	17.0	0.2	48.8	14.5	34.3	0.0	100.0
Italy	68.3	23.0	77.0	31.7	***	14.3	28.2	71.8	***	***
Latvia	94.6	25.8	74.2	5.4	78.3	21.7	77.2	22.8	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.4	63.6	27.3	18.2	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	96.2	11.5	88.5	3.8	7.7	20.7	53.8	46.2	0.0	100.0
Luxembourg	21.9	31.7	68.3	78.1	37.1	43.6	48.7	51.3	0.1	100.1
Malta	49.1	26.6	73.4	50.9	***	19.9	47.3	52.7	0.0	100.0
Moldova	98.1	18.7	81.3	1.9	86.5	13.5	48.6	51.4	0.0	100.0

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality										Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates				Inmates with unknown nationality / other			
	Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by						
		not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status		legal status				
Variable number	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F	13G	13H	13I	13J	
	% of 3B	% of 12A	% of 12A	% of 3B	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 3B	Σ (13A+13D+13I)	
Monaco	10.5	50.0	50.0	89.5	5.9	76.5	55.9	44.1	0.0	100.0	
Montenegro	84.2	53.0	48.9	15.8	0.5	0.5	69.0	52.8	0.0	100.0	
Netherlands	75.1	45.1	53.4	22.7	***	44.0	46.0	52.4	2.2	100.0	
North Macedonia	94.0	13.2	86.8	6.0	***	8.8	1.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	
Norway	72.8	21.0	79.0	27.2	***	54.9	25.6	29.3	***	***	
Poland	96.3	9.8	90.2	3.7	***	10.5	40.4	59.6	0.1	100.1	
Portugal	82.6	18.2	81.8	17.4	***	11.9	39.6	60.4	***	***	
Romania	98.9	12.2	87.8	1.1	***	25.6	27.8	72.2	***	***	
San Marino	38.1	100.0	0.0	61.9	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Serbia	95.5	21.6	78.4	4.5	***	20.4	46.0	54.0	0.0	100.0	
Slovakia	95.4	12.8	87.2	4.6	***	35.4	16.8	83.2	***	***	
Slovenia	47.7	23.1	76.9	52.1	6.7	31.3	44.0	56.0	0.2	100.0	
Spain (total)	67.3	12.2	87.8	32.7	***	***	28.7	71.3	0.0	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	70.6	11.9	88.1	29.4	***	***	29.2	70.8	0.0	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	48.0	15.0	85.0	52.0	***	10.7	27.4	72.6	0.0	100.0	
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Switzerland	27.5	36.6	62.2	72.5	***	***	53.4	40.1	0.0	100.0	
Türkiye	96.2	13.7	86.3	3.8	***	2.2	32.0	68.0	0.0	100.0	
Ukraine	97.8	40.3	59.7	2.2	***	***	34.3	65.7	***	***	
UK: Engl. & Wales	87.4	17.6	82.4	12.1	***	38.1	34.7	62.0	0.5	100.0	
UK: North. Ireland	90.8	38.1	61.9	6.1	***	90.6	95.7	55.6	0.0	96.9	
UK: Scotland	92.2	24.3	75.7	7.7	***	38.3	47.4	52.6	0.0	100.0	
Average	71.1	28.7	73.6	26.4	26.2	27.4	38.5	50.4	0.2		
Median	77.7	21.7	77.7	17.0	6.7	24.3	37.3	52.7	0.0		
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maximum	99.1	175.0	136.5	100.0	100.0	90.6	95.7	83.2	3.2		

Table 14: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 31 January 2025 (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	%	number	%	
Variable number	3B	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 14A		% of 14A	Σ (14D+14F)
Albania	4 530	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Andorra	72	2	2.8	1	50.0	1	50.0	52.8
Armenia	2 686	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Austria	9 693	1529	15.8	893	58.4	636	41.6	74.2
Azerbaijan	27 673	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Belgium	12 613	1023	8.1	1023	100.0	0	0.0	108.1
BH: BiH (total)	1 982	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 108	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	580	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	5 404	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	4 965	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	1 081	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Czechia	19 430	11	0.1	NA	***	NA	***	***
Denmark	4 197	96	2.3	0	0.0	96	100.0	2.3
Estonia	1 637	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Finland	3 282	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
France	81 599	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	8 592	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Germany	57 812	617	1.1	NA	***	NA	***	***
Greece	11 586	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	19 632	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	5 116	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Italy	61 916	287	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.5
Latvia	3 505	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	4 453	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	749	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Malta	689	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	5 844	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Monaco	38	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	1 244	580	46.6	0	0.0	580	100.0	46.6
Netherlands	9 930	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
North Macedonia	2 668	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Norway	3 020	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Poland	69 137	73	0.1	0	0.0	73	100.0	0.1
Portugal	12 360	109	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9
Romania	24 543	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
San Marino	21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	11 430	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	8 169	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	1 804	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Spain (total)	59 279	529	0.9	0	0.0	529	100.0	0.9
Spain (State Adm.)	50 627	443	0.9	0	0.0	443	100.0	0.9
Spain (Catalonia)	8 652	86	1.0	0	0.0	86	100.0	1.0
Sweden	11 232	NA	***	0	0.0	NA	***	0.0
Switzerland	6 994	128	1.8	NA	***	NA	***	0.0
Türkiye	392 456	861	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2
Ukraine	37 119	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 372	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 929	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***
UK: Scotland	8 287	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Average			1.7		4.5		13.1	
Median			0.0		0.0		0.0	
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0	
Maximum			46.6		100.0		100.0	

PART B: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 31 JANUARY 2025

This section includes information on the capacity of penal institutions on 31 January 2025 in each member state of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2025 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part B

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

Disclaimer: Prison density and prison overcrowding

- The indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding are calculated on the basis of the data on prison capacity provided by the countries, which corresponds to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons (i.e. there is overcrowding when there are more than 100 inmates per 100 places in penal institutions). Some countries use the concept of operational 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	No	No	<p>According to § 124 Abs. 1 StVG, prisoners are to be accommodated during the day as long as possible in community with others, during the period of night rest as individually as possible. According to § 124 Abs. 4 StVG, however, individual accommodation at night may be waived if the institution’s facilities 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 must be waived if it would endanger the physical or mental condition of the prisoner.</p> <p>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).</p>
Azerbaijan	Yes	No	
Belgium	No	No	<p>Belgium does not apply the “principal offence rule,” nor do we count the number of offences.</p> <p>For SPACE we apply the following rules:</p> <p>If an inmate is convicted for several categories of offences, then he is counted once in every category</p> <p>If an inmate is convicted several times for the same category of offences, then he is counted once in this category</p> <p>In other words, we count 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</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 accommodate during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			is higher than the number of sentenced prisoners.
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>	Yes	No	
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	Yes	
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	No	
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	No	<p>On 01.07.2023, the Penitentiary PT Sarajevo was moved from ul. Branilaca Sarajevo no. 8 (Central building) to ul. Kamenolom bb, Ilidža Municipality, Igman Building. Given the unfinished infrastructure and construction works of the Igman Building, the admission of convicted and detained persons was suspended in March 2023. However, the admission of convicted persons continued at the end of 2023 in the Ustikolina Department, and at the end of 2024 it began in the Penitentiary PT Sarajevo Igman Department and has continued to this day without changes.</p> <p>In this regard, the data for the total capacity of convicted persons and detainees is not representative. Also, the number of cells listed refers to the current situation in the Igman Building and the Ustikolina Department. Given that the admission of detained persons at the Igman Building only began in May 2025, the number of detention cells was not known for 2024.</p>
Bulgaria	Yes	No	
Croatia	No	No	
Cyprus	Yes	No	
Czechia	No	No	<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. In some specialized</p>

Country	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodate during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			<p>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 3sqm. 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	Yes	
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 more than one prisoner. The size of the window of the</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
			accommodation room has to be at least 10 per cent of the square area of the floor. The capacity of penal institutions indicated refers to operational capacity.
France	Yes	No	
Georgia	No	No	According to Article 32, Part 2 of the Penitentiary Code, “The Minister shall establish and abolish penitentiary institutions, as well as determine the maximum allowable number of accused/convicts to be placed in a penitentiary institution by the order.” The Minister’s Order No. 106 of August 27, 2015, defines the types of penitentiary institutions and the limit for the placement of accused/convicts.
Germany	Yes	No	
Greece	Yes	No	
Hungary	No	No	Current operational capacity is used regarding the given capacity data of prisons.
Iceland	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	No	
Italy	Yes	No	
Latvia	Yes	No	Section 19 Part 5 of Law on the Procedures for Holding under Arrest determines that the norm for living space for one arrested person may not be smaller than 4 square metres. And, according to Section 77 Part 1 of Sentence Execution Code of Latvia, the norm for living space for one convicted person shall not be smaller than 4 square metres, but in solitary cells - not smaller than 9 square metres. If part of the living space (cell) is occupied by a sanitary facilities, living space is calculated by excluding the area of sanitary facilities from the total area of the room. Official number of places in each prison is set by Order of Ministry of Justice.
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	No	In accordance with the 2023 January 3rd order No. V-15 by the Director of Lithuanian Prison Service „On the

Country	Does your “total capacity of penal institutions” definition align with the above?	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodate during the night in individual cells?	Comments
			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	la capacité indiquée dans le questionnaire sera une capacité « adaptée ». Le Centre Pénitentiaire de Luxembourg présente un bloc fermé définitivement dans le cadre de travaux de rénovations par exemple. La capacité de conception en est donc alternée. La capacité ne permet pas à tous les détenus d’être logés en individuel. Ceci-dit, une grande majorité le sont.
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. 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	No	

<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
Portugal	Yes	No	
Romania	Yes	No	The capacity of penitentiary institutions is calculated at 4m ² , in accordance with Minister of Justice Order no. 2772/2017. The capacity of penitentiary hospitals is calculated at 7m ² for spaces intended for the hospitalization of detainees.
San Marino	Yes	Yes	
Serbia	Yes	No	
Slovakia	No	No	<p>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 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 inmate accommodated in a locked cell changed the total capacity of prisons intended for accused inmates).</p> <p>Separate accommodation (accommodating 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	No	No	
Switzerland	Yes	No	
Türkiye	No	Yes	
Ukraine	No	No	

<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
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No	
UK: Scotland	Yes	No	

Table 16. Prison capacity and prison density on 31 January 2025

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Total capacity of penal institutions	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Prison density per 100 places	Total number of cells in penal institutions	Average number of inmates per one cell
Variable code	3B see Table 3	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E 3B/16D
Albania	4 530	5 747	Yes	78.8	5 747	0.8
Andorra	72	154	No	46.8	57	1.3
Armenia	2 686	4 491	No	59.8	695	4
Austria	9 693	NA	No	***	NA	***
Azerbaijan	27 673	28 150	No	98.3	NA	***
Belgium	12 613	11 040	No	114.3	NA	***
BH: BiH (total)	1 982	3 910	NA	50.7	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	393.0	Yes	74.8	318.0	0.9
BH: Fed. BiH	1 108	2 182.0	No	50.8	NA	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	580	1 335	No	43.5	NAP	***
Bulgaria	5 404	9 847	No	54.9	NA	***
Croatia	4 965	4 052	No	122.5	NA	***
Cyprus	1 081	927	No	116.6	492	2.2
Czechia	19 430	20 387	No	95.3	NA	***
Denmark	4 197	4 423	No	94.9	4 146	1.0
Estonia	1 637	2 805	Yes	58.4	1 236	1.3
Finland	3 282	2 990	No	109.8	2 490	1
France	81 599	62 363	No	130.9	NA	***
Georgia	8 592	12 332	No	69.7	2 918	2.9
Germany	57 812	72 070	No	80.2	NA	***
Greece	11 586	10 775	No	107.5	2 927	4.0
Hungary	19 632	17 154	No	114.5	NA	***
Iceland	140	160	Yes	87.5	160	0.9
Ireland	5 116	4 589	No	111.5	3 577	1.4
Italy	61 916	51 300	Yes	120.7	31 910	1.9
Latvia	3 505	4 564	No	76.8	1 419	2.5
Liechtenstein	11	20	Yes	55.0	20	0.6
Lithuania	4 453	6 655	No	66.9	NAP	***
Luxembourg	749	954	No	78.5	774	1.0
Malta	689	584	No	118.0	NA	***
Moldova	5 844	6 735	No	86.8	1 292	4.5
Monaco	38	100	No	38.0	35	1.1
Montenegro	1 244	1 473	Yes	84.5	325	3.8
Netherlands	9 930	10 429	No	95.2	8 535	1.2
North Macedonia	2 668	2 573	No	103.7	687	3.9
Norway	3 020	3 726	Yes	81.1	3 623	0.8
Poland	69 137	87 478	No	79.0	NA	***
Portugal	12 360	12 551	No	98.5	NA	***
Romania	24 543	24 537	No	100.0	4 500	5.5
San Marino	21	21	Yes	100.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11 430	11 951	No	95.6	2 813	4.1
Slovakia	8 169	11 511	No	71.0	1 037	7.9
Slovenia	1 804	1 346	No	134.0	NAP	***
Spain (total)	59 279	76 790	No	77.2	47 237	1
Spain (State Adm.)	50 627	64 427	No	78.6	41 303	1
Spain (Catalonia)	8 652	12 363	No	70.0	5 934	1.5
Sweden	11 232	10 908	No	103.0	8 038	1.4
Switzerland	6 994	7 404	No	94.5	NA	***
Türkiye	392 456	299 880	Yes	130.9	NA	***
Ukraine	37 119	73 843	No	50.3	NA	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 372	88 662	No	96.3	76 980	1.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 929	2 174	No	88.7	NA	***
UK: Scotland	8 287	7 805	No	106.2	7 043	1.2
Average		22 121.4		88.7		2.2
Median		6 735.0		94.5		1.4
Minimum		20.0		38.0		0.0
Maximum		299 880.0		134.0		7.9

Table 17: Prison capacity by type of institution on 31 January 2025

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	5 747	2 513	2 745	40	449
Andorra	154	40	49	3	55
Armenia	4 491	2 646	1 805	40	NAP
Austria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	28 150	22 278	5 722	150	0
Belgium	11 040	NA	NA	NAP	205
BH: BiH (total)	3 910	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	393	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	2 182.0	1 284	155	NA	NA
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 335	1 007	294	38	0
Bulgaria	9 847	8 405	1 376	66	NA
Croatia	4 052	NA	NA	120	NA
Cyprus	927	790	107	30	NAP
Czechia	20 387	18 302	1 831	103	151
Denmark	4 423	2 097	2 049	12	317
Estonia	2 805	NAP	NAP	38	NA
Finland	2 990	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	62 363	35 036	26 212	1 115	NA
Georgia	12 332	NAP	8	NAP	NAP
Germany	72 070	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 775	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17 154	12 931	4 123	100	NA
Iceland	160	156	4	NAP	0
Ireland	4 589	4 110	433	46	0
Italy	51 300	12 348	38 755	NA	197
Latvia	4 564	3 267	1 043	85	169
Liechtenstein	NAP	NAP	20	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	6 655	5 828	827	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	954	400	554	NAP	NAP
Malta	584	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	6 735	5 157	1 514	164	NAP
Monaco	100	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Montenegro	1 473	994	467	12	0
Netherlands	10 429	5 047	3 647	576	2 168
North Macedonia	2 573	2 086	350	137	0
Norway	3 726	NAP	NAP	10	NAP
Poland	87 478	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Portugal	12 551	NA	NA	347	NA
Romania	24 537		23 375	467	1 230
San Marino	21	NA	NA	NA	NA
Serbia	11 951	9 060	2 155	736	NAP
Slovakia	11 511	9 667	1 820	24	NA
Slovenia	1 346	559	740	47	NAP
Spain (total)	76 790	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	64 427	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	12 363	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Sweden	10 908	7 223	3 685	75	NAP
Switzerland	7 404	NA	NA	274	NA
Türkiye	299 880	NA	NA	3 196	NA
Ukraine	73 843	48 185	20 917	184	4 257
UK: Engl. & Wales	88662	50846	38654	512	0
UK: North. Ireland	2 174	NA	NA	40	NA
UK: Scotland	7 805	NAP	NAP	371	NAP

PART C: PRISON STAFF ON 31 JANUARY 2025

This section includes information on the prison staff on 31 January 2025 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2025 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 2024 by the total number of staff on 31 January 2025.
- **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 2025 by the total number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody on 31 January 2025.
- **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 2025 by the total number of custodial staff (custodial staff solely dedicated to custody + other custodial staff) on 31 January 2025.

