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Survey 2005

by

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Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics SPACE I: 2005 Survey on Prison Populations

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The SPACE I data presented below was obtained by means of the simplified 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.

Prison population figures (stock) relate to the situation on **1st September 2005**, while flow of entries, total number of days spent in penal institutions, and incidents (escapes, deaths and suicides) relate to the year **2004**.

Forty-four Member States answered the 2005 SPACE I Survey. Two Member States did not answer the Survey: Andorra and Ireland.

I. PRISON POPULATIONS

I.1. State of prison populations on 1st September 2005

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 2005

- (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 2005 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 2005). 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;
- (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 four supplementary tables:

Table 1.2. Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2005 by decreasing prison population rates In this table, countries are sorted according to their prison population rates on 1st September 2005

Table 1.3. Evolution of prison populations between 1999 and 2005

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 and 2005. 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 2005 as well as between 2004 and 2005.

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Table 1.4. Year-to-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2004 and 2005

This table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2004 and 2005. Countries are classified in three categories according to the increase or decrease of their prison population rates between 1st September 2004 and 1st September 2005:

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

Table 1.5. 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 the Table.

Table 2. Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2005

- (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.

Data not collected in this enquiry (simplified version).

Table 3. Female and foreign prisoners on 1st September 2005

- (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 2005 (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 time limit for doing so;
- (d) Sentenced prisoners (final sentence);
- (e) Other cases;
- (f) Total.

Table 5. Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2005 (percentages and rates)

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

- (a) Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence on 1st September 2005 (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 2005: 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.

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. However, 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.

- (c) *Percentage of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) on 1st September 2005*: 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 2005*: 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.

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. However, 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 2005, by main offence (numbers)

Table 7 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2005, 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;*
- (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 2005, by length of the sentence (numbers)

Table 9. Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1st September 2005 (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 to 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 more than twenty years;*
- (j) *Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;*
- (k) *Prisoners sentenced to death.*

Table 10. Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2005, 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 to 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;*
- (g) *Percentage of prisoners sentenced to death.*

Table 11. Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence), on 1st September 2005, 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.*

I.2. Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 2004

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 2004.

Table 12. Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2004

- (a) *Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2004. 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 2004, 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 1^{er} January 2004);*
- (c) *Entries before final sentence: number and percentage.*

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.

The figures do not relate to the number of individuals but to the number of events (entries). 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.

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). These of course include entries for pre-trial detention.

Table 13.1. Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2004, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2004;
- (b) Average number of prisoners in 2004: $b = a / 365$;
- (c) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2004 (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 2004 (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 (2004). 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 "prisoners-year" (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 2004 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and other 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 2004, based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2004). In this table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been computed by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2004 (source: SPACE 2004) instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions. We have also use 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 2004

The table includes two types of escape:

- (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 transfers* (for example, to or from a court, another penal institution, or a hospital).

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 2004 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2004 we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners: 10,000 (a / total number of prisoners on 1st September 2004)*.

- (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 2004 (including suicides)

This table includes:

- (a) *Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2004;*
- (b) *Number of suicides in 2004;*
- (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 2004 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2004 we obtain respectively:

- (d) *Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners: $10,000 (a / \text{total number of prisoners on 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ September 2004})$;*
- (e) *Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners: $10,000 (b / \text{total number of prisoners on 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ September 2004})$.*

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

II. PRISON STAFF

Data not collected in this enquiry (simplified version).

PRESENTATION OF THE STATISTICAL DATA

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 by SPACE. The divergences are explained in the table notes.
	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.

Measures of central tendency

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

- (a) Mean: the arithmetic mean is the sum of the data supplied divided by the number of countries supplying them. The mean is sensitive to very high or very low values, which is why the median is also used as a measure of central tendency.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Minimum: the lowest recorded value in the table
- (d) Maximum: the highest recorded value in 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.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The rates of imprisonment have been calculated using demographic data on 1st January 2005 taken from "Recent demographic developments in Europe, 2005" (Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publications, 2006).

Exceptions: When no information was available on 1st January 2005, we have used the latest demographic data available. 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:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*): Demographic data are estimates; the information is available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation_of_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Republika Srpska*): Demographic data are estimates; this information is available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republika_Srpska.

