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**COUNCIL OF EUROPE
ANNUAL PENAL
STATISTICS**

SPACE I

SURVEY 2006

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I 2006 SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

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Survey Background

The SPACE I data presented below was obtained by means of the complete version of the revised questionnaire (Document PC-CP (2004) 11 final) introduced in the 2004 survey. The main goal of the revision was to include some questions in order to clarify precisely what is being counted in the statistics of each country. The answers to these questions are presented in Tables 1.5 and 15.2 and suggest that cross-national comparisons of prison population rates must be conducted cautiously as the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country. The same is true for cross-national comparisons of deaths and suicides in penal institutions as well as of staff working in penal institutions.

In former SPACE questionnaires there was a slight difference between the French and the English definition of assault. This problem has now been solved and both questionnaires refer to assault and battery (coups et blessures volontaires). Some clarifications were also introduced for other items (i.e. counting units, reference dates etc.)

Prison population figures (stock) as well as the staff working in penal institutions relate to the situation on **1st September 2006**, while flow of entries, total number of days spent in penal institutions, and incidents (escapes, deaths and suicides) relate to the whole **2005 year**.

The forty-six Member States of the Council of Europe at the end of 2006 include fifty prison administrations that are under their control and all but one answered the 2006 SPACE I Survey. The exception is the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina that was not able to provide data at the whole entity level in the established deadline; however some data are available for the two administrative areas separately. For administrative reasons data were not available for the following areas: Northern Cyprus, Kosovo, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh. Montenegro became the 47th Member State of the Council of Europe on May, 11, 2007; therefore data for this country was not included in this year's edition of the Survey.

A. Prison Populations

Part A of the Survey presents data related to the key points of the penal and custodial process. Most indicators refer to the situation on a given day of the year (1st September 2006, with a number of exceptions mentioned below); others refer to a complete calendar year (2005).

A.1. Global indicators of prison populations on 1st September 2006

The situation of prison populations on a given date ("STOCK STATISTICS") is set in Tables 1 to 11.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2006

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees);
- (b) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) as of 1st September 2006 in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date (in view of the information available, the figure actually used is the number of inhabitants as of 1st January 2006). 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".
- (c) Capacity of penal institutions: number of places available in penal institutions.

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- (d) *Prison density per 100 places: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) in relation to the number of places available in penal institutions.*

As a complement to Table 1, we include six supplementary tables and one geographical map.

Table 1.2: Categories included in the total number of prisoners

The goal of this table is to clarify which categories of persons deprived of liberty are being counted in the total number of prisoners.

The Table includes the answers (Yes or No) to the following questions:

Does the total number of prisoners include the following categories?

- (a) *Persons held in facilities that are not dependent on the Prison Administration (police stations, non-Ministry of Justice facilities, police isolators or similar facilities);*
- (b) *Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders;*
- (c) *Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders;*
- (d) *Mentally ill prisoners held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals;*
- (e) *Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons;*
- (f) *Persons serving their sentence under electronic monitoring.*

Table 1.5 shows that the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country.

As a consequence, international comparisons of prison population rates, as in Table 1.2, cannot be regarded as unproblematic, and this must be borne in mind when using these Tables.

Table 1.2.a: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2006 (adjusted figures)

Figures from table 1 were adjusted using information from table 1.2. We excluded from the total number of prisoners all the categories (from (a) to (f)) in this new table and we re-calculated the rate of prisoners per 100,000 population.

Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2006 by decreasing prison population rates

In this table, countries are ordered (decreasing classification) according to their prison population rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) on 1st September 2006.

Table 1.3.a: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2006 by decreasing prison population rates (adjusted figures)

Countries are ordered (decreasing classification) as in the table 1.3, but using adjusted numbers from table 1.2.a.

Table 1.4: Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2006

This table presents the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) and the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Data are taken from the corresponding surveys of SPACE I. The table indicates also the evolution (in percentage) of prison populations rates between 2000 and 2006 as well as between 2005 and 2006.

Table 1.5: Rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2005 and 2006

This table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2005 and 2006. Countries are classified in three categories according to the increase or decrease of their prison population rates between 1st September 2005 and 1st September 2006:

- (a) *Increase of more than 5%;*
- (b) *Between -5% and +5%;*
- (c) *Decrease of more than 5%.*

Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2006

The map presents the prison population rate in each Member State of the Council of Europe and gives the possibility to compare these distributions in whole European geographical area.

Table 2: Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2006

- (a) *Median age of prison population (including pre-trial detainees) at the date of the statistics;*

- (b) Mean (average) age of prison population (including pre-trial detainees) at the date of the statistics;
- (c) Prisoners under 18 years of age (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (d) Prisoners between 18 and 21 years of age (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage.

Table 3: Female and foreign prisoners on 1st September 2006

- (a) Female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (b) Foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (c) Of which: Foreign pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of foreign prisoners who are pre-trial detainees.

Table 4: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2006 (numbers)

- (a) Untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached);
- (b) Prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced;
- (c) Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limits for doing so;
- (d) Sentenced prisoners (final sentence);
- (e) Other cases;
- (f) Total.

Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2006 (percentages and rates)

We have selected four indicators as a basis for comparing the situations of the various populations:

In order to calculate indicators (a) and (b), the number of prisoners not serving a final sentence is obtained by adding headings (a), (b), (c) and (e) of Table 4.

- (a) Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence on 1st September 2006 (*often inaccurately referred to as percentage of unconvicted prisoners*): the number of prisoners whose sentence is not final, present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;
- (b) Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2006: the number of prisoners whose sentence is not final, present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

When there is no data available under heading (c) "sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so" of Table 4, without any further information being provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (d) "sentenced prisoners, final sentence". In that case, both indicators are presented between brackets and must be interpreted cautiously.

In order to calculate indicators (c) and (d), only prisoners under heading (a) "untried prisoners (not yet convicted)" of Table 4 are taken into account.

- (c) Percentage of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) on 1st September 2006: the number of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;
- (d) Rate of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2006: the number of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

When there is no data available under heading (b) "prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced" of Table 4, without any further information being provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) "untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)". In that case, both indicators are presented between brackets and must be interpreted cautiously.

Table 6: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by main offence (numbers)**Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by main offence (percentages)**

Tables 6 and 7 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (d) of Table 4 – according to the main offence for which they were convicted. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) Prisoners sentenced for homicide (including attempts);
- (b) Prisoners sentenced for assault and battery;
- (c) Prisoners sentenced for rape;
- (d) Prisoners sentenced for robbery;
- (e) Prisoners sentenced for other types of theft;
- (f) Prisoners sentenced for drug offences;
- (g) Prisoners sentenced for other offences;
- (h) Total.

Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by length of the sentence (numbers)**Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by length of the sentence (percentages)**

Tables 8 and 9 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (d) of Table 4 – according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) Prisoners sentenced to less than one month;
- (b) Prisoners sentenced to one month to less than three months;
- (c) Prisoners sentenced to three months to less than six months;
- (d) Prisoners sentenced to six months to less than one year;
- (e) Prisoners sentenced to one year to less than three years;
- (f) Prisoners sentenced to three years to less than five years;
- (g) Prisoners sentenced to five years to less than ten years;
- (h) Prisoners sentenced to ten years to less than twenty years;
- (i) Prisoners sentenced to twenty years and over;
- (j) Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;
- (k) Prisoners sentenced to death.

Table 10: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by length of the sentence (cumulative percentages)

This table presents the breakdown, expressed in cumulative percentages, of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (d) of Table 4 – according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to less than one year;
- (b) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to one year and over (fixed-term sentence);
- (c) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to three years and over (fixed-term sentence);
- (d) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to five years and over (fixed-term sentence);
- (e) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to ten years and over (fixed-term sentence);
- (f) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to fixed-term sentences;
- (g) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;
- (h) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to death.

Table 11: Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence), on 1st September 2006, by length of the sentence (percentages)

This table presents the breakdown, expressed in percentages, of prisoners sentenced to less than one year according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) Prisoners sentenced to less than one month;
- (b) Prisoners sentenced to one month to less than three months;
- (c) Prisoners sentenced to three months to less than six months;
- (d) Prisoners sentenced to six months to less than one year.

A.2. Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 2005

Tables 12 to 15.2 show the number of entries into prison (“FLOW STATISTICS”), the length of imprisonment, and the number of escapes and deaths in penal institutions in the year 2005.

Table 12: Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2005

- (a) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2005. This indicator is usually known as “flow of entries”;
- (b) Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of entries for 2005, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period (in view of the information available, the figure actually used is the number of inhabitants on 1st January 2005);
- (c) Entries before final sentence: number and percentage.

The figures relate to the number of events (entries) and not to the number of individuals. The same individual may enter prison several times in the same year for the same case. This applies, for instance, to an individual who is placed in pre-trial detention during year n (first entry), released by the investigating judge at the pre-trial investigation stage, tried without being re-detained, convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding the period of pre-trial detention, and re-imprisoned during the same year n to serve the remainder of the sentence (second entry). A fortiori, the same individual may enter prison several times in the same year for different cases.

The term “ENTRY” refers to all entries into penal institutions, except in the following situations:

- Entry following transfer from one penal institution to another;
- Entry following the prisoner’s removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, trial court, etc);
- Entry following prison leave or a period of authorized absence;
- Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police.

Only entries of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced, or sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit to do so are recorded under (c). This figure therefore corresponds to part of the entries recorded under (a). Entries for pre-trial detention are included.

Table 13.1: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2005, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2005;
- (b) Average number of prisoners in 2005: $b = a / 365$;
- (c) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2005 (flow of entries) = heading (a) of Table 12;
- (d) Indicator of average length of imprisonment (**D**) expressed in months: quotient of the average number of prisoners in 2005 (**P**) by the flow of entries during that period (**E**), multiplied by 12 (months): **$D = 12 (P / E)$** .

The figure under heading (a) corresponds to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by all persons placed in detention for at least one day during the reference year (2005). This may be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or may even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here between those categories.

This kind of data is usually prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets and is used to calculate the average daily cost of imprisonment.

By dividing the number of days of imprisonment by 365 (366 in leap years) we obtain the "average number of prisoners in the year" or the number of "prisoner-years" (b), which constitutes probably the best possible indicator of the average number of prisoners present in the year.

Table 13.2: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2004, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2005 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and others provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes to Table 13.1), we have added Table 13.2 (Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2005, based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2005). In this table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been computed by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2005 (source: SPACE 2005) instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions. We have also used this indicator to work out other figures presented in Tables 14 and 15 (escape rate, mortality rate and suicide rate).

Table 14: Escapes of prisoners in 2005

The table includes two types of escapes:

- (a) *Escapes by prisoners (convicted prisoners or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration) from a closed penal institution or during an administrative transfer* (for example, to or from a court, another penal institution, or a hospital).

In the revised SPACE questionnaire introduced this year it is clearly indicated that the counting unit is the *person*. In the event of a group breakout, the number of escapes is equal to the number of inmates involved.

Relating the number of escapes to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2005 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2005 we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners*: **10,000 X (a / total number of prisoners on 1st September 2005)**.

- (b) *Other forms of escape (absconding or running off)*: Examples are escapes from open institutions (such as work farms) or from semi-detention, and escapes during an authorised short-term absence (or leave) from all kinds of institutions (including closed institutions).

We have not worked out the rate here, as that would lead to calculate the ratio of escapes (other forms) to the average number of prisoners without taking account of the proportion of inmates placed in "open institutions".

Table 15.1: Deaths in penal institutions in 2005 (including suicides)

- (a) *Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2005;*
 (b) *Number of suicides in 2005;*
 (c) *Suicides as a percentage of total deaths: 100 (b / a)*

Relating the total number of deaths in prison (a) and the number of suicides in prison (b) to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2005 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2005 we obtain respectively:

- (d) *Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners*: **10,000 X (a / total number of prisoners on 1st September 2005)**;
 (e) *Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners*: **10,000 X (b / total number of prisoners on 1st September 2005)**.

Deaths of convicted prisoners and pre-trial detainees while in hospital are included in this table.

Table 15.2: Types of deaths and suicides included in Table 15.1

The goal of this table is to clarify which types of suicides are being counted. The Table includes the answers (Yes or No) to the following questions:

- (a) *Does data include prisoners who died or committed suicide in hospital?*
 (b) *Does data include prisoners who died or committed suicide outside prison?*

B. Prison Staff

Part B of the Survey includes figures related to persons working in prison or in the penitentiary system. The Survey makes a distinction between people working under the control of the National Prison Administrations and people working under the control of any other authority.

Table 16: Full-time staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2006

Table 17: Part-time staff working in penal institutions: on the basis of full-time equivalents on 1st September 2006

Table 18: Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2006: on the basis of full-time equivalents (numbers)

Table 19: Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2006: on the basis of full-time equivalents (percentage)

In Tables 16-19 we are concerned with the situation of staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2005. The goal of these Tables is to count all staff working in penal institutions who are engaged by the prison authorities. Respondents were asked to exclude persons working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities (in some countries this applies to doctors, teachers or perimeter guards). Such employees are included in Table 20. They were also asked to exclude staff not working in penal institutions but in the central prison administration offices or regional offices, or in storage depots (facilities for storage of food and miscellaneous equipment). Such staffs are also included in Table 20.

Tables 16-19 are structured with respect to the following categories:

- (a) *Total*
- (b) *Management: Management staff;*
- (c) *Custodial: Custodial staff excluding staff already included in (b);*
- (d) *Treatment: Treatment staff (including medical staff, psychologists, social workers, teachers/educators, etc.), excluding staff already included in (b) or (c);*
- (e) *Workshops: Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training, excluding staff already included in (b), (c) or (d);*
- (f) *Administrative: Administration staff, excluding staff already included in (b), (c), (d) or (e).*
- (g) *Other staff*

Respondents were asked to calculate the number of staff working part time on the basis of "full-time equivalents". This means that when two people work half the standard number of hours, they count for one "full-time equivalent". One half-time worker should count for 0.5 of a full-time equivalent.

Table 20: Other categories of staff

Situation at 1st September 2006:

- (a) *Staff working in central prison administration offices;*
- (b) *Staff working in regional offices;*
- (c) *Staff not working in penal institutions (e.g. at food or equipment storage depots);*
- (d) *Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities.*

In some countries category (d) does not exist. In others, doctors, teachers and perimeter guards may sometimes be employed by bodies not under the control of the prison authorities (for instance health authorities, the ministry of education, departments of the ministry of the interior or the ministry of justice).

Table 21: Supervision of prisoners

- (a) *Total number of prisoners at 1st September 2006: see table 1.*
- (b) *Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2006: see table 19.*
- (c) *Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian): $c = a / b$.*

C. Key points of Statistical Measures

C.1. Conventions used:

***	The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned.
0	The number is 0 but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
...	No figures available, but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
()	When the data are shown in brackets this means that they are not strictly comparable with the data requested by SPACE. For example, this applies to items whose definition is not the same as the one used in the SPACE questionnaire. Or when the total number of analysed figure is less or equal to 10 individuals.
	When the questionnaire box is left blank or a symbol is used, whose meaning is not explicit (for example "/" or "-"), we leave the box blank.

All cases of divergence and additional comments provided by national respondents are placed and explained in the table notes.

C.2. Measures of central tendency:

In tables containing rates or percentages we have used the following measures to describe the distribution of the data:

- **MEAN:** 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), therefore, the median is also used as a measure of central tendency.
- **MEDIAN:** the median is the value that divides the data supplied by the countries concerned into two equal groups so that 50% of the countries are above the median and 50% are below it. The median is not influenced by very high or very low values.
- **MINIMUM:** the lowest recorded value in the given column of the table.
- **MAXIMUM:** the highest recorded value in the given column of the table.

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 in the tables - which only contain one or two decimals - will therefore obtain slightly different results from ours.

D. Demographic Data

The rates of imprisonment have been calculated using demographic data (annual estimates of total population of each European country) for 2006, taken from the United Nations Common Database (UNCDB): http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_series_xrxx.asp?series_code=13660 (retrieved on the 21st of August 2007).

We opted for the "medium variant projection", as it is one of the most current indicators used in practice, and which permits to take into account the particularities of the reference date for quite a lot of countries.

Exceptions: When prison population data referred to a different territorial division than demographic data, we have used other sources (which are described below) for the latter.

These exceptions concern the following countries and administrative areas:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina):** Demographic data are mid-2006 estimates. Data were retrieved from the Annual Report of the Federal Office of Statistics (*"Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in figures"*, Sarajevo, 2007, p17), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/Podaci/Federacija%20u%20brojkama%202007.pdf> (retrieved on the 21st of August 2007).
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Demographic data are estimates. We made our estimation on the basis of official data for 2005 (*"Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin"* no. 9, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2006, p. 13), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemLAT.htm> (retrieved on the 21st of August 2007).
- **France:** Demographic data are estimates by the *National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the mid-2006 and include the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France) as well as the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d'Outre-mer).
- **Serbia:** Demographic data are estimates according to the Census 2002. Data were retrieved on the 30th November 2007 from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia: <http://webrzs.statserb.sr.gov.yu/axd/en/osn.php?kljuc=1>. These data exclude Kosovo and Montenegro territories.
- **United Kingdom (England and Wales):** Demographic data are mid-2006 estimates by National Statistics Online. Data were retrieved on the 23rd August 2007, available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D9669.xls>
- **United Kingdom (Northern Ireland):** Demographic data are mid-2006 estimates by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Data were retrieved on the 21st August 2007 from the available database of *Demography and Methodology Branch*: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/midyear/Northern_Ireland_2006.xls
- **United Kingdom (Scotland):** Demographic data are estimates on 30th June 2006. Data were retrieved on the 21st August 2007 from the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), available at: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/06mype-cahb-t1.pdf>

E. Data Validation Procedure

According to the authors of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1999), "validation is often the most important - and in many cases the most forgotten - stage of the data collection process". Therefore, since the 2002 SPACE I survey, we have introduced a validation procedure for the data received. Such procedure substantially increases the workload of all the individuals and countries involved in the elaboration of SPACE. It also delays the publication of the data. However, we believe that the results obtained –in other words, the improvements to the quality of the data– justify its use.

As part of the validation procedure, we produced a preliminary version of SPACE and a series of control tables that revealed a number of inconsistencies in the data received from some countries. Those countries were contacted again by means of a telephone call or a personal letter –sent by e-mail or fax– setting out the specific problems encountered in their data. In some cases, it was imperative to translate some information in order to avoid mistakes. Most of the countries corrected their figures, sent new ones for certain parts of the questionnaire, or indicated the reasons for the divergences identified. Such divergences are mainly due to differences in the national prison statistics systems as well as in criminal justice systems across Europe and are explained in the notes to the relevant tables.

Nevertheless, despite our efforts to identify errors and inconsistencies, some of them may still remain and others may have been introduced involuntarily during the data processing. Moreover, it has not always been possible to correct the inconsistencies discovered in a totally satisfactory way. In that context, any readers' comments, notes or criticisms are welcomed.

Finally, we would like to thank our colleague Roy Walmsley for his helpful comments and suggestions.

Statistical Tables

I. Prison Populations: State of Prison Populations on 1st September 2006

In this part of the report we present statistical tables and explanatory notes concerning the general conditions in penal institutions and specific data on detention in different types of penal institutions. Moreover, we analyze the evolution of several indicators of the penitentiary systems across Europe.

This year we have used an adjusted formula for calculating the evolution of prison population between 2000 and 2006. We have set up one geographical map, and we have used more accurate definitions and specify clearly which are the counting units being used (i.e. the number of incidents or the number of persons).

I.1. General Notes (including legislative or other measures which directly influence trends in the number of prisoners)

ALBANIA:

- President of Republic's Act of Pardon no. 4953 from July, 4th, 2006: 62 prisoners were released.
- President of Republic's Act of Pardon no. 5127 from November, 24th, 2006: 70 prisoners were released.

ANDORRA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

ARMENIA:

Amnesty, September, 21st, 2006.

AUSTRIA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

AZERBAIJAN:

Two Acts of Amnesty: were released 201 prisoners, of which 8 women, 9 ill prisoners, 2 prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment, and one juvenile offender.

BELGIUM:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – ENTITY LEVEL):

Data not available for this year report.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL):

State level prison administration: has only one pre-trial detention unit, no facilities for sentenced prisoners. All the detainees are male, over 21 years old.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL):

- Conditional release: were released 337 prisoners;
- Presidential Act of Pardon: were released 63 prisoners.