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		NAP
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		NAP
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	No	No	NAP	NAP		NAP
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	No	No	NAP		NAP
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP		No
Czechia	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		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	NAP	NAP		No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Iceland	Yes	Yes	NAP	No	NAP		No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes		Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		No
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes	Canteen and shop services, education (both vocational and formal schooling), part of healthcare (in a sense that some healthcare workers are employed not directly by prison administration).	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)
						Also all employment specialists and some service staff workers are also employed not directly by prison administration.	
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
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
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	NAP		No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
San Marino	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		No
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		NAP
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	No	NAP	No		No
<i>Spain (total)</i>	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	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	Yes		No
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP		Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP		No
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		Yes
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Partially		No
UK: Scotland	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	No		No

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff													Non-employed by the P. A.
		Employed by the P. A.													
		Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.												
			Staff working outside penal institutions	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff		
					executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
solely dedicated to custody	other														
Variable code	19A	19B Σ(19C+19D+19M)	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N	
Lithuania	3 010.0	2 579.0	757.0	1 822.0	24.0	1 423.0	NAP	0.0	21.0	NA	NA	354.0	NA	431	
Luxembourg	874.6	874.6	36.9	837.7	6.0	486.5	77.5	NAP	14.8	44.3	41.8	167.0	NAP	NAP	
Malta	508.0	489.0	7.0	482.0	27.0	278.0	141.0	16.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	19	
Moldova	2 636.8	2 636.8	68.8	2 568.0	34.0	625.0	565.0	165.0	27.0	106.0	17.0	1 029.0	0.0	NA	
Monaco	98.0	71.0	0.0	71.0	2.0	39.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	27	
Montenegro	473.0	473.0	0.0	473.0	10.0	266.0	91.0	26.0	3.0	22.0	28.0	27.0	0.0	0	
Netherlands	13 113.1	13 113.1	2 336.8	10 776.3	134.1	6 609.9	281.0	384.4	154.6	249.5	722.6	2 521.1	0.0	NAP	
North Macedonia	968.0	944.0	0.0	944.0	102.0	504.0	181.0	0.0	28.0	47.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	NAP	
Norway	3 797.7	3 593.1	NAP	3 417.7	50.0	2 519.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	455.4	392.5	NAP	NAP	
Poland	29 018.0	29 018.0	1 667.0	27 351.0	1 649.0	15 341.0	10 361.0	1 282.0	2 878.0	215.0	360.0	5 625.0	0.0	NAP	
Portugal	6 504.0	6 504.0	1 415.0	5 089.0	47.0	3 872.0	136.0	370.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	800.0	NAP	NAP	
Romania	13 018.0	13 018.0	559.0	12 459.0	44.0	4 169.0	3 348.0	870.0	186.0	528.0	NAP	3 314.0	NAP	NAP	
San Marino	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Serbia	4 472.0	4 384.0	0.0	4 368.0	37.0	2 518.0	0.0	344.0	325.0	0.0	478.0	666.0	0.0	88	
Slovakia	5 803.0	5 803.0	610.0	5 193.0	54.0	1 306.0	1 573.0	298.0	72.0	372.0	NAP	1 518.0	NAP	NAP	
Slovenia	877.0	877.0	64.0	813.0	60.0	NA	NA	15.0	11.0	71.0	96.0	71.0	0.0	0	
Spain (total)	27 750.0	26 875.0	271.0	26 604.0	516.0	16 836.0	2 957.0	1 348.0	1 390.0	1 354.0	874.0	1 329.0	0.0	875	
Spain (State Adm.)	21 655.0	21 655.0	65.0	21 590.0	459.0	13 349.0	2 957.0	1 348.0	1 167.0	917.0	645.0	748.0	0.0	0	
Spain (Catalonia)	6 095.0	5 220.0	206.0	5 014.0	57.0	3 487.0	0.0	0.0	223.0	437.0	229.0	581.0	0.0	875	
Sweden	14 006.0	14 006.0	2 704.0	11 302.0	561.0	7 989.0	672.0	190.0	45.0	325.0	576.0	943.0	0.0	0	
Switzerland	5 400.6	5 064.0	NA	5 064.0	536.3	NA	NA	218.5	NA	764.6	NA	NA	NA	337	
Türkiye	84 943.0	79 185.0	NAP	79 185.0	2 147.0	NA	NA	1 466.0	1 106.0	1 048.0	NA	8 514.0	NAP	NA	
Ukraine	28 808.0	23 867.0	4 939.0	18 928.0	462.0	8 280.0	8 091.0	2 090.0	1 137.0	12.0	0.0	946.0	0.0	2 851	
UK: Engl. & Wales	64 556.0	64 556.0	26 267.0	38 289.0	2 707.0	20 810.0	5 498.0	0.0	450.0	0.0	0.0	8 825.0	0.0	NAP	
UK: North. Ireland	1 644.8	1 629.8	91.7	1 548.1	31.0	1 137.0	141.5	0.0	18.0	0.0	11.0	209.7	0.0	15.00	
UK: Scotland	5 987.0	4 858.0	378.0	3 975.0	98.0	3 528.0	NAP	NAP	65.0	NAP	NAP	284.0	505.0	1 129	

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

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff													
	Employed by the P. A.												Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	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)
Albania	91.5	12.5	87.5	0.5	53.9	23.2	6.8	1.1	2.0	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	1.3	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0
Armenia	100.0	9.7	90.3	3.8	35.6	32.0	***	2.8	0.6	1.0	14.5	0.0	***	100.0
Austria	88.8	0.0	100.0	1.2	81.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.0	14.9	0.0	11.2	100.0
Azerbaijan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium	100.0	2.5	97.5	9.4	75.3	0.0	3.2	4.5	1.0	2.3	1.8	0.0	***	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	258.5	***	38.7	***	***	***	1.4	***	0.5	3.5	4.5	***	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	100.0	***	100.0	***	***	***	6.9	***	5.0	1.5	15.7	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	100.0	0.6	100.0	7.2	67.7	7.9	3.4	1.3	1.7	1.2	9.1	***	***	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	100.0	***	100.0	1.2	52.0	0.0	2.6	10.2	***	20.4	13.5	***	***	***
Bulgaria	100.0	***	100.0	1.6	0.8	***	2.8	1.3	4.9	0.2	1.3	***	***	***
Croatia	100.0	1.6	98.5	2.2	59.6	0.0	3.7	9.5	0.8	8.9	15.9	0.0	***	100.0
Cyprus	100.0	2.1	97.9	2.1	***	***	2.1	1.2	8.6	***	***	***	***	***
Czechia	100.0	11.8	88.2	1.0	49.7	1.6	2.7	13.0	***	0.6	19.7	***	0.0	***
Denmark	100.0	39.4	60.6	4.7	***	***	0.4	***	2.6	5.6	9.2	0.0	***	100.0
Estonia	89.8	11.0	72.7	0.8	42.6	29.8	***	0.7	0.5	***	0.0	0.0	***	83.8
Finland	100.0	10.3	88.6	3.4	***	***	0.0	2.5	10.6	6.1	3.3	1.1	***	100.0
France	100.0	15.1	84.9	1.1	51.2	22.7	***	***	***	0.5	9.6	0.0	***	100.0
Georgia	100.0	37.6	62.5	1.1	8.8	31.2	10.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	7.4	***	***	***
Germany	96.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	***	***	4.4	7.4	1.0	0.7	***	***	4.0	***
Greece	100.0	1.0	99.0	0.8	38.9	46.7	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.0	8.7	0.0	***	100.0
Hungary	100.0	2.2	97.8	0.8	38.0	0.0	6.6	4.5	***	5.4	42.5	0.0	***	100.0
Iceland	100.0	14.7	85.3	1.2	1.8	69.3	***	***	***	6.8	4.3	0.0	1.2	100.0
Ireland	93.8	4.6	95.4	2.0	70.8	3.0	4.1	1.2	0.5	8.8	5.1	0.9	5.3	100.9
Italy	96.5	12.8	87.1	1.4	76.9	0.0	***	***	***	***	7.9	0.0	0.0	99.9
Latvia	100.0	7.5	92.5	1.0	59.1	4.6	4.9	16.0	1.5	0.3	5.1	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	118.8	68.4	31.6	5.3	***	***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	85.7	29.4	70.7	0.9	55.2	***	0.0	0.8	***	***	13.7	***	14.3	***

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff													
	Employed by the P. A.												Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.												
		Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff		
				executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
solely dedicated to custody	other													
Variable code	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	20K	20L	20M	20N
	% of 19A	% of 19B	% of 19B	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19B	% of 19A	Σ (20A+20M)
Luxembourg	100.0	4.2	95.8	0.7	55.6	8.9	***	1.7	5.1	4.8	19.1	***	***	***
Malta	96.3	1.4	98.6	5.5	56.9	28.8	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.7	100.0
Moldova	100.0	2.6	97.4	1.3	23.7	21.4	6.3	1.0	4.0	0.6	39.0	0.0	***	100.0
Monaco	72.5	0.0	100.0	2.8	54.9	9.9	7.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	14.1	0.0	27.6	100.0
Montenegro	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	56.2	19.2	5.5	0.6	4.7	5.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	100.0	17.8	82.2	1.0	50.4	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.9	5.5	19.2	0.0	***	100.0
North Macedonia	97.5	0.0	100.0	10.8	53.4	19.2	0.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	***	100.0
Norway	94.6	***	95.1	1.4	70.1	***	***	***	***	12.7	10.9	***	***	***
Poland	100.0	5.7	94.3	5.7	52.9	35.7	4.4	9.9	0.7	1.2	19.4	0.0	***	100.0
Portugal	100.0	21.8	78.2	0.7	59.5	2.1	5.7	***	***	***	12.3	***	***	***
Romania	100.0	4.3	95.7	0.3	32.0	25.7	6.7	1.4	4.1	***	25.5	***	***	***
San Marino	100.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	98.0	0.0	99.6	0.8	57.4	0.0	7.9	7.4	0.0	10.9	15.2	0.0	2.0	99.6
Slovakia	100.0	10.5	89.5	0.9	22.5	27.1	5.1	1.2	6.4	***	26.2	***	***	***
Slovenia	100.0	7.3	92.7	6.8	***	***	1.7	1.3	8.1	11.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	96.9	1.0	99.0	1.9	62.7	11.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	3.3	5.0	0.0	3.2	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	100.0	0.3	99.7	2.1	61.6	13.7	6.2	5.4	4.2	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	85.6	4.0	96.1	1.1	66.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.4	4.4	11.1	0.0	14.4	100.0
Sweden	100.0	19.3	80.7	4.0	57.0	4.8	1.4	0.3	2.3	4.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Switzerland	93.8	***	100.0	10.6	***	***	4.3	***	15.1	***	***	***	6.2	***
Türkiye	93.2	***	100.0	2.7	***	***	1.9	1.4	1.3	***	10.8	***	***	***
Ukraine	82.9	20.7	79.3	1.9	34.7	33.9	8.8	4.8	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	9.9	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	100.0	40.7	59.3	4.2	32.2	8.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	***	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	99.1	5.6	95.0	1.9	69.8	8.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	12.9	0.0	0.9	100.6
UK: Scotland	81.1	7.8	81.8	2.0	72.6	***	***	1.3	***	***	5.9	8.4	18.9	98.0
Average	97.0	10.7	89.7	3.1	49.7	15.2	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.1	10.9	0.5	5.4	
Median	100.0	5.7	95.1	1.9	54.9	8.9	3.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	9.1	0.0	1.6	
Minimum	72.5	0.0	31.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	118.8	68.4	100.0	20.0	81.2	69.3	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.4	42.5	8.4	27.6	