- Croatia: Demographic data refer to 1st January 2005, available on the website of Eurostat: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=detailref&language=en&product=Yearlies_new_population&root=Yearlies_new_population/C/C1/C11/caa10000
- France: Demographic data are estimates by the *Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the mid-year 2005 and include the European territory of France (known as the *France Métropolitaine*) as well as the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*).
- Georgia: Demographic data refer to 1st January 2005, available at "Statistics Georgia": <http://statistics.ge/main.php?pform=47&plang=1>. This data are not used as a benchmark for Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which are not taken into account in the provided information by the Georgian questionnaire.
- Republic of Serbia: Official results of Serbian census 2003 (the latest available data) provide the information on 31st March 2002; data available at: <http://webrzs.statserb.sr.gov.yu/axd/Zip/VJN3.pdf>.
- Russia: Information of the Russian questionnaire relates to the 1st January 2006; the demographic data on 1st January 2006 (provided by the Federal State Statistics Service) are available at http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/2006/b06_11/05-01.htm.
- United Kingdom: Demographic data for England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland are estimates calculated by National Statistics Online (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=6>) and relate to the mid-2005 population.

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.1 PRISON POPULATIONS
State of prison populations on 1st September 2005

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

Albania: 83 prisoners were released following two presidential acts of pardon (36 following the Decree of the President of the Republic N° 4391 of 16 November 2004, and 47 following the Decree of the President of Republic N° 4391 of 24 December 2004).

Armenia: 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.

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: 215 persons released by 2 acts of Presidential pardon in 2005.

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 and Herzegovina – Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: 42 persons have benefited from individual pardons.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republika Srpska: 292 conditional releases.

Bulgaria: Between August 2005 and August 2006: 950 persons were released on parole; 35 persons were released following a collective pardon; in 10 cases the remainder of the sentence has been reduced; and in 25 cases a part of the sentence has been reduced.

Croatia: 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. While serving of the sentence, the offender has an electronic transmitter attached to his ankle (fettors).
- 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 to 3 months for violation of the Road Traffic Act. On 19th April 2006 the system was expanded so that young offenders who are sentenced to prison for up to 3 months, and who were under 25 years of age at the time of the crime, are now included in the arrangement.
- The existing system has also been expanded on 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 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- 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: 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.

France:

- Data relate to the European territory of France (known as the *Métropole*) as well as to the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*).
- The collective pardon decree of 12th July 2005 granted some convicted persons an exceptional reduction of the sentence.

Georgia:

- Data relate to the territory of Georgia, without taking into account Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
- In 2005, 8 prisoners were released as their sentence was suspended; one prisoner was released following the Act of Amnesty and one prisoner was released following the Act of Pardon.

Germany:

- Data relate to 31st March 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- 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: In 2005 the Act 3346 /2005 for speeding up the administration of justice, inter alia, provided for a statute of limitations for certain convicted offenders serving a sentence of imprisonment for a misdemeanour. These prisoners will be released from prison, if they have served 1/5 of their time (if their penalty was up to 2 years) and 1/3 of their time if their penalty was above 2 years) (Article 30).

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: New legislation from 1st July 2005: Application of Sentence Act no. 49/2005. This application permits those who are sentenced to unconditional sentence of up to 6 months plus fine; "alternative" imprisonment sentence of more than 6 months to apply for community service instead of incarceration.

Italy: Data do not include minors.

Latvia:

- Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- Pardon by LR President Order: 21 persons during 2004.

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 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- 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: 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.

Moldova:

- Data relate to the Republic of Moldova, without taking account of Transnistria
- Law regarding amnesty from 16/07/2004 – No 278-XV.

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: 21,826 (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 (17,692).
- Because of a lack of places in penal institutions, 4,419 convicted prisoners were released earlier.
- Because of a lack of places in penal institutions, 1,381 persons were not committed to penal institutions but were released by the police subject to the obligation to return later to serve their sentences.

Norway:

- Sentences of more than 74 days are eligible for early release at 2/3 of the time spent in prison. This was almost automatic but now more restrictive with an individual assessment.
- Extra early release (Now up to 21 days depending on length of sentence) was a possibility but rarely used. It is now encouraged in an effort to reduce the prison queuing.

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.

Republic of 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.