BULGARIA:

According to the regulation, the penal facilities in the Republic of Bulgaria are prisons, reformatories for juveniles and detention facilities/pre-trial detention/. Detention facilities/pre-trial detention/ are places where is served the restraining measure "detention in custody". Here are accommodated the

accused persons and the defendants whose sentence didn't come into force. The dominant parts of the accommodated in these places are accused persons. Prisons and the reformatories are places where is served the punishment 'imprisonment'. Here are accommodated mainly the convicted persons, but with a prosecutor's order there can be detained the accused persons and the defendants. The dominant part of the detained with a restraining measure in the prisons and the reformatories are defendant people.

CROATIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

CYPRUS:

- Data relate to the Republic of Cyprus, without taking account of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.
- Collective pardon by the President of the Republic.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

DENMARK:

- Amendment of the Danish Act on Enforcement of Sentences (Act no. 367 of May 24th 2005 and Act no. 304 of April 19th, 2006).
- The amendments to the Act on Enforcement of Sentences make it possible for certain convicted offenders to serve their sentence at their private residence under intense observation and control. During serving of the sentence, the offender has an electronic transmitter attached to his ankle (fettters).
- With the amendments to the act the 1st of July 2005, the system was introduced for convicted offenders, who were sentenced to prison for up until 3 months for violation of the Road Traffic Act. The 19th of April 2006 the system was expanded so that young offenders who are sentenced to prison for up until 3 months, and who were under 25 years of age at the time of the crime, now are included in the arrangement.
- The existing system has also been expanded the 19th of April 2006 to include persons, who in addition to a violation of traffic regulations, have been convicted of an offence under another legislation. It is a precondition that the total sentence does not exceed 3 months of imprisonment, and that the violation of traffic regulations has been the most considerable factor in the conviction of the total sentence.

ESTONIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

FINLAND:

November, 1st, 2006 the new Prison Act entered into force. The effects of judicial changes cannot be seen in 2006 figures, but will have an impact on next year's statistics.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- Data relate to the European territory of France (known as *Métropole*) as well as to the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*).
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

GEORGIA:

- Data relate to the territory of Georgia, without taking into account Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
- Act of Amnesty: were released 32 prisoners and for 317 the sentence was suspended.

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

GREECE:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

HUNGARY:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

ICELAND:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

IRELAND:

The Children Act 2001, as amended by the Criminal Justice Act 2006, raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility, in most cases from 7 to 12 years (with exceptions for a specified number of very serious offences including murder and rape). This came into effect on October, 16th, 2006. The above Act also changed the legislative basis for the detention of children, effectively separating criminal cases from children detained for reasons of care and protection. There had previously been crossover between the two systems. The amendments also changed sentencing and introduced a range of new non-custodial alternatives. These changes came into effect on 1st March 2007.

ITALY:

- Data do not include juveniles.
- Act of collective pardon no. 240, entered into force on August 1st, 2006.

LATVIA:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- The Criminal Procedures Law was adopted on April, 21st, 2005. It entered into force on October, 1st, 2005. In accordance with this act, the length of imprisonment before court was restricted till 1 year for adults and till 6 months for juveniles. Such a measure as pre-trial detention is put into practice only in very serious cases. These measures permit essentially reduce the number of inmates under pre-trial detention.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

LITHUANIA:

- Data relate to 1st July 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

LUXEMBOURG:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

MALTA:

President of Republic's Act of Pardon: 3 inmates who were serving a prison term for the non-payment of collected value added tax were released.

MOLDOVA:

- Data relate to the Republic of Moldova, without taking into account Transnistria.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

MONACO:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

NETHERLANDS:

- In Tables 1 to 1.5, figures refer to the total number of prisoners: 20,463 (see the breakdown of the general category in the notes to Table 1). In the rest of the Tables, figures refer only to prisoners held in penal institutions for adults (16,331).
- Because of lack of places in penal institutions, 195 convicted foreign prisoners were sent away before the end of their length of imprisonment.

NORWAY:

In an effort to remove the so called prison queue, two initiatives have to be noted:

- “Doubling up” – placing a second person in a cell designed for one, or a third in a two-person cell etc. This is used only to a limited extent and in 2006 increased the total number of prison days by 7256 days.
- Extra early release. Prisoners considered for early release on conditions could be released up to 20 days before the normal calculated time – depending also on length of sentence. This resulted in “saving” of c. 55,000 prison days in 2006.

POLAND:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

PORTUGAL:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

ROMANIA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

RUSSIA:

- Data relate to 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2006.
- The act of the State Duma d/d 19 April 2006 no. 3043-1V-GD “On the Announcement of the Amnesty in relation to the 100th anniversary of the institution of the State Duma in Russia”. It is scheduled to release about three thousand (3,000) persons from correctional institutions and about ten thousand (10,000) persons with sentences which do not involve deprivation of liberty.

SAN MARINO:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

SERBIA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

SLOVAKIA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

SLOVENIA:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

SPAIN:

- Data do not include juveniles.

- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

SWEDEN:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

SWITZERLAND:

- Data relate to 6th September 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

- Collective pardon: 11 prisoners were released.
- Individual pardon: 4 prisoners were released.
- Conditional release: 847 prisoners were released.
- Release by a court decision: 373 prisoners were released.

TURKEY:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

UKRAINE:

- Release by the President of Ukraine's' Decree “On granting Pardon”: 185 prisoners were released.
- Release in parole by the courts: 19,715 prisoners were released.

UK – ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- The Criminal Justice Act 2003 introduced the IPP sentence (*Indeterminate sentence for Public Protection*) in April 2005. This sentence caused a shift in the prison population, from the longer determinate sentences into the determinate sentences.

UK – NORTHERN IRELAND:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

UK – SCOTLAND:

No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

Table 1 Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2006

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.1

	Population 2006 - annual estimates (thousands)	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants	Total capacity of penal institutions / prisons	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	3172.2	3884	122.4	3341	116.3
Andorra	74.2	30	40.4	124	24.2
Armenia	3009.5	5682	188.8	4058	140.0
Austria	8327.4	8780	105.4	8491	103.4
Azerbaijan	8406.0	17809	211.9	22470	79.3
Belgium	10430.3	9971	95.6	8457	117.9
BH: BiH (state level)	2325.0	18	...	20	(90.0)
BH: Republika Srpska	1477.0	952	64.5	1085	87.7
Bulgaria	7692.5	12218	158.8	10566	115.6
Croatia	4556.0	3833	84.1	3159	121.3
Cyprus	845.6	599	(70.8)	550	(108.9)
Czech Republic	10189.0	18912	185.6	18936	99.9
Denmark	5430.0	3759	69.2	4104	91.6
Estonia	1340.0	4310	321.6	4472	96.4
Finland	5261.2	3714	70.6	3519	105.5
France	63195.0	57876	91.6	50419	114.8
Georgia	4433.0	13419	302.7	11402	117.7
Germany	82640.9	79146	95.8	80183	98.7
Greece	11122.5	10113	90.9	6019	168.0
Hungary	10058.4	15591	155.0	11378	137.0
Iceland	298.4	119	39.9	137	86.9
Ireland	4221.2	3135	74.3	3426	91.5
Italy	58778.8	38309	65.2	43233	88.6
Latvia	2289.1	6531	285.3	9166	71.3
Liechtenstein	34.9	10	(28.6)	22	(45.5)
Lithuania	3408.1	8078	237.0	9574	84.4
Luxembourg	461.4	755	163.6	781	96.7
Malta	404.7	343	84.7	444	77.3
Moldova	3832.7	8817	230.0	10570	83.4
Monaco	32.6	37	113.5	83	44.6
Netherlands	16379.0	20463	124.9	22000	93.0
Norway	4668.7	3164	67.8	3330	95.0
Poland	38140.1	88647	229.9	75550	117.3
Portugal	10578.7	12636	119.4	12115	104.3
Romania	21531.7	35910	166.8	37947	94.6
Russian Federation	143221.3	871609	608.6	955421	91.2
San Marino	30.6	1	(3.3)	8	(12.5)
Serbia	7498.0	8553	114.1	7851	108.9
Slovakia	5388.1	8657	160.7	10461	82.8
Slovenia	2000.8	1301	65.0	1116	116.6
Spain	43886.8	64120	146.1	45811	140.0
Sweden	9078.2	7175	79.0	6756	106.2
Switzerland	7454.8	5888	79.0	6741	87.3
The FYRO Macedonia	2036.4	2038	100.1	2005	101.6
Turkey	73921.8	67795	91.7	73395	92.4
Ukraine	46557.4	165408	355.3	159966	103.4
UK: England and Wales	53728.8	77982	145.1	80649	96.7
UK: Northern Ireland	1741.6	1502	86.2	1506	99.7
UK: Scotland	5116.9	7192	140.6	6394	112.5
Mean			147.4		100.1
Median			114.1		98.7
Minimum			39.9		24.2
Maximum			608.6		168.0

Notes – Table 1

AUSTRIA: The total capacity of the penal institutions has increased between 2005 and 2006 of 243 places as result of some new constructions and alteration works in old buildings.

BELGIUM: In the total capacity of penal institutions are included sections of semi-detention (*semi-liberté*), but not the capacity of electronic monitoring.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION): Has only one pre-trial detention unit, so it was not possible to calculate the indicator of prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants.

BULGARIA:

- Total number of prisoners is 12,218, of which 11,452 were held in prisons and 766 – in detention facilities/pre-trial detention.
- Total capacity of penal institutions is 10,566 places, of which 8,740 – in prisons and 1,826 – in detention facilities/pre-trial detention.

CROATIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- Total capacity of penal institutions is 3,159 places, of which 150 places are held for educational treatment measures.

CYPRUS:

- Total capacity of penal institutions is 550 places, of which 340 – in prisons, and 210 – in police stations.
- Demographic data refer to the whole island, but prison population figures do not include prisoners held in the northern part of the island, which is not under the control of the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. Therefore, the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants is underestimated.

ESTONIA: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- Data relate to the whole of the penal population, and not only on thus who are held in penal institutions.
- Demographic data are estimates by the *National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the mid-2006 and include the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France) as well as the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*).

GEORGIA: Total number of prisoners is 13,419, of which 5,447 – in pre-trial detention.

GERMANY: Data relate to 31st March 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

ITALY: Data do not include juveniles.

LATVIA:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- Total capacity of penal institutions includes also 200 prison hospitals' places.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of central tendency.

LITHUANIA: Data relate to 1st July 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

NETHERLANDS:

- Total number of prisoners is 20,463, of which 16,331 – in penal institutions for adults, 2,452 – in juvenile institutions, and 1,680 – in custodial clinics.
- Total capacity of penal institutions is 22,000 places, of which 17,623 are in penal institutions. The total does not include extramural detention forms as electronic monitoring.

ROMANIA:

The capacity of penal institutions is calculated on the basis of 6 cubic meters per person. The number of places has increased between 2005 and 2006 of 320 places as result of some new constructions and alteration works in old buildings.

RUSSIA: Data relate to 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2006.

SAN MARINO:

Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), a person serving a sentence of at least six months imprisonment in San Marino may be transferred to a “foreign penal institution”, if the competent judge so decides and if there is a relevant international agreement. These prisoners are not included in the San Marino statistics. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

SERBIA:

Demographic data are estimates according to the Census 2002. Data were retrieved on the 30th November 2007 from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia: <http://webzrs.statserb.sr.gov.yu/axd/en/osn.php?kljuc=1>. These data exclude Kosovo and Montenegro territories.

SWEDEN:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- The total number of prisoners includes prisoners in remand prisons. It also includes persons serving their sentence outside prison in institutions for the treatment of drug addicts, hospitalized prisoners and escapes.

SWITZERLAND: Data relate to 6th September 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

UK – ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- Capacity of penal institutions refers to *operational capacity*.

Table 1.2 Categories included in the total number of prisoners

Does the total number of prisoners include the following categories?

- (1) Persons held in facilities that are not under the prison Administration;
- (2) Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders;
- (3) Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders;
- (4) Mentally ill prisoners held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals;
- (5) Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons;
- (6) Persons serving their sentence under Electronic Monitoring.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.1.2

	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	(1)	If yes, how many?	(2)	If yes, how many?	(3)	If yes, how many?	(4)	If yes, how many?	(5)	If yes, how many?	(6)	If yes, how many?
Albania	3884	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	280	Yes	64	No	***	***	***
Andorra	30	***	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Armenia	5682	No	***	Yes	33	Yes	...	Yes	...	***	***	***	***
Austria	8780	No	***	Yes	120	Yes	96	Yes	279	No	***	No	***
Azerbaijan	17809	No	***	Yes	111	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***
Belgium	9971	No	***	No	***	***	***	No	***	Yes	47	Yes	524
BH: BiH (st. level)	18	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	952	***	***	Yes	3	***	***	Yes	13	***	***	***	***
Bulgaria	12218	No	***	Yes	67	No	***	Yes	21	No	***	***	***
Croatia	3833	***	***	Yes	81	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cyprus	599	Yes	162	***	***	***	***	Yes	1	Yes	0	***	***
Czech Republic	18912	***	***	Yes	128	Yes	550	***	***	***	***	Yes	1160
Denmark	3759	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Estonia	4310	No	***	Yes	103	***	***	No	***	No	***	***	***
Finland	3714	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	***	***	***
France	57876	No	***	No	***	***	***	Yes	...	No	***	Yes	1261
Georgia	13419	No	***	Yes	183	***	***	No	***	No	***	***	***
Germany	79146	No	***	Yes	7677	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Greece	10113	***	***	Yes	434	Yes	46	Yes	257	Yes	48	***	***
Hungary	15591	No	***	Yes	487	***	***	No	***	Yes	8	***	***
Iceland	119	***	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***
Ireland	3135	No	***	Yes	56	No	***	No	***	Yes	47	***	***
Italy	38309	No	***	***	***	No	***	Yes	1366	***	***	No	***
Latvia	6531	No	***	Yes	134	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Liechtenstein	10	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	No	***
Lithuania	8078	No	***	Yes	183	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***
Luxembourg	755	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	...	No	***
Malta	343	No	***	Yes	25	Yes	24	Yes	2	No	***	No	***
Moldova	8817	Yes	...	Yes	212	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Monaco	37	***	***	***	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	***	***
Netherlands	20463	No	***	Yes	2452	Yes	397	No	***	Yes	2584	Yes	576
Norway	3164	No	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Poland	88647	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Portugal	12636	No	***	Yes	267	No	***	Yes	260	No	***	Yes	507
Romania	35910	No	***	Yes	2801	Yes	3	Yes	112	No	***	***	***
Russian Fed.	874846	No	***	Yes	12752	Yes	6000	No	***	No	***	***	***
San Marino	1	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Serbia	8553	No	***	Yes	195	Yes	116	Yes	249	Yes	115	No	***
Slovakia	8657	No	***	Yes	345	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	***	***	***
Slovenia	1301	No	***	Yes	30	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***
Spain	64120	No	***	Yes	2547	Yes	647	Yes	785	No	***	Yes	1219
Sweden	7175	No	***	No	***	Yes	146	Yes	...	Yes	24	No	***
Switzerland	5888	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	58	Yes	305	No	***
The FYROM	2038	***	***	Yes	31	Yes	2	Yes	2	***	***	***	***
Turkey	67795	***	***	Yes	771	Yes	6778	Yes	3436	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	165408	No	***	Yes	2448	No	***	Yes	135	No	***	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	77982	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	1502	No	***	Yes	31	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	***	***
UK: Scotland	7192	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***

Notes – Table 1.2

Please note that some countries have more than one type of institution for juvenile offenders as well as for drug-addicts and other categories included in this Table. If some of these institutions are run by the prison administration and others are not, the total number of prisoners included in the different categories of this Table may include only persons held in institutions run by the prison administration. Thus, the interpretation of this Table is not as straightforward as it may seem. For example, it can be that in certain countries some juveniles, drug-addicts, etc. are in penal institutions and thus are included in the prison population and others are in institutions under a different authority and are not included in the total.

BULGARIA:

Point (4) – 21 persons under treatment in psychiatric hospital in the Lovech prison.

CROATIA:

Points (3) and (4): Last year the answer in these two points was “yes”. It would be important to make caution interpretations as last year were mentioned people help in regular penal institutions and not in special institutions for drug-addicted and mentally ill prisoners. People sentenced to security treatment measures are help in regular prison facilities, so figures concerning this category of prisoners are included in general number of prisoners and will not be set aside apart.

DENMARK:

Point (6) – With the amendments to the Act on 1st of July 2005 was introduced the system of electronic monitoring for convicted offenders, who were sentenced to prison for up to 3 months for violation of the Road Traffic. In the enquiry SPACE I 2004 the answer to point (6) was “not applicable”, but for enquiries SPACE I 2005 and SPACE I 2006 the answer is “no” (persons under electronic monitoring are still not included in the total number of prisoners).

ITALY:

Point (4) – 1,132 mentally ill prisoners are held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals (*Ospedali Psichiatrici Giudiziani*), which are penal institutions under the authority of the Penitentiary Administration, managed by a psychiatrist from the Penitentiary Administration.

LATVIA:

Point (2) – 134 juvenile offenders from 14 to 21 years old held in Cēsu Correctional Institutions for juveniles.

LUXEMBOURG:

Point (5) – Are counted prisoners from CPL (Penitentiary Centre of Luxembourg). Detainees from CPG (Penitentiary Centre of Givenich – *semi-detention*) are excluded. Figures are not available for SPACE I 2006, but it would be possible to collect these data in the future.

MOLDOVA:

Point (2) – Includes only detainees held in the specialised Educational Colony for juveniles. Figures on juvenile offenders under investigation and under trial who are held in pre-trial detention Isolators are not available.

NETHERLANDS:

- Point (2) – 2,452 juvenile offenders are included only in the total of 20,463 prisoners, but they are excluded from all other categories requested in the questionnaire.
- Point (5) – 1,680 asylum seekers or illegal aliens are included only in the total of 20,463 prisoners, but they are excluded from all other categories requested in the questionnaire.

PORTUGAL:

- Point (2) – Penal Facility of Leiria: prisoners from 16 to 21 years old, including pre-trial detainees.
- Point (4) – 260 mentally ill prisoners, including people placed in psychiatric institutions or penitentiary hospitals and non-penitentiary hospitals.
- Point (6) – 507 untried or convicted prisoners, whose status of “pre-trial detainees” was changed to house arrest under electronic monitoring (source: *Instituto de Reinserção Social*).

ROMANIA:

- Point (2) – Juvenile offenders are held in three re-education centres and two penitentiaries for juvenile offenders.
- Point (3) – Detoxification Section of the Bucharest-Rahova Penitentiary Hospital.
- Point (4) – Despite the fact that there are no special institutions for mentally ill offenders, the total number of mentally ill prisoners is 112, who are admitted in special sections of the Penitentiary Hospital units. In this total are not included people suffering from mental disease or from chronically persistent intoxication with alcohol, drugs or other such substances, subject to the measures of *medical hospitalisation*, according to the art. 114 of Criminal Code.

SLOVAKIA:

- Point (1) – The answer is “no”, but the total number of detainees in facilities that are not under the Prison Administration is known: 29 persons.
- Point (2) – Figure presents the total number of detainees of Sucany’s Prison for juvenile offenders (345 persons), of which just 106 could in fact be considered as juveniles.
- Point (5) – The answer is “no”, but the total number of asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reason is known: 28 persons.

SPAIN:

- Point (2) – Last year the category of juveniles under 18 years old was excluded, but this year these data are included in the total number of prisoners.
- Point (3) – The answer is “yes”. If the drug-addicted offenders are in detention due to their dependence they are not counted, but if the persons are convicted for other reasons and drug-addicted, they are mentioned in this statistics.
- Point (4) – The mentally ill persons placed in the establishments that are not under the Prison Administration are not counted, but those who are placed in special facilities (Alicante and Seville) are included in these data.

SWEDEN:

- Point (3) – Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders are included if they are sentenced to imprisonment.
- Point (4) – Mentally ill offenders are included if they are sentenced to imprisonment.

SWITZERLAND:

Point (4) – Mentally ill prisoners detained just in one concerned special institution (Psychiatriezentrum Rheinau).

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

Point (2) – Educational measures for juvenile offenders.