Table 21: Ratio of inmates per staff and per custodian on 31 January 2025

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	4 524.0	2 230.0	959.0	3 189.0	1.0	2.0	1.4
Andorra	77.0	61.0	0.0	61.0	0.9	1.2	1.2
Armenia	1 899.0	675.0	608.0	1 283.0	1.4	4.0	2.1
Austria	4 490.0	3 238.8	0.0	3 238.8	2.2	3.0	3.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***
Belgium	9 206.2	6 929.8	0.0	6 929.8	1.4	1.8	1.8
BH: BiH (total)	2 272.0	NA	NA	1 483.0	0.9	***	1.3
BH: BiH (st. level)	261.0	NA	NA	177.0	1.1	***	1.7
BH: Fed. BiH	1 100.0	745.0	87.0	832.0	1.0	1.5	1.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	911.0	474.0	0.0	474.0	0.6	1.2	1.2
Bulgaria	3 601.0	30.0	NA	3 137.0	1.5	180.1	1.7
Croatia	2 644.0	1 575.0	0.0	1 575.0	1.9	3.2	3.2
Cyprus	433.0	NA	NA	NA	2.5	***	***
Czechia	10 439.0	5 185.0	169.0	5 348.0	1.9	3.8	3.6
Denmark	4 673.0	NA	NA	1 778.0	0.9	***	2.4
Estonia	1 311.5	501.5	351.0	852.5	1.3	3.3	1.9
Finland	2 263.0	NA	NA	1 420.0	1.5	***	2.3
France	36 507.0	18 674.0	8 273.0	26 947.0	2.2	4.4	3.0
Georgia	4 061.0	356.0	1 267.0	1 623.0	2.1	24.1	5.3
Germany	39 908.8	NA	NA	32 626.1	1.5	***	1.8
Greece	4 586.0	1 785.0	2 142.0	3 927.0	2.5	6.5	3.0
Hungary	9 877.0	3 757.0	0.0	3 757.0	2.0	5.2	5.2
Iceland	163.0	3.0	113.0	116.0	0.9	46.7	1.2
Ireland	4 232.0	2 810.3	118.0	2 928.3	1.2	1.8	1.8
Italy	41 378.0	30 703.0	0.0	30 703.0	1.5	2.0	2.0
Latvia	2 440.3	1 441.0	111.0	1 552.0	1.4	2.4	2.3
Liechtenstein	16.0	NA	NA	5.0	0.7	***	2.2
Lithuania	3 010.0	1 423.0	NAP	1 423.0	1.5	3.1	3.1
Luxembourg	874.6	486.5	77.5	563.9	0.9	1.5	1.3
Malta	508.0	278.0	141.0	419.0	1.4	2.5	1.6
Moldova	2 636.8	625.0	565.0	1 190.0	2.2	9.4	4.9
Monaco	98.0	39.0	7.0	46.0	0.4	1.0	0.8
Montenegro	473.0	266.0	91.0	463.0	2.6	4.7	2.7
Netherlands	13 113.1	6 609.9	281.0	6 609.9	0.8	1.5	1.5
North Macedonia	968.0	504.0	181.0	685.0	2.8	5.3	3.9
Norway	3 797.7	2 519.8	NAP	2 519.8	0.8	1.2	1.2
Poland	29 018.0	15 341.0	10 361.0	25 702.0	2.4	4.5	2.7
Portugal	6 504.0	3 872.0	136.0	4 008.0	1.9	3.2	3.1
Romania	13 018.0	4 169.0	3 348.0	7 517.0	1.9	5.9	3.3
San Marino	5.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.2	0.0	21.0
Serbia	4 472.0	2 518.0	0.0	2 518.0	2.6	4.5	4.5
Slovakia	5 803.0	1 306.0	1 573.0	2 879.0	1.4	6.3	2.8
Slovenia	877.0	NA	NA	489.0	2.1	***	3.7
Spain (total)	27 750.0	16 836.0	2 957.0	19 793.0	2.1	3.5	3.0
Spain (State Adm.)	21 655.0	13 349.0	2 957.0	16 306.0	2.3	3.8	3.1
Spain (Catalonia)	6 095.0	3 487.0	0.0	3 487.0	1.4	2.5	2.5
Sweden	14 006.0	7 989.0	672.0	8 661.0	0.8	1.4	1.3
Switzerland	5 400.6	NA	NA	3 239.0	1.3	***	2.2
Türkiye	84 943.0	NA	NA	64 904.0	4.6	***	6.1
Ukraine	28 808.0	8 280.0	8 091.0	16 381.0	1.3	4.5	2.3
UK: Engl. & Wales	64 556.0	20 810.0	5 498.0	26 307.0	1.3	4.1	3.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 644.8	1 137.0	141.5	1 278.4	1.2	1.7	1.5
UK: Scotland	5 987.0	3 528.0	NAP	3 528.0	1.4	2.4	2.4
Average					1.7	9.1	2.9
Median					1.4	3.2	2.3
Minimum					0.4	0.0	0.8
Maximum					4.6	180.1	21.0

Notes and Comments – Section 1 : Stock.

ARMENIA**Reference date is 1 January 2025****Table 6:**

- Armenia uses a different age classification:
 - 18 to 25 years: 252
 - 25 to 35 years: 877
 - 35 to 45 years: 846
 - 45 to 60 years: 576
 - 60 years and over: 133

Table 8:

- 8A: The number of untried detainees (i.e. no court decision has been reached yet) was 1401 as of the 1 January 2025.

Table 9:

- Armenia uses a different crime classification:
 - crimes against human life: 281
 - crimes against health: 88
 - crimes against freedom, honour, dignity, physical or mental integrity: 16
 - crimes against sexual freedom and sexual integrity: 56
 - crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms: 2
 - Illegal takings: 424
 - other crimes against property: 8
 - economic crimes: 5
 - crimes against public order and morality: 13
 - crimes of general nature against public security: 13
 - crimes against legitimate circulation of weapon, firearm or other materials and articles dangerous for the public: 21
 - crimes against traffic safety and established procedure of vehicle operation; 47
 - crimes against security of computer system and computer data: 2
 - crimes against lawful circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, their mixtures, precursors, strong or toxic substances: 258
 - crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 6
 - crimes against the interests of public service: 13
 - crimes against the order of governance: 21
 - crimes against the interests of justice: 3
 - crimes against military subordination order and statutory military relationships: 2
 - crimes against the order of undergoing military service: 2
 - crimes against order of use, maintenance, operation of or handling with weapon, ammunition, military equipment or other military property, substances, equipments or objects posing increased danger for the surrounding: 3
 - crimes against the procedure of carrying out special services and performance of combat duty in special circumstances: 1

Table 19:

- 19H: The “Penitentiary Medical Center” State Non-Commercial Organization (SNCO) was founded independently from the Penitentiary Service on 1 March 2018. The scope of its activities covers protection and recovery of health of, provision of proper medical assistance and services to detained persons and convicts held in the penitentiary institutions. Currently it is under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia. The “Penitentiary Medical Center” has its own medical units in each penitentiary institution which employees do not subject to the management of the penitentiary institution.

AUSTRIA**Table 9:**

- Austria uses a different crime classification:
 - Offences against freedom (i.e. human trafficking, kidnapping, threat): 551
 - Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (i.e. rape and other sexual offences): 707
 - Offences against property (i.e. theft, robbery): 2541
 - Offences against body and life (i.e. homicide, assault and battery): 1725
 - Drug offences: 1270
 - Other offences: 999

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 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: 2678
 - 2 years up to 7 years: 9917.
 - 7 years up to 12 years: 6636.
 - 12 years and over: 2418.
 - 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:

- In 2024, 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 8 persons with the Belgian nationality was not yet entered in the database at the date of the extraction.
- *12H*: Legal situation of 8 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.

BIH: REPUBLIKA SRSPKA**Table 16 :**

- *16A*: On 01 July 2023, the Penitentiary PT Sarajevo was moved from ul. Branilaca Sarajevo no. 8 (Central building) to ul.

Kamenolom bb, Ilidža Municipality, Igman Building. Given the unfinished infrastructure and construction works of the Igman Building, the admission of convicted and detained persons was suspended in March 2023. However, the admission of convicted persons continued at the end of 2023 in the Ustikolina Department, and at the end of 2024 it began in the Penitentiary PT Sarajevo Igman Department and has continued to this day without changes. In this regard, the data for the total capacity of convicted persons and detainees is not representative.

- *16D*: The number of cells listed refers to the current situation in the Igman Building and the Ustikolina Department. Given that the admission of detained persons at the Igman Building only began in May 2025, the number of detention cells was not known for 2024.

Table 17:

- *17A*: Until 1 July 2023, the capacity for convicted persons was 131 (Central Facility, Igman Facility and Ustikolina Department).
- *17B*: Until 1 July 2023, the capacity for detained persons was 130 (Central Facility).

BULGARIA

Table 9, 10 & 11:

- Reference date is 31 January 2025.
- The sum of categories 9A to 9V does not equal the total number of sentenced inmates indicated in 8K. This is due to the use of the count-all-offenses rule, accordingly to the Bulgarian Penal Code.

Table 19:

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

CROATIA

Table 8:

- In these figures, it is not possible to classify foreigners and minors by gender. Out of the total number of non sentenced inmates (2 107) there were 732 foreigners and 11 minors.

CYPRUS

Table 16:

- *16A*: The total capacity of penal institutions also includes 205 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 115 clients of Secured forensic detention facilities.

Table 10:

- *10L*: 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 91 civilian staff members on maternity and/or parental leaves.
- *19A*: The total number of staff includes 13 civilian staff members on long-term sickness leaves.
- *19A*: The total number of staff includes 77 uniformed staff members - reserves; and 23 uniformed staff members on maternity leaves.
- *19J*: Staff described by this category is either in 19K (social workers, therapists, special educators etc.) or in 19L (Prison Vocational School teachers).

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 and 16D. 16A covers all active capacity of institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence (17B) and institutions for sentenced inmates (17A), as well as inactive capacity (277 places), which primarily covers capacity which is temporarily closed and under renovation due to an outbreak of mold.

Table 19:

- **Reference date is 18 December 2025.**
- In 2025, the Danish Prison and Probation Service revised the classification of staff groups. As a result, the FTE figures are not fully comparable with data delivered previous years.

ESTONIA

Reference date is 1 January 2025

General comment: The Ministry of the Interior is the owner of the data on legal residence.

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:

- *17A & 17B:* The capacity for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners is not strictly defined, the conditions of the cells are the same for sentenced prisoners and pre-trial detainees.
- *17C:* There 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 69 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 2024 (not the estimated amount on 31 January 2025).
- *19H:* Medical staff is not employed by the Finnish Prison Administration.

GEORGIA

Table 12:

- According to the Georgian Law on “The Legal Status Of Aliens And Stateless Persons” the alien is a person who is not a citizen of Georgia, as well as a person having a status of stateless person in Georgia. According to the above-mentioned law, a permanent living permit can be issued to a spouse, and a minor child of a citizen of Georgia, and to a parent of a minor citizen of Georgia. A permanent living permit shall also be issued to an alien who has lived in Georgia for the last 10 years on the basis of a temporary residence permit. This period shall not include the period of living in Georgia for study or medical treatment purposes, and the period of work at diplomatic missions and the equivalent missions.

Table 17:

- According to Article 32, Part 2 of the Penitentiary Code, “The Minister shall establish and abolish penitentiary institutions, as well as determine the maximum allowable number of accused/convicts to be placed in a penitentiary institution by the order.” The Minister’s Order No. 106 of August 27, 2015, defines the types of penitentiary institutions and the limit for the placement of accused/convicts.

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 2.3:

- Except For Schleswig-Holstein all Länder Laws provide the possibility that young children stay with their mother under certain circumstances, but depends on the Prison Sentence Execution Laws of the Länder.

Table 12 & 13:

- *8I*: the number of inmates not serving a final sentence in the category “unknown/other” (1.1.5) 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. Corrected figures can be provided upon request.

Table 9:

- **Reference date is 31 December 2024.**
- Data are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Statistical Office “Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Strafgefangenen zum Stichtag “ 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 184l (excluding rape)
 - Robbery: sect. 249, 250, 251 StGB
 - Theft: sect. 242, 243, 244, 244a StGB
 - Economic / financial offences: sect. 283 to 283d StGB and offences against the Tax Code (AO)
 - Drug offences: all offences against the Narcotics Act (BtMG)
 - Terrorism: sect. 129a StGB
 - Road traffic offences: sect. 142, 315b to 315d, 316 StGB and sect. 222, 229, 323a StGB in road traffic and sect. 21, 22, 22a, 22b StVG (Road Traffic Code)
 - Other offences.

Table 10:

- **Reference date is 31 December 2024.**
- Data are from the prison-statistics of the Federal Statistical Office “Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Strafgefangenen zum Stichtag “ 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.
- 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 2025.**
- 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 1 September 2024.**
- 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 253.
- *10F & 10G*: The sum of these categorises equals 1583.
- *10H*: This figure represents lengths from 10 to less than 15 years: 1097.
- *10I*: This figure represents lengths from 15 years and more: 1580.

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 2025.

Table 17:

- 17A: In Iceland, there is no special prison for pre-trial detainees. There are four prisons in Iceland, two closed and two open. In one of the closed prisons, Prison Hólmsheiði, there are 4 cells for pre-trial detainees in isolation (with a possibility to increase the number of cells for them if necessary by decreasing cells for sentenced offenders). Pre-trial detainees, which are not in isolation, are held among sentenced prisoners.

Table 19:

- 19C: This figure includes the Headquarter of the PPA, thereof one Director General (six of them are counted in Space II.).
- 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.
- 19M: This figure represents staff in kitchen in prison, treatment representative and secretaries.
- 19N: External staff are counted in Space II.

IRELAND**Table 6:**

- 6A: The average age of the minor prison population (Youth Detention : 15.75) (IPS 38)
- 6B: The median age of the minor prison population (Youth Detention 16) (IPS 36)

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:

- In Italy, the current regular capacity of penal establishments is calculated on the basis of a Decree of the Ministry of Health of 1975 relevant to civil houses; the parameters of said Ministerial Decree were wholly adopted by the Penitentiary Administration: in particular, the surface foreseen for a single room is 9 square metres, plus 5 square metres for each further bed in multiple occupancy rooms.
- *16A*: On 31 January 2025, 4818 places were unavailable.
- *16D*: On 20 October 2025, 3099 cells were unavailable.

Table 19:

- *19E*: As of 31 January 2025, the “Penitentiary Executives” (prison governors and directors of offices) were 254.
 - Executives in the ranks of the Penitentiary Police:
 - Colonels: 56
 - Lieutenant-Colonels: 178
 - Majors: 12
 - Senior Chief Constables: 26
 - Chief Constables: 7
 - *19A*: This figure includes the total number of the Penitentiary Police Officers, including both the penitentiary police staff working for the Penitentiary Administration and the penitentiary police staff working for the Department for Juvenile Justice and Community Justice, which, in Italy, is in charge to manage the juvenile justice system and the community sanctions and measures system. It also includes 8 Generals of the ancient Corps of Prison Guards, today dissolved.
 - *19B*: This figure includes only the staff working for the Department of Penitentiary Administration, excluding the staff working for the Department for Juvenile Justice and Community Justice.
 - *19D*: This figure refers to the operational staff.
-

LATVIA**Reference date is 1 January 2025****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: 10
 - from 18 to 21: 39
 - from 21 to 25: 122
 - from 25 to 30: 220
 - from 30 to 40: 756
 - from 40 to 50: 747
 - from 50 to 60: 100
 - over 60: 158

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): 509
 - Assault and battery: NAP
 - Rape: 142
 - Other types of sexual offences: 457
 - Robbery: 270
 - Theft: 1009
 - Economic / financial offences: 215
 - Drug offences: 930
 - Terrorism: 0
 - Road traffic offences: 425
 - Other offences: 1229

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).
- *17D:* This figures represents the number of places in prison hospitals. It can includes adults, juveniles, sentenced or in pre-trial detention.

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 31 December 2024****Table 6:**

- *6C & 6E:* These figures concerns sentenced inmates.
- Latvia uses a different age classification:
 - 18 to 21 years: 73
 - 21 to 30 years: 761
 - 30 to 50 years: 2272
 - 50 to 60 years: 526
 - 60 years and older: 225

Table 12:

- *12E:* Information about foreigners with legal resident status is only collected about inmates serving a total sentence and does not include detainees (held pre-trial).

Table 16:

- *16A:* The numbers provided are in accordance with the 2023 January 3rd order No. V-15 by the Director of Lithuanian 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”. It shall be noted that this is the official capacity, however, due to

reconstruction works, layout changes, security measures etc., the real usable capacity may slightly differ and can be changed as needed.

Table 19:

- *19F & 19G:* The figure refers to all prison officers working in the Security Management Unit.
- *19I:* The figure refers only to psychologists, not including staff responsible for criminal risk level evaluation.
- *19M:* The figure includes staff working in Resocialization Unit, Senior Managers and Prison Governor, as well as other staff.
- *19N:* The figure refers to the administrative units (532 people working there), Competence Development Board (21 people) and Medical staff (204 people). On the topic of medical staff it is important to notice that majority of them are working inside penal institutions, while some of them are working outside of them. But healthcare workers are counted as separate group from prison workers and currently are not able to provide information on how many of them are working inside and how many are working outside penal institutions, therefore all of them were counted towards working outside penal institutions.