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 2006 instead of 1st September 2005
- The act of the State Duma of 20 April 2005 no. 1761-VI "On the Announcement of the Amnesty in relation to the 60th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945": 235 persons were released.
- The act of the State Duma d/d 19 April 2006 no. 3043-1U "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.
- 17 prisoners were released in 2005 according to the Act of Pardon of the President of Russian Federation.

San Marino: Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), any 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 San Marino statistics.

Slovak 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.

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 minors.

Sweden:

- Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- From April 1st 2005 the use of electronic monitoring as a substitute for short-term prison sentences has been increased and while in the past it was used in the case of sentences of up to three months, now it is used in the case of sentences of up to six months. Furthermore, the group that may benefit from electronic monitoring (EM) release programme has increased. A person serving a prison sentence from 18 months can be eligible to participate. (Before, the limit was 24 months). The period for EM release increases to six months for persons serving prison sentences for two years and more. For the new target-group (serving from 18 up to 24 months) the period for EM release can be no longer than four months.

Switzerland:

- Data relate to 7th September 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- All institutions holding persons deprived of their liberty are, in principle, included. Police stations in cantons where custody may last for more than 24 hours are also included if the detention institutions in the cantons in question are subject to the police and justice department. Institutions where persons are committed on the account of their mental disorder or alcohol or drug dependence are not necessarily included. Young persons under age in the care of cantonal education departments, for whom there are no national statistics, are not included; however, those committed to the aforementioned detention institutions have been counted.
- 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 pardons: 8
- Individual pardons: 13
- Conditional release (pardon): 697
- Released by a court decision: 246
- Partial pardon: 4

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: In the year 2005:

- Law of Ukraine “On Amnesty” from 31 May 2005: 6908 persons released
- Conditional release: 32920 persons
- Released by the President of Ukraine’s Decree “On granting Pardon”: 19 persons

UK – England & Wales:

- Data relate to 30th June 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- 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 – 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 2005

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.1

	Population on January 1 st , 2005 (in 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	3135	3425	109.3	3291	104.1
Armenia	3215.8	2822	87.8	4059	69.5
Austria	8206.5	8767	106.8	8248	106.3
Azerbaijan	8347.3	16969	203.3	22420	75.7
Belgium	10445.9	9371	89.7	8457	110.8
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina	2500	1344	53.8	1383	97.2
BH: Republika Srpska	1411	1029	72.9	1085	94.8
Bulgaria	7762.7	12240	157.7	6306	194.1
Croatia	4439	3485	78.5	3159	110.3
Cyprus	837.3	529	(63.2)	340	155.6
Czech Republic	10220.6	19052	186.4	18784	101.4
Denmark	5411.4	4132	76.4	4271	96.7
Estonia	1347	4410	327.4	4472	98.6
Finland	5236.6	3823	73	3390	112.8
France	62702	57582	91.8	51129	112.6
Georgia	4321.5	8668	200.6	7941	109.2
Germany	82500.8	78992	95.7	80297	98.4
Greece	11073	9589	86.6	5584	171.7
Hungary	10097.5	16394	162.4	11253	145.7
Iceland	293.6	119	40.5	137	86.9
Italy	58462.4	59649	102	42959	138.9
Latvia	2306.4	7228	313.4	9166	78.9
Liechtenstein	34.6	(10)	(28.9)	22	(45.5)
Lithuania	3425.3	7993	233.4	9476	84.3
Luxembourg	455	693	152.3	782	88.6
Malta	402.7	298	74	480	62.1
Moldova	3600.4	8990	249.7	12650	71.1
Monaco	33.1	34	102.7	83	41
Netherlands	16305.5	21826	133.9	22146	98.6
Norway	4606.4	3097	67.2	3178	97.5
Poland	38173.8	82656	216.5	69883	118.3
Portugal	10529.3	12889	122.4	12696	101.5
Romania	21658.5	37929	175.1	37627	100.8
Russian Federation	142800	823672	576.8	955096	86.2
San Marino	29.7	(1)	(3.4)	12	(8.3)
Serbia	7498	7775	103.7	9609	80.9
Slovak Republic	5384.8	9289	172.5	10496	88.5
Slovenia	1997.6	1132	56.7	1103	102.6
Spain	43038	61269	142.4	45811	133.7
Sweden	9011.4	7054	78.3	6779	104.1
Switzerland	7415.1	6111	82.4	6540	93.4
FYRO Macedonia	2035.2	2132	104.8	2225	95.8
Turkey	71607.5	54296	75.8	70131	77.4
Ukraine	47100.5	179519	381.1	159011	112.9
UK: England and Wales	53390.3	76190	142.7	79475	95.9
UK: Northern Ireland	1724.4	1337	77.5	1462	91.5
UK: Scotland	5094.8	6795	133.4	6552	103.7
<i>Mean</i>			144.8		102.2
<i>Median</i>			105.8		98.6
<i>Minimum</i>			40.5		41.0
<i>Maximum</i>			576.8		194.1