Table 1.2.a Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2006 (adjusted figures)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.1.2.a

	Population 2006 - annual estimates (thousands)	Total adjusted number of prisoners	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants
Albania	3172.2	3540	111.6
Andorra	74.2	30	40.4
Armenia	3009.5	5649	187.7
Austria	8327.4	8285	99.5
Azerbaijan	8406.0	17698	210.5
Belgium	10430.3	9400	90.1
BH: BiH (state level)	2325.0	18	...
BH: Republika Srpska	1477.0	936	63.4
Bulgaria	7692.5	12130	157.7
Croatia	4556.0	3752	82.4
Cyprus	845.6	436	(51.6)
Czech Republic	10189.0	17074	167.6
Denmark	5430.0	3759	69.2
Estonia	1340.0	4207	314.0
Finland	5261.2	3714	70.6
France	63195.0	56615	89.6
Georgia	4433.0	13236	298.6
Germany	82640.9	71469	86.5
Greece	11122.5	9328	83.9
Hungary	10058.4	15096	150.1
Iceland	298.4	119	39.9
Ireland	4221.2	3032	71.8
Italy	58778.8	36943	62.9
Latvia	2289.1	6397	279.5
Liechtenstein	34.9	9	(25.8)
Lithuania	3408.1	7895	231.7
Luxembourg	461.4	755	163.6
Malta	404.7	292	72.1
Moldova	3832.7	8605	224.5
Monaco	32.6	37	113.5
Netherlands	16379.0	16331	99.7
Norway	4668.7	3164	67.8
Poland	38140.1	88647	232.4
Portugal	10578.7	11602	109.7
Romania	21531.7	32994	153.2
Russian Federation	143221.3	852857	595.5
San Marino	30.6	1	(3.3)
Serbia	7498.0	7878	105.1
Slovakia	5388.1	8312	154.3
Slovenia	2000.8	1271	63.5
Spain	43886.8	58922	134.3
Sweden	9078.2	7005	77.2
Switzerland	7454.8	5525	74.1
The FYRO Macedonia	2036.4	2003	98.4
Turkey	73921.8	56810	76.9
Ukraine	46557.4	162825	349.7
UK: England and Wales	53728.8	77982	145.1
UK: Northern Ireland	1741.6	1470	84.4
UK: Scotland	5116.9	7192	140.6
Mean			142.1
Median			105.1
Minimum			39.9
Maximum			595.5

Notes – Table 1.2.a

Figures in table 1.2.a were adjusted by the subtraction of all categories of prisoners mentioned in table 1.2 (i.e. persons held in facilities that are not under the Prison Administration, persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders, persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders, mentally ill prisoners held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals, asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons, and persons serving their sentence under electronic monitoring). Consequently, **table 1.2.a** includes only the number of adult offenders presumed or sentenced for criminal reasons held in penal institutions with common detention systems.

Even if most countries were able to provide figures on the particular categories mentioned in **table 1.2**, data in **table 1.2.a** must be interpreted cautiously. Indeed, in some cases, figures were not available and/or we have detected some minor inaccuracies in the data provided. Such cases are explained in the following notes.

ARMENIA:

- The number of detainees in institutions for drug-addicted offenders is not available. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.
- The number of mentally ill prisoners was not provided. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.

FINLAND:

- The number of juvenile offenders held in special institutions is not available. Nevertheless, this category was included in the total number of prisoners.
- The number of detainees in institutions for drug-addicted offenders is not available. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.
- The number of mentally ill prisoners was not provided. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.

FRANCE:

- The number of mentally ill prisoners was not provided. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.

LUXEMBOURG:

- The number of asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons was not provided. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.

MOLDOVA:

- The number of prisoners held in facilities that do not depend of the Prison Administration was not provided. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.

NETHERLANDS:

- Total number of prisoners is 20,463. An explaining note pointed out in Dutch's answer is that 16,331 people are held in penal institutions. Figures in table 1.2.a are founded on this official number. We made the same subtraction of categories mentioned bellow, and the comparable with other countries figure is 12,774, which represent total number of prisoners held in penal institutions with common detention systems. Using this new result, we can presume that the **prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants** would be equal to **78.0**.

SLOVAKIA:

- The number of detainees in institutions for drug-addicted offenders is not available. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.
- The number of mentally ill prisoners was not provided. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.

SWEDEN:

- The number of mentally ill prisoners was not provided. This category was however considered in the total number of prisoners.

Table 1.3 Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2006 by decreasing prison population rates (total)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.1.3

	total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants
Russian Federation	871609	608.6
Ukraine	165408	355.3
Estonia	4310	321.6
Georgia	13419	302.7
Latvia	6531	285.3
Lithuania	8078	237.0
Poland	88647	232.4
Moldova	8817	230.0
Azerbaijan	17809	211.9
Armenia	5682	188.8
Czech Republic	18912	185.6
Romania	35910	166.8
Luxembourg	755	163.6
Slovakia	8657	160.7
Bulgaria	12218	158.8
Hungary	15591	155.0
Spain	64120	146.1
UK: England and Wales	77982	145.1
UK: Scotland	7192	140.6
Netherlands	20463	124.9
Albania	3884	122.4
Portugal	12636	119.4
Serbia	8553	114.1
Monaco	37	113.5
Austria	8780	105.4
The FYRO Macedonia	2038	100.1
Germany	79146	95.8
Belgium	9971	95.6
Turkey	67795	91.7
France	57876	91.6
Greece	10113	90.9
UK: Northern Ireland	1502	86.2
Malta	343	84.7
Croatia	3833	84.1
Sweden	7175	79.0
Switzerland	5888	79.0
Ireland	3135	74.3
Cyprus	599	(70.8)
Finland	3714	70.6
Denmark	3759	69.2
Norway	3164	67.8
Italy	38309	65.2
Slovenia	1301	65.0
BH: Republika Srpska	952	64.5
Andorra	30	40.4
Iceland	119	39.9
Liechtenstein	10	(28.6)
San Marino	1	(3.3)
BH: BiH (state level)	18	...

Table 1.3.a Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2006 by decreasing prison population rates (adjusted figures)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.1.3.a

	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants
Russian Federation	852857	595.5
Ukraine	162825	349.7
Estonia	4207	314.0
Georgia	13236	298.6
Latvia	6397	279.5
Poland	88647	232.4
Lithuania	7895	231.7
Moldova	8605	224.5
Azerbaijan	17698	210.5
Armenia	5649	187.7
Czech Republic	17074	167.6
Luxembourg	755	163.6
Bulgaria	12130	157.7
Slovakia	8312	154.3
Romania	32994	153.2
Hungary	15096	150.1
UK: England and Wales	77982	145.1
UK: Scotland	7192	140.6
Spain	58922	134.3
Monaco	37	113.5
Albania	3540	111.6
Portugal	11602	109.7
Serbia	7878	105.1
Austria	8285	99.5
The FYRO Macedonia	2003	98.4
Belgium	9400	90.1
France	56615	89.6
Germany	71469	86.5
UK: Northern Ireland	1470	84.4
Greece	9328	83.9
Croatia	3752	82.4
Netherlands	12774	78.0
Sweden	7005	77.2
Turkey	56810	76.9
Switzerland	5525	74.1
Malta	292	72.1
Ireland	3032	71.8
Finland	3714	70.6
Denmark	3759	69.2
Norway	3164	67.8
Slovenia	1271	63.5
BH: Republika Srpska	936	63.4
Italy	36943	62.9
Cyprus	436	(51.6)
Andorra	30	40.4
Iceland	119	39.9
Liechtenstein	9	(25.8)
San Marino	1	(3.3)
BH: BiH (state level)	18	...

Table 1.4 Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2006 (part 1)

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September of each year (source SPACE)*;
 (b) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year (source: SPACE)*;
 (c) Change 2000-2006 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between 2000 and 2006;
 (d) Change 2005-2006 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between 2005 and 2006.

*N.B. – For some countries, the reference date may vary across years (see SPACE 2000 to 2005 for details)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.1.4

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Albania	1467	43.5	1635	48.1	1785	52.5	...	...	...	...	3425	109.3	3884	122.4	181.5	12.1
Andorra	...	...	48	72.5	55	82.9	61	90.8	...	...	...	...	30	40.4	...	...
Armenia	...	...	4213	111	5624	148	3429	106.8	2727	84.9	2822	87.8	5682	188.8	...	115.1
Austria	6896	83.1	6915	85.1	7511	92.3	7816	96.9	...	...	8767	106.8	8780	105.4	26.9	-1.3
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	18321	225	16345	199.3	18259	220.9	16969	203.3	17809	211.9	...	4.2
Belgium	8671	84.7	8764	85.4	9253	90.2	8688	83.9	...	...	9371	89.7	9971	95.6	12.9	6.6
BH: Fed. of BiH	...	...	...	...	1293	49.7	1265	48.7	1247	48.0	1344	53.8	...	...	...	...
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	816	58.3	892	63.7	977	69.8	1029	72.9	952	64.5	...	-11.6
Bulgaria	9424	115	9283	114	9607	121.7	10066	128.2	10935	140.2	12240	157.7	12218	158.8	38.1	0.7
Croatia	2027	44.4	2623	59.9	2584	58.2	2594	58.4	2846	64.1	3485	78.5	3833	84.1	89.5	7.2
Cyprus	...	...	369	48.6	345	45.1	355	44.2	546	66.7	529	63.2	599	70.8	...	12.1
Czech Republic	22489	219	21206	207	16861	164.2	17053	167.1	...	...	19052	186.4	18912	185.6	-15.2	-0.4
Denmark	3279	61.5	3150	58.9	3439	64.1	3577	66.4	3762	69.7	4132	76.4	3759	69.2	12.6	-9.3
Estonia	4720	328	4789	350	4640	340.9	4797	353.8	4565	337.9	4410	327.4	4310	321.6	-1.9	-1.8
Finland	2703	52.3	3040	58.7	3466	66.7	3437	66	3446	66.0	3823	73.0	3714	70.6	35.0	-3.3
France	48835	80.1	47005	77.1	53463	87.6	57440	93.1	56271	90.5	57582	91.8	57876	91.6	14.3	-0.3
Georgia	...	...	...	...	7343	186	6406	147.5	...	...	8668	200.6	13419	302.7	...	50.9
Germany	...	...	78707	95.8	78506	95.2	79567	96.4	79676	96.5	78992	95.7	79146	95.8	...	0.0
Greece	8038	76.2	8343	79	8284	78.4	8555	81	...	...	9589	86.6	10113	90.9	19.3	5.0
Hungary	15821	158	17119	171	18054	177.4	17012	167.7	16410	162.2	16394	162.4	15591	155.0	-1.9	-4.5
Iceland	82	29	110	38.8	107	37.3	112	38.8	115	39.6	119	40.5	119	39.9	37.5	-1.6
Ireland	2887	76.4	3025	80	3028	78	2986	75.3	...	...	...	...	3135	74.3	-2.8	...
Italy	53481	92.7	55136	95.3	56200	99.8	57238	101.7	56900	96.9	59649	102.0	38309	65.2	-29.7	-36.1
Latvia	8555	353	8617	364	8517	363.1	8135	348.9	7731	333.3	7228	313.4	6531	285.3	-19.2	-9.0
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	17	...	18	...	7	...	10	28.9	10	28.6	...	-0.9
Lithuania	8867	240	10750	291	11345	326.4	9958	287.6	7827	227.1	7993	233.4	8078	237.0	-1.2	1.6
Luxembourg	394	90.4	357	80.9	380	85.6	498	111.1	548	121.3	693	152.3	755	163.6	81.0	7.4
Malta	...	...	257	67.2	283	71.7	278	71.9	...	...	298	74.0	343	84.7	...	14.5

Table 1.4 Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2006 (part 2)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.1.4

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Moldova	9754	...	10679	250	10532	290.4	10729	296.5	10383	287.8	8990	249.7	8817	230.0	...	-7.9
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	102.7	37	113.5	...	10.5
Netherlands	13847	90.1	15246	95.4	16239	100.8	18242	112.7	20075	123.5	21826	133.9	20463	124.9	38.6	-6.7
Norway	2643	59	2666	59.2	2662	58.8	2914	64	2975	65.0	3097	67.2	3164	67.8	14.9	0.8
Poland	65336	169	80004	207	80610	208.7	80692	211.1	79344	207.8	82656	216.5	88647	232.4	37.5	7.3
Portugal	...	...	13500	132	13730	132.8	14232	136.7	...	...	12889	122.4	12636	119.4	...	-2.4
Romania	49682	221	50370	225	51476	229.5	45337	208.2	40085	184.6	37929	175.1	35910	166.8	-24.5	-4.8
Russian Fed.	...	...	971496	671	919330	638.6	860640	601.4	...	...	823672	576.8	871609	608.6	...	5.5
San Marino	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	3.4	1	3.3	...	-3.1
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7487	74.9	...	...	7775	103.7	8553	114.1	...	10.0
Slovakia	7128	297	7509	139	7849	145.9	8829	164.1	9504	176.7	9289	172.5	8657	160.7	-45.9	-6.9
Slovenia	1136	57.3	1155	58	1120	56.2	1099	55.1	1126	56.4	1132	56.7	1301	65.0	13.5	14.7
Spain	45044	114	46962	117	50994	126.2	55244	135.8	59224	140.3	61269	142.4	64120	146.1	28.2	2.6
Sweden	5678	64.1	6089	68.5	6506	73	6755	75.6	7332	81.7	7054	78.3	7175	79.0	23.3	1.0
Switzerland	6390	89.2	5160	71.6	4987	68.7	5266	72	6021	81.8	6111	82.4	5888	79.0	-11.5	-4.2
The FYRO Macedonia	1394	69	1413	69.9	1248	61.2	1598	78.4	1747	86.1	2132	104.8	2038	100.1	45.0	-4.5
Turkey	71860	110	61336	93.2	60091	86.7	64051	92	71148	99.9	54296	75.8	67795	91.7	-16.6	21.0
Ukraine	...	...	198885	406	198946	405.7	198386	413.3	193489	406.3	179519	381.1	165408	355.3	...	-6.8
UK: England and Wales	65666	124	67056	126	71324	137.1	72992	139.1	74488	140.4	76190	142.7	77982	145.1	17.0	1.7
UK: Northern Ireland	980	...	877	51.6	1076	63.8	1185	69.8	1295	75.7	1337	77.5	1502	86.2	...	11.2
UK: Scotland	5855	...	...	...	6513	128.7	6642	131.4	6885	135.6	6795	133.4	7192	140.6	...	5.4

Source: SPACE I, 2000 to SPACE I, 2005

Notes – Table 1.4

In table 1.4 was used non-adjusted data in order to ensure the comparability with the data from previous years.

ITALY: Data for 2004 is not comparable with data for 2003 because in 2003 the prison population includes juveniles and in 2004 they are not included. In 2006, figures does not include juveniles, therefore they are comparable with the figures for 2004 and, respectively, with the figures for 2005.

For more information on the categories included or excluded in the data of table 1.4, see the explanatory notes for table 1.2.

Table 1.5 Year-to-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2005 and 2006

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.1.5

Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	
Armenia	115.1	Greece	5.0	Netherlands	-6.7
Georgia	50.9	Azerbaijan	4.2	Ukraine	-6.8
Turkey	21.0	Spain	2.6	Slovakia	-6.9
Slovenia	14.7	UK: England and Wales	1.7	Moldova	-7.9
Malta	14.5	Lithuania	1.6	Latvia	-9.0
Cyprus	12.1	Sweden	1.0	Denmark	-9.3
Albania	12.1	Norway	0.8	BH: Republika Srpska	-11.6
UK: North. Ireland	11.2	Bulgaria	0.7	Italy	-36.1
Monaco	10.5	Germany	0.0		
Serbia	10.0	France	-0.3		
Luxembourg	7.4	Czech Republic	-0.4		
Poland	7.3	Liechtenstein	-0.9		
Croatia	7.2	Austria	-1.3		
Belgium	6.6	Iceland	-1.6		
Russia	5.5	Estonia	-1.8		
UK: Scotland	5.4	Portugal	-2.4		
		San Marino	-3.1		
		Finland	-3.3		
		Switzerland	-4.2		
		“The FYRO Macedonia”	-4.5		
		Hungary	-4.5		
		Romania	-4.8		

Map 1 Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants*

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.m.1



*** ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes:**

The three-letter country codes are the ones published by ISO (*International Organisation of Standardization*). These country codes were used to identify Member States of the Council of Europe on the map presented above (excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina). For constituent countries of the United Kingdom we have used the three-letter codes from FIFA (*International Federation of Association Football*): ENG, WAL, NIR, SCO.

ALB	Albania	CYP	Cyprus	ISL	Iceland	NLD	Netherlands	ESP	Spain
AND	Andorra	CZE	Czech Republic	IRL	Ireland	NOR	Norway	SWE	Sweden
ARM	Armenia	DNK	Denmark	ITA	Italy	POL	Poland	CHE	Switzerland
AUT	Austria	EST	Estonia	LVA	Latvia	PRT	Portugal	MKD	FYRO Macedonia
AZE	Azerbaijan	FIN	Finland	LIE	Liechtenstein	ROU	Romania	TUR	Turkey
BEL	Belgium	FRA	France	LTU	Lithuania	RUS	Russian Federation	UKR	Ukraine
BIH: Fed.	BH: Fed. of Bosnia and Herzegovina	GEO	Georgia	LUX	Luxembourg	SMR	San Marino	UK: ENG&WAL	UK: England and Wales
BIH: RS	BH: Republika Srpska	DEU	Germany	MLT	Malta	SRB	Serbia	UK: NIR	UK: Northern Ireland
BGR	Bulgaria	GRC	Greece	MDA	Moldova	SVK	Slovakia	UK: SCO	UK: Scotland
HRV	Croatia	HUN	Hungary	MCO	Monaco	SVN	Slovenia		

Table 2 Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2006: median age, mean (average) age, minors and persons between 18 and 21 years of age

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.2

	median age	mean (average) age	Prisoners under 18 years old		Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old	
			Number	%	Number	%
Albania	29.9	33.5	46	1.2	153	3.9
Andorra	28	30	2	6.7	1	3.3
Armenia	35	...	33	0.6	...	...
Austria	...	...	196	2.2	700	8.0
Azerbaijan	...	...	111	0.6	...	...
Belgium	33	34.8	33	0.3	480	4.8
BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level)	41.4	41.4	0	***	0	***
BH: Republika Srpska	34.3	34.3	3	0.3	21	2.2
Bulgaria	35.7	32.7	78	0.6	865	7.1
Croatia	36	35.7	47	1.2	173	4.5
Cyprus	32.6	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	34.5	35	128	0.7	***	...
Denmark	31	33	13	0.3	311	8.3
Estonia	30.16	31.5	89	2.1	361	8.4
Finland	34	36	4	0.1	90	2.4
France	32.2	...	646	1.1	4322	7.5
Georgia	...	...	244	1.8	...	...
Germany	33.1	34.9	1422	1.8	4951	6.3
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	34.8	34	487	3.1	1155	7.4
Iceland	31	33.8	0	0.0	11	9.2
Ireland	28	31	111	3.5	363	11.6
Italy	36	37	...	...	1105	2.9
Latvia	...	...	147	2.3	62	0.9
Liechtenstein	38	36	0	***	0	***
Lithuania	...	32.7	185	2.3	673	8.3
Luxembourg	37	37	2	0.3	77	10.2
Malta	39	35	3	0.9	11	3.2
Moldova	35.6	31	149	1.7	701	8.0
Monaco	41	26	4	10.8	0	0.0
Netherlands	33	34	38	0.2	1224	6.0
Norway	...	34.4	10	0.3	153	4.8
Poland	...	34.1	...	...	...	...
Portugal	35	35.7	143	1.1	364	2.9
Romania	32.5	33	845	2.4	2801	7.8
Russian Federation	...	...	15786	1.8	...	...
San Marino	32	32	0	***	0	***
Serbia	...	...	79	0.9	297	3.5
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	32	34.4	7	0.5	77	5.9
Spain	...	36	...	...	1462	2.3
Sweden	35	36	14	0.2	206	2.9
Switzerland	...	...	52	0.9	...	...
The FYRO Macedonia	32.2	29.1	17	0.8	277	13.6
Turkey	30	35	2060	3.0	5305	7.8
Ukraine	...	...	3001	1.8	7428	4.5
UK: England and Wales	30	32.1	2440	3.1	8738	11.2
UK: Northern Ireland	30	32	56	3.7	169	11.3
UK: Scotland	30	32	225	3.1	796	11.1
Mean	33.5	33.8		1.6		5.7
Median	33.0	34.1		1.1		5.9
Minimum	28.0	26.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum	41.4	41.4		10.8		13.6

Notes – Table 2

ALBANIA: Median and mean (average) ages are estimates made from provided tables for *sentenced* prisoners. Data for all other categories (i.e. pre-trial detention) are not available.

AUSTRIA: Figures of median and mean (average) age are not available, while calculations at present are made by “Statistics Austria” (national Federal Institution), and these two indicators are not more presented in official statistics.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION): As there is just one pre-trial detention unit, data are for males held in, which are over 21 years old.

BULGARIA:

- In category “*Prisoners under 18 years old*” prisoners are distributed as follows: 67 in prisons, and 11 in detention facilities/pre-trial detention;
- In category “*Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old*” data are only for *prison population* (convicted to “imprisonment”, but also untried detainees held on prosecutor’s order). Figures for all other categories (i.e. pre-trial detention) are not available.