Table 20:

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

LUXEMBOURG**Table 17:**

- The total number of places is divided as follow:
 - CPL- 439
 - CPG – 115
 - CPU – 400
- The total number of cells is divided as follow:
 - CPL- 373
 - CPG – 49
 - CPU – 352

MOLDOVA**Table 16:**

- *16A:* On the previous SPACE I Report, Moldova indicated a total capacity of 810 places. This figure was calculated erroneously on the basis of the number of beds available at the CSA. In practice, however, the number of beds can vary considerably, particularly in dormitory areas, as additional beds may be introduced according to operational need. From this year onwards, we have calculated capacity on the basis of the number of cells, using Council of Europe standards on minimum space per person. In this context, it is also important to clarify that the practice of accommodating two persons within cells designed for single occupancy is not ideal and should not be included in the facility's capacity. Rather, it is a temporary measure adopted due to insufficient accommodation when assessed against European space standards. In addition, this year, an older section of the CSA is in the process of being demolished and is expected to be rebuilt over the coming three years. This has also affected the overall number of available cells and, consequently, the capacity figure reported for this year.

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 2025, 1 positions was vacant, awaiting recruitment .

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 10:

- *10N:* This figure represents 302 prisoners with unknown duration.

Table 17:

- *17A & 17B:* Besides these two figures, there is an operational capacity of 1 735 places (excluding 497 reserved places), available for both remand and sentenced prisoners (excluding 486 reserve places). Thus, the total operational capacity for ADULT prisons is: 3 647 + 5 047 + 1 735 = 10 429.

- 17C: In total, 576 operational places (excluding 93 reserve places) for juvenile offenders are not included in the 10 429.
- 17D: In total, 1 688 operational places of the forensic psychiatric centres/clinics for adults are not included as well as 480 operational places (excluding 35 reserve places) for illegal aliens are not included in the 10 429. In total this makes 2 168 operational places.

Table 19:

- 19C: This figures for last years questionnaire (SPACE I 2024) needs to be corrected. It is not 2 006,83 but 2 275,99 (=2.006,83+269,16). The total number of staff because of this figure is therefore 12 415,97 (=12 146,81+269,16).

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.

POLAND**Reference date is 31 December 2024****Table 10:**

- Poland uses a different age classification:
 - Substitute custodial sentence: 7321
 - Less than 1 month: 74
 - From more than 1 month to 6 months: 4654
 - From more than 6 months to 9 months: 1362
 - From more than 9 months to 1 year: 1231
 - Other isolation measures: 1088
 - Less than 1 month: 1082
 - From more than 1 month to 6 months: 4
 - From more than 6 months to 9 months: 1
 - From more than 9 months to 1 year: 1

PORTUGAL**Reference date is 1 January 2025****Table 8:**

- 8E & 8K: These figures include security measures applied to individuals deemed criminally irresponsible, placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals (183), and those placed in psychiatric institutions or non-prison hospitals (165).

Table 9:

- 9S: This figure includes dangerous driving of motor vehicles (160), driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (145), and driving without a valid license (449).

Table 10:

- 10K: This figure includes security measures applied to individuals deemed criminally irresponsible, placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals (183), and those placed in psychiatric institutions or non-prison hospitals (165).
- 10N: This figure includes 24 prisoners sentenced to an indeterminate prison term and 17 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 2025.
- 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 is 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.

SLOVAKIA**Table 6:**

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

SPAIN (TOTAL)**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.
- *19N:* This figures only refers to Catalonia.

SWEDEN**Reference date is 1 October 2024****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: 1668
 - Women: 6.
 - Other: NAP
 - Unknown: 0
 - Total: 1728

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).
- *17A:* The capacity reported is the operational capacity. Previous years, the design capacity was erroneously reported, when in fact it corresponded to the operational capacity.
- *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 2024.
- *19N:* In previous SPACE I reports, about 200 Full Time Equivalent Staff has mistakenly been classified as "other staff inside penal institutions" (19L) when it should have been classified as "staff outside penal institutions" (19N).

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, 2024, while FHE data was collected on 31 January 2025.

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).
- *9E*: Rape corresponds to Art. 190 CP.
- *9G*: Other types of sexual offences corresponds to sexual acts with children (Art. 187 CP) + sexual acts with dependent persons (Art. 188 CP) + sexual assault and coercion (Art. 189 CP) + sexual acts committed on a person incapable of judgment or resistance (Art. 191 CP) + abuse of distress or dependency (Art. 193 CP) + exhibitionism (Art. 194 CP) + encouragement of prostitution (Art. 195 CP) + sexual acts with minors in exchange for remuneration (Art. 196 CP) + pornography (Art. 197 CP) + sexual harassment (Art. 198 CP) + unlawful exercise of prostitution (Art. 199 CP) + commission in common (Art. 200 CP).
- *9I*: Robbery corresponds to Art 140 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).
- *9O*: Drug offences corresponds to the Federal Law on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (LStup)
- *9S*: Road traffic offenses corresponds to Federal Law on Road Traffic (LCR).
- *9U*: Other offenses correspond to other Criminal Code violations and federal laws (notably the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act (LEI)).

Table 10:

- **General comment:** This year, the analyses on the duration of executed sanctions were revised for the publication of the Statistics on the Execution of Sanctions (SVS) of November 2025. This has an impact on the table according to the length of the sentence imposed in the SPACE I questionnaire. For this table, all sentences executed simultaneously within a single execution are now taken into account. These changes result in a shift in the executions, as all days to be served are counted, and no longer only those of the main sentence. This provides a more accurate reflection of the actual time to be served. Thus, if a person is sentenced to two custodial sentences of 2 years and serves them together in a single execution, they are classified in the category “3 years to less than 5 years” instead of “1 year to less than 3 years.
- *10K*: Security Measures corresponds to people with life internment (Art. 64 CP).
- The data for convicted prisoners in Tables 9, 10 and 11 (by offence and length of sentence) are taken from the Sentence Enforcement Statistics (SVS). The figures may therefore differ slightly from those in the Prison Execution Statistics (FHE), as the SVS data were collected on 31 December 2024, while the FHE data were collected on 31 January 2025.

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).
- *19N*: This figure refers to staff employed by an external institution, but who occasionally work within the institution (e.g., hospital staff providing consultations in detention).

TÜRKIYE**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.
- The Turkish report of their official capacity is 'operational capacity'. When the number of inmates exceeds the capacity, additional beds are provided to accommodate them. Although prisons may accommodate inmates beyond their official capacity, rooms are allocated for sentenced prisoners and detainees who, under the legislation, are required to be housed in individual cells; within this framework, overnight accommodation is ensured.

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.
- *19A*: Among the personnel indicated, the number of staff who could be considered part-time—namely those assigned by the Public Education Directorate, as well as the personnel appointed by the Ministry of Health within the framework of the provisions of the Protocol on the Regulation of Health Services in Prisons between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice—is not included, and data on the number of such personnel is not available.
- *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.
- *19E*: This figure refers to the number of personnel serving in the positions of prison director, deputy prison director, and administrative officer.
- *19D*: For this figure, only the number of prison staff is given. Probation staff is excluded.
- *19F & 19G*: This figures refers to the number of personnel serving in the positions of prison officer and chief prison officer in prisons. As the assignment of personnel working in prisons to units such as the execution unit or the warehouse unit is at the discretion of the prison director, access to such data is not available.
- *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.
- *19H*: This figure includes health personnel working in prisons refer to dietitians, prison physicians, dentists, health officers, nurses, and veterinarians.
- *19I*: This figure refers to the number of psychologists serving in prisons.

- *19J*: This figure refers to the number of social workers, teachers, and education specialists serving in prisons.
- *19L*: This figure refers to the number of personnel serving in prisons in the positions of warehouse officer, cook, computer operator, prison clerk, service staff, boiler operator, civil servant, architect, engineer, switchboard operator, accountant, sociologist, driver, collector, technician, assistant technician, permanent worker, data preparation and control operator, and cashier.

UKRAINE**Table 6:**

- Ukraine uses a different age classification (Reference date is 1 January 2025):
 - under 20 years old: 124
 - 20 to 30 years old: 4186
 - 30 to 40 years old: 8032
 - 40 to 55 years old: 8343
 - 55 to 60 years old: 1435
 - over 60 years old: 1094

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 2025):
- up to 1 year: 232
- from 1 to 2 years: 700
- from 2 to 3 years: 1442
- from 5 to 8 years: 8384
- from 8 to 10 years: 2359
- from 10 to 15 years: 2378
- over 15 years: 1630 (this also includes inmates sentenced inmates to life imprisonment).

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).
- *19D*: This figure excludes the medical and paramedical staff data because the medicals are not employed by the Prison Administration (PA) but employed by the independent legal entity named as Public Institution "Health Center of the State Criminal-Executive Service of Ukraine".

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES**Reference date is 31 December 2024**

Information concerning characteristics of offenders are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2024 (Prison population: 31 December 2024).

Table 6:

- Information concerning adults are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2024 (Prison population: 31 December 2024).
- England & Wales uses a different age classification:
 - 15-17: 242
 - 18-20: 2882
 - 21-24: 7694
 - 25-29: 12351
 - 30-39: 28382
 - 40-49: 18203
 - 50-59: 9171
 - 60-69: 4312
 - 70 and over: 2025
- *6E*: Information are taken Table 1.Q.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2024. And concerns 15-17 years old. <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6799631cd4f0d327e77071ae/prison-population-31-Dec-2024.ods>

Table 7:

- Information concerning gender of inmates are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2024 (Prison population: 31 December 2024).

Table 9:

- **Reference date is 30 June 2024.**

- Information concerning sentences are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: January to March 2024 (Annual prison population: 2024): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64c045751e10bf000e17ce89/Population_30June2024_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 2024.**
- Information concerning sentences are taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: January to March 2024 (Annual prison population: 2024): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64c045751e10bf000e17ce89/Population_30June2024_Annual.ods
- England & Wales uses a different length classification:
 - Less than or equal to 6 months: 1671
 - Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months 1143
 - 12 months to less than 2 years: 3033
 - 2 years to less than 4 years: 10024
 - 4 years to less than 5 years: 3997
 - 5 years to less than 7 years: 5960
 - 7 years to less than 10 years: 5916
 - 10 years to less than 14 years: 4490:
 - 14 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences): 4485
 - Extended determinate sentence: 8296
 - Indeterminate sentences: 1132
 - Life sentences: 7391
 - Recalls: 12199
 - Sentence length not recorded: 488

Table 12:

- *12A*: This figure includes 51 non-criminal prisoners.
- *12D*: This figure includes 343 non-criminal prisoners.

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:

- *16A*: The reference date for the the total capacity is October 2024. the capacity was 2254 in June/July 2025.
- *16D*: Total number of cells is 40 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 265 because of missing information about offences for some individuals at the time of extract.
- *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.

Section 2: Flow indicators for the year 2024

PART D: ADMISSIONS AND EXITS DURING THE YEAR 2024

This section includes information on admissions into penal institutions and exits from penal institutions during the year 2024 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2025 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 2024, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2025.
- **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 2024, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2025.
- **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 2024 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 2024 and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions

during 2024 (*flow*). The Turnover Ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{TURNOVER RATIO (FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad TR = \left(\frac{R^{12}}{\sum(S^{13}, E^{14})} \right) \times 100 \right.$$

- **Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates:** The mortality rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who died in 2024 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2025 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2024), 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 2024 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2025 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2024), 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 2024 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2025 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2024), and multiplying the result by 10 000.

¹² *R* is the number of releases during the whole year 2024.

¹³ *S* is the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2024.

¹⁴ *E* is the number of admissions during the whole year 2024.

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

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 2024?	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>	Yes	No		
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	No		
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	No		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	No		
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	4614	
Croatia	Yes	No		
Cyprus	Yes	No		<p>Total number of admission exclude 7773 admissions in police stations.</p> <p>Total number of days spent in penal institutions exclude 73534 in police stations</p>
Czechia	No	No		The total number of admissions does not include admissions of persons who have been found guilty but not yet sentenced.
Denmark	Yes	No		
Estonia	Yes	No		

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 2024?	Comments
Finland	Yes	No		
France	Yes	No		
Georgia	Yes	No		
Germany	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	No		
Hungary	Yes	No		
Iceland	Yes	No		
Ireland	Yes	No		
Italy	Yes	No		
Latvia	No	NAP	NAP	
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	6	
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	No	No	87641	
Portugal	Yes	No		
Romania	Yes	No		
San Marino	Yes	No		
Serbia	Yes	No		
Slovakia	Yes	No		
Slovenia	Yes	Yes		
<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 has also been sentenced. Therefore the inclusion criteria for persons found guilty but not sentenced is not applicable. Admissions of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or

<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 2024?	Comments
				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.
Switzerland	No	No		Switzerland record each entry by institution. This means that if a person is transferred once to another institution, they will be counted as admitted twice. The same applies if a person is incarcerated for two separate periods of detention within the year. It is not possible to distinguish all entries according to the type.
Türkiye	Yes	No		
Ukraine	Yes	No		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No		
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No		
UK: Scotland	No	No		Count of arrivals includes anyone removed from custody overnight upon their return

Table 23: Admissions into penal institutions by type of admission (during 2024) (numbers & percentages).