Notes - Table 1

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Demographic data are estimates.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republika Srpska: Capacity of penal institutions is calculated on the basis of 4 square meters per person.

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 the control of the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. Therefore, the prison population rate per 100,000 population is underestimated.

Estonia: Data relate to 31st December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

France:

- Demographic data are estimates by the *Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the mid-year 2005 and include the European territory of France (known as the *France Métropolitaine*) as well as the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d’Outre-mer*).
- The total number of prisoners (56,595) does not include persons under electronic surveillance and persons placed outside without an accommodation. When these cases are added, the total number of registered prisoners is 57,582.

Germany: Data relate to 31st March 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Italy: Data do not include minors.

Latvia: Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

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.

Lithuania: Data relate to 1st July 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Netherlands:

- Capacity of penal institutions excludes extramural placement.
- Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): 21,826, of which:
 - 17,692 in penal institutions for adults (including those who are in departure centres)
 - 2,459 in juvenile institutions
 - 1,675 in custodial clinics

Romania: The capacity of penal institutions is calculated on the basis of 6 cubic meters per person.

Russia: Data relate to 1st January 2006 instead of 1st September 2005.

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 relate to 31st March 2002.

Sweden:

- Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- 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, hospitalised prisoners and escapees.
- In addition to the presented capacity of penal institutions, in October 1st 2005, there were 196 prison places and 222 remand prison places that were established for temporary use due to the increasing number of prisoners.

Switzerland:

- Data relate to 7th September 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Total capacity of penal institutions includes custody in police stations for more than 24 hours (see General Notes).

Ukraine:

The total capacity of penal institutions went down from 220,387 (2003) to 159,011 (2005) because the norm of space per person was increased according to the New Penal Executive Code of Ukraine which came into force on 1st January 2004).

United Kingdom: Demographic data for England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland are estimates calculated by National Statistics Online (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=6>) and relate to the mid-2005 population.

UK – England & Wales:

- Data relate to 30th June 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- Capacity of penal institutions refers to *operational capacity*.

UK – Scotland: Capacity of penal institutions on 2nd September 2005.

Table 1.2 Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2005 by decreasing prison population rates

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.1.2

	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants
Russian Federation	823672	576.8
Ukraine	179519	381.1
Estonia	4410	327.4
Latvia	7228	313.4
Moldova	8990	249.7
Lithuania	7993	233.4
Poland	82656	216.5
Azerbaijan	16969	203.3
Georgia	8668	200.6
Czech Republic	19052	186.4
Romania	37929	175.1
Slovak Republic	9289	172.5
Hungary	16394	162.4
Bulgaria	12240	157.7
Luxembourg	693	152.3
UK: England and Wales	76190	142.7
Spain	61269	142.4
Netherlands	21826	133.9
UK: Scotland	6795	133.4
Portugal	12889	122.4
Albania	3425	109.3
Austria	8767	106.8
FYRO Macedonia	2132	104.8
Republic of Serbia	7775	103.7
Monaco	34	102.7
Italy	59649	102.0
Germany	78992	95.7
France	57582	91.8
Belgium	9371	89.7
Armenia	2822	87.8
Greece	9589	86.6
Switzerland	6111	82.4
Croatia	3485	78.5
Sweden	7054	78.3
UK: Northern Ireland	1337	77.5
Denmark	4132	76.4
Turkey	54296	75.8
Malta	298	74.0
Finland	3823	73.0
BH: Republika Srpska	1029	72.9
Norway	3097	67.2
Cyprus	529	63.2
Slovenia	1132	56.7
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina	1344	53.8
Iceland	119	40.5
Liechtenstein	10	(28.9)
San Marino	1	(3.4)