CROATIA: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

CYPRUS:

- For some unknown technical reasons the indicator of median age is not available;
- Total number of prisoners under 18 years and from 18 to 21 years old is 20 persons. It is not possible to keep these two categories apart. Consequently, it was not possible to calculate the percentage of each category in the total number of prisoners.

ESTONIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Indicator of mean (average) age has been provided. Median age is an estimation which we made from figures with distribution of prisoners by ages. Any incoherence may be due to use of different types of calculation.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Data relate to the whole of the penal population, and not only on those who are held in penal institutions.

GEORGIA: In the category “*Prisoners under 18 years old*” prisoners are distributed as follows: 143 in pre-trial detention, and 101 in other penal institutions.

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Median age is calculated on the basis of fixed age ranges. The calculation is based on the assumption that inmates within the respective fixed age ranges are evenly distributed among each age within that range. For the calculation of mean (average) age has been used the assumption that the oldest open-ended group is 72 years.

IRELAND:

- For adults the median age is 28, and for young offenders is 15 years;
- For adults the mean (average) age is 31 years, and for young offenders is 15.26 years.

ITALY: Data provided by Italian Penitentiary Administration do not include the juvenile offenders in prison. This category of offenders is under the authority of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

LATVIA: Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

LITHUANIA: Data relate to 1st July 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

MOLDOVA:

- Median age is calculated on the basis of fixed age ranges. The calculation is based on the assumption that inmates within the respective fixed age ranges are evenly distributed among each age within that range.
- Data are only for sentenced prisoners, thus with a *final* sentence. Figures for all other categories (i.e. pre-trial detention) are not available.

NETHERLANDS: Data are only for population in penal institutions, without counting detainees from juvenile institutions and custodial clinics.

POLAND:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Mean age is calculated on the basis of fixed age ranges. For some unknown technical reasons the indicator of median age is not available.

ROMANIA: Median and mean (average) ages are estimates made from provided tables for *all categories* of prisoners mentioned in previous tables. For the calculation of mean (average) age has been used the assumption that the oldest open-ended group is 70 years.

RUSSIA: Data relate to 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2006.

SERBIA: For some unknown technical reasons indicators of median and mean (average) age are not available.

SLOVAKIA: For some unknown technical reasons indicators of median and mean (average) age are not available.

SPAIN: *Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old* – in this category are not included people placed under security measures, week-end arrests, and fine defaulters.

SWEDEN:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Data are only available for sentenced prisoners.

SWITZERLAND: Data relate to 6th September 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

UKRAINE: Data in category “*Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old*” are only for *prison population* (convicted to “imprisonment”, but also untried detainees held on prosecutor’s order). Figures for all other categories (i.e. pre-trial detention) are not available.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES: Data relate to 30th June 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

Table 3 Structure of prison populations on 1st September 2006: female prisoners and foreign prisoners

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.3

	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Female prisoners		Foreign Prisoners			
		Number of female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	% of female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	% of foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Of which: Number of foreign pre-trial detainees	% of foreign prisoners who are pre-trial detainees
Albania	3884	130	3.3	4	0.1	0	0.0
Andorra	30	1	3.3	25	83.3	12	48.0
Armenia	5682	92	1.6	45	0.8	...	...
Austria	8780	444	5.1	3768	42.9	1207	32.0
Azerbaijan	17809	341	1.9	600	3.4	60	10.0
Belgium	9971	440	4.4	4148	41.6	1677	40.4
BH: BiH (state level)	18	***	***	0	***	0	***
BH: Republika Srpska	952	11	1.2	47	4.9	13	27.7
Bulgaria	12218	434	3.6	233	1.9	91	39.1
Croatia	3833	186	4.9	259	6.8	128	49.4
Cyprus	599	21	3.5	290	48.4	72	24.8
Czech Republic	18912	868	4.6	1378	7.3	510	37.0
Denmark	3759	170	4.5	710	18.9	349	49.2
Estonia	4310	209	4.8	1740	40.4	483	27.8
Finland	3714	245	6.6	300	8.1	98	32.7
France	57876	2144	3.7	11436	19.8	...	...
Georgia	13419	558	4.2	183	1.4	47	25.7
Germany	79146	4061	5.1	21263	26.9	6483	30.5
Greece	10113	579	5.7	5902	58.4	1417	24.0
Hungary	15591	1050	6.7	583	3.7	109	18.7
Iceland	119	6	5.0	16	13.4	7	43.8
Ireland	3135	108	3.4	395	12.6	135	34.2
Italy	38309	1787	4.7	12360	32.3	9071	73.4
Latvia	6531	346	5.3	59	0.9	26	44.1
Liechtenstein	10	0	***	6	***	4	***
Lithuania	8078	309	3.8	78	1.0	32	41.0
Luxembourg	755	38	5.0	568	75.2	290	51.1
Malta	343	14	4.1	136	39.7	72	52.9
Moldova	8817	451	5.1	167	1.9	24	14.4
Monaco	37	11	29.7	36	97.3	8	22.2
Netherlands	16331	1051	6.4	5339	32.7	1306	24.5
Norway	3164	170	5.4	576	18.2	205	35.6
Poland	88647	2668	3.0	659	0.7	363	55.1
Portugal	12636	885	7.0	2552	20.2	1071	42.0
Romania	35910	1637	4.6	260	0.7	31	11.9
Russian Federation	874846	60668	6.9	24564	2.8	...	...
San Marino	1	0	***	1	***	0	***
Serbia	8553	272	3.2	273	3.2	105	38.5
Slovakia	8657	432	5.0	185	2.1	96	51.9
Slovenia	1301	53	4.1	151	11.6	69	45.7
Spain	64120	5030	7.8	20018	31.2	7792	38.9
Sweden	7175	293	4.1	1533	21.4	...	...
Switzerland	5888	333	5.7	4062	69.0	1442	35.5
FYRO Macedonia	2038	52	2.6	99	4.9	21	21.2
Turkey	67795	2296	3.4	1141	1.7	860	75.4
Ukraine	165408	10085	6.1	2723	1.6	...	...
UK: England and Wales	77982	4514	5.8	10879	14.0	1532	14.1
UK: Northern Ireland	1502	51	3.4	58	3.9	45	77.6
UK: Scotland	7192	361	5.0	133	1.8	64	48.1
Mean			5.1		20.3		36.8
Median			4.6		9.8		37.0
Minimum			1.2		0.1		0.0
Maximum			29.7		97.3		77.6

Notes – Table 3

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION): As there is just one pre-trial detention unit, data are for males held in.

BULGARIA:

- *Female prisoners* are distributed as follows: 409 in prisons, and 25 in detention facilities/pre-trial detention;
- *Foreign prisoners (total)* are distributed as follows: 226 in prisons, and 7 in detention facilities/pre-trial detention;
- *Foreign detainees (pre-trial)* are distributed as follows: 84 in prisons, and 7 in detention facilities/pre-trial detention.

CROATIA: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

ESTONIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Foreign prisoners (total)* are distributed as follows: 269 prisoners with other citizenship that Estonia, and 1471 with unspecified citizenship;
- *Foreign detainees (pre-trial)* are distributed as follows: 92 detainees with other citizenship that Estonia, and 391 with unspecified citizenship.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Data relate to the whole of the penal population, and not only on thus who are held in penal institutions.

GEORGIA: *Female prisoners* are distributed as follows: 227 in pre-trial detention, and 331 in prisons.

GERMANY: Data relate to 31st March 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

LATVIA: Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

LITHUANIA: Data relate to 1st July 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

NETHERLANDS: Data are only for population in penal institutions, without counting prisoners from juvenile institutions and custodial clinics.

POLAND: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

RUSSIA: Data relate to 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2006.

SWEDEN:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Data are only available for sentenced prisoners.

SWITZERLAND: Data relate to 6th September 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES: Data relate to 30th June 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

UK: SCOTLAND: *Foreign prisoners (total)* – this figure includes 5 individuals which nationality was undetermined, one convicted and four remanded.

Table 4 Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2006 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.4

	Untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	Convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced	Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so	Sentenced prisoners (final sentence)	Other cases	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Albania	1043	***	***	2841	***	3884
Andorra	14	0	0	16	0	30
Armenia	2841	184	558	2099	***	5682
Austria	2040	***	...	6197	543	8780
Azerbaijan	1462	575	333	15439	0	17809
Belgium	2543	***	602	5799	1027	9971
BH: BiH (state level)	17		1	***	0	18
BH: Republika Srpska	170		18	764	0	952
Bulgaria	1076	1247	...	9895	***	12218
Croatia	8	1150	***	2430	245	3833
Cyprus	104	...	...	495	0	599
Czech Republic	...	2398	...	16514	***	18912
Denmark		1092		2634	33	3759
Estonia	1045	***	...	3265	***	4310
Finland		464		3031	219	3714
France		18444		39425	7	57876
Georgia	4466	***	...	7972	981	13419
Germany		14634		64137	375	79146
Greece	3068	***	...	7045	***	10113
Hungary	3380	711	***	11224	276	15591
Iceland	18	***	...	101	0	119
Ireland	543	0	2	2543	47	3135
Italy	13443	***	7580	15920	1366	38309
Latvia	329	399	570	4815	418	6531
Liechtenstein	0	4	0	5	1	10
Lithuania	930	83	392	6673	0	8078
Luxembourg	215	***	100	404	36	755
Malta	122	0	***	221	0	343
Moldova	329	855	520	6743	370	8817
Monaco	18	1	3	15	0	37
Netherlands	4596	...	1018	7814	2903	16331
Norway	585	***	...	2492	87	3164
Poland	14415	...	...	73914	318	88647
Portugal	2153	***	768	9715	0	12636
Romania	2931	1786	...	31193	...	35910
Russian Federation	40840	43261	49857	709614	28037	871609
San Marino	0	0	0	1	0	1
Serbia	1677	765	159	5952	***	8553
Slovakia	2371	...	...	6286	***	8657
Slovenia	271	68	57	869	36	1301
Spain	15017	***	...	48204	899	64120
Sweden		1595		5533	47	7175
Switzerland	1849	492	...	3226	321	5888
FYRO Macedonia	63	121	140	1714	***	2038
Turkey	34136	4275	3739	25645	***	67795
Ukraine	18737	4008	4504	138159	***	165408
UK: England and Wales	8064	5003	...	63404	1511	77982
UK: Northern Ireland	624		...	855	23	1502
UK: Scotland	1361	193	...	5638	0	7192

Notes – Table 4

ANDORRA: *Point (d)* – Among 16 prisoners, 3 have appealed, but their sentences were laid down and, for that reason, these prisoners have been classified in the category of prisoners with a final sentence.

AUSTRIA: *Point (d)* – Among 6197 prisoners, 323 are mentally ill prisoners, sentenced for a certain period of time and afterwards have to be treated, have to undergo “preventive measures” (*Maßnahmenvollzug* (§ 23 StGB)).

BELGIUM:

- When the same detainee was imprisoned on several grounds the rule of priority legal status has been used. According to this rule, the different status are classified as follows: 1) Untried prisoners; 2) Sentenced/inmates (*internés*) without a final sentence (appeal); 3) inmates (*internés*); 4) sentenced; 5) others.
- *Point (e)* – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Mentally ill prisoners kept detained for security reasons;
 - Inmate sentenced prisoners in enforcement of the Law on social protection;
 - Aliens handed over to the Office of the Aliens (illegal aliens held for administrative reasons);
 - Wanderers/beggars handed over to the Government;
 - Recidivists/habitual offenders handed over to the Government;
 - Persons temporarily detained against the revocation of the release on parole
 - Suspension of the release on parole.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION): Just one pre-trial detention unit.

BULGARIA:

- *Point (a)* – In this category are included 310 defendants held in prisons, and 766 defendants and prisoners at the bar held in detention facilities/pre-trial detention;
- *Point (b)* – accused detainees. Data available only for prisons;
- *Point (d)* – Data available only for prisons.

CROATIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Point (e)* - The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Fine defaulters (123 detainees);
 - Correctional and educational measures (814 detainees);
 - Juvenile offenders’ imprisonment (41 detainees).

DENMARK:

- *Points (a) to (c)* – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- *Point (e)* – Detainees under the *Aliens Act*.

ESTONIA: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

FINLAND:

- *Points (a) to (c)* – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- *Point (e)* – Fine defaulters.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Points (a) to (c)* – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- *Point (e)* – Cases of enforcement against person (fine defaulters).

GEORGIA: *Point (e)* – Cases in stage of investigation (ordered by police or courts).

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Points (a) to (c)* – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;

- *Point (e)* – “Preventive detention”. In this category are counted detainees which have already served their sentence, but who are kept in penitentiary facilities for security reasons (*Sicherungsverwahrung*).

GREECE: *Point (b)* – According to Greek criminal procedure, any person cannot be held in detention if she is not on remand (pre-trial detention). Therefore, conviction goes together with sentencing.

HUNGARY:

- *Point (e)* - The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Forced medical treatment (190 detainees);
 - Administrative custody (78 detainees);
 - Illegal aliens (8 detainees).

IRELAND: *Point (e)* – Immigration warrants.

ITALY: *Point (e)* – Internees (*Internati*) and temporary internees, that are persons held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals (*Ospedali Psichiatrici Giudiziari*), which are special penal institutions under the authority of the Penitentiary Administration, managed by a psychiatrist of the Penitentiary Administration.

LATVIA:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Point (e)* - The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Persons waiting the sentence coming into force (291 detainees);
 - Persons placed in pre-trial detention during the investigation process in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 20 of Penal Code (36 detainees);
 - Persons waiting to be transferred from remand prisons to prisons where they will serve their sentence (82 detainees);
 - Persons under transit process (9 detainees).

LIECHTENSTEIN: *Point (e)* – In extradition (*ANAG: Aufenthalt und Niederlassung der Ausländer*).

LITHUANIA: Data relate to 1st July 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

MOLDOVA:

- *Point (e)* - The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Persons placed in pre-trial detention ordered by police or courts during the investigation process (110 detainees);
 - Persons under transit process (260 detainees).

NETHERLANDS:

- Data are available for the population held in penal institutions (see general notes). The total number of prisoners does not refer to persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders and custodial clinics.
- *Point (e)* - The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Illegal aliens (2584 detainees);
 - Fine defaulters (138 detainees);
 - In extradition (42 detainees);
 - Unknown (139 detainees).

NORWAY: *Point (e)* – Fine defaulters.

POLAND:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Point (e)* – Persons detained for administrative reasons.

PORTUGAL: *Point (d)* – Among 9715 prisoners, 260 detainees are under “security measures” (mentally ill persons), of which 85 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 175 in non-penitentiary hospitals.

RUSSIA:

- Data relate to 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Point (e)* – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Persons to be transferred from one institution to another;
 - Persons to be transferred to correctional institutions;
 - Persons who are in hospitals;
 - Persons sentenced to less than 6 months and kept with their consent in pre-trial detention centres (*SIZOs*).

SPAIN:

- *Point (e)* - The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Mentally ill persons under “security measures” (619 detainees);
 - Week-end arrests (104 detainees);
 - Fine defaulters (95 detainees);
 - Transits (81 detainees).

SWEDEN:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Points (a) to (c)* – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- *Point (e)* - The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Drug addicts;
 - Illegal immigrants awaiting deportation;
 - Persons awaiting placement in psychiatric institutions;
 - Persons who have broken probation rules.

SWITZERLAND:

- Data relate to 6th September 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Point (a)* – pre-trial detention and police detention with duration of more than 24 hours;
- *Point (b)* – anticipated execution of the sentence;
- *Point (e)* - The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Confinement for purposes of assistance within the meaning of Articles 314a and 397 of the Civil Code;
 - Detention in order to proceed to the expulsion or extradition of a person;
 - Persons awaiting transfer from one penal institution to another;
 - Military arrests;
 - Detention of juvenile offenders for safety reasons.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Point (e)* – 1511 prisoners, of which 89 fine defaulters, and 1422 non-criminals.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- *Points (a) and (b)* – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- *Point (d)* – Immediate custody only;
- *Point (e)* – Including fine default and immigration detainees.

Table 5 Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2006 (percentages and rates)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.5

	Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence	Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants	Percentage of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	Rate of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Albania	26.9	32.9	26.9	32.9
Andorra	46.7	18.9	46.7	18.9
Armenia	63.1	119.1	50.0	94.4
Austria	(29.4)	(31.0)	23.2	24.5
Azerbaijan	13.3	28.2	8.2	17.4
Belgium	41.8	40.0	25.5	24.4
BH:BiH (state level)	...	...	...	...
BH: Republika Srpska	19.7	12.7	17.9	11.5
Bulgaria	(19.0)	(30.2)	8.8	14.0
Croatia	36.6	30.8	...	...
Cyprus	(17.4)	(12.3)	(17.4)	(12.3)
Czech Republic	(12.7)	(23.5)	12.7	23.5
Denmark	29.9	20.7	29.1	20.1
Estonia	(24.2)	(78.0)	24.2	78.0
Finland	18.4	13.0	12.5	8.8
France	31.9	29.2	31.9	29.2
Georgia	(40.6)	(122.9)	33.3	100.7
Germany	19.0	18.2	18.5	17.7
Greece	(30.3)	(27.6)	30.3	27.6
Hungary	28.0	43.4	21.7	33.6
Iceland	(15.1)	(6.0)	15.1	6.0
Ireland	18.9	14.0	17.3	12.9
Italy	58.4	38.1	35.1	22.9
Latvia	26.3	75.0	5.0	14.4
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	17.4	41.2	11.5	27.3
Luxembourg	46.5	76.1	28.5	46.6
Malta	35.6	30.1	35.6	30.1
Moldova	23.5	54.1	3.7	8.6
Monaco	59.5	67.5	48.6	55.2
Netherlands	52.2	52.0	(28.1)	(28.1)
Norway	(21.2)	(14.4)	18.5	12.5
Poland	(16.6)	(38.6)	(16.3)	(37.8)
Portugal	23.1	27.6	17.0	20.4
Romania	(13.1)	(21.9)	8.2	13.6
Russian Federation	18.6	113.1	4.7	28.5
San Marino	...	...	...	...
Serbia	30.4	26.4	19.6	17.0
Slovakia	(27.4)	(44.0)	(27.4)	(44.0)
Slovenia	33.2	21.6	20.8	13.5
Spain	(24.8)	(36.3)	23.4	34.2
Sweden	22.9	18.1	22.2	17.6
Switzerland	(45.2)	(35.7)	31.4	24.8
FYRO Macedonia	15.9	15.9	3.1	3.1
Turkey	62.2	57.0	50.4	46.2
Ukraine	16.5	58.5	11.3	40.2
UK: England and Wales	(18.7)	(27.1)	10.3	15.0
UK: Northern Ireland	(43.1)	(37.1)	41.5	35.8
UK: Scotland	(21.6)	(30.4)	18.9	26.6
Mean	29.5	39.4	22.5	28.3
Median	25.5	30.6	20.8	24.4
Minimum	12.7	6.0	3.1	3.1
Maximum	63.1	122.9	50.4	100.7

Notes – Table 5

See Notes on Table 4.

CROATIA: Points (c) and (d) were not been presented in this table, while, apparently the concept of “untried detainees” was misinterpreted, and the provided figure in this category was just 8 detainees.

In **TABLE 4**, when no data has been made available under heading (c) “**SENTENCED PRISONERS WHO HAVE APPEALED OR WHO ARE WITHIN THE STATUTORY TIME LIMIT FOR DOING SO**” and no further information has been provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (d) “**SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE)**”.

In that case, rate (a) “**PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE**” and rate (b) “**PRISONERS NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS**” of **TABLE 5** ARE PRESENTED BETWEEN BRACKETS AND MUST BE USED WITH CAUTION.

In **TABLE 4**, when no data has been made available under heading (b) “**PRISONERS CONVICTED BUT NOT YET SENTENCED**” and no further information has been provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) “**UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED)**”.

In that case, rate (c) “**PROPORTION OF UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED), AS A PERCENTAGE**” and rate (d) “**UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED) PER 100,000 INHABITANTS**” of **TABLE 5** ARE PRESENTED BETWEEN BRACKETS AND MUST BE USED WITH CAUTION.