Country	Population of the country on 1 January 2025	Admissions														Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
		Total	Of which										Admissions of sentenced prisoners	Others / Unknown		
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country				number	%		number	%	
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which							
							number	%	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	
Albania	2 363 314	3 990	3 267	81.9	152	3.8	97	2.4	87	89.7	474	11.9	0	0.0	168.8	
Andorra	82 904	233	201	86.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	13.7	0	0.0	281.1	
Armenia	3 076 252	2 089	1 773	84.9	18	0.9	7	0.3	0	0.0	291	13.9	0	0.0	67.9	
Austria	9 197 213	9 949	7 594	76.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2 355	23.7	NA	***	108.2	
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	9 158	9 104	99.4	NA	***	54	0.6	3	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	89.6	
Belgium	11 900 123	18 895	10 412	55.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	8 483	44.9	0	0.0	158.8	
BH: BiH (total)	3 406 568	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	
BH: BiH (st. level)	2 296 072	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	
BH: Fed. BiH	2 296 072	1 164	66	5.7	NA	***	4	0.3	2	50.0	1 092	***	NA	***	50.7	
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 110 496	1 035	286	27.6	0	0.0	3	0.3	0	0.0	962	92.9	0	0.0	93.2	
Bulgaria	6 437 360	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	
Croatia	3 874 350	12 381	6 370	51.5	0	0.0	10	0.1	5	50.0	3 489	28.2	2 512.00	20.3	319.6	
Cyprus	979 865	1 628	711	43.7	0	0.0	6	0.4	0	0.0	911	56.0	0	0.0	166.2	
Czechia	10 909 500	10 226	3 756	36.7	NA	***	NA	***	29	***	NA	***	6 470	63.3	93.7	
Denmark	5 992 734	8 438	NA	***	42	0.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	140.8	
Estonia	1 369 995	957	609	63.6	NA	***	8	0.8	6	75.0	340	35.5	0	0.0	69.9	
Finland	5 635 971	6 355	2 379	37.4	NA	***	36	0.6	34	94.4	3 976	62.6	0	0.0	112.8	
France	68 635 943	77 113	65 358	84.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11 755	15.2	0	0.0	112.4	
Georgia	3 704 506	7 450	6 662	89.4	NAP	***	12	0.2	5	41.7	776	10.4	NAP	***	201.1	
Germany	83 577 140	162 516	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	194.5	
Greece	10 409 547	8 036	2 738	34.1	105	1.3	16	0.2	16	100.0	5 177	64.4	0	0.0	77.2	
Hungary	9 539 502	18 398	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	192.9	
Iceland	389 444	438	298	68.0	12	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	128	29.2	0	0.0	112.5	
Ireland	5 439 898	8 824	3 409	38.6	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 154	58.4	261	3.0	162.2	
Italy	58 934 177	43 489	31 513	72.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	11 856	27.3	120	0.3	73.8	
Latvia	1 856 932	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	
Liechtenstein	40 885	77	NA	***	NA	***	3	3.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	188.3	
Lithuania	2 890 664	5 969	1 465	24.5	334	5.6	96	1.6	90	93.8	4 074	68.3	NA	***	206.5	
Luxembourg	681 973	1 049	827	78.8	16	1.5	NA	***	NA	***	206	19.6	NA	***	153.8	
Malta	574 250	972	668	68.7	72	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	232	23.9	0	0.0	169.3	
Moldova	2 381 325	5 284	2 999	56.8	179	3.4	23	0.4	7	30.4	1 580	29.9	503	9.5	221.9	
Monaco	38 423	96	78	81.3	0	0.0	5	5.2	5	100.0	10	10.4	3	3.1	249.9	

Country	Population of the country on 1 January 2025	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	%	
							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		% of 23A	%23F		% of 23A		% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000
Montenegro	623 327	1 983	750	37.8	0	0.0	212	10.7	11	5.2	1 021	51.5	0	0.0	318.1
Netherlands	18 044 027	21 990	16 457	74.8	4 880	22.2	254	1.2	NA	***	7 651	34.8	399	1.8	121.9
North Macedonia	1 822 612	1 779	135	7.6	12	0.7	27	1.5	7	25.9	1 465	82.3	140	7.9	97.6
Norway	5 594 340	5 500	2 813	51.2	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	2 654	48.3	33	0.6	98.3
Poland	36 497 495	87 641	NA	***	NA	***	952	1.1	83	8.7	NA	***	NAP	***	240.1
Portugal	10 749 635	4 795	2 769	57.8	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	2 026	42.3	NAP	***	44.6
Romania	19 036 031	12 475	5 431	43.5	NA	***	975	7.8	709	72.7	7 044	56.5	NAP	***	65.5
San Marino	33 572	21	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62.6
Serbia	6 567 783	19 020	7 427	39.1	0	0.0	56	0.3	50	89.3	11 537	60.7	0	0.0	289.6
Slovakia	5 419 451	6 627	2 447	36.9	NA	***	100	1.5	NA	***	4 080	61.6	NAP	***	122.3
Slovenia	2 130 850	2 746	1 212	44.1	0	0.0	39	1.4	NA	***	1 522	55.4	12	0.4	128.9
Spain (total)	49 077 984	36 948	19 314	52.3	61	0.2	103	0.3	50	48.5	17 470	47.3	0	0.0	75.3
Spain (State Adm.)	40 953 858	30 325	15 206	50.1	25	0.1	89	0.3	0	0.0	14 955	49.3	0	0.0	74.1
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	6 623	4 108	62.0	36	0.5	14	0.2	NA	***	2 515	38.0	0	0.0	81.5
Sweden	10 587 710	23 209	11 397	49.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	11 812	50.9	NAP	***	219.2
Switzerland	9 048 905	51 229	12 855	25.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	17 732	34.6	20 642	40.3	566.1
Türkiye	85 664 944	457 175	123 664	27.1	82 247	18.0	5	0.0	2	40.0	239 529	52.4	NA	***	533.7
Ukraine	38 980 400	11 570	NA	***	NA	***	73	0.6	72	98.6	NA	***	NAP	***	29.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	60 679 596	147 420	64 615	43.8	35 439	24.0	NA	***	NA	***	46950	31.8	416	0.3	243.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 953 653	4 408	3 587	81.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	821	18.6	0	0.0	225.6
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	11 659	9 469	81.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2 190	18.8	NA	***	207.8
Average	14 430 624.2			56.2		3.7		1.3		38.3		38.2		4.7	166.8
Median	5 603 170.0			53.3		0.5		0.4		28.2		35.2		0.0	147.3
Minimum	33 572			5.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	29.7
Maximum	85 664 944			100.0		24.0		10.7		100.0		92.9		63.3	566.1

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 2024?	Comments
Andorra	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Armenia	Yes	No	No	No		
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. Please note that 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. 2. Deaths in hospitals were counted as 'outside' (contrary to national Belgian prison death statistics). Deaths during electronic surveillance or sentence interruptions were not counted. 3. Belgian statistics include escapes by inmates from hospitals
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
BH: Fed. BiH	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Denmark	No	Yes	Yes	No		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. This figure only includes the number of releases of sentenced prisoners, not inmates not serving a final sentence.
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		

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 2024?	Comments
Italy	Yes	Yes	No	No		3. What is counted is the event, not the person.
Latvia	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Malta	No	No	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	No		
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Spain (total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Spain (State Administration)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		1. In the Swedish justice system a person who has been found guilty has also been sentenced. Therefore the inclusion criteria for persons found guilty but not sentenced is not applicable. 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.
Switzerland	No	No	Yes	Yes		4. Releases from correctional institutions are not collected in the Siss Survey on Deprivation of Liberty (FHE).
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Ukraine	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	20	
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		4. 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.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO		

<i>Country</i>	1. Does your "releases" definition align with the above?	2. Does your "deceased inmates" definition align with the above?	3. Does your "escapee" definition align with the above?	4. Do you count inmates who arrived late from a prison leave as escapees?	If YES, how many are included in the figures provide for escapees in 2024?	Comments
UK: Scotland	No	No	Yes	No		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Count of departures includes anyone removed from custody overnight. 2. Counts of deaths in custody may include people removed to hospital who die there.

Table 25: Exits of penal institutions by type (during 2024) (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 % of 25A	25D 25B/3A*100'000	25E	25F % of 25A	25G	25H % of 25 A	25I 25A/3A*100'000
Albania	4 657	4 656	100.0	197.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	197.1
Andorra	210	209	99.5	252.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	253.3
Armenia	1 890	1 889	100.0	61.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	61.4
Austria	9 610	9 391	97.7	102.1	49	0.5	170	1.8	104.5
Azerbaijan	8 550	8 379	98.0	82.0	171	2.0	0	0.0	83.6
Belgium	18 561	18 491	99.6	155.4	39	0.2	31	0.2	156.0
BH: BiH (total)	***	NA	***	***	6	***	NA	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	***	NA	***	***	3	***	NA	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1 136	1 128	99.3	49.1	3	0.3	5	0.4	49.5
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 059	1 059	100.0	95.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	95.4
Bulgaria	***	NA	***	***	34	***	NA	***	***
Croatia	11 896	11 861	99.7	306.1	25	0.2	10	0.1	307.1
Cyprus	1 183	1 183	100.0	120.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	120.7
Czechia	10 423	10 364	99.4	95.0	59	0.6	0	0.0	95.5
Denmark	6 672	6 629	99.4	110.6	14	0.2	29	0.4	111.3
Estonia	1 266	1 264	99.8	92.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	92.4
Finland	6 124	6 055	98.9	107.4	4	0.1	65	1.1	108.7
France	66 706	64 943	97.4	94.6	247	0.4	1 516	2.3	97.2
Georgia	8 236	8 220	99.8	221.9	16	0.2	0	0.0	222.3
Germany	***	173 589	***	207.7	NA	***	NA	***	***
Greece	6 792	6 765	99.6	65.0	16	0.2	11	0.2	65.3
Hungary	17 875	17 783	99.5	186.4	92	0.5	0	0.0	187.4
Iceland	534	531	99.4	136.4	3	0.6	0	0.0	137.1
Ireland	8 234	8 212	99.7	151.0	13	0.2	9	0.1	151.4
Italy	42 901	42 564	99.2	72.2	213	0.5	124	0.3	72.8
Latvia	***	NAP	***	***	19	***	0	***	***
Liechtenstein	66	66	100.0	161.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	161.4
Lithuania	3 890	3 855	99.1	133.4	31	0.8	4	0.1	134.6
Luxembourg	1 030	1 021	99.1	149.7	0	0.0	9	0.9	151.0
Malta	932	932	100.0	162.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	162.3
Moldova	2 862	2 840	99.2	119.3	21	0.7	1	0.0	120.2
Monaco	86	85	98.8	221.2	0	0.0	1	1.2	223.8
Montenegro	1 890	1 889	100.0	303.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	303.2
Netherlands	21 728	21 708	99.9	120.3	20	0.1	0	0.0	120.4
North Macedonia	1 825	1 788	98.0	98.1	9	0.5	28	1.5	100.1
Norway	5 396	5 376	99.6	96.1	5	0.1	15	0.3	96.5
Poland	92 222	92 102	99.9	252.4	118	0.1	2	0.0	252.7
Portugal	4 702	4 628	98.4	43.1	65	1.4	9	0.2	43.7
Romania	11 410	11 344	99.4	59.6	60	0.5	6	0.1	59.9
San Marino	21	21	100.0	62.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	62.6
Serbia	19 250	19 177	99.6	292.0	69	0.4	4	0.0	293.1
Slovakia	7 989	7 970	99.8	147.1	17	0.2	2	0.0	147.4
Slovenia	2 866	2 854	99.6	133.9	8	0.3	4	0.1	134.5
Spain (total)	32 680	32 495	99.4	66.2	125	0.4	60	0.2	66.6
Spain (State Adm.)	26 761	26 593	99.4	64.9	108	0.4	60	0.2	65.3
Spain (Catalonia)	5 919	5 902	99.7	72.7	17	0.3	0	0.0	72.9
Sweden	22 250	22 045	99.1	208.2	5	0.0	200	0.9	210.2
Switzerland	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	398	***	***
Türkiye	345 217	345 089	100.0	402.8	120	0.0	8	0.0	403.0
Ukraine	26 792	26 514	99.0	68.0	258	1.0	20	0.1	68.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	57 627	57 277	99.4	94.4	342	0.6	8	0.0	95.0
UK: North. Ireland	***	4 312	***	220.7	NA	***	0	***	***
UK: Scotland	***	11 318	***	201.7	NA	***	1	***	***
Average			99.4	145.8		0.3		0.3	142.1
Median			99.6	120.7		0.2		0.0	120.3
Minimum			97.4	43.1		0.0		0.0	43.7
Maximum			100.0	402.8		2.0		2.3	403.0

Table 26: Releases from penal institutions during 2024 (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											
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	4 657	4 656	100.0	2 831	60.8	1 825	39.2	1 251	68.5	484	26.5	90	4.9	87	96.7	0	0.0
Andorra	210	209	99.5	5	2.4	204	97.6	165	80.9	36	17.6	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	1 890	1 889	99.9	1 390	73.6	499	26.4	331	66.3	138	27.7	13	2.6	0	0.0	12	0.6
Austria	9 610	9 391	97.7	2 840	30.2	6 541	69.7	2 555	39.1	3 589	54.9	185	2.8	NA	***	NA	***
Azerbaijan	8 550	8 379	98.0	1 446	17.3	6 636	79.2	2 389	36.0	4 215	63.5	32	0.5	4	12.5	297	3.5
Belgium	18 561	18 491	99.6	9 108	49.3	9 761	52.8	950	9.7	7 359	75.4	NA	***	NA	***	622	3.4
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	1 136	1 128	99.3	143	12.7	835	74.0	616	73.8	365	43.7	1	0.1	1	100.0	150	13.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 059	1 059	100.0	298	28.1	842	79.5	747	88.7	76	9.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Croatia	11 896	11 861	99.7	6 112	51.5	3 269	27.6	NA	***	NA	***	7	0.2	7	100.0	2 480	20.9
Cyprus	1 183	1 183	100.0	276	23.3	907	76.7	479	52.8	428	47.2	13	1.4	13	100.0	0	0.0
Czechia	10 423	10 364	99.4	1 074	10.4	9 171	88.5	6 214	67.8	2 798	30.5	159	1.7	NA	***	119	1.1
Denmark	6 672	6 629	99.4	NA	***	6 629	100.0	4 930	74.4	1 699	25.6	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0
Estonia	1 266	1 264	99.8	218	17.2	1 037	82.0	604	58.2	452	43.6	8	0.8	8	100.0	9	0.7
Finland	6 124	6 055	98.9	1 468	24.2	4 587	75.8	1 626	35.4	2 935	64.0	26	0.6	26	100.0	0	0.0
France	66 706	64 943	97.4	9 195	14.2	55 747	85.8	38 544	69.1	7 421	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Georgia	8 236	8 220	99.8	3 703	45.0	4 517	55.0	2 752	60.9	324	7.2	122	2.7	15	12.3	0	0.0
Germany	NA	173 589	***	116 531	67.1	57 058	32.9	45 641	80.0	9 289	16.3	2 128	3.7	NA	***	NA	***
Greece	6 792	6 765	99.6	1 790	26.5	4 975	73.5	2 330	46.8	2 591	52.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hungary	17 875	17 783	99.5	2 802	15.8	7 675	43.2	5 311	69.2	1 499	19.5	21	0.3	17	81.0	7 306	41.1
Iceland	534	531	99.4	196	36.9	335	63.1	54	16.1	280	83.6	1	0.3	1	100.0	0	0.0
Ireland	8 234	8 212	99.7	3 096	37.7	4 851	59.1	NA	***	NA	***	2	0.0	0	0.0	265	3.2
Italy	42 901	42 564	99.2	14 113	33.2	28 369	66.7	16 011	56.4	12 358	43.6	NA	***	NA	***	82	0.2
Latvia	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	66	66	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	NA	***	3	***	3	100.0	NA	***
Lithuania	3 890	3 855	99.1	442	11.5	3 250	84.3	3 222	99.1	920	28.3	8	0.2	5	62.5	163	4.2
Luxembourg	1 030	1 021	99.1	649	63.6	372	36.4	232	62.4	104	28.0	36	9.7	31	86.1	0	0.0
Malta	932	932	100.0	451	48.4	448	48.1	364	81.3	560	125.0	8	1.8	8	100.0	0	0.0
Moldova	2 862	2 840	99.2	1 131	39.8	1 556	54.8	1 419	91.2	137	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	153	5.4