Table 1.3 Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2005

(a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September of each year (source: SPACE)*

(b) Prison population rate per 100000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year (source: SPACE)*

% Change 1999-2005= Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between 2000 and 2005

% Change 2004-2005= Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between 2004 and 2005

*N.B.: For some countries, the reference date may vary across years (see SPACE 2000 to 2004 for details)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.1.3

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		% change 2000-2005	% change 2004-2005
	(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	151.2	...
Andorra	...	...	48	72.5	55	82.9	61	90.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	4213	111	5624	148	3429	106.8	2727	84.9	2822	87.8	...	3.4
Austria	6896	83.1	6915	85.1	7511	92.3	7816	96.9	...	...	8767	106.8	28.6	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	18321	225	16345	199.3	18259	220.9	16969	203.3	...	-8.0
Belgium	8671	84.7	8764	85.4	9253	90.2	8688	83.9	...	...	9371	89.7	5.9	...
BH: Fed. BH	...	...	...	...	1293	49.7	1265	48.7	1247	48.0	1344	53.8	...	12.1
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	816	58.3	892	63.7	977	69.8	1029	72.9	...	4.5
Bulgaria	9424	115	9283	114	9607	121.7	10056	128.2	10935	140.2	12240	157.7	37.1	12.5
Croatia	2027	44.4	2623	59.9	2584	58.2	2594	58.4	2846	64.1	3485	78.5	76.8	22.5
Cyprus	...	...	369	(48.6)	345	(45.1)	355	(44.2)	546	(66.7)	529	(63.2)	...	-5.3
Czech Rep.	22489	219	21206	207	16861	164.2	17053	167.1	...	...	19052	186.4	-14.9	...
Denmark	3279	61.5	3150	58.9	3439	64.1	3577	66.4	3762	69.7	4132	76.4	24.2	9.6
Estonia	4720	328	4789	350	4640	340.9	4797	353.8	4565	337.9	4410	327.4	-0.2	-3.1
Finland	2703	52.3	3040	58.7	3466	66.7	3437	66	3446	66.0	3823	73.0	39.6	10.6
France	48835	80.1	47005	77.1	53463	87.6	57440	93.1	56271	90.5	57582	91.8	14.6	1.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	7343	186	6406	147.5	...	...	8668	200.6	...	...
Germany	...	...	78707	95.8	78506	95.2	79567	96.4	79676	96.5	78992	95.7	...	-0.8
Greece	8038	76.2	8343	79	8284	78.4	8555	81	...	...	9589	86.6	13.6	...
Hungary	15821	158	17119	171	18054	177.4	17012	167.7	16410	162.2	16394	162.4	2.8	0.1
Iceland	82	29	110	38.8	107	37.3	112	38.8	115	39.6	119	40.5	39.8	2.4
Ireland	2887	76.4	3025	80	3028	78	2986	75.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	53481	92.7	55136	95.3	56200	99.8	57238	101.7	56090	96.9	59649	102.0	10.1	5.3
Latvia	8555	353	8617	364	8517	363.1	8135	348.9	7731	333.3	7228	313.4	-11.2	-6.0
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	(17)	...	(18)	...	(7)	...	(10)	...	...	...
Lithuania	8867	240	10750	291	11345	326.4	9958	287.6	7827	227.1	7993	233.4	-2.8	2.7
Luxembourg	394	90.4	357	80.9	380	85.6	498	111.1	548	121.3	693	152.3	68.5	25.5
Malta	...	...	257	67.2	283	71.7	278	71.9	...	...	298	74.0	...	...
Moldova	9754	...	10679	250	10532	290.4	10729	296.5	10383	287.8	8990	249.7	...	-13.2
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	102.7	...	...
Netherlands	13847	90.1	15246	95.4	16239	100.8	18242	112.7	20075	123.5	21826	133.9	48.6	8.4
Norway	2643	59	2666	59.2	2662	58.8	2914	64	2975	65.0	3097	67.2	14.0	3.4
Poland	65336	169	80004	207	80610	208.7	80692	211.1	79344	207.8	82656	216.5	28.1	4.2
Portugal	...	...	13500	132	13730	132.8	14232	136.7	...	...	12889	122.4	...	...
Romania	49682	221	50370	225	51476	229.5	45337	208.2	40085	184.6	37929	175.1	-20.8	-5.1
Russian Fed.	...	...	971496	671	919330	638.6	860640	601.4	...	...	823672	576.8	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	(0)	...	(0)	...	(1)	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7487	74.9	...	...	7775	103.7	...	...
Slovak Rep.	7128	297	7509	139	7849	145.9	8829	164.1	9504	176.7	9289	172.5	-41.9	-2.3
Slovenia	1136	57.3	1155	58	1120	56.2	1099	55.1	1126	56.4	1132	56.7	-1.1	0.5
Spain	45044	114	46962	117	50994	126.2	55244	135.8	59224	140.3	61269	142.4	24.9	1.4
Sweden	5678	64.1	6089	68.5	6506	73	6755	75.6	7332	81.7	7054	78.3	22.1	-4.2
Switzerland	6390	89.2	5160	71.6	4987	68.7	5266	72	6021	81.8	6111	82.4	-7.6	0.8
FYRO Macedonia	1394	69	1413	69.9	1248	61.2	1598	78.4	1747	86.1	2132	104.8	51.8	21.7
Turkey	71860	110	61336	93.2	60091	86.7	64051	92	71148	99.9	54296	75.8	-31.1	-24.1
Ukraine	...	...	198885	406	198946	405.7	198386	413.3	193489	406.3	179519	381.1	...	-6.2
UK: England and Wales	65666	124	67056	126	71324	137.1	72992	139.1	74488	140.4	76190	142.7	15.1	1.6
UK: Northern Ireland	980	...	877	51.6	1076	63.8	1185	69.8	1295	75.7	1337	77.5	...	2.4
UK: Scotland	5855	...	...	...	6513	128.7	6642	131.4	6885	135.6	6795	133.4	...	-1.6