Table 6 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by main offence (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.6

	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other offences	Total
Albania	1248	99	107	429	306	280	372	2841
Andorra	0	0	7	2	2	2	3	16
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2099
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6197
Azerbaijan	671	659	244	886	1562	3846	7571	15439
Belgium	753	1664	802	2451	2644	2145	4542	15001
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Republika Srpska	252	33	27	244	71	61	76	764
Bulgaria	1109	253	675	1678	5475	593	752	10535
Croatia	412	41	104	262	453	425	733	2430
Cyprus	5	77	5	19	152	136	101	495
Czech Republic	153	3580	488	1608	4010	1326	5349	16514
Denmark	167	689	58	303	373	602	330	2522
Estonia	735	***	101	594	914	314	607	3265
Finland	612	636	101	214	613	484	526	3186
France	3526	7718	8171	3912	2841	5494	7763	39425
Georgia	384	86	41	591	3000	304	3566	7972
Germany	4540	7055	4917	8141	13853	9579	16052	64137
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	4439	...	7045
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11224
Iceland	16	8	3	4	21	27	22	101
Ireland	325	357	238	242	451	365	565	2543
Italy	4981	6	1152	1089	517	4673	3502	15920
Latvia	825	651	375	1675	2568	621	***	6715
Liechtenstein	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	5
Lithuania	1624	318	385	1500	1839	327	1155	7148
Luxembourg	32	13	27	34	73	170	55	404
Malta	41	5	6	62	...	62	45	221
Moldova	1367	358	383	576	3076	228	755	6743
Monaco	1	3	1	0	6	1	3	15
Netherlands	1078	540	224	1062	1107	1479	2324	7814
Norway	168	262	121	125	288	725	803	2492
Poland	5038	...	1932	14191	30592	...	22161	73914
Portugal	1234	206	202	1345	1519	2650	2559	9715
Romania	6735	75	1797	6061	11055	1028	4442	31193
Russian Federation	122444	103657	23609	84114	171687	65651	138452	709614
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Serbia	888	287	180	1215	...	636	2746	5952
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6286
Slovenia	97	51	95	96	227	95	208	869
Spain	2792	2011	2843	21983	...	13216	5359	48204
Sweden	502	612	285	509	406	1321	1898	5533
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3226
FYRO Macedonia	183	38	54	245	575	230	389	1714
Turkey	6675	1289	1476	3956	2616	1413	8220	25645
Ukraine	20645	10747	2982	14508	43008	20370	25899	138159
UK: England and Wales	6302	1039	3670	8415	11916	10647	21415	63404
UK: Northern Ireland	152	82	44	137	82	52	306	855
UK: Scotland	783	921	190	399	611	813	1921	5638

Notes – Table 6

ARMENIA: The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

AUSTRIA: The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

BELGIUM: The rule of the principal offence is not well-defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times. Indeed, the information in this table relates to the number of prisoners with a final *relative* sentence concerning at least one offence of the corresponding category. Therefore the total number exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners. Besides, for 13 prisoners (that are not included in the category “Other offences”) there was no information available on the type of offence.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION): Just one pre-trial detention unit, consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are not available for this administrative area.

BULGARIA: The rule of the main offence is not applicable; consequently, there are many sentenced prisoners for more than one offence.

CROATIA: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

DENMARK:

- Data relate to 21st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006. This is the explanation for the difference with previous tables (which relate to 1st September 2006);
- Homicide includes particularly grievous assault.

ESTONIA: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

FINLAND: Data relate to 1st May 2006 instead of 1st September 2006. This is the explanation for the difference with previous tables (which relate to 1st September 2006).

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Data relate to the whole of the penal population, and not only on those who are held in penal institutions.

GEORGIA: The number of “other types of theft” is estimation, it is impossible to have an accurate calculation in this category.

GERMANY: Data relate to 31st March 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

GREECE:

- Data collected by the Ministry of Justice refer to categories of crimes and not to individual/specific crimes. E.g. the data refer to property crimes, crimes against persons, etc. Therefore, a majority of the data are not available for this table.
- The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of table 4.

HUNGARY: The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

LATVIA:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- The rule of the main offence is not applicable; consequently, there are many sentenced prisoners for more than one offence.

LITHUANIA:

- Data relate to 1st July 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Following legal provisions of the Criminal Code sentenced prisoners may start serving their term of imprisonment prior to the appeal hearing of the case in court provided they declared their request in written form. This is the reason why sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so, also convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced included in the present survey are accounted for together with the sentenced prisoners with final sentence and serving their term of imprisonment.

MALTA: “Robbery”/“Other type of theft” – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

POLAND: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;

RUSSIA: Data relate to 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2006.

SLOVAKIA: The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

SPAIN:

- “*Homicide*” – 2792 prisoners, of which 2267 are sentenced for different types of homicide, and 525 are sentenced for offences against person;
- “*Assault*” – Body harms under art. 10/95 of Criminal Code;
- “*Rape*” – In this category were also included prisoners sentenced for offences related to the sexual freedom;
- “*Robbery*”/“*Other type of theft*” – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics. Include all types of theft. In fact, under the Spanish Criminal Code robbery is considered a subtype of theft and is defined as theft with violence or intimidation against person;
- “*Drug offences*” – In this category are included prisoners sentenced for offences related to public health.

SWEDEN: Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

SWITZERLAND:

- Data relate to 6th September 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- *Homicide* includes *manslaughter*.
- *Other types of theft* includes *burglary*

UK: SCOTLAND: “Rape” – Are also included prisoners sentenced for attempted rape.

Table 7 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by main offence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.7

	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other
Albania	43.9	3.5	3.8	15.1	10.8	9.9	13.1
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	4.3	4.3	1.6	5.7	10.1	24.9	49.0
Belgium	5.0	11.1	5.3	16.3	17.6	14.3	30.3
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Republika Srpska	33.0	4.3	3.5	31.9	9.3	8.0	9.9
Bulgaria	10.5	2.4	6.4	15.9	52.0	5.6	7.1
Croatia	17.0	1.7	4.3	10.8	18.6	17.5	30.2
Cyprus	1.0	15.6	1.0	3.8	30.7	27.5	20.4
Czech Republic	0.9	21.7	3.0	9.7	24.3	8.0	32.4
Denmark	6.6	27.3	2.3	12.0	14.8	23.9	13.1
Estonia	22.5	***	3.1	18.2	28.0	9.6	18.6
Finland	19.2	20.0	3.2	6.7	19.2	15.2	16.5
France	8.9	19.6	20.7	9.9	7.2	13.9	19.7
Georgia	4.8	1.1	0.5	7.4	37.6	3.8	44.7
Germany	7.1	11.0	7.7	12.7	21.6	14.9	25.0
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	63.0	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	15.8	7.9	3.0	4.0	20.8	26.7	21.8
Ireland	12.8	14.0	9.4	9.5	17.7	14.4	22.2
Italy	31.3	...	7.2	6.8	3.2	29.4	22.0
Latvia	12.3	9.7	5.6	24.9	38.2	9.2	0.0
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	22.7	4.4	5.4	21.0	25.7	4.6	16.2
Luxembourg	7.9	3.2	6.7	8.4	18.1	42.1	13.6
Malta	18.6	2.3	2.7	28.1	18.1	28.1	20.4
Moldova	20.3	5.3	5.7	8.5	45.6	3.4	11.2
Monaco	6.7	20.0	6.7	0.0	40.0	6.7	20.0
Netherlands	13.8	6.9	2.9	13.6	14.2	18.9	29.7
Norway	6.7	10.5	4.9	5.0	11.6	29.1	32.2
Poland	6.8	...	2.6	19.2	41.4	...	30.0
Portugal	12.7	2.1	2.1	13.8	15.6	27.3	26.3
Romania	21.6	0.2	5.8	19.4	35.4	3.3	14.2
Russian Federation	17.3	14.6	3.3	11.9	24.2	9.3	19.5
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	14.9	4.8	3.0	20.4	...	10.7	46.1
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	11.2	5.9	10.9	11.0	26.1	10.9	23.9
Spain	5.8	4.2	5.9	45.6	...	27.4	11.1
Sweden	9.1	11.1	5.2	9.2	7.3	23.9	34.3
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	10.7	2.2	3.2	14.3	33.5	13.4	22.7
Turkey	26.0	5.0	5.8	15.4	10.2	5.5	32.1
Ukraine	14.9	7.8	2.2	10.5	31.1	14.7	18.7
UK: England and Wales	9.9	1.6	5.8	13.3	18.8	16.8	33.8
UK: Northern Ireland	17.8	9.6	5.1	16.0	9.6	6.1	35.8
UK: Scotland	13.9	16.3	3.4	7.1	10.8	14.4	34.1
Mean	14.0	8.7	4.9	12.4	22.3	16.8	23.6
Median	12.7	6.4	4.3	11.9	19.0	14.4	22.0
Minimum	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.2	3.3	0.0
Maximum	43.9	27.3	20.7	31.9	52.0	63.0	49.0

Table 8 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by length of sentence (numbers)

- (A) – LESS THAN 1 MONTH
 (B) – FROM 1 MONTH TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS
 (C) – FROM 3 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS
 (D) – FROM 6 MONTHS TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR
 (E) – FROM 1 YEAR TO LESS THAN 3 YEARS
 (F) – FROM 3 YEARS TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS
 (G) – FROM 5 YEARS TO LESS THAN 10 YEARS
 (H) – FROM 10 YEARS TO LESS THAN 20 YEARS
 (I) – 20 YEARS AND OVER
 (J) – LIFE IMPRISONMENT
 (K) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH
 (L) – OTHER/UNKNOWN OR NOT AVAILABLE

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.8

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	
Albania	75				(121)	(420)	(1393)	(448)	(276)	108	***	0	
Andorra	0	1	0	2	6	1	5	1	0	***	***	0	
Armenia	***	32	...	...	346	528	836	283	***	74	***	0
Austria	44	192	345	623	2340	1122	905	433	42	151	***	0	
Azerbaijan	***	***	(1864)		(8252)		(3905)	(1187)		231	***	0	
Belgium	1	2	11	232	840	1453	1890	704	429	237	***	0	
BH: BiH (st. level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	
BH: Rep. Srpska	2	12	28	96	157	182	134	123	30	***	***	0	
Bulgaria	8	12	1284	1493	3187	1486	1032	1230	38	125	***	0	
Croatia	13	31	110	275	756	433	444	293	75	***	***	0	
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	***	0
Czech Republic	...	418	1785	3589	4271	1998	2413	1086	317	32	***	0	
Denmark	134	242	256	377	(437)	(522)	335	156	0	16	***	47	
Estonia	367				813	826	857	353	16	33	***	0	
Finland	20	232	315	532	1192	417	264	27	0	128	***	59	
France	6579				6283	8227	4302	5414	6546	1517	557	***	0
Georgia	***	***	***	454	1431	2347	2906	731	56	47	***	0	
Germany	1127	5284	7943	(12871)	(12370)	(16405)	(5230)	(988)	***	1919	***	0	
Greece	73		192	251	337	1055	2163	1266	1005	703	***	0	
Hungary	15	65	227	1574	3710	2042	2447	896	18	230	***	0	
Iceland	0	6	14	14	40	6	11	9	1	0	***	0	
Ireland	17	34	172	497	470	471	488	143	9	234	***	0	
Italy	5	15	120	332	1343	2265	4396	4031	2178	1235	***	0	
Latvia	0	11	17	141	1103	1059	1816	538	2	39	***	89	
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	***	0	
Lithuania	18	43	217	439	2310	1489	1636	891	9	96	***	0	
Luxembourg	1	2	12	21	151	83	70	47		17	***	0	
Malta	1	0	6	11	66	37	33	39	17	9	***	2	
Moldova	***	***	***	22	656	1443	2320	1895	325	82	***	0	
Monaco	0	6	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	***	0	
Netherlands	832	854	726	894	2044	866	972	425	25	17	***	159	
Norway	112	342	214	436	658	256	290	170	14	***	***	0	
Poland	***	760	3845	12290	32277	10234	6705	(3046)	(1288)	185	***	3284	
Portugal	10	65	140	358	1286	2102	3638	1510	255	***	***	351	
Romania	12	59	219	878	6186	8608	8987	5290	821	133	***	0	
Russian Fed.	***	179230				176540	252041	95994	4428	1381	0	0	
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	***	0	
Serbia	42	215	601	918	1578	887	991	667	53	***	***	0	
Slovakia	...	...	355	1022	2010	867	1160	481	86	25	***	0
Slovenia	0	16	55	115	282	145	160	88	8	***	***	0	
Spain	69		17310		(18728)	(8529)	(2095)	1473	***	***	0		
Sweden	7	258	312	684	1874	919	982	335	10	152	***	0	
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	0
FYRO Macedonia	7	38	239	462	415	289	242	7	***	15	***	0	
Turkey	1417	967	1378	1605	4230	2630	3416	5262	2825	1915	***	0	
Ukraine	***	5931			24058	47892	45596	(13258)	(86)	1338	***	0	
UK: Engl. & Wales	172	1097	3353	3859	13909	14221	14744	4514	257	(7278)	***	0	
UK: North. Ireland	2	12	17	81	225	133	152	88	1	144	***	0	
UK: Scotland	40	138	414	569	1111	918	1052	223	5	666	***	502	

Notes – Table 8

Several figures are presented between brackets, because they do not correspond to the same categorization of length of sentences that has been used in the SPACE questionnaire.

ALBANIA:

The categorization of length of sentences used in Albanian penal system is different from the categorization proposed in SPACE questionnaire. The lower and upper limits that have been used are as follows:

- Points (A), (B), (C), (D) – up to 1 year;
- Point (E) – 1 year to 2 years (instead of 1 year to less than 3 years);
- Point (F) – 2 years to 5 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years);
- Point (G) – 5 years to 15 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years);
- Point (H) – 15 years to 20 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years);
- Point (I) – 20 years to 25 years (instead of 20 years and above).

AZERBAIJAN:

The categorization of length of sentences used in Azerbaijan's penal system is different from the categorization proposed in SPACE questionnaire. The lower and upper limits that have been used are as follows:

- Points (C), (D), (E) – 3 months to 2 years;
- Point (F) – 2 years to 7 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years);
- Point (G) – 7 years to 12 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years);
- Points (H), (I) – 12 years and above.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION): Just one pre-trial detention unit, consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are not available for this administrative area.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL): The penal system of BH: Republika Srpska does not recognise life imprisonment as a sentence; it does not exist in the law.

CROATIA: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

CYPRUS:

Figures with distribution of prisoners by length of the sentence are not available. Only a general overview has been provided as follows:

- “Short term sentenced prisoners” (to less than 2 years) – 205 prisoners;
- “Long term sentenced prisoners” (2 years and above) – 277 prisoners;
- “Life imprisonment” – 13 prisoners.

CZECH REPUBLIC: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

DENMARK:

- Data relate to 21st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Point (E) – 1 year to less than 2 years (instead of 1 year to less than 3 years);
- Point (F) – 2 year to less than 5 years (instead of 3 year to less than 5 years);
- Point (L) – “Preventive detention”: sentence not limited in time and given to persons who are mentally disturbed – 31 prisoners. Prisoners convicted according to *Criminal Law of Greenland* (special measures against mentally ill people and *particularly dangerous* people) – 16 prisoners. These measures have no time limits; though, annually an evaluation is made in order to establish if these prisoners could be released on a trial basis.

ESTONIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Points (A), (B), (C), (D) – less than 1 year.

FINLAND:

- Data relate to 1st May 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- Point (L) – 59 prisoners whose sentences were not yet counted (the administrative process is in course) or prisoners who run away.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Points (A) to (C)* – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- Data relate to the whole of the penal population, and not only on those who are held in penal institutions.

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;

The categorization of length of sentences used in German penal system is different from the categorization proposed in SPACE questionnaire. The lower and upper limits that have been used are as follows:

- *Point (D)* – 6 months to 1 year (instead of 6 months to less than 1 year);
- *Point (E)* – more than 1 year to 2 years (instead of 1 year to less than 3 years);
- *Point (F)* – more than 2 years to 5 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years);
- *Point (G)* – more than 5 years to 10 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years);
- *Point (H)* – more than 10 years to 15 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years).

GREECE: According to Greek law any sentence up to 3 years may be commuted to a sort of day-fine and the day-fine to community service or other non-custodial sentences.

IRELAND: The total number of sentenced prisoners presented in this table is not identical with the data indicated under heading (d) of Table 4, as the former subcategories only include 3 of the 4 juvenile detention facilities (data are not available for the remaining facility); nevertheless, the overall figures remain comparable.

LATVIA:

- Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Point (L)* – 89 prisoners held in prison hospitals suffering from general illnesses. When people are placed in this category of medical structures, any information about their sentence is not available.

LITHUANIA:

- Data relate to 1st July 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.
- The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence concerns a total of 7,148 sentenced prisoners instead of the 6,673 indicated under heading (d) of Table 4. The reason is that, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, the sentenced persons after having given their consent in writing can start serving their sentence prior to their case investigation in the appeal court. For that reason the number of sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so (heading c of Table 4), as well as the number of convicted, but not yet sentenced persons (heading b of Table 4) are statistically accounted for together with the sentenced persons (final sentence) and are serving their sentence.

LUXEMBOURG:

- *Points (H) and (I)* – 10 years and above. It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

MOLDOVA: In Moldavian Criminal Code (art. 70 CPRM) sentences with deprivation of freedom cannot be stated for less than 6 months. However, there exist arrests (art. 68 CPRM) which could not be included in these same figures.

NETHERLANDS:

- *Point (L)* – 159 prisoners held in different penitentiary institutions. The information about the length of the sentence is not available.

NORWAY: Figures are estimates, based on inmates at given date proportionately adjusted for actual number of inmates on date requested, i.e. 1st September 2006.

POLAND:

- Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;

The categorization of length of sentences used in Polish penal system is different from the categorization proposed in SPACE questionnaire. The lower and upper limits that have been used are as follows:

- *Point (H)* – 10 years to 15 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years);
- *Point (I)* – 25 years (instead of 20 years and above);
- *Point (L)* – 3284 prisoners are serving substitutable forms of punishment (i.e. .day-fines).

PORTUGAL:

- *Point (L)* – 351 prisoners, of which: 47 are sentenced to prison of unspecified length, 44 are sentenced to non-consecutive days of imprisonment, and 260 are mentally ill prisoners with “security measures”.

RUSSIA:

- Data relate to 1st January 2007 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Points (B) to (E)* – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

SLOVAKIA: Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006. This is the explanation for the difference with previous tables (which relate to 1st September 2006).

SPAIN:

The categorization of length of sentences used in Spanish penal system is different from the categorization proposed in SPACE questionnaire. The lower and upper limits that have been used are as follows:

- *Points (A), (B)* – up to 3 months. In this category are included arrests.
- *Points (C), (D), and (E)* – 3 month to 3 years. It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.
- *Point (F)* – 3 years to 8 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years);
- *Point (G)* – 8 years to 15 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years);
- *Point (H)* – 15 years to 20 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years).

SWEDEN: Data relate to 1st October 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

UKRAINE:

The categorization of length of sentences used in Ukrainian penal system is different from the categorization proposed in SPACE questionnaire. The lower and upper limits that have been used are as follows:

- *Points (B) to (D)* – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- *Point (H)* – 10 years to 15 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years).
- *Point (I)* – 15 years and above (instead of 20 years and above).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2006 instead of 1st September 2006;
- *Point (J)* – indeterminate time length sentences.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- *Point (L)* – 502 prisoners recalled from supervision/conditional release.