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					
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
variable code	25 A	25B	25C	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26K		% of 25B
Monaco	86	85	98.8	25	29.4	59	69.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	100.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 890	1 889	99.9	867	45.9	1 022	54.1	725	70.9	296	29.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	21 728	21 708	99.9	7 632	35.2	13 264	61.1	11 476	86.5	1 124	8.5	664	5.0	NA	***	812	3.7
North Macedonia	1 825	1 788	98.0	442	24.7	1 340	74.9	850	63.4	465	34.7	25	1.9	17	68.0	6	0.3
Norway	5 396	5 376	99.6	1 982	36.9	3 347	62.3	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	47	0.9
Poland	92 222	92 102	99.9	12 488	13.6	59 900	65.0	NAP	***	5 881	9.8	NA	***	NA	***	19 714	21.4
Portugal	4 702	4 628	98.4	1 283	27.7	3 345	72.3	1 314	39.3	1 675	50.1	NAP	***	NAP	***	356	7.7
Romania	11 410	11 344	99.4	4 364	38.5	6 980	61.5	2 160	30.9	4 820	69.1	6	0.1	5	83.3	NAP	***
San Marino	21	21	100.0	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	19 250	19 177	99.6	7 431	38.7	11 746	61.3	3 266	27.8	976	8.3	15	0.1	4	26.7	0	0.0
Slovakia	7 989	7 970	99.8	2 607	32.7	5 363	67.3	3 866	72.1	1 475	27.5	22	0.4	NA	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	2 866	2 854	99.6	1 236	43.3	1 610	56.4	757	47.0	404	25.1	14	0.9	NA	***	8	0.3
Spain (total)	32 680	32 495	99.4	9 732	29.9	22 749	70.0	20 232	88.9	2 139	9.4	378	1.7	41	10.8	14	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	26 761	26 593	99.4	7 709	29.0	18 870	71.0	17 037	90.3	1 787	9.5	47	0.2	41	87.2	14	0.1
Spain (Catalonia)	5 919	5 902	99.7	2 023	34.3	3 879	65.7	3 195	82.4	352	9.1	331	8.5	NA	***	0	0.0
Sweden	22 250	22 045	99.1	11 328	51.4	10 707	48.6	2 126	19.9	7 946	74.2	122	1.1	96	78.7	NAP	***
Switzerland	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Türkiye	345 217	345 089	100.0	84 250	24.4	260 839	75.6	25 063	9.6	214 350	82.2	4	0.0	2	50.0	NAP	***
Ukraine	26 792	26 514	99.0	8 810	33.2	17 704	66.8	6 035	34.1	9 435	53.3	35	0.2	23	65.7	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	57 627	57 277	99.4	NA	***	57 277	100.0	0	0.0	57 277	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	NA	4 312	***	2 522	58.5	1 790	41.5	6	0.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	NA	11 318	***	6 020	53.2	5 298	46.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***
Average			99.4		36.2		62.9		51.4		37.7		1.5		55.2		3.5
Median			99.6		33.8		65.4		59.6		28.3		0.5		68.0		0.1
Minimum			97.4		2.4		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		100.0		99.1		125.0		9.7		100.0		41.1

Table 27: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2024

<i>Country</i>	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2024 [Stock]	Total number of admissions in 2024	Total number of releases in 2024	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	5 359	3990	4 656	49.8
Andorra	61	233	209	71.1
Armenia	2 469	2089	1 889	41.4
Austria	9 258	9949	9 391	48.9
Azerbaijan	26 894	9158	8 379	23.2
Belgium	12 041	18895	18 491	59.8
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>	1 853	NA	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	262	NA	NA	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1 001	1164	1 128	52.1
BH: Rep. Srpska	590	1035	1 059	65.2
Bulgaria	5 557	NA	NA	***
Croatia	4 445	12381	11 861	70.5
Cyprus	997	1628	1 183	45.1
Czechia	19 569	10226	10 364	34.8
Denmark	4 129	8438	6 629	52.7
Estonia	1 820	957	1 264	45.5
Finland	3 041	6355	6 055	64.4
France	76 275	77113	64 943	42.3
Georgia	9 926	7450	8 220	47.3
Germany	59 413	162516	173 589	78.2
Greece	10 203	8036	6 765	37.1
Hungary	18 729	18398	17 783	47.9
Iceland	140	438	531	91.9
Ireland	4 808	8824	8 212	60.2
Italy	60 637	43489	42 564	40.9
Latvia	3 271	NAP	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	8	77	66	77.6
Lithuania	4 551	5969	3 855	36.6
Luxembourg	613	1049	1 021	61.4
Malta	671	972	932	56.7
Moldova	5 695	5284	2 840	25.9
Monaco	31	96	85	66.9
Montenegro	1 047	1983	1 889	62.3
Netherlands	9 683	21990	21 708	68.5
North Macedonia	2 605	1779	1 788	40.8
Norway	3 004	5500	5 376	63.2
Poland	73 822	87641	92 102	57.0
Portugal	12 193	4795	4 628	27.2
Romania	23 879	12475	11 344	31.2
San Marino	15	21	21	58.3
Serbia	11 701	19020	19 177	62.4
Slovakia	9 724	6627	7 970	48.7
Slovenia	1 806	2746	2 854	62.7
<i>Spain (total)</i>	56 979	36948	32 495	34.6
Spain (State Adm.)	48 951	30325	26 593	33.5
Spain (Catalonia)	8 028	6623	5 902	40.3
Sweden	9 748	23209	22 045	66.9
Switzerland	6 881	51229	NA	***
Türkiye	303 705	457175	345 089	45.4
Ukraine	44 024	11570	26 514	47.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 489	147420	57 277	24.4
UK: North. Ireland	1 878	4408	4 312	68.6
UK: Scotland	7 932	11659	11 318	57.8
Average				52.4
Median				52.1
Minimum				23.2
Maximum				91.9

Table 28: Inmates who died inside penal institutions (during 2024) (numbers, percentages & rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2024	Inmates who died in 2024																Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
			Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2024														Inmates who died outside penal institutions in 2024			
			Total number of inmates who died		Total number of inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2024		Of which (by cause of death)													
							Homicide		Suicide						Other					
			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				
Albania	4 530	4 657	32	0.7	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	96.9	70.6	2.2
Andorra	72	210	1	0.5	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	138.9	138.9
Armenia	2 686	1 890	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	10	500.0	37.2	0.0
Austria	9 693	9 610	49	0.5	49	100.0	2	4.1	12	24.5	0	0.0	4	33.3	35	71.4	NA	***	***	12.4
Azerbaijan	27 673	8 550	176	2.1	171	97.2	0	0.0	5	2.9	0	0.0	3	60.0	166	97.1	5	2.8	63.6	1.8
Belgium	12 613	18 561	54	0.3	39	72.2	0	0.0	16	41.0	0	0.0	8	50.0	23	59.0	15	27.8	42.8	12.7
BH: BiH (total)	1 982	***	8	***	6	75.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	NA	***	NA	***	5	83.3	NA	***	***	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	***	3	***	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	102.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 108	1 136	4	0.4	3	75.0	1	33.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2	66.7	NA	***	***	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	580	1 059	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	17.2	0.0
Bulgaria	5 404	***	57	***	34	59.7	0	0.0	7	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	79.4	23	40.4	105.5	13.0
Croatia	4 965	11 896	25	0.2	25	100.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	1	25.0	4	100.0	21	84.0	0	0.0	50.4	8.1
Cyprus	1 081	1 183	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	37.0	0.0
Czechia	19 430	10 423	59	0.6	59	100.0	NA	***	18	30.5	NA	***	6	33.3	41	69.5	NA	***	***	9.3
Denmark	4 197	6 672	15	0.2	14	93.3	0	0.0	8	57.1	0	0.0	3	37.5	6	42.9	1	6.7	35.7	19.1
Estonia	1 637	1 266	3	0.2	2	66.7	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	18.3	12.2
Finland	3 282	6 124	7	0.1	4	57.1	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	50.0	3	42.9	21.3	6.1
France	81 599	66 706	275	0.4	247	89.8	3	1.2	140	56.7	7	5.0	57	40.7	104	42.1	28	10.2	33.7	17.2
Georgia	8 592	8 236	24	0.3	16	66.7	0	0.0	4	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	75.0	1	4.2	19.8	4.7
Germany	57 812	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Greece	11 586	6 792	65	1.0	16	24.6	1	6.3	2	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	81.3	49	75.4	56.1	1.7
Hungary	19 632	17 875	92	0.5	92	100.0	1	1.1	6	6.5	0	0.0	2	33.3	85	92.4	0	0.0	46.9	3.1
Iceland	140	534	3	0.6	3	100.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	214.3	71.4
Ireland	5 116	8 234	22	0.3	13	59.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	84.6	9	40.9	43.0	0.0
Italy	61 916	42 901	213	0.5	213	100.0	4	1.9	83	39.0	2	2.4	37	44.6	126	59.2	NA	***	***	13.4
Latvia	3 505	***	29	***	19	65.5	0	0.0	5	26.3	0	0.0	8	160.0	14	73.7	10	34.5	82.7	14.3
Liechtenstein	11	66	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	4 453	3 890	43	1.1	31	72.1	1	3.2	13	41.9	1	7.7	2	15.4	17	54.8	12	27.9	96.6	29.2
Luxembourg	749	1 030	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
Malta	689	932	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	58.1	0.0
Moldova	5 844	2 862	27	0.9	21	77.8	0	0.0	4	19.1	1	25.0	2	50.0	17	81.0	6	22.2	46.2	6.8

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2024	Inmates who died in 2024																Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
			Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2024														Inmates who died outside penal institutions in 2024			
			Total number of inmates who died		Total number of inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2024		Of which (by cause of death)													
							Homicide		Suicide				Other							
			Number	%	Number	%			number	%	number	%			Of which:		number	%		
Total	females	detainees not serving a final sentence																		
Variable code	3B	25A	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N	28O	28P	28Q	28R
	see table 3	see table 25		% of 25A				% of 28A		% of 28A		% of 28E		% of 28E		% of 28A			28A/3B*10 000	28E/3B*10 000
Monaco	38	86	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	1 244	1 890	4	0.2	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	200.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	32.2	8.0
Netherlands	9 930	21 728	29	0.1	20	69.0	0	0.0	7	35.0	0	0.0	4	57.1	13	65.0	9	31.0	29.2	7.0
North Macedonia	2 668	1 825	19	1.0	9	47.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	100.0	10	52.6	71.2	0.0
Norway	3 020	5 396	10	0.2	5	50.0	0	0.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	1	20.0	5	50.0	33.1	13.2
Poland	69 137	92 222	176	0.2	118	67.1	0	0.0	30	25.4	0	0.0	14	46.7	88	74.6	58	33.0	25.5	4.3
Portugal	12 360	4 702	65	1.4	65	100.0	0	0.0	9	13.9	4	44.4	8	88.9	56	86.2	0	0.0	52.6	7.3
Romania	24 543	11 410	96	0.8	60	62.5	2	3.3	14	23.3	0	0.0	6	42.9	44	73.3	36	37.5	39.1	5.7
San Marino	21	21	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	11 430	19 250	102	0.5	69	67.7	1	1.5	8	11.6	0	0.0	2	25.0	60	87.0	33	32.4	89.2	7.0
Slovakia	8 169	7 989	21	0.3	17	81.0	0	0.0	3	17.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	14	82.4	4	19.1	25.7	3.7
Slovenia	1 804	2 866	9	0.3	8	88.9	0	0.0	3	37.5	0	0.0	3	100.0	5	62.5	1	11.1	49.9	16.6
Spain (total)	59 279	32 680	231	0.7	125	54.1	1	0.8	49	39.2	9	18.4	19	38.8	75	60.0	106	45.9	39.0	8.3
Spain (State Adm.)	50 627	26 761	194	0.7	108	55.7	1	0.9	38	35.2	7	18.4	17	44.7	69	63.9	86	44.3	38.3	7.5
Spain (Catalonia)	8 652	5 919	37	0.6	17	46.0	0	0.0	11	64.7	2	18.2	2	18.2	6	35.3	20	54.1	42.8	12.7
Sweden	11 232	22 250	12	0.1	5	41.7	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	3	60.0	7	58.3	10.7	1.8
Switzerland	6 994	***	16	***	NA	***	NA	***	3	***	NA	***	1	33.3	13	***	NA	***	***	4.3
Türkiye	392 456	345 217	745	0.2	120	16.1	2	1.7	54	45.0	2	3.7	14	25.9	66	55.0	625	83.9	19.0	1.4
Ukraine	37 119	26 792	368	1.4	258	70.1	1	0.4	37	14.3	0	0.0	7	18.9	220	85.3	110	29.9	99.1	10.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 372	57 627	342	0.6	342	100.0	6	1.8	90	26.3	4	4.4	31	34.4	246	71.9	0	0.0	40.1	10.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 929	***	9	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	8 287	***	64	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Average				0.5		58.0		1.3		30.5		3.5		36.5		51.1		44.7	48.4	11.3
Median				0.3		66.7		0.0		25.0		0.0		33.3		63.2		31.7	39.6	6.9
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum				2.1		100.0		33.3		100.0		44.4		200.0		100.0		500.0	214.3	138.9

Table 29: Inmates who escaped from penal institutions during 2024 (numbers, percentages & rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2025 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2024	Escapes in 2024								
			Total			Of which:					
						from closed institutions		from other type of institutions		Other / Unknown	
			number	%	rate per 10,000 inmates	number	%	number	%	number	%
variable code	3B	25A	29A	29B	29C	29D	29E	29F	29G	29H	29I
	see Table 3	see Table 25		% of 25A	29A/3B*10 000		29D/29A*100		29F/29A*100		29H/29A*100
Albania	4 530	4 657	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	72	210	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 686	1 890	1	0.1	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Austria	9 693	9 610	170	1.8	175.4	33	19.4	137	80.6	0	0.0
Azerbaijan	27 673	8 550	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	12 613	18 561	31	0.2	24.6	3	9.7	28	90.3	0	0.0
BH: BiH (total)	1 982	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1 108	1 136	5.0	0.4	45.1	0	0.0	5.0	100.0	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	580	1 059	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	5 404	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Croatia	4 965	11 896	10	0.1	20.1	4	40.0	6	60.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	1 081	1 183	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czechia	19 430	10 423	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Denmark	4 197	6 672	29	0.4	69.1	0	0.0	28	96.6	1	3.4
Estonia	1 637	1 266	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finland	3 282	6 124	65	1.1	198.1	1	1.5	64	98.5	0	0.0
France	81 599	66 706	1 516	2.3	185.8	1 357	89.5	159	10.5	0	0.0
Georgia	8 592	8 236	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	57 812	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Greece	11 586	6 792	11	0.2	9.5	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hungary	19 632	17 875	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland	140	534	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	5 116	8 234	9	0.1	17.6	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0
Italy	61 916	42 901	124	0.3	20.0	16	12.9	108	87.1	NAP	***
Latvia	3 505	***	0	***	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	11	66	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	4 453	3 890	4	0.1	9.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Luxembourg	749	1 030	9	0.9	120.2	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0
Malta	689	932	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moldova	5 844	2 862	1	0.0	1.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Monaco	38	86	1	1.2	263.2	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 244	1 890	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 930	21 728	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2 668	1 825	28	1.5	105.0	0	0.0	28	100.0	0	0.0
Norway	3 020	5 396	15	0.3	49.7	3	20.0	12	80.0	NAP	***
Poland	69 137	92 222	2	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Portugal	12 360	4 702	9	0.2	7.3	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Romania	24 543	11 410	6	0.1	2.4	1	16.7	0	0.0	5	83.3
San Marino	21	21	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11 430	19 250	4	0.0	3.5	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Slovakia	8 169	7 989	2	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Slovenia	1 804	2 866	4	0.1	22.2	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0
Spain (total)	59 279	32 680	60	0.2	10.1	1	1.7	55	91.7	4	6.7
Spain (State Adm.)	50 627	26 761	60	0.2	11.9	1	1.7	55	91.7	4	6.7
Spain (Catalonia)	8 652	5 919	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	11 232	22 250	200	0.9	178.1	0	0.0	200	100.0	NAP	***
Switzerland	6 994	***	398	***	569.1	21	5.3	152	38.2	225	56.5
Türkiye	392 456	345 217	8	0.0	0.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Ukraine	37 119	26 792	20	0.1	5.4	6	30.0	14	70.0	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 372	57 627	8	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 929	***	0	***	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	8 287	***	1	***	1.2	1	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***
Average				0.3	44.2		14.1		35.1		14.0
Median				0.0	2.4		0.0		0.0		0.0
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				2.3	569.1		100.0		100.0		100.0

PART E: LENGTH OF DETENTION DURING THE YEAR 2024

This section provides a series of indicators developed to estimate the length of detention during the year 2024 in each member state of the Council of Europe. In particular, it provides two estimates of the average length of imprisonment (IALI) for all categories of inmates, which correspond to the average number of months spent by inmates in penal institutions. In addition, it provides an estimate of the average length of remand in custody, which corresponds to the average number of months spent in penal institutions by detainees not serving a final sentence.