Source: *SPACE I, 2000 to SPACE I, 2004*

Notes – Table 1.3

Albania: Figures are only those for Ministry of Justice prisons, and a number of additional prisoners, including sentenced persons, are held in police facilities. On 1st November 2003 there were 2,271 in Ministry of Justice prisons and 1,507 in Ministry of Public Order police facilities, the total of 3,778 giving a prison population rate of 105 (source: World Prison Brief [International Centre for Prison Studies] at www.prisonstudies.org)

Bosnia & Herzegovina – Republika Srpska: The Ministry of Justice does not have information regarding the number of prisoners convicted, but not yet sentenced and sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so. This information is kept by the courts. Figures contain only the data provided by the Ministry of Justice.

Bulgaria: Concerning police detention facilities the Ministry of Justice does not dispose of any database, so this information is not available.

Greece: Minors adjudicated by the juvenile courts are included in the total number of prisoners, even if for all others categories they are not counted, because their sanction is not imprisonment but commitment to a special institution for juveniles.

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

Latvia: All categories of juvenile offenders are included.

Netherlands: All categories of juvenile offenders are included.

Slovak Republic: Total number of prisoners does not include persons held in facilities that are not under the Prison Administration.

Table 1.4 Year-to-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2004 and 2005

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.1.4

Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	
Luxembourg	25.5	BH: Republika Srpska	4.5	Romania	-5.1
Croatia	22.5	Poland	4.2	Cyprus	-5.3
FYRO Macedonia	21.7	Norway	3.4	Latvia	-6.0
Bulgaria	12.5	Armenia	3.4	Ukraine	-6.2
BH: Federation BH	12.1	Lithuania	2.7	Azerbaijan	-8.0
Finland	10.6	Iceland	2.4	Moldova	-13.2
Denmark	9.6	UK: Northern Ireland	2.4	Turkey	-24.1
Netherlands	8.4	UK: England and Wales	1.6		
Italy	5.3	France	1.5		
		Spain	1.4		
		Switzerland	0.8		
		Slovenia	0.5		
		Hungary	0.1		
		Germany	-0.8		
		UK: Scotland	-1.6		
		Slovak Republic	-2.3		
		Estonia	-3.1		
		Sweden	-4.2		

Notes - Table 1.5

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) – 51 persons under treatment in psychiatric hospital in the Lovech prison.

Cyprus: Point (4) – Psychiatric institutions: 1, hospitals: 23.

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 the enquiry SPACE I 2005 the answer is “no” (persons under electronic monitoring are still not included in the total number of prisoners), but it is possible that the situation will change in the future.