Table 9 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by length of sentence (percentages)

- (A) – LESS THAN 1 MONTH
 (B) – FROM 1 MONTH TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS
 (C) – FROM 3 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS
 (D) – FROM 6 MONTHS TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR
 (E) – FROM 1 YEAR TO LESS THAN 3 YEARS
 (F) – FROM 3 YEARS TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS
 (G) – FROM 5 YEARS TO LESS THAN 10 YEARS
 (H) – FROM 10 YEARS TO LESS THAN 20 YEARS
 (I) – 20 YEARS AND OVER
 (J) – LIFE IMPRISONMENT
 (K) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH
 (L) – OTHER/UNKNOWN OR NOT AVAILABLE

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.9

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	
Albania		2.6			(4.3)	(14.8)	(49.0)	(15.8)	(9.7)	3.8	***	0.0	
Andorra	0.0	6.3	0.0	12.5	37.5	6.3	31.3	6.3	0.0	***	***	0.0	
Armenia	***	1.5	...	...	16.5	25.2	39.8	13.5	***	3.5	***	0.0
Austria	0.7	3.1	5.6	10.1	37.8	18.1	14.6	7.0	0.7	2.4	***	0.0	
Azerbaijan	***	***	(12.1)			(53.4)	(25.3)	(7.7)		1.5	***	0.0	
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	14.5	25.1	32.6	12.1	7.4	4.1	***	0.0	
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: Republika Srpska	0.3	1.6	3.7	12.6	20.5	23.8	17.5	16.1	3.9	***	***	0.0	
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	13.0	15.1	32.2	15.0	10.4	12.4	0.4	1.3	***	0.0	
Croatia	0.5	1.3	4.5	11.3	31.1	17.8	18.3	12.1	3.1	***	***	0.0	
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	***	...
Czech Republic	...	2.6	11.2	22.6	26.8	12.6	15.2	6.8	2.0	0.2	***	0.0	
Denmark	5.3	9.6	10.2	14.9	(17.3)	(20.7)	13.3	6.2	0.0	0.6	***	1.9	
Estonia		11.2			24.9	25.3	26.2	10.8	0.5	1.0	***	0.0	
Finland	0.6	7.3	9.9	16.7	37.4	13.1	8.3	0.8	0.0	4.0	***	1.9	
France		16.7			15.9	20.9	10.9	13.7	16.6	3.8	1.4	***	0.0
Georgia	***	***	***	5.7	18.0	29.4	36.5	9.2	0.7	0.6	***	0.0	
Germany	1.8	8.2	12.4	(20.1)	(19.3)	(25.6)	(8.2)	(1.5)	***	3.0	***	0.0	
Greece		1.0	2.7	3.6	4.8	15.0	30.7	18.0	14.3	10.0	***	0.0	
Hungary	0.1	0.6	2.0	14.0	33.1	18.2	21.8	8.0	0.2	2.0	***	0.0	
Iceland	0.0	5.9	13.9	13.9	39.6	5.9	10.9	8.9	1.0	0.0	***	0.0	
Ireland	0.7	1.3	6.8	19.6	18.5	18.6	19.3	5.6	0.4	9.2	***	0.0	
Italy	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.1	8.4	14.2	27.6	25.3	13.7	7.8	***	0.0	
Latvia	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.9	22.9	22.0	37.7	11.2	0.0	0.8	***	1.8	
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...
Lithuania	0.3	0.6	3.0	6.1	32.3	20.8	22.9	12.5	0.1	1.3	***	0.0	
Luxembourg	0.2	0.5	3.0	5.2	37.4	20.5	17.3	11.6		4.2	***	0.0	
Malta	0.5	0.0	2.7	5.0	29.9	16.7	14.9	17.6	7.7	4.1	***	0.9	
Moldova	***	***	***	0.3	9.7	21.4	34.4	28.1	4.8	1.2	***	0.0	
Monaco	0.0	40.0	13.3	20.0	13.3	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	
Netherlands	10.6	10.9	9.3	11.4	26.2	11.1	12.4	5.4	0.3	0.2	***	2.0	
Norway	4.5	13.7	8.6	17.5	26.4	10.3	11.6	6.8	0.6	***	***	0.0	
Poland	***	1.0	5.2	16.6	43.7	13.8	9.1	(4.1)	(1.7)	0.3	***	4.4	
Portugal	0.1	0.7	1.4	3.7	13.2	21.6	37.4	15.5	2.6	***	***	3.6	
Romania	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.8	19.8	27.6	28.8	17.0	2.6	0.4	***	0.0	
Russian Federation	***	25.3				24.9	35.5	13.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...
Serbia	0.7	3.6	10.1	15.4	26.5	14.9	16.6	11.2	0.9	***	***	0.0	
Slovakia	...	...	5.9	17.0	33.5	14.4	19.3	8.0	1.4	0.4	***	0.0
Slovenia	0.0	1.8	6.3	13.2	32.5	16.7	18.4	10.1	0.9	***	***	0.0	
Spain		0.1	35.9			(38.9)	(17.7)	(4.3)	3.1	***	***	0.0	
Sweden	0.1	4.7	5.6	12.4	33.9	16.6	17.7	6.1	0.2	2.7	***	0.0	
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...
FYRO Macedonia	0.4	2.2	13.9	27.0	24.2	16.9	14.1	0.4	***	0.9	***	0.0	
Turkey	5.5	3.8	5.4	6.3	16.5	10.3	13.3	20.5	11.0	7.5	***	0.0	
Ukraine	***	4.3			17.4	34.7	33.0	(9.6)	(0.1)	1.0	***	0.0	
UK: England and Wales	0.3	1.7	5.3	6.1	21.9	22.4	23.3	7.1	0.4	(11.5)	***	0.0	
UK: Northern Ireland	0.2	1.4	2.0	9.5	26.3	15.6	17.8	10.3	0.1	16.8	***	0.0	
UK: Scotland	0.7	2.4	7.3	10.1	19.7	16.3	18.7	4.0	0.1	11.8	***	8.9	
Mean	1.1	4.2	6.1	11.4	24.2	19.0	21.6	10.6	2.6	3.4	0.0	0.6	
Median	0.3	1.7	5.5	12.4	24.2	17.3	18.3	9.9	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	6.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	10.6	40.0	13.9	27.0	43.7	53.4	49.0	28.1	14.3	16.8	0.0	8.9	

Table 10 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by length of sentence (cumulative percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.10

	Less than 1 year	1 year and over (fixed-term sentence)	3 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	5 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	10 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	Total fixed-term sentences	Life imprisonment [Table 9]	Other/unknown or not available
Albania	2.6	93.6	89.3	74.5	25.5	96.2	3.8	0.0
Andorra	18.8	81.3	43.8	37.5	6.3	100.0	***	0.0
Armenia	1.5	94.9	78.5	53.3	13.5	96.5	3.5	0.0
Austria	19.4	78.1	40.4	22.3	7.7	97.6	2.4	0.0
Azerbaijan	12.1	86.4	86.4	33.0	7.7	98.5	1.5	0.0
Belgium	4.2	91.7	77.2	52.1	19.5	95.9	4.1	0.0
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Republika Srpska	18.1	81.9	61.4	37.6	20.0	100.0	***	0.0
Bulgaria	28.3	70.5	38.3	23.2	12.8	98.7	1.3	0.0
Croatia	17.7	82.3	51.2	33.4	15.1	100.0	***	0.0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Czech Republic	36.4	63.4	36.5	24.0	8.8	99.8	0.2	0.0
Denmark	40.0	57.5	40.2	19.5	6.2	97.5	0.6	1.9
Estonia	11.2	87.7	62.8	37.5	11.3	99.0	1.0	0.0
Finland	34.5	59.6	22.2	9.1	0.8	94.1	4.0	1.9
France	32.6	66.0	45.1	34.2	20.5	98.6	1.4	0.0
Georgia	5.7	93.7	75.8	46.3	9.9	99.4	0.6	0.0
Germany	42.4	54.6	35.3	9.7	1.5	97.0	3.0	0.0
Greece	7.3	82.7	77.9	62.9	32.2	90.0	10.0	0.0
Hungary	16.8	81.2	48.1	29.9	8.1	98.0	2.0	0.0
Iceland	33.7	66.3	26.7	20.8	9.9	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	28.4	62.4	43.8	25.2	6.0	90.8	9.2	0.0
Italy	3.0	89.3	80.8	66.6	39.0	92.2	7.8	0.0
Latvia	3.5	93.8	70.9	48.9	11.2	97.3	0.8	1.8
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	10.0	88.6	56.3	35.5	12.6	98.7	1.3	0.0
Luxembourg	8.9	86.9	49.5	29.0	11.6	95.8	4.2	0.0
Malta	8.1	86.9	57.0	40.3	25.3	95.0	4.1	0.9
Moldova	0.3	98.5	88.7	67.3	32.9	98.8	1.2	0.0
Monaco	73.3	26.7	13.3	13.3	6.7	100.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	42.3	55.4	29.3	18.2	5.8	97.7	0.2	2.0
Norway	44.3	55.7	29.3	19.0	7.4	100.0	***	0.0
Poland	22.9	72.4	28.8	14.9	5.9	95.3	0.3	4.4
Portugal	5.9	90.5	77.3	55.6	18.2	96.4	***	3.6
Romania	3.7	95.8	76.0	48.4	19.6	99.6	0.4	0.0
Russian Federation	25.3	74.5	74.5	49.7	14.2	99.8	0.2	0.0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	29.8	70.2	43.6	28.7	12.1	100.0	***	0.0
Slovakia	22.9	76.7	43.2	28.8	9.4	99.6	0.4	0.0
Slovenia	21.4	78.6	46.1	29.5	11.0	100.0	***	0.0
Spain	36.1	63.9	63.9	25.1	7.4	100.0	***	0.0
Sweden	22.8	74.5	40.6	24.0	6.2	97.3	2.7	0.0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	43.5	55.6	31.4	14.5	0.4	99.1	0.9	0.0
Turkey	20.9	71.6	55.1	44.9	31.5	92.5	7.5	0.0
Ukraine	4.3	94.7	77.3	42.7	9.7	99.0	1.0	0.0
UK: Engl. and Wales	13.4	75.1	53.2	30.8	7.5	88.5	11.5	0.0
UK: Northern Ireland	13.1	70.1	43.7	28.2	10.4	83.2	16.8	0.0
UK: Scotland	20.6	58.7	39.0	22.7	4.0	79.3	11.8	8.9
Mean	20.3	74.2	52.2	33.6	12.5	94.5	3.4	0.6
Median	18.8	76.7	48.1	29.9	9.9	98.0	1.5	0.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	73.3	98.5	89.3	74.5	39.0	100.0	16.8	8.9

Table 11 Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence) on 1st September 2006, by length of sentence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.11

	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	Total less than 1 year
Albania	100.0				100.0
Andorra	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	100.0
Armenia	***	100.0	...	...	100.0
Austria	3.7	15.9	28.7	51.7	100.0
Azerbaijan	***	***	100.0		100.0
Belgium	0.4	0.8	4.5	94.3	100.0
BH: BiH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Republika Srpska	1.4	8.7	20.3	69.6	100.0
Bulgaria	0.3	0.4	45.9	53.4	100.0
Croatia	3.0	7.2	25.6	64.1	100.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	7.2	30.8	62.0	100.0
Denmark	13.3	24.0	25.4	37.4	100.0
Estonia	100.0				100.0
Finland	1.8	21.1	28.7	48.4	100.0
France	51.2			48.8	100.0
Georgia	***	***	***	100.0	100.0
Germany	4.1	19.4	29.2	47.3	100.0
Greece	14.1		37.2	48.6	100.0
Hungary	0.8	3.5	12.1	83.7	100.0
Iceland	0.0	17.6	41.2	41.2	100.0
Ireland	2.4	4.7	23.9	69.0	100.0
Italy	1.1	3.2	25.4	70.3	100.0
Latvia	0.0	6.5	10.1	83.4	100.0
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2.5	6.0	30.3	61.2	100.0
Luxembourg	2.8	5.6	33.3	58.3	100.0
Malta	5.6	0.0	33.3	61.1	100.0
Moldova	***	***	***	100.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	54.5	18.2	27.3	100.0
Netherlands	25.2	25.8	22.0	27.0	100.0
Norway	10.1	31.0	19.4	39.5	100.0
Poland	***	4.5	22.8	72.7	100.0
Portugal	1.7	11.3	24.4	62.5	100.0
Romania	1.0	5.1	18.8	75.2	100.0
Russian Federation	***	100.0			100.0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.4	12.1	33.8	51.7	100.0
Slovakia	...	...	25.8	74.2	100.0
Slovenia	0.0	8.6	29.6	61.8	100.0
Spain	0.4		99.6		100.0
Sweden	0.6	20.5	24.7	54.2	100.0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	0.9	5.1	32.0	61.9	100.0
Turkey	26.4	18.0	25.7	29.9	100.0
Ukraine	***	100.0			100.0
UK: England and Wales	2.0	12.9	39.5	45.5	100.0
UK: Northern Ireland	1.8	10.7	15.2	72.3	100.0
UK: Scotland	3.4	11.9	35.7	49.0	100.0
Mean	5.8	15.7	25.7	60.1	100.0
Median	1.9	10.7	25.7	61.2	100.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	100.0
Maximum	51.2	100.0	45.9	100.0	100.0

Notes – Tables 9, 10, and 11

Several figures are presented between brackets, because they do not correspond to the same categorization of length of sentences that has been used in the SPACE questionnaire.

Figures relating to categories which included more than one type of length of sentence were omitted in calculations of the mean, median, as well as the minimum and maximum figures.

TABLE 11:

For three countries it was not possible to have fixed ranges, therefore, the distribution applied must be used with caution:

- *Azerbaijan* – used range is “from 3 months to 2 years” (instead upper limit of *one* year);
- *Russia* – used range is “from 1 month to less than 3 years” (instead upper limit of *one* year);
- *Spain* – to less than 3 years (instead upper limit of *one* year).

See also notes to TABLE 8.

2. Prison Populations: Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 2005

Table 12 Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2005

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.12

	Entries to penal institutions	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence	
			Number	Percentage (%)
Albania	9696	305.7	2115	21.8
Andorra	92	124.0	...	...
Armenia	3427	113.9	...	...
Austria	14379	172.7	11351	78.9
Azerbaijan	11402	135.6	2085	18.3
Belgium	15198	145.7	11176	73.5
BH: BiH (state level)	29	(1.2)	29	(100.0)
BH: Republika Srpska	1343	90.9	53	3.9
Bulgaria	40398	525.2	34151	84.5
Croatia	13342	292.8	4184	31.4
Cyprus	2213	261.7	1026	46.4
Czech Republic	18937	185.9	2860	15.1
Denmark	18477	340.3	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	7552	143.5	1930	25.6
France	85540	135.4	60948	71.3
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	123184	149.1	53668	43.6
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	12495	124.2	6197	49.6
Iceland	323	108.2	85	26.3
Ireland	10925	258.8	4722	43.2
Italy	89887	152.9	75615	84.1
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	130	(372.2)	125	(96.2)
Lithuania	11437	335.6	7624	66.7
Luxembourg	1299	281.6	693	53.3
Malta	627	154.9	254	40.5
Moldova	24193	631.2	5152	21.3
Monaco	162	496.9	144	88.9
Netherlands	44722	273.0	20994	46.9
Norway	11819	253.2	3020	25.6
Poland	93643	245.5	34473	36.8
Portugal	5617	53.1	3148	56.0
Romania	15764	73.2	...	...
Russian Federation	685149	478.4	397064	58.0
San Marino	8	(26.1)	2	(25.0)
Serbia	17789	180.6	8461	47.6
Slovakia	7102	131.8	3900	54.9
Slovenia	2206	110.3	860	39.0
Spain	39178	89.3	...	...
Sweden	21848	240.7	...	...
Switzerland	55013	738.0	26936	49.0
FYRO Macedonia	7294	358.2	1953	26.8
Turkey	119313	161.4	71966	60.3
Ukraine	***	***	***	***
UK: England and Wales	132058	245.8	78246	59.3
UK: Northern Ireland	6215	356.9	3053	49.1
UK: Scotland	38577	753.9	19138	49.6
Mean		253.9		47.1
Median		185.9		47.6
Minimum		53.1		3.9
Maximum		753.9		88.9

Notes – Tables 12

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION): As in this administrative area there is just one pre-trial detention unit, related figures in this table are between brackets, and must be used with caution.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL): Demographic data are estimates. We made our estimation on the basis of official data for 2005 (“*Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin*” no. 9, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2006, p. 13), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemLAT.htm> (retrieved on the 21st of August 2007).

BULGARIA:

Figures for this table are not comparable with the last year data, for the reason that last year entries in detention facilities/pre-trial detention have not been counted, just those in prisons. This year the distribution is presented as follows:

- *Total number of entries in penal institutions* – 40398, of which 9710 in prisons, and 30688 in detention facilities/pre-trial detention;
- *Entries before final sentence* – 34151, of which 3463 in prisons.

CYPRUS:

- Demographic data refer to the whole island, but prison population figures do not include prisoners held in the northern part of the island, which is not under control of the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. Therefore, the rate of entries into prison per 100,000 inhabitants is underestimated;
- In this table we have not included entries en police stations (10029).

ESTONIA: Figures for this table are not more available, this situation is determined by some economical reasons.

FRANCE: Demographic data are estimates by the *National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the mid-2006 and include the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France) as well as the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d’Outre-mer).

GEORGIA: Figures for this table are not more available, this situation is determined by some economical reasons.

GREECE: The number of entries for all penal institutions is not collected by the Ministry of Justice. Each penal institution collects its own data. The reason behind this policy seems to be the following: The same prisoners are transferred within a year many times to various prisons either for procedural matters –e.g. to attend their trial –or because they want to be near their families for visitation purposes or because of misbehaviour – e.g. there are suspicions that a detainee is planning with another inmate to bring drugs in the institution/drug trafficking – or because some prisoners are changing prisons because they change status from temporary prisoners to convicted.

ICELAND:

New figures are provided for entries into penal institutions from 1997 to 2005. The reason is that in former figures the counting was per category and entries before final sentence were not included in the total number of entries.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
TOTAL number of entries	313	334	338	233	295	295	379	387	323
THEREOF: Number of entries before final sentence	89	57	113	76	89	108	68	117	85

IRELAND:

- In the *total* number of entries are included remands, committals, High Court Order;
- *Entries before final sentence* – 4722, of which 4707 remands, and 15 High Court Order.

LIECHTENSTEIN: According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

SAN MARINO: Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), a person serving a sentence of at least six months imprisonment in San Marino may be transferred to a “foreign penal institution”, if the competent judge so decides and if there is a relevant international agreement. These prisoners are not included in the San Marino statistics. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

SWITZERLAND:

- In the *total* number of entries are also included the transfers and entries after escapes with a length of more than 7 days;
- In the category of entries *before final sentence* are also included entries in anticipated serving of the sentence of imprisonment or measures. Moreover are counted entries in police stations for more than 24 hours.

UNITED KINGDOM:

- **United Kingdom (England and Wales):** Demographic data are mid-2006 estimates by National Statistics Online. Data were retrieved on the 23rd August 2007, available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D9669.xls>
- **United Kingdom (Northern Ireland):** Demographic data are mid-2006 estimates by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Data were retrieved on the 21st August 2007 from the available database of *Demography and Methodology Branch*: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/midyear/Northern_Ireland_2006.xls
- **United Kingdom (Scotland):** Demographic data are estimates on 30th June 2006. Data were retrieved on the 21st August 2007 from the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), available at: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/06mype-cahb-t1.pdf>

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- In the *total* number of entries are included exclusively first receptions;
- In the category of entries *before final sentence* are included first receptions, of which 55242 untried and 23004 convicted unsentenced.

UK: SCOTLAND: These figures count *receptions not entries*. “Receptions” are not equivalent to “persons received”. Where a person has several sentences imposed on him by one court in one day this is counted as one reception. However, where custodial sentences are imposed on the same person by 2 or more courts in one day, 2 or more receptions are counted. Where a person is reconvicted while serving and a further custodial sentence is imposed on him this too is regarded as a further reception.

Table 13.1 Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2005, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.13.1

	Total number of days spent in penal institution in 2005	Average number of prisoners in 2005	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2005 (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b)=a/365	(c)	(d)=12(b/c)
Albania	...	...	9696.0	...
Andorra	15803.0	43.3	92.0	5.6
Armenia	...	...	3427.0	...
Austria	3411617.0	9346.9	14379.0	7.8
Azerbaijan	...	...	11402.0	...
Belgium	3379911.0	9260.0	15198.0	7.3
BH: BiH (state level)	3811.0	(10.4)	29.0	(4.3)
BH: Rep. Srpska	243652.0	667.5	1343.0	6.0
Bulgaria	...	...	40398.0	...
Croatia	1180410.0	3234.0	13342.0	2.9
Cyprus	...	...	2213.0	...
Czech Republic	...	...	18937.0	...
Denmark	1474892.0	4040.8	18477.0	2.6
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	1419120.0	3888.0	7552.0	6.2
France	21766933.0	59635.4	85540.0	8.4
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	201144.0	(551.1)	123184.0	(0.1)
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6421336.0	17592.7	12495.0	16.9
Iceland	42288.0	115.9	323.0	4.3
Ireland	1160480.0	3179.4	10925.0	3.5
Italy	...	...	89887.0	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	2713.0	(7.4)	130.0	(0.7)
Lithuania	2927300.0	8020.0	11437.0	8.4
Luxembourg	249334.0	683.1	1299.0	6.3
Malta	...	...	627.0	...
Moldova	...	...	24193.0	...
Monaco	10930.0	29.9	162.0	2.2
Netherlands	5759335.0	15779.0	44722.0	4.2
Norway	1109836.0	3040.6	11819.0	3.1
Poland	30207765.0	82761.0	93643.0	10.6
Portugal	...	...	5617.0	...
Romania	13951773.0	38224.0	15764.0	29.1
Russian Federation	...	...	685149.0	...
San Marino	293.0	(0.8)	8.0	(1.2)
Serbia	...	...	17789.0	...
Slovakia	...	...	7102.0	...
Slovenia	415111.0	1137.3	2206.0	6.2
Spain	22158055.0	60707.0	39178.0	18.6
Sweden	2403734.0	6585.6	21848.0	3.6
Switzerland	2223417.0	6091.6	55013.0	1.3
FYRO Macedonia	711783.0	1950.1	7294.0	3.2
Turkey	24471060.0	67044.0	119313.0	6.7
Ukraine	***	***	***	***
UK: Engl. and Wales	...	...	132058.0	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	6215.0	...
UK: Scotland	2479087.0	6792.0	38577.0	2.1
Mean				6.3
Median				4.3
Minimum				0.1
Maximum				29.1

Notes – Tables 13.1

The extremely low figures provided by several countries under heading (a) “*total number of days spent in penal institutions*” shows that this concept has not been understood in the same way by all respondents.