Standard definitions used in Part E

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

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

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

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

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

Table 30: Compliance with the standard definition of *Length of detention*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 2024?	
Albania	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	No		
Armenia	NAP	No		
Austria	Yes	No		
Azerbaijan	Yes	No		
Belgium	Yes	No		
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	No		
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	No		
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	No		
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	Yes	No	
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	NA	
Croatia	Yes	No		
Cyprus	Yes	No		
Czechia	No	No		The number of days if imprisonment 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		Includes the days spent by internees.
Latvia	No	NAP	NAP	
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	6	
Lithuania	Yes	No		
Luxembourg	Yes	No		
Malta	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	No		
Montenegro	Yes	No		
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	NA	The days in police cells are included, but it is not possible to calculate how many days are spent in police cells.
North Macedonia	Yes	No		
Norway	Yes	No		
Poland	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 2024?	
Portugal	Yes	No		
Romania	Yes	No		
San Marino	Yes	Yes		
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	NA	NA		
Türkiye	Yes	No		
Ukraine	Yes	No		
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	No		The total number of days is an average of the 12 month-end prison population snapshots in 2024 (to calculate an average '2024' population = 87,256), multiplied by 365.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No		
UK: Scotland	Yes	No		

Table 31: Average length of imprisonment (during 2024)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2024 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2024	Average number of inmates in 2024	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2024	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 2024	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2024	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2024	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 2024	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2024	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2024	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
variable code	3B	31A	31B	23A	31C	31D	31E	31F	23B	31G	31H	31J	23J	31K
	see Table 3		31A/365	see Table 23	31B/23A*12	3B/23A		31E/365	see Table 23	31F/23B*12			see Table 23	31J/23B*12
Albania	4 530	1 653 450	4 530.0	3 990	13.6	13.6	4 024 190	11 025.2	3 267	40.5	629 260	1 724.0	723	28.6
Andorra	72	27 098	74.2	233	3.8	3.7	11 087	30.4	201	2	16 011	44	32	16.5
Armenia	2 686	NAP	***	2 089	***	15.4	NAP	***	1 773	***	NAP	***	316	***
Austria	9 693	3 478 607	9 530.4	9 949	11.5	12	680 789	1 865.2	7 594	3.0	2 797 818	7 665.3	2 355	39.1
Azerbaijan	27 673	NA	***	9 158	***	36.3	NA	***	9 104	***	NA	***	54	***
Belgium	12 613	4 502 031	12 334.3	18 895	7.8	8.0	1 413 138	3 871.6	10 412	4.5	3 088 893	8 462.7	8 483	12.0
BH: BiH (total)	1 982	NA	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	294	NA	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BiH	1 108	77 398	212.1	1 164	2.2	11.4	7 714	21.1	66	3.8	70 049	191.9	1 098	2.1
BH: Rep. Srpska	580	NA	***	1 035	***	6.7	NA	***	286	***	NA	***	749	***
Bulgaria	5 404	NA	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Croatia	4 965	NAP	***	12 381	***	4.8	NAP	***	6 370	***	NAP	***	6 011	***
Cyprus	1 081	381 101	1 044.1	1 628	7.7	8.0	NA	***	711	***	NA	***	917	***
Czechia	19 430	7 193 274	19 707.6	10 226	23.1	23	575 397	1 576.4	3 756	5.0	6 617 877	18 131	6 470	34
Denmark	4 197	1 519 325	4 162.5	8 438	5.9	6.0	498 593	1 366.0	NA	***	1 020 732	2 796.5	***	***
Estonia	1 637	642 545	1 760.4	957	22.1	20.5	113 940	312.2	609	6.2	528 484	1 448	348	49.9
Finland	3 282	1 132 960	3 104.0	6 355	5.9	6.2	NA	***	2 379	***	NA	***	3 976	***
France	81 599	28 697 015	78 622.0	77 113	12.2	12.7	9 242 514	25 322.0	65 358	4.7	19 454 501	53 300.0	11 755	54.4
Georgia	8 592	NA	***	7 450	***	14	NA	***	6 662	***	NA	***	788	***
Germany	57 812	NA	***	162 516	***	4.3	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Greece	11 586	3 904 481	10 697.2	8 036	16.0	17.3	1 010 974	2 769.8	2 738	12.1	2 893 507	7 927.4	5 298	18.0
Hungary	19 632	6 861 278	18 798.0	18 398	12.3	12.8	1 710 023	4 685.0	NA	***	5 151 255	14 113.0	***	***
Iceland	140	50 749	139.0	438	3.8	3.8	18 680	51.2	298	2.1	32 069	87.9	140	7.5
Ireland	5 116	1 818 643	4 982.6	8 824	6.8	7.0	361 093	989.3	3 409	3	8 238	22.6	5 415	0.1
Italy	61 916	22 492 341	61 623	43 489	17	17.1	5 763 469	15 790.3	31 513	6.0	16 728 872	45 832.5	11 976	45.9
Latvia	3 505	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	11	4 152	11.4	77	2	1.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Lithuania	4 453	NA	***	5 969	***	9.0	NA	***	1 465	***	NA	***	4 504	***
Luxembourg	749	227 999	624.7	1 049	7.2	8.6	99 520	272.7	827	4	128 479	352.0	222	19.0

<i>Country</i>	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2024 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2024	Average number of inmates in 2024	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2024	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 2024	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2024	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2024	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2024	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2024	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2024	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent penal institutions)
<i>variable code</i>	<i>3B</i> see Table 3	<i>31A</i>	<i>31B</i> 31A/365	<i>23A</i> see Table 23	<i>31C</i> 31B/23A*12	<i>31D</i> 3B/23A	<i>31E</i>	<i>31F</i> 31E/365	<i>23B</i> see Table 23	<i>31G</i> 31F/23B*12	<i>31H</i>	<i>31J</i>	<i>23J</i> see Table 23	<i>31K</i> 31J/23B*12
Malta	689	226 241	619.8	972	7.7	8.5	91 527	250.8	668	4.5	134 714	369.1	304	14.6
Moldova	5 844	2 133 060	5 844.0	5 284	13.3	13.3	411 720	1 128.0	2 999	4.5	1 721 340	4 716.0	2 285	25
Monaco	38	12 711	34.8	96	4.4	4.8	3 823	10.5	78	1.6	8 888	24.4	18	16.2
Montenegro	1 244	383 147	1 049.7	1 983	6.4	7.5	175 105	479.7	750	7.7	208 042	570.0	1 233	5.6
Netherlands	9 930	3 558 750	9 750.0	21 990	5.3	5.4	1 630 090	4 466.0	16 457	3	1 898 730	5 202.0	5 533	11.3
North Macedonia	2 668	926 660	2 538.8	1 779	17.1	18.0	105 730	289.7	135	25.8	813 117	2 227.7	1 644	16.3
Norway	3 020	1 121 901	3 073.7	5 500	6.7	6.6	NAP	***	2 813	***	NAP	***	2 687	***
Poland	69 137	17 366 633	47 580	87 641	6.5	9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Portugal	12 360	4 582 210	12 554.0	4 795	31.4	30.9	1 060 325	2 905.0	2 769	12.6	3 522 250	9 650.0	2 026	57.2
Romania	24 543	NA	***	12 475	***	23.6	NA	***	5 431	***	NA	***	7 044	***
San Marino	21	261	0.7	21	0.4	12.0	261	0.7	21	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11 430	NA	***	19 020	***	7.2	NA	***	7 427	***	NA	***	11 593	***
Slovakia	8 169	NA	***	6 627	***	14.8	NA	***	2 447	***	NA	***	4 180	***
Slovenia	1 804	675 001	1 849.3	2 746	8.1	7.9	255 595	700.3	1 212	6.9	419 406	1 149.1	1 534	9.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	59 279	21 333 232	58 447.2	36 948	19.0	19	3 691 413	10 113.5	19 314	6.3	17 641 819	48 333.8	17 634	32.9
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	50 627	18 279 541	50 080.9	30 325	19.8	20.0	3 494 992	9 575.3	15 206	7.6	14 784 549	40 505.6	15 119	32.2
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	8 652	3 053 691	8 366.3	6 623	15.2	15.7	196 421	538.1	4 108	1.6	2 857 270	7 828.1	2 515	37.4
Sweden	11 232	3 781 726	10 360.9	23 209	5.4	5.8	1 219 100	3 340.0	11 397	3.5	2 562 626	7 020.9	11 812	7.1
Switzerland	6 994	2 491 293	6 825.5	51 229	1.6	1.6	1 132 155	3 101.8	12 855	2.9	1 244 123	3 408.6	38 374	1.1
Türkiye	392 456	125 129 177	342 819.7	457 175	9.0	10.3	18 091 270	49 565.1	123 664	4.8	107 037 907	293 254.5	333 511	10.6
Ukraine	37 119	NA	***	11 570	***	38.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 372	31 848 440	87 256	147 420	7.1	7.0	6 218 870	17 038.0	64 615	3.2	25 475 175	69 795.0	82 805	10.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 929	700 204	1 918.4	4 408	5.2	5.3	278 362	762.6	3 587	2.6	421 842	1 155.7	821	16.9
UK: Scotland	8 287	2 975 938	8 153.3	11 659	8.4	8.5	800 370	2 192.8	9 469	2.8	2 175 568	5 960.5	2 190	32.7
Average					9.7	11.8				6.4				21.0
Median					7.7	8.8				4.2				16.4
Minimum					0.4	1.6				0.4				0.0
Maximum					31.4	38.5				40.5				57.2

PART F: COSTS OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 2024

This section includes information on the costs of imprisonment during the year 2024 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2025 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

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 2024?	Comments
Albania	Yes	No		
Andorra	Yes	No		
Armenia	Yes	No		
Austria	Yes	No		
Azerbaijan	Yes	No		
Belgium	No	No		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 at the regional level are not included). Budget total does include costs the Federal Public Service Justice covers for the Forensic Psychiatric Centres in Belgium, which are cofinanced with the Federal Public Service Health.
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	No		
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	No		
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	No		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	No		
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes		
Croatia	Yes	No		
Cyprus	Yes	No		
Czechia	Yes	No		
Denmark	Yes	Yes	8800000€	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	6309909€	
Finland	Yes	No		
France	Yes	Yes	90927126.21€	
Georgia	Yes	No		
Germany	Yes	No		
Greece	Yes	No		
Hungary	Yes	Yes	NA	
Iceland	Yes	Yes	NA	
Ireland	Yes	No		
Italy	Yes	No		
Latvia	Yes	No		
Liechtenstein	Yes	No		
Lithuania	Yes	No		
Luxembourg	Yes	No		

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

<i>Country</i>	Does your "total budget spent by the prison administration" definition align with the above?	Does your budget include expenses related to the functioning of probation agencies?	If YES, what was the budget spent for the functioning of probation agencies in 2024?	Comments
Malta	Yes	No		
Moldova	Yes	No		
Monaco	Yes	No		
Montenegro	Yes	No		
Netherlands	Yes	No		
North Macedonia	Yes	No		
Norway	No	Yes	41845940€	
Poland	Yes	No		
Portugal	Yes	Yes		
Romania	Yes	No		
San Marino	Yes	Yes		
Serbia	Yes	No		
Slovakia	Yes	No		
Slovenia	Yes	No		
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	No		
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	No		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	NA	
Sweden	Yes	No		
Switzerland	NA	NA		
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	NA	
Ukraine	Yes	No		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	1487458920 €	This number is driven from the 2024/25 HMPPS Annual Report & Accounts (How we are Financed), which sets out the split of resource departmental expenditure between custodial, community services, national and support services. The £1.299bn figure for Probation includes all costs from managing offenders in the community, including the Probation Service in England & Wales and Electronic Monitoring activities.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No		
UK: Scotland	Yes	No		

Table 33: Expenses in penal institutions (during 2024).

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2024	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2024	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2024	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 2024
	inmate	<i>Of which</i>								
<i>variable code</i>	<i>33A</i>	<i>33B</i>	<i>33C</i>	<i>31A</i>	<i>31E</i>	<i>31H</i>	<i>33D</i>	<i>33E</i>	<i>33F</i>	<i>33G</i>
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Albania	42.27 €	42.27 €	42.27 €	1 653 450	4 024 190	629 260	69 891 331.50 €	170 102 511.30 €	26 598 820.20 €	80 597 444.00 €
Andorra	193.00 €	193.00 €	193.00 €	27 098	11 087	16 011	5 229 914.00 €	2 139 791.00 €	3 090 123.00 €	5 226 937.00 €
Armenia	29.70 €	29.40 €	30.00 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	28 143 546.00 €
Austria	182.00 €	182.00 €	182.00 €	3 478 607	680 789	2 797 818	633 106 474.00 €	123 903 598.00 €	509 202 876.00 €	753 800 000.00 €
Azerbaijan	11.93 €	8.43 €	8.81 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	113 856 661.00 €
Belgium	171.68 €	NA	NA	4 502 031	1 413 138	3 088 893	772 908 682.08 €	***	***	799 724 524.37 €
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	80.00 €	NA	NA	77 398	7 714	70 049	6 191 840.00 €	***	***	29 186 990.00 €
BH: Rep. Srpska	50.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	14 205 093.00 €
Bulgaria	16.40 €	8.20 €	8.20 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	16 500 000.00 €
Croatia	66.37 €	8	9	NAP	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	119 258 406.00 €
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	381 101	NA	NA	***	***	***	31 333 133.29 €
Czechia	74.80 €	NA	NA	7 193 274	575 397	6 617 877	538 056 895.20 €	***	***	539 283 583.00 €
Denmark	227.20 €	193.00 €	250.00 €	1 519 325	498 593	1 020 732	345 190 640.00 €	96 228 449.00 €	255 183 000.00 €	344 200 000.00 €
Estonia	119.00 €	NA	NA	642 545	113 940	528 484	76 462 855.00 €	***	***	76 861 395.00 €
Finland	220.40 €	NA	NA	1 132 960	NA	NA	249 704 384.00 €	***	***	249 699 000.00 €
France	129.33 €	118.16 €	129.33 €	28 697 015	9 242 514	19 454 501	3 711 384 949.95 €	1 092 095 454.24 €	2 516 050 614.33 €	3 361 483 986.00 €
Georgia	23.23 €	23.23 €	23.23 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	82 381 595.38 €
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	3 904 481	1 010 974	2 893 507	***	***	***	40 146 163.20 €
Hungary	52.40 €	NA	NA	6 861 278	1 710 023	5 151 255	359 530 967.20 €	***	***	553 852 405.00 €
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	50 749	18 680	32 069	***	***	***	20 202 933.00 €
Ireland	271.00 €	271.00 €	271.00 €	1818643	361 093	8 238	492 852 253.00 €	97 856 203.00 €	2 232 498.00 €	529 244 000.00 €
Italy	149.15 €	NA	NA	22 492 341	5 763 469	16 728 872	3 354 732 660.15 €	***	***	3 348 626 567.00 €
Latvia	57.32 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	76 005 629.00 €
Liechtenstein	278.15 €	NA	NA	4 152	NA	NA	1 154 878.80 €	***	***	1 154 935.85 €