Georgia: Point (3) – Despite the fact that there are no special institutions for drug-addicted offenders, the total number of drug addicted offenders is 942 according to the available statistics.

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

Latvia: Point (2) – Includes all categories of juvenile offenders.

Luxembourg:

- Point (1) – Only in exceptional cases persons can be held in police stations and in any case they cannot remain there for more than 12 hours. In their report, police indicated that no one was being held in their facilities.
- Point (2) – No criminal sanctions can be applied to persons under 18. Juveniles can be sent to Social Learning Centres. Currently 43 boys and 24 girls are held in such centres (Dreiborn and Schrassig respectively). As a special centre is not yet available, there are also 10 juveniles sentenced to a closed centre which are placed in a special section of the Luxembourg Detention Centre specially adapted to their educative needs.
- Point (3) – There are no specific institutions for drug-addicted offenders.
- Point (4) – Mentally ill offenders declared as such by a Court are not considered detainees because they are irresponsible for criminal acts. 16 persons are held in a Neuro-psychiatric Centre.
- Point (5) – As a special centre is not yet available, they are placed in a special section of the Luxembourg detention centre.
- Point (6) – Electronic monitoring will be introduced in July 2007.

Moldova: Point (4) – Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders: Includes only persons held in the specialised Educational Colony for juveniles and juveniles under investigation and under trial are held in pre-trial detention Isolators.

Netherlands:

- Point (2) – Juvenile offenders are included only in two categories: total number of prisoners, and total capacity of penal institutions.
- Point (3) – Drug-addicted offenders are included only in two categories: total number of prisoners, and total capacity of penal institutions.
- Point (4) – Mentally ill prisoners are included only in two categories: total number of prisoners, and total capacity of penal institutions.

Poland: Point (6) – Electronic monitoring does not exist in Poland yet. But in 2007 it will be introduced as a sanction for several categories of detainees, in order to reduce prison overcrowding.

Portugal:

- Point (2) – Penal Facility of Leiria: Detainees from 16 to 21 years old, including pre-trial detainees.
- Point (4) – 257 mentally ill prisoners, including 80 and 177 persons placed in psychiatric institutions or penitentiary hospitals and non-penitentiary hospitals.
- Point (6) – 309 untried or convicted detainees, whose status of “pre-trial detainees” was changed to house arrest under electronic monitoring.

Slovak Republic:

- Point (1) – The answer is “no”, but the number of persons detained in facilities that are not under the Prison Administration is known: 17 persons.
- Point (4) – Number of pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners treated in psychiatric units of remand prisons and prisons in 2005 is 273. Number of pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners treated in the psychiatric unit of the Hospital for Pre-trial Detainees and Sentenced Prisoners in 2005 is 262.
- Point (5) - The answer is “no”, but the number of asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons is known: 26 persons.

Spain:

- Point (2) – The category of juveniles under 18 years is not included in the information of this questionnaire. In the Spanish system the facilities for juvenile offenders are within the competence of the Ministry of Justice, and the penitentiary facilities are within the competence of the Ministry of Interior.
- 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.
- Points (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 this data.

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

FYRO Macedonia: Point (2) –educational measures for juveniles.

Table 2 Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2005: median age, mean (average) age, minors and persons between 18 and 21 years of age

Data not collected in this enquiry (simplified version).

Table 3 Structure of prison populations on 1st September 2005: female prisoners and foreign prisoners