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2005 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and other countries provided figures that did not seem reliable (see notes below), in Table 13.2 we have calculated an alternative indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months) based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2005 as an estimate of the average number of prisoners in that year (source: SPACE 2005).

BELGIUM:

- Prisoners (without taking into account those under electronic surveillance): 3,379,911 days;
- Persons serving their sentence under electronic surveillance: 116,299 days.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION): As in this administrative area there is just one pre-trial detention unit, related figures in this table are between brackets, and must be used with caution.

CYPRUS: Figures are not available for penal institutions, but the number of days spent in police stations is equal to 36780 days. This number cannot be used for this table, as this category of police arrests is not included in the total number of prisoners.

GREECE: The National Statistical Service of Greece calculates the number of days in penal institutions for convicted offenders; hence, pre-trial detention is excluded. But even this information is not available for 2005.

LIECHTENSTEIN: The total number of prisoners in Liechtenstein in 2005 was 10 persons. But we did not use this information (in Table 13.2) to calculate the indicator of average length of imprisonment because there are other prisoners who are serving their sentences in Austrian prisons (see general notes).

SAN MARINO: The total number of prisoners in 2005 year was 1 person. Nevertheless, the number of entries is 8. Therefore it is impossible to use these data for calculation of the indicator of average length of imprisonment (Table 13.2) for this country. See general notes.

Table 13.2 Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2005, based on the total number of prisoners in penal institutions on 1st September 2005

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.13.2

	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2005 (SPACE 2005)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2005 (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(A)	(B)	(C)=12(A/B)
Albania	3425	9696	4.2
Andorra	...	92	...
Armenia	2822	3427	9.9
Austria	8767	14379	7.3
Azerbaijan	16969	11402	17.9
Belgium	9371	15198	7.4
BH: BiH (State level)	...	29	...
BH: Republika Srpska	1029	1343	9.2
Bulgaria	12240	40398	3.6
Croatia	3485	13342	3.1
Cyprus	529	2213	2.9
Czech Republic	19052	18937	12.1
Denmark	4132	18477	2.7
Estonia	4410	...	...
Finland	3823	7552	6.1
France	57582	85540	8.1
Georgia	8668	...	...
Germany	78992	123184	7.7
Greece	9589	...	...
Hungary	16394	12495	15.7
Iceland	119	323	4.4
Ireland	...	10925	...
Italy	59649	89887	8.0
Latvia	7228	...	...
Liechtenstein	10	130	...
Lithuania	7993	11437	8.4
Luxembourg	693	1299	6.4
Malta	298	627	5.7
Moldova	8990	24193	4.5
Monaco	34	162	2.5
Netherlands	21826	44722	5.9
Norway	3097	11819	3.1
Poland	82656	93643	10.6
Portugal	12889	5617	27.5
Romania	37929	15764	28.9
Russian Federation	823672	685149	14.4
San Marino	1	8	...
Serbia	7775	17789	5.2
Slovakia	9289	7102	15.7
Slovenia	1132	2206	6.2
Spain	61269	39178	18.8
Sweden	7054	21848	3.9
Switzerland	6111	55013	1.3
FYRO Macedonia	2132	7294	3.5
Turkey	54296	119313	5.5
Ukraine	179519	***	***
UK: England and Wales	76190	132058	6.9
UK: Northern Ireland	1337	6215	2.6
UK: Scotland	6795	38577	2.1
Mean			7.9
Median			6.1
Minimum			0.9
Maximum			28.9

Table 14 Escapes of prisoners in 2005

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.14

	Number of escapes by prisoners in 2005	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2005 SPACE 2005	Rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners	Other forms of escapes in 2005	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10,000 prisoners
	(A)			(B)	
Albania	3	3425	8.8	0	0.0
Andorra	0	...	...	0	...
Armenia	...	2822	...	...	...
Austria	17	8767	19.4	276	314.8
Azerbaijan	0	16969	0.0	5	2.9
Belgium	20	9371	21.3	882	941.2
BH: BiH (state level)	0	...	...	0	...
BH: Republika Srpska	8	1029	77.7	37	359.6
Bulgaria	2	12240	1.6	84	68.6
Croatia	2	3485	5.7	75	215.2
Cyprus	0	529	0.0	5	94.5
Czech Republic	9	19052	4.7	38	19.9
Denmark	22	4132	53.2	117	283.2
Estonia	0	4410	0.0	14	31.7
Finland	25	3823	65.4	308	805.7
France	21	57582	3.6	287	49.8
Georgia	2	8668	2.3	0	0.0
Germany	8	78992	1.0	484	61.3
Greece	...	9589	...	349	364.0
Hungary	0	16394	0.0	1	0.6
Iceland	0	119	0.0	7	588.2
Ireland	9	...	...	113	...
Italy	25	59649	4.2	194	32.5
Latvia	0	7228	0.0	12	16.6
Liechtenstein	0	10	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	0	7993	0.0	7	8.8
Luxembourg	0	693	0.0	18	259.7
Malta	0	298	0.0	***	***
Moldova	215	8990	239.2	215	239.2
Monaco	0	34	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	15	21826	6.9	882	404.1
Norway	10	3097	32.3	113	364.9
Poland	1	82656	0.1	525	63.5
Portugal	31	12889	24.1	245	190.1
Romania	1	37929	0.3	2	0.5
Russian Federation	17	823672	0.2	342	4.2
San Marino	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	129	7775	165.9	233	299.7
Slovakia	0	9289	0.0	5	5.4
Slovenia	6	1132	53.0	81	715.5
Spain	2	61269	0.3	733	119.6
Sweden	31	7054	43.9	679	962.6
Switzerland	...	6111	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	6	2132	28.1	135	633.2
Turkey	3	54296	0.6	254	46.8
Ukraine	13	179519	0.7	108	6.0
UK: England and Wales	28	76190	3.7	730	95.8
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1337	7.5	40	299.2
UK: Scotland	2	6795	2.9	66	97.1
Mean			20.4		210.8
Median			2.3		94.5
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			239.2		962.6

Notes – Tables 14

- (A) Escapes by prisoners (pre-trial detainees or convicted prisoners) from a closed penal institution or during administrative transfer (2005);
- (B) Other forms of escape (from an open penal institution - agricultural colony or other - from semi-detention, or during an authorised short-term absence or leave, etc.) in 2005.

In this year's edition of SPACE, we have specified in the questionnaire that the counting unit for this table should be the escaped *persons*. Therefore, when no particular notes were included by the national respondents, we assumed that this counting unit has been respected (i.e. the table refers to *persons* and not *cases* of escape with several prisoners).

AUSTRIA:

- *Point (B)* – 276 escapes, of which 29 running off (*Entweichungen*), and 247 escapes during and after authorised short-term absence or leave (*Nichtrückkehrer*).

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION):

As in this administrative area there is just one pre-trial detention unit, related figures in this table must be used with caution.

BULGARIA:

- *Point (A)* – 2 escapes, of which one person from the detention facility and one person from the hospital;
- *Point (B)* – In this category are included:
 - 13 persons escaped from open institutions;
 - 12 persons escaped from the semi-detention institutions;
 - 59 persons escaped during authorized short-term absence or leave.

DENMARK:

- *Point (A)* – In this category are included:
 - 6 escapes from local prisons;
 - 0 escapes from closed prisons;
 - 12 escapes *during transfer* (local prisons);
 - 4 escapes *during transfer* (closed prisons).

IRELAND:

On top of data on penal institutions for adults, are available data only for 2 of 4 juvenile facilities. By consequence, the figures must be used with caution.

LATVIA:

- *Point (B)* – In this category are included:
 - 5 persons escaped from open institutions;
 - 0 persons escaped from the semi-detention institutions;
 - 7 persons escaped during authorized short-term absence or leave.

LITHUANIA:

Absence from any type of penal institution (including closed prisons) during authorized short-term absence is not considered as an escape. Therefore, these data are not included in figures presented in this table.

MOLDOVA:

- *Point (B)* – In this category are included:
 - 178 persons escaped from open institutions;
 - 3 persons escaped from the semi-detention institutions;
 - 34 persons escaped during authorized short-term absence or leave.

NORWAY:

- *Point (A)* – 10 escapes, of which 4 from prisons, and 6 during transfer or escorted trip from closed prison;

- *Point (B)* – In this category are included:
 - 29 persons escaped from open institutions;
 - 79 persons escaped during authorized short-term absence or leave;
 - 4 during transfer;
 - 1 other type of escape.

POLAND:

- *Point (B)* – In this category are included:
 - 159 persons escaped from open institutions;
 - 5 persons escaped from the semi-detention institutions;
 - 361 persons escaped during authorized short-term absence or leave.

PORTUGAL:

- *Point (B)* – 245 escapes, of which 15 from open institutions.

ROMANIA:

- *Point (B)* – 2 running of from the work place in open institutions.

SERBIA:

- *Point (A)* – 129 escapes, of which 128 from prisons, and 1 during transfer or escorted trip from closed prison;
- *Point (B)* – In this category are included:
 - 53 persons escaped from open institutions;
 - 77 persons escaped from the semi-detention institutions;
 - 103 persons escaped during authorized short-term absence or leave.

SLOVENIA:

- *Point (A)* – In this category are included:
 - 3 persons escaped from closed penal institutions;
 - 1 person escaped from a Correctional Home for juveniles;
 - 2 persons escaped during transfer.
- *Point (B)* – In this category are included:
 - 11 persons escaped from open and semi-detention institutions;
 - 70 persons escaped during authorized short-term absence or leave, of which 36 from prisons, and 34 from Correctional Home for juveniles.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

- *Point (B)* – In this category are included:
 - 54 persons escaped from open and semi-detention institutions;
 - 81 persons escaped during authorized short-term absence or leave.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- *Point (B)* – 40 persons posted as *Unlawfully At Large* (UAL) having not returned from an authorized absence at the time specified.

UK: SCOTLAND: These figures are for financial rather calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006).

Table 15.1 Deaths in penal institutions in 2005 (including suicides)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.15.1

	Total number of deaths	Number of suicides	Suicides as a percentage of total deaths	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2005 SPACE 2005	Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners	Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners
Albania	9	3	33.3	3425	26.3	8.8
Andorra	0	0	...	...	...	...
Armenia	19	3	15.8	2822	67.3	10.6
Austria	36	6	16.7	8767	41.1	6.8
Azerbaijan	148	5	3.4	16969	87.2	2.9
Belgium	33	11	33.3	9371	35.2	11.7
BH: BiH (state level)	0	0	...	...	...	...
BH: Republika Srpska	4	0	0.0	1029	38.9	0.0
Bulgaria	51	1	2.0	12240	41.7	0.8
Croatia	5	3	60.0	3485	14.3	8.6
Cyprus	3	0	0.0	529	56.7	0.0
Czech Republic	18	6	33.3	19052	9.4	3.1
Denmark	14	8	57.1	4132	33.9	19.4
Estonia	9	1	11.1	4410	20.4	2.3
Finland	7	4	57.1	3823	18.3	10.5
France	249	122	49.0	57582	43.2	21.2
Georgia	49	5	10.2	8668	56.5	5.8
Germany	160	81	50.6	78992	20.3	10.3
Greece	...	6	...	9589	...	6.3
Hungary	46	4	8.7	16394	28.1	2.4
Iceland	1	1	100.0	119	84.0	84.0
Ireland	8	2	25.0	...	...	...
Italy	172	57	33.1	59649	28.8	9.6
Latvia	26	2	7.7	7228	36.0	2.8
Liechtenstein	0	0	...	10	...	...
Lithuania	25	11	44.0	7993	31.3	13.8
Luxembourg	2	2	100.0	693	28.9	28.9
Malta	0	0	...	298	0.0	0.0
Moldova	71	4	5.6	8990	79.0	4.4
Monaco	0	0	...	34	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	39	20	51.3	21826	17.9	9.2
Norway	7	5	71.4	3097	22.6	16.1
Poland	122	32	26.2	82656	14.8	3.9
Portugal	93	9	9.7	12889	72.2	7.0
Romania	110	6	5.5	37929	29.0	1.6
Russian Federation	4131	...	...	823672	50.2	...
San Marino	0	0	...	1	...	...
Serbia	49	12	24.5	7775	63.0	15.4
Slovakia	11	4	36.4	9289	11.8	4.3
Slovenia	6	2	33.3	1132	53.0	17.7
Spain	275	41	14.9	61269	44.9	6.7
Sweden	25	7	28.0	7054	35.4	9.9
Switzerland	11	6	54.5	6111	18.0	9.8
FYRO Macedonia	13	4	30.8	2132	61.0	18.8
Turkey	52	30	57.7	54296	9.6	5.5
Ukraine	868	16	1.8	179519	48.4	0.9
UK: England and Wales	174	78	44.8	76190	22.8	10.2
UK: Northern Ireland	4	...	...	1337	29.9	...
UK: Scotland	19	10	52.6	6795	28.0	14.7
Mean			32.5		36.3	10.2
Median			32.0		31.3	7.8
Minimum			0.0		0.0	0.0
Maximum			100.0		87.2	84.0

Table 15.2 Types of deaths and suicides in penal institutions in 2005 included in Table 15.1

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.15.2

	Does data include prisoners who died or committed suicide in hospital	If yes, how many?	Does data include prisoners who died or committed suicide outside prison	If yes, how many?
Albania	Yes	9	No	***
Andorra	Yes	0	Yes	0
Armenia	No	***	No	***
Austria	Yes	6	No	***
Azerbaijan	Yes	118	No	***
Belgium	Yes	3	No	***
BH: BiH (state level)	Yes	0	Yes	0
BH: Republika Srpska	Yes	2	Yes	2
Bulgaria	Yes	21	Yes	10
Croatia	Yes	2	No	***
Cyprus	No	***	No	***
Czech Republic	No	***	No	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	No	***
Finland	Yes	...	Yes	...
France	Yes	49	Yes	9
Georgia	Yes	8	Yes	0
Germany	Yes	...	Yes	...
Greece	Yes	...	No	***
Hungary	Yes	1	No	***
Iceland	Yes	0	Yes	0
Ireland	No	***	No	***
Italy	Yes	...	No	***
Latvia	No	***	No	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***
Lithuania	Yes	12	Yes	1
Luxembourg	Yes	0	Yes	0
Malta	Yes	0	Yes	0
Moldova	No	***	No	***
Monaco	Yes	0	***	***
Netherlands	No	***	Yes	3
Norway	Yes	...	No	***
Poland	Yes	...	No	***
Portugal	Yes	...	Yes	...
Romania	Yes	48	Yes	0
Russian Federation	Yes	2065	No	***
San Marino	Yes	0	Yes	0
Serbia	Yes	7	Yes	29
Slovakia	Yes	2	No	***
Slovenia	Yes	...	Yes	3
Spain	No	***	No	***
Sweden	Yes	...	Yes	...
Switzerland	Yes	...	Yes	...
FYRO Macedonia	Yes	2	Yes	1
Turkey	Yes	9	No	***
Ukraine	Yes	471	No	***
UK: England and Wales	Yes	...	No	***
UK: Northern Ireland	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	Yes	1	No	***

Notes – Tables 15.1 and 15.2

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION):

As in this administrative area there is just one pre-trial detention unit, related figures in this table must be used with caution.

BULGARIA:

Total number of deaths – 51, of which 50 in prisons, and 1 in detention facility/pre-trial detention.

IRELAND:

On top of data on penal institutions for adults, are available data only for 2 of 4 juvenile facilities. By consequence, the figures must be used with caution.

LITHUANIA:

One detainee mentioned in table 15.2 died outside prison in community hospital.

NORWAY:

- *Suicide in prison* here means also death outside prison as a result of an attempt whilst in prison. I.e. a person who attempts suicide in prison and is admitted to hospital before dying will be recorded as a death in prison;
- 10 other deaths of unknown cause are recorded outside of prison, but are not included in figures of these tables.

ROMANIA:

Deaths in hospitals – 48, of which 47 died and 1 committed suicide.

RUSSIA:

Total number of deaths – 4124, of which 7 in prisons.

SPAIN:

- Total number of deaths – 275, of which 74 (according to the Secretary of Penitentiary Services of Catalonia) – region of Catalonia, and 201 (according to the General Directorate of Penitentiary Institutions) – rest of Spain;
- *Suicides* – 41, of which 8 (according to the Secretary of Penitentiary Services of Catalonia) – region of Catalonia, and 33 (according to the General Directorate of Penitentiary Institutions) – rest of Spain;
- *Deaths in hospitals* – for Catalonia the answer is “Yes” (30 prisoners), and for the rest of Spain the answer is “No”;
- *Deaths outside prisons* – for Catalonia the answer is “Yes” (27 prisoners), and for the rest of Spain the answer is “No”.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

Figures on *suicides* in penal institutions are indicative, as inquests on the circumstances still to be held.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- Figures for deaths include prisoners who died in hospital as long as they were classed as still in custody (i.e. not released on compassionate grounds). Figures do not provide details on the place of death so the number of deaths outside the prison grounds is not available. These figures may also include anyone who died during a temporary absence as the places of death are not recorded.
- These figures are for deaths recorded during the financial year 2005-06, i.e. from 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006.

3. Prison Staff

Table 16 FULL-TIME staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2006

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.16

	Total	Management staff	Custodial staff	Treatment staff	Staff responsible for workshops	Administration staff	Other staff
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Albania	2453	100	1883	89	4	0	377
Andorra	60	2	48	6	1	2	1
Armenia	999	48	690	68	...	72	121
Austria	4021	36	3107	201	12	538	127
Azerbaijan	3697	54	1082	528	85	6	1942
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: BiH (state level)	37	5	29	2	0	1	0
BH: Republika Srpska	652	36	355	59	135	67	0
Bulgaria	4884	126	3069	421	0	629	639
Croatia	2384	86	1349	250	275	424	0
Cyprus	350	12	305	10	22	1	***
Czech Republic	10691	499	6333	1731	...	1401	727
Denmark	4524	80	2789	663	446	382	164
Estonia	1420	15	...	155	...	75	...
Finland	2693	56	1578	377	230	211	241
France	27562	307	22390	1936	***	1652	1277
Georgia	3158	18	1871	372	4	54	839
Germany	34758	353	26589	2088	1997	3731	0
Greece	4260			2818			1442
Hungary	7145	355	3660	584	295	1266	985
Iceland	85	6	63	...	13	3	***
Ireland	3481	194	2663	161	155	130	178
Italy	47988	835	39175	1687	51	2044	4196
Latvia	3126	150	1854	365	13	95	649
Liechtenstein	5	1	0	4	0	0	0
Lithuania	3146	54	1962	458	10	343	319
Luxembourg	361	5	256	28	13	20	39
Malta	230	5	152	20	21	11	21
Moldova	2504	62	1613	398	...	431	...
Monaco	40	2	28	1	0	4	5
Netherlands	9844	163	7005	1046	771	422	437
Norway	2943	244	1961	79	155	396	108
Poland	24130	1501	13993	3368	604	4664	***
Portugal	6098	24	4482	401		642	549
Romania	11967	619	4554	2789	131	2236	1638
Russian Federation	263999	5280	143066	35476	28997	14394	36786
San Marino	6	1	4	1	0	0	0
Serbia	(3599)	104	701	243	647	513	1113
Slovakia	5303	524	3862	736	2	178	1
Slovenia	783	43	463	82	105	78	12
Spain	22587	319	15929	2753	285	3301	
Sweden	6212	278	4468	330	359	430	347
Switzerland	2898	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	552	24	330	53	53	79	13
Turkey	26095	1460	21853	851	74	1857	***
Ukraine	42038	781	24471	6246	440	3828	6272
UK: England and Wales	49119	4892	24762	1758	997	5026	11684
UK: Northern Ireland	2027	256	1382	121	80	83	105
UK: Scotland	3606	525	2478	0	0	603	0

Table 17 PART-TIME staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2006 (on the basis of full-time equivalents)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.17

	Total	Management staff	Custodial staff	Treatment staff	Staff responsible for workshops	Administration staff	Other staff
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Albania	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	3863.58	36	3089.58	118.35	12	480.65	127
Azerbaijan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: BiH (state level)	2.5	0	0	1	0	0	1.5
BH: Republika Srpska	5.5	0	0	5.5	0	0	0
Bulgaria	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	189	0	36	79	3	59	12
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	58	0	2	11	12	1	32
France	896.6	5	245.4	261.9	***	378	6.3
Georgia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	1370	24	517	324	20	485	0
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	42.5	0	29.5	9	1.5	2.5	0
Italy	382	9	0	213	4	156	0
Latvia	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	15	0	7	5	1	2	0
Lithuania	120	0	0	89	0	8	23
Luxembourg	3	0	0	1	0.5	1	0.5
Malta	15	0	0	12	0	0	3
Moldova	50.75	...	...	40	...	10.75	...
Monaco	1	1	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	1429.36	3.45	545.31	594.31	44.06	173.9	68.33
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	642	38	***	505	6.8	92.2	***
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovakia	7	0	0	7	0	0	0
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	315	...	315	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	470.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	...	0	0	381	0	...	...
UK: Engl. and Wales	47666.3	4785.9	24346.6	1693.5	966.5	4488.3	11385.5
UK: Northern Ireland	20.3	5.3	5.5	1	***	5	3.5
UK: Scotland	107.59	13.96	40.3	0	0	53.33	0

Notes – Table 16 and 17

ALBANIA: Table 16, Point (c) – Police all.