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2024	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2024	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2024	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 2024
	inmate	Of which								
variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Lithuania	59.61 €	59.61 €	59.61 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	97 693 272.00 €
Luxembourg	590.00 €	NA	NA	227 999	99 520	128 479	134 519 410.00 €	***	***	134 129 174.00 €
Malta	141.98 €	141.98 €	141.98 €	226 241	91 527	134 714	32 121 697.18 €	12 995 003.46 €	19 126 693.72 €	35 291 815.00 €
Moldova	19.96 €	19.96 €	19.96 €	2 133 060	411 720	1 721 340	42 575 877.60 €	8 217 931.20 €	34 357 946.40 €	43 015 061.90 €
Monaco	142.78 €	142.78 €	142.78 €	12 711	3 823	8 888	1 814 876.58 €	545 847.94 €	1 269 028.64 €	5 016 734.84 €
Montenegro	31.52 €	31.52 €	31.52 €	383 147	175 105	208 042	12 076 793.44 €	5 519 309.60 €	6 557 483.84 €	13 810 066.21 €
Netherlands	401.00 €	401.00 €	401.00 €	3 558 750	1 630 090	1 898 730	1 427 058 750.00 €	653 666 090.00 €	761 390 730.00 €	1 088 428 363.00 €
North Macedonia	26.00 €	27.00 €	24.00 €	926 660	105 730	813 117	24 093 160.00 €	2 854 710.00 €	19 514 808.00 €	24 127 000.00 €
Norway	504.00 €	NAP	NAP	1 121 901	NAP	NAP	565 438 104.00 €	***	***	555 907 192.00 €
Poland	NA	NA	NA	17 366 633	NA	NA	***	***	***	NA
Portugal	61.23 €	NA	NA	4 582 210	1 060 325	3 522 250	280 568 718.30 €	***	***	NA
Romania	55.91 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	527 114 886.09 €
San Marino	701.39 €	701.39 €	0.00 €	261	261	0	183 062.79 €	183 062.79 €	0.00 €	186 569.16 €
Serbia	NA	36.72 €	37.32 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	153 565 434.00 €
Slovakia	87.15 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	315 490 960.80 €
Slovenia	127.00 €	NAP	NAP	675 001	255 595	419 406	85 725 127.00 €	***	***	85 425 947.61 €
Spain (total)	128.48 €	NA	NA	21 333 232	3 691 413	17 641 819	2 740 893 647.36 €	***	***	2 025 802 005.00 €
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	NA	18 279 541	3 494 992	14 784 549	NA	***	***	1 559 992 178.87 €
Spain (Catalonia)	152.50 €	NA	NA	3 053 691	196 421	2 857 270	465 687 877.50 €	***	***	465 809 826.13 €
Sweden	328.00 €	310.00 €	337.00 €	3 781 726	1 219 100	2 562 626	1 240 406 128.00 €	377 921 000.00 €	863 604 962.00 €	1 240 403 000.00 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	2 491 293	1 132 155	1 244 123	#VALUE!	***	***	NA
Türkiye	25.66 €	25.66 €	25.66 €	125 129 177	18 091 270.00 €	107 037 907	3 210 814 681.82 €	464 221 988.20 €	2 746 592 693.62 €	2 281 032 887.78 €
Ukraine	13.53 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	205 900 000.00 €
UK: Engl. & Wales	168.33 €	NA	NA	31 848 440	6 218 870	25 475 175	5 361 047 905.20 €	***	***	5 368 135 040.00 €
UK: North. Ireland	181.00 €	NA	NA	700 204	278 362	421 842	126 736 924.00 €	***	***	190 815 622.90 €
UK: Scotland	172.30 €	NA	NA	2 975 938	800 370	2 175 568	512 754 117.40 €	***	***	519 500 000.00 €
Average	149.7	135.2	107.6							567 951 433.90 €
Median	119.0	50.9	39.8							126 693 790.00 €
Minimum	0.0	8.2	0.0							186 569.16 €
Maximum	701.4	701.4	401.0							5 368 135 040.00 €

Notes and Comments– Section 2: Flow.

ARMENIA**Table 23:**

- *23J*: This figure represents the number of convicts for whom detention was not chosen as a preventive measure, but for whom a court verdict has already entered into legal force.

Table 25:

- *25B*: This figure includes 2 amnesties, 1 pardon, 12 exits for health reasons and 2 other exits that were counted as releases from penitentiary institutions.

Table 29:

- *29A*: The definition of "escape" or the way of counting "escapes" does not match to the same definition used in Armenian legislation, as the number of escapes or the attempts of escapes but not the number of persons is being taken into consideration.
- *29H*: In 1 case 1 inmate not serving a final sentence under the medical treatment escaped from the civilian hospital.

Table 31:

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

Table 33:

- *33G*: This total was calculate with an exchange rates of 13.11.2025 (443.25 AMD - 1 EUR).

AZERBAIJAN**Table 26:**

- *26M*: This figure includes 62 persons who were pardoned, 3 persons who were released due to illness and 56 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 2024, the average exchange rate of the euro was 1.77 manats.

BELGIUM**Table 31 :**

- *31A*: The number of days is not split per type of institution. The split is instead based on the legal situation of the inmate.

Table 33 :

- *33G*: This figure includes only the costs made by the Federal Public Service Justice. It also includes costs made by the regional governments are not included (for example some costs of vocational training, individual counselling,...made at the regional level are not included).
- 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 item 6.1.
- *33G*: Budget total does include costs the Federal Public Service Justice covers for the Forensic Psychiatric Centres in Belgium, which are cofinanced with the Federal Public Service Health.

CYPRUS**Table 23:**

- *23A*: In 2024, there were also 7773 admissions in police stations.

Table 31:

- *31A*: In 2024, there were also 73534 days spent in police stations.

CZECHIA**Table 23:**

- *23A*: The total number includes 17 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 11 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 41 201 days spent in Secured forensic detention facilities.
- 31A: This figure does not include weekends and public holidays.

Table 33:

- 33G: Since the original budget is in CZK, the exchange rate as of 30 December 2024 (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 25:

- 26A: This figure refers the number of releases of sentenced prisoners, not inmates not serving a final sentence.
- 26M: This figure refers to inmates pardoned.

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 26 :

- 26M : This figure includes compulsory psychiatric treatment, final court decision, incurable illness.

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 1773 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.

Table 33:

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

GREECE

Table 26:

- 26A: This figures refers to the number of releases of sentenced prisoners, not inmates not serving a final sentence.
- 26M: This figure refers to the pardoned.

HUNGARY

Table 31:

- In the previous SPACE I Report, 31E & 31H were switched by a data entry mistake
- 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 17 November 2025 (383.95 HUF/EUR).

ICELAND

Table 23:

- 23J: This figure refers to persons starting serving their sentences in prisons.

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.

Table 33:

- *33G*: For this figure, Euro reference rate for the year 2024 was used.

IRELAND**Table 33:**

- Detention Calculations:
 - 27 244 000€ divided by 365.25 = 74 590€ average cost per day
 - 13 943 days divided by 365.25 = 38.2 average occupancy per day
 - 5 705 days divided by 365.25 = 15.6 average occupancy per day per person on Remand (41%)
 - 8 238 days divided by 365.25 = 22.6 average occupancy per day per person in Detention (59%)
 - 1 952€ average cost per person per day (74 590€ divided by 38.2 average occupancy per day)
 - 4 781€ average cost per person on Remand per day (74 590€ divided by 15.6 average occupancy per day)
 - 3 300€ average cost per person in Detention per day (74 590€ divided by 22.6 average occupancy per day)

ITALY**Table 23:**

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

Table 26:

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

Table 31:

- *31E*: This figure includes interneees, 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 25 & 26:

- *25B*: Total number of admissions looks significantly higher than total number of releases, but that is partially because a person arriving before final sentence and later sentenced (while being detained) would be counted as admitted twice, but not as released.
- *26A*: The number refers to inmates released after their sentence was changed on appeal; after not extending the term of detention; after changing the measure of restraint or after being transferred to another country.

Table 29:

- *29A*: 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 is regarded as an evasion of the obligation to return to the place of detention on time.
- *29D, 29F, 29H*: 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 leaves the prison and escapes from the officers.

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) : 175
(for sentenced male & female inmates and unsentenced female only inmates)
 - Centre Pénitentiaire de Givenich (CPG) : 51
(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): 858
(for unsentenced male inmates only.)

- 23B: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 56
 - CPU: 771
- 23D: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 4
 - CPG: 5
 - CPU: 7

Table 26:

- 26A: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPU: 649
- 26E: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 158
 - CPG: 52
 - CPU: 22
- 26G: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 85
 - CPG: 19
 - CPU: 0
- 26I: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 8
 - CPG: 0
 - CPU: 28

Table 29:

- 29F: This figure only refers to 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: 4818
 - CPU: 97702
- 31C: The figure can be broken down as follows:
 - CPL: 103659
 - CPG: 24463
 - CPU: 357

Table 33:

- 33G: This figure includes staff wages (85 042 085€) and all the other expenses (49 087 089€).
- 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: 134 129 174 € / 623 / 365 = 590 € per prisoner per day.

MONACO**Table 33:**

- 33G: The total budget spent by the detention centre in 2024 amounts to 1 049 081.71 € and the total budget allocated to the detention centre in 2024 amounts to 5 016 734.84 €.

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 31:

- 31A: There are 29,930 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 €725 per day (including overhead costs).

PORTUGAL**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, 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 2024 (12 554) by the 365 days of the year.
- *31E*: This figure was calculated by multiplying the average number of pre-trial detainees in 2024 (2 905) by the 365 days of the year.
- *31H*: This figure was calculated by multiplying the average number of sentenced prisoners in 2024 (9 650) by the 365 days of the year.

ROMANIA**Table 31:**

- The records on this data are kept by the Romanian Police, not by the penitentiary system.

Table 33:

- *33B & 33C*: These data are not accessible, only data regarding the average cost per detainee per day are available.

SLOVAKIA**Table 29:**

- *29H*: This figure refers to the cases of so-called “unauthorised departure from an unguarded workplace outside the prison facility” (1 case) and so-called “unauthorised departure from an open unit” (1 case).

SPAIN (TOTAL)**Table 33:**

- *33A*: The data provided pertains to the Spanish Penitentiary System, with the following breakdown:
 - Administración General del Estado: 1 470 327 015 €.
 - Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña: 465 809 826 €.
 - Comunidad Autónoma de País Vasco: 89 665 164 €.
- *33G*: The data provided pertains to the Spanish Penitentiary System, with the following breakdown:
 - Administración General del Estado: Average: 82.93€ per day per inmate.
 - Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña: Average: 152.50€ per day per inmate.
 - Comunidad Autónoma de País Vasco: Average: 150€ per day per inmate.
- *33B & 33C*: The average amount per day of deprivation of liberty cannot be broken down between preventive (inmate not serving a final sentence) and convicted (sentenced inmate) since there is no separate budget for each of the categories.

SPAIN (CATALONIA)

There are other types of sentences, such as suspension of the sentence.

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 60. The number of sentenced prisoners admitted following a transfer from an EU country is 30.

Table 28

- *28A*: 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.

Table 29

- *29A*: 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.
- *29H*: 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 29H Unknown/Other. These inmates were previously reported in the category Other types of institutions.

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:**

- *23B*: This figure includes all admissions to pre-trial detention or detention for security reasons, as well as admissions for the early execution of a sentence or measure.
- *23J*: This figure includes all admissions for the execution of a sentence or measure, as well as the execution of sanctions under juvenile criminal law (DPMIn).
- *23L*: Includes all types of detention admissions not covered under *23B* or *23J*

Table 25:

- *25B*: Releases from correctional institutions are not collected in the Swiss Survey on Deprivation of Liberty (FHE).

Table 28:

- *28A*: All deaths and suicides are recorded, whether they occur in the correctional institution or in hospital. It is not possible to break down deaths and suicides according to where they occurred.
- *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 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 115 015 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, police detention 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 & 31H*: As indicated in the stock statistics, Switzerland does not record persons admitted or detention days in police stations, but rather persons admitted in police custody (provisional arrest) in a correctional institution. For these cases, we recorded 14 477 admissions and 32 110 detention days (a day is only counted if the person is held for more than 24 hours) in the correctional institutions on the official list.
- *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*: *23B*, *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.

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 2024 was £32,85, 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:**

- 29F: Other types of penal institutions mean the "correctional centers" and areas for serving sentences of "restriction of freedom" created as 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 205 881 418 €.
- The used exchange rate was the following : 1 Euro as of 31 December 2024 equals 43.9266 UAH

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES**Table 23:**

- 23A: This figure can be breakdown as follows:
 - Remand admissions: 64 615 (Untried + Convicted unsentenced)
 - Recall admissions (admissions following revocation of licence/probation): 35 439
 - Sentenced admissions: 46 950
 - Non-criminal admissions: 416
 - Source: Tables 2.A.7, 2.A.10, 2.A.14 and 2.A.1.6; Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: October to December 2024 (Prison receptions: 2024)
 - <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/68549259f812712f84581554/prison-receptions-2024.ods>

Table 26:

- Source: Table 3.A.1; Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: October to December 2024 (Prison releases: 2024) <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/685492a1f812712f84581555/prison-releases-2024.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 2024 (to calculate an average '2024' population = 87 256), multiplied by 365.
- 31B: This figure uses the same method as above; just selecting Remand prisoners (average = 17 038).
- 31C: This figure uses the same method as above; just selecting Sentenced prisoners (average = 69 795).

- Source: Table 1.Q.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2024 (Prison population: 31 December 2024)
<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6799631cd4f0d327e77071ae/prison-population-31-Dec-2024.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 2024/25 financial year, except for causes of deaths which is for the 2024 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:

- 33G: Budget was expressed in euros at the rate of exchange on 23 January 2026 : 1.1528.
- 33G: The above cost figures are based on the 2024/25 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 2024-25. 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 365 days.
- 33B & 33C: Separate costs for sentenced and non-sentenced prisoners are not available.

UK: SCOTLAND**Table 33:**

- 33A: The average cost per prisoner place was £151 per day. Taken from internal figures of average daily population of 8215 and final outturn financial reporting to SG on 11 November 2025 of £455 400 000.
- 33G: The overall resource budget for 2024-25 is £455 400 000. Converted in euros (0.88) on 12 December 2025.