BELGIUM:

Figures for this table are not more available, this situation is determined by some economical reasons.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Data relate to 31st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

ESTONIA:

In table 16 the distribution by categories is as follows:

- Point (B) – Only directors and their deputies;
- Points (C), (E), and (G) – Data are not available, but the total number of staff is known.

FINLAND:

Data relate to 1st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

GEORGIA:

Data relate to 5th April 2007 instead of 1st September 2006.

GREECE:

In table 16 the distribution by categories is as follows:

- Points (B) to (F) – It is not possible to keep these figures apart;
- Point (G) – External prison guards.

ICELAND:

Table 16, Point (D) – 2 psychologists and 1 person from treatment staff, situated at the National Prison and Probation Administration, but work most of their time in prisons. The affiliations of their work place do not really allow using this figure in table 16, but these staff will be mentioned in Table 20.

IRELAND:

Table 16, the part-time equivalents are included in full-time staff employed by the Penitentiary Administration. It is not possible to separate full-time from part-time staff in this table.

ITALY:

In table 16 the distribution by categories is as follows:

- Point (B) – This category includes 259 Deputy Chief Constables and Chief Constables of the Penitentiary Police Corps;
- Point (G) – This category includes 1620 members of the Penitentiary Police Corps who work at the Headquarters of the Penitentiary Administration, at the Training Schools of the Penitentiary Administration and at the equipment storage depot.

NORWAY:

- These are full time equivalents of all staff employed by the Penitentiary Administration. It is not possible to separate full-time from part-time staff.
- It is not possible to give an exact differentiation between management and administrative staff for four reasons:
 - The terms management and administration are not exactly defined terms;
 - Administrative and management functions may be executed by the same person;
 - Professional titles do not always reflect job descriptions;
 - Security staff can also have administrative functions.

SERBIA:

Table 16, the breakdown of full-time staff concerns a total of 3321 persons instead of the 3599 indicated in point (A). This number is between brackets, and must be used with caution.

SPAIN:

Table 16, points (F) and (G) – It is not possible to keep these figures apart.

SWEDEN:

All figures are average estimations for 2006.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- In Northern Ireland exist two distinct organisations; the *Northern Ireland Prison Service* (NIPS) manages those prisoners aged 17 years and over; and the *Youth Justice Agency* (YJA), which manages offenders between the ages of 10 years and 17 years. While all NIPS employees deal directly or indirectly with detained persons this is not the case for the YJA. The YJA deals with juveniles who are imprisoned and those who are sentenced to community sentences (for example probation);
- NIPS = Northern Ireland Prison Service – penal establishment for adult prisoners; YJA = Youth Justice Agency – agency responsible for juvenile offenders both in the community and in detention – figures supplied for the Juvenile Justice Centre (juvenile detention centre) only.

Full-time staff :

<i>Point (A)</i>	Total number of staff	NIPS 1843
		YJA 184
<i>Point (B)</i>	Management staff	NIPS 238
		YJA 18
<i>Point (C)</i>	Custodial staff	NIPS 1273
		YJA 109
<i>Point (D)</i>	Treatment staff	NIPS 103
		YJA 18
<i>Point (E)</i>	Staff responsible for workshops	NIPS 75
		YJA 5
<i>Point (F)</i>	Administration staff	NIPS 75
		YJA 8
<i>Point (G)</i>	Other staff	NIPS 79
		YJA 26

Part-time staff :

<i>Point (A)</i>	Total number of staff	NIPS 19
		YJA 0.8
<i>Point (B)</i>	Management staff	NIPS 5
		YJA 0.3
<i>Point (C)</i>	Custodial staff	NIPS 5
		YJA 0.5
<i>Point (D)</i>	Treatment staff	NIPS 1
		YJA 0
<i>Point (E)</i>	Staff responsible for workshops	NIPS 0
		YJA 0
<i>Point (F)</i>	Administration staff	NIPS 5
		YJA 0
<i>Point (G)</i>	Other staff	NIPS 3.5
		YJA 0

Table 18 FULL-TIME and PART-TIME staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2006 – on the basis of full-time equivalents (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.18

	Total	Management staff	Custodial staff	Treatment staff	Staff responsible for workshops	Administration staff	Other staff
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Albania	2453	100	1883	89	4	0	377
Andorra	60	2	48	6	1	2	1
Armenia	999	48	690	68	...	72	121
Austria	7884.58	72	6196.58	319.35	24	1018.65	254
Azerbaijan	3697	54	1082	528	85	6	1942
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: BiH (state level)	39.5	5	29	3	0	1	1.5
BH: Republika Srpska	657.5	36	355	64.5	135	67	0
Bulgaria	4887	126	3069	424	0	629	639
Croatia	2384	86	1349	250	275	424	0
Cyprus	350	12	305	10	22	1	***
Czech Republic	(10691)	(499)	(6333)	(1731)	...	(1401)	(727)
Denmark	4713	80	2825	742	449	441	176
Estonia	(1420)	(15)	...	(155)	...	(75)	...
Finland	2751	56	1580	388	242	212	273
France	28458.6	312	22635.4	2197.9	***	2030	1283.3
Georgia	3158	18	1871	372	4	54	839
Germany	36128	377	27106	2412	2017	4216	0
Greece	(4260)			(2818)			(1442)
Hungary	(7145)	(355)	(3660)	(584)	(295)	(1266)	(985)
Iceland	85	6	63	...	13	3	***
Ireland	3481	194	2663	161	155	130	178
Italy	48370	844	39175	1900	55	2200	4196
Latvia	(3126)	150	1854	(365)	(13)	(95)	(649)
Liechtenstein	20	1	7	9	1	2	0
Lithuania	3266	54	1962	547	10	351	342
Luxembourg	364	5	256	29	13.5	21	39.5
Malta	245	5	152	32	21	11	24
Moldova	2554.75	(62)	(1613)	438	...	441.75	...
Monaco	41	3	28	1	0	4	5
Netherlands	11273.36	166.45	7550.31	1640.31	815.06	595.9	505.33
Norway	(2943)	(244)	(1961)	(79)	(155)	(396)	(108)
Poland	24772	1539	13993	3873	610.8	4756.2	***
Portugal	(6098)	(24)	(4482)	(401)		(642)	(549)
Romania	11969	619	4554	2791	131	2236	1638
Russian Federation	(263999)	(5280)	(143066)	(35476)	(28997)	(14394)	(36786)
San Marino	6	1	4	1	0	0	0
Serbia	(3599)	(104)	(701)	(243)	(647)	(513)	(1113)
Slovakia	5310	524	3862	743	2	178	1
Slovenia	(783)	(43)	(463)	(82)	(105)	(78)	(12)
Spain	(22587)	(319)	(15929)	(2753)	(285)	(3301)	
Sweden	6527	(278)	4783	(330)	(359)	(430)	(347)
Switzerland	3368.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	552	24	330	53	53	79	13
Turkey	26095	1460	21853	851	74	1857	***
Ukraine	(42038)	781	24471	6627	440	(3828)	(6272)
UK: England and Wales	96785.3	9677.9	49108.6	3451.5	1963.5	9514.3	23069.5
UK: Northern Ireland	2047.3	261.3	1387.5	122	80	88	108.5
UK: Scotland	3713.59	538.96	2518.3	0	0	656.33	0

Table 19 FULL-TIME and PART-TIME staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2006 – on the basis of full-time equivalents (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.19

	Total	Management staff	Custodial staff	Treatment staff	Staff responsible for workshops	Administration staff	Other staff
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Albania	100.0	4.1	76.8	3.6	0.2	0.0	15.4
Andorra	100.0	3.3	80.0	10.0	1.7	3.3	1.7
Armenia	100.0	4.8	69.1	6.8	...	7.2	12.1
Austria	100.0	0.9	78.6	4.1	0.3	12.9	3.2
Azerbaijan	100.0	1.5	29.3	14.3	2.3	0.2	52.5
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: BiH (state level)	100.0	12.7	73.4	7.6	0.0	2.5	3.8
BH: Rep. Srpska	100.0	5.5	54.0	9.8	20.5	10.2	0.0
Bulgaria	100.0	2.6	62.8	8.7	0.0	12.9	13.1
Croatia	100.0	3.6	56.6	10.5	11.5	17.8	0.0
Cyprus	100.0	3.4	87.1	2.9	6.3	0.3	***
Czech Republic	100.0	4.7	59.2	16.2	...	13.1	6.8
Denmark	100.0	1.7	59.9	15.7	9.5	9.4	3.7
Estonia	...	1.1	...	10.9	...	5.3	...
Finland	100.0	2.0	57.4	14.1	8.8	7.7	9.9
France	100.0	1.1	79.5	7.7	***	7.1	4.5
Georgia	100.0	0.6	59.2	11.8	0.1	1.7	26.6
Germany	100.0	1.0	75.0	6.7	5.6	11.7	0.0
Greece	100.0			66.2			33.8
Hungary	100.0	5.0	51.2	8.2	4.1	17.7	13.8
Iceland	100.0	7.1	74.1	...	15.3	3.5	***
Ireland	100.0	5.6	76.5	4.6	4.5	3.7	5.1
Italy	100.0	1.7	81.0	3.9	0.1	4.5	8.7
Latvia	100.0	4.8	59.3	11.7	0.4	3.0	20.8
Liechtenstein	100.0	5.0	35.0	45.0	5.0	10.0	0.0
Lithuania	100.0	1.7	60.1	16.7	0.3	10.7	10.5
Luxembourg	100.0	1.4	70.3	8.0	3.7	5.8	10.9
Malta	100.0	2.0	62.0	13.1	8.6	4.5	9.8
Moldova	100.0	2.4	63.1	17.1	...	17.3	...
Monaco	100.0	7.3	68.3	2.4	0.0	9.8	12.2
Netherlands	100.0	1.5	67.0	14.6	7.2	5.3	4.5
Norway	100.0	8.3	66.6	2.7	5.3	13.5	3.7
Poland	100.0	6.2	56.5	15.6	2.5	19.2	***
Portugal	100.0	0.4	73.5	6.6		10.5	9.0
Romania	100.0	5.2	38.0	23.3	1.1	18.7	13.7
Russian Federation	100.0	2.0	54.2	13.4	11.0	5.5	13.9
San Marino	100.0	16.7	66.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	(92.3)	2.9	(19.5)	6.8	18.0	14.3	30.9
Slovakia	100.0	9.9	72.7	14.0	0.0	3.4	0.0
Slovenia	100.0	5.5	59.1	10.5	13.4	10.0	1.5
Spain	100.0	1.4	70.5	12.2	1.3	14.6	
Sweden	100.0	4.3	73.3	5.1	5.5	6.6	5.3
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	100.0	4.3	59.8	9.6	9.6	14.3	2.4
Turkey	100.0	5.6	83.7	3.3	0.3	7.1	***
Ukraine	100.9	1.9	58.2	15.8	1.0	9.1	14.9
UK: Engl. & Wales	100.0	10.0	50.7	3.6	2.0	9.8	23.8
UK: Northern Ireland	100.0	12.8	67.8	6.0	3.9	4.3	5.3
UK: Scotland	100.0	14.5	67.8	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0
Mean		4.6	63.7	10.6	4.8	8.5	10.2
Median		3.8	66.6	9.9	3.1	7.7	7.7
Minimum		0.4	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum		16.7	87.1	45.0	20.5	19.2	52.5

Notes – Table 18 and 19

In the Table 18 several figures are between brackets, as the data are partial (in majority of cases, distributions by categories of data on part-time staff were not available). Therefore, these figures must be used with caution.

GREECE: *Points (B) to (F)* – It is not possible to keep these figures apart.

PORTUGAL: *Points (D) and (E)* – It is not possible to keep these figures apart.

SERBIA: The breakdown of full-time staff concerns a total of 3321 persons instead of the 3599 indicated in point (A). This number is between brackets, and must be used with caution.

SPAIN: *Points (F) and (G)* – It is not possible to keep these figures apart.

Table 20 Other categories of staff on 1st September 2006

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.20

	Staff working at the National Prison Administration	Staff working in Regional Prison Administrations	Staff not working in penal institutions but e.g. in storage depots etc.	Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by Prison Administration
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Albania	79	2374	0	3
Andorra	0	0	0	7
Armenia	161	***	121	8
Austria	4021	***	528	
Azerbaijan	162	***	***	2795
Belgium	...	...	...	...
BH: BiH (state level)	6	0	0	2.5
BH: Rep. Srpska	6	***	***	11
Bulgaria	108	0	0	8
Croatia	57	...	...	22
Cyprus	***	***	***	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...
Denmark	198	***	***	***
Estonia	***	***	***	***
Finland	94	45		
France	392.7	1101.2	...	...
Georgia	277	***	1	***
Germany	...	408	0	453
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	173	***	***	
Iceland	15	***	***	6.35
Ireland	124	11	23	274
Italy	524	421	35	4554
Latvia	0	***	***	
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	8
Lithuania	79	***	248	430
Luxembourg	4	0	0	74.375
Malta	0	0	0	
Moldova	114	237	23	
Monaco	***	***	***	8
Netherlands	270	690	***	***
Norway	34	105	0	...
Poland	325	321	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	0
Romania	248	0	0	48
Russian Federation	685	15603	...	...
San Marino	0	0	0	1
Serbia	30	***	...	***
Slovakia	***	***	***	***
Slovenia	30	***	...	47
Spain	309	...	...	...
Sweden	245	193	***	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	150.45
FYRO Macedonia	8	***	***	***
Turkey	174	***	***	***
Ukraine	282	1408	3502	1865
UK: Engl. & Wales	1677	735	***	...
UK: North. Ireland	252.5	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	345.92	0	0	...

Table 20.1 Categories of staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the Prison Administration on 1st September 2006

- (A) – Doctors, nurses and other health care staff
 (B) – Teachers, educators
 (C) – Perimeter guards and other security staff
 (D) – Logistic staff
 (E) – Social workers
 (F) – Psychologists
 (G) – Probation, welfare staff
 (H) – Others (i.e. chaplains, barbers, etc.)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.20.1

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	Total
Albania		3							3
Andorra	2	2			2	1			7
Armenia		8							8
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	294	155	2346						2795
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: BiH (state level)	1							1.5	2.5
BH: Republika Srpska	11								11
Bulgaria	8								8
Croatia	15			2	1	1		3	22
Cyprus	10	1			1	2			14
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Estonia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	14	33			18			388	453
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	2.35	4							6.35
Ireland	10	210					54		274
Italy	4554								4554
Latvia		129							129
Liechtenstein	3				5				8
Lithuania		129						301	430
Luxembourg	32	13.25			0.75	3.375		25	74.375
Malta			24						24
Moldova		42.5							42.5
Monaco	4	2			1			1	8
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	25	17	1			1	3	1	48
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino		1							1
Serbia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovakia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovenia	43	1				3			47
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150.45
FYRO Macedonia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine		932		933					1865
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes – Table 20 and 20.1

BELGIUM: Figures for this table are not more available, this situation is determined by some economical reasons.

FINLAND: Data relate to 1st December 2006 instead of 1st September 2006.

GEORGIA: Data relate to 5th April 2007 instead of 1st September 2006.

ICELAND: 2 psychologists and 1 person from treatment staff mentioned in notes on Table 16 are included in point (A) of the Table 20. These persons are situated at the National Prison and Probation Administration, but work most of their time in prisons. The affiliations of their work place have determined the use of this data in the Table 20.

ITALY:

- *Table 20, points (A) and (B)* – Figure only includes administrative employees;
- *Table 21* – Figures include medical doctors, specialists and doctors assuring the first-aid services.

LITHUANIA: *Table 20, point (c)* – 248 persons, of which 220 work in regional and territorial correction inspections, and 28 in the Training Centre of the Prison Department.

MALTA: *Table 21, point (c)* – Police officers.

MOLDOVA: *Table 21, point (A)* – Teachers and supervisors of apprentice training.

NETHERLANDS:

- *Table 20, point (A)* – 270 persons what correspond to 65% of the occupation of headquarters;
- *Table 20, point (B)* – 690 persons what correspond to 65% of the occupation of the Shared Service Centers.

NORWAY:

- *Table 20, point (A)* – The Department of Corrections in The Ministry of Justice has 45 positions but these, collectively, administer both prison and probation services. Some tasks will be exclusively prison or probation whilst others will relate to both services. It is therefore impossible to measure how much time each employee uses on either service but at a very rough estimate 75% (of 47=33.5) of time is used on prison matters;
- *Table 20, point (B)* – Similar to above. 132 positions but estimated at 80% = 88.
- *Table 21* – The “*import model*” is employed consistently and all health and teaching services etc. are supplied by the relevant authority. The number of persons involved will vary greatly from time to time and the Prison Administration collates no such statistics.

ROMANIA: *Table 20, point (A)* – In this point are also included 50 persons from the subunit which has competences in guarding and escorting the transferred prisoners.

SPAIN: *Table 20, point (A)* – Data only from General Directorate of Penitentiary Institutions. Data from Catalonia are not available.

SWEDEN: All figures are average estimations for 2006.

SWITZERLAND: *Table 21* – Total number has been provided, but is not possible to provide a distribution by categories.

NORTHERN IRELAND:

Table 20, point (A) – Data available only for NIPS.

Table 21 Rate of supervision of prisoners by custodial staff on 1st September 2006

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2006.21

	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of custodial staff (%)	Rate of supervision of prisoners by custodial staff (number of prisoners per custodian)
	(A)	(B)	(C)
Albania	3884	76.8	50.6
Andorra	30	80.0	...
Armenia	5682	69.1	82.3
Austria	8780	78.6	111.7
Azerbaijan	17809	29.3	608.5
Belgium	9971	...	...
BH: BiH (state level)	18	73.4	...
BH: Republika Srpska	952	54.0	17.6
Bulgaria	12218	62.8	194.6
Croatia	3833	56.6	67.7
Cyprus	599	87.1	6.9
Czech Republic	18912	59.2	319.3
Denmark	3759	59.9	62.7
Estonia	4310	...	...
Finland	3714	57.4	64.7
France	57876	79.5	727.7
Georgia	13419	59.2	226.5
Germany	79146	75.0	1054.9
Greece	10113	...	...
Hungary	15591	51.2	304.4
Iceland	119	74.1	1.6
Ireland	3135	76.5	41.0
Italy	38309	81.0	473.0
Latvia	6531	59.3	110.1
Liechtenstein	10	35.0	...
Lithuania	8078	60.1	134.5
Luxembourg	755	70.3	10.7
Malta	343	62.0	5.5
Moldova	8817	63.1	139.6
Monaco	37	68.3	...
Netherlands	16331	67.0	243.8
Norway	3164	66.6	47.5
Poland	88647	56.5	1569.3
Portugal	12636	73.5	171.9
Romania	35910	38.0	943.8
Russian Federation	874846	54.2	16143.5
San Marino	1	66.7	...
Serbia	8553	19.5	439.1
Slovakia	8657	72.7	119.0
Slovenia	1301	59.1	22.0
Spain	64120	70.5	909.2
Sweden	7175	73.3	97.9
Switzerland	5888	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	2038	59.8	34.1
Turkey	67795	83.7	809.6
Ukraine	165408	58.2	2841.5
UK: England and Wales	77982	50.7	1536.9
UK: Northern Ireland	1502	67.8	22.2
UK: Scotland	7192	67.8	106.1
Mean			771.8
Median			126.7
Minimum			1.6
Maximum			16143.5

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