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.3

	Female prisoners			Foreign prisoners			
	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	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	3425	92	2.7	12	0.4	3	25.0
Armenia	2822	78	2.8	7	0.2	5	71.4
Austria	8767	442	5.0	3979	45.4	1199	30.1
Azerbaijan	16969	266	1.6	384	2.3	71	18.5
Belgium	9371	382	4.1	3860	41.2	1670	43.3
BH: Fed. BH	1344	37	2.8	42	3.1	17	40.5
BH: Republika Srpska	1029	16	1.6	60	5.8	13	21.7
Bulgaria	12240	373	3.0	262	2.1	131	50.0
Croatia	3485	140	4.0	236	6.8	119	50.4
Cyprus	529	21	4.0	241	45.6	57	23.7
Czech Republic	19052	886	4.7	1652	8.7	721	43.6
Denmark	4132	184	4.5	754	18.2	363	48.1
Estonia	4410	212	4.8	1780	40.4	466	26.2
Finland	3823	238	6.2	286	7.5	114	39.9
France	57582	2169	3.8	11820	20.5	...	...
Georgia	8668	53	0.6	76	0.9	26	34.2
Germany	78992	3821	4.8	22095	28.0	6954	31.5
Greece	9589	589	6.1	3990	41.6	...	...
Hungary	16394	1000	6.1	631	3.8	...	...
Iceland	119	7	5.9	14	11.8	5	35.7
Italy	59649	2843	4.8	19656	33.0	9655	49.1
Latvia	7228	411	5.7	26	0.4	...	...
Liechtenstein	10	0	***	7	***	3	***
Lithuania	7993	263	3.3	67	0.8	14	20.9
Luxembourg	693	32	4.6	495	71.4	273	55.2
Malta	298	17	5.7	91	30.5	35	38.5
Moldova	8990	445	4.9	162	1.8	64	39.5
Monaco	34	7	20.6	30	88.2	19	63.3
Netherlands	17692	1117	6.3	5818	32.9	1666	28.6
Norway	3097	155	5.0	551	17.8	212	38.5
Poland	82656	2402	2.9	750	0.9	408	54.4
Portugal	12889	875	6.8	2386	18.5	1005	42.1
Romania	37929	1769	4.7	274	0.7	46	16.8
Russian Federation	823672	53299	6.5	21967	2.7	...	...
San Marino	1	0	***	1	***	1	***
Serbia	7775	231	3.0	267	3.4	93	34.8
Slovak Republic	9289	399	4.3	220	2.4	147	66.8
Slovenia	1132	48	4.2	144	12.7	69	47.9
Spain	61269	4744	7.7	18436	30.1	7285	39.5
Sweden	7054	370	5.2	1475	20.9	...	...
Switzerland	6111	332	5.4	4311	70.5	1515	35.1
FYRO Macedonia	2132	66	3.1	98	4.6	33	33.7
Turkey	54296	1802	3.3	1176	2.2	894	76.0
Ukraine	179519	11289	6.3	2756	1.5	...	...
UK: England and Wales	76190	4514	5.9	9650	12.7	2271	23.5
UK: Northern Ireland	1337	30	2.2	38	2.8	15	39.5
UK: Scotland	6795	337	5.0	71	1.0	15	21.1
<i>Mean</i>			4.8		17.8		39.4
<i>Median</i>			4.7		7.5		39.0
<i>Minimum</i>			0.6		0.2		16.8
<i>Maximum</i>			20.6		88.2		76.0

Notes - Table 3

Bulgaria:

Number of foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) is 262 persons:

- 42 persons accused
- 89 – trial pending
- 131 – convicted

Number of foreign *pre-trial* detainees: concerning police detention facilities it does not exist any database. But in Bulgarian prisons on 1st September 2005 were several categories of foreign prisoners (total 131 persons):

- 42 – accused
- 89 – trial pending

Estonia:

- Data relate to 31 December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- The total number of foreign prisoners includes 1496 prisoners with unspecified citizenship and 284 with foreign citizenship
- In the category of foreign *pre-trial* detainees are counted 384 prisoners with unspecified citizenship and 82 with foreign citizenship

Germany: Data relate to 31st March 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Italy: Number of foreign *pre-trial* detainees corresponds to foreign prisoners without final sentence.

Latvia: Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Lithuania: Data relate to 1st July 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

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.

Russia: Data relate to 1st January 2006 instead of 1st September 2005.

Sweden:

- Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Foreign prisoners: Data are only available for sentenced prisoners (i.e. excluding pre-trial detainees).

UK – England and Wales:

- Data relate to 30th June 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- Number of foreign pre-trial detainees is 2,271, of which 1,496 untried and 775 convicted unsentenced.

Table 4 Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2005 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.4

	Untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	Prisoners convicted 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	614	***	***	2811	***	3425
Armenia	...	534	193	2095	...	2822
Austria	1970	***	...	5878	919	8767
Azerbaijan	801	603	357	15208	***	16969
Belgium	2505	***	564	5321	981	9371
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina	201	0	44	1099	0	1344
BH: Republika Srpska	168	...	...	861	...	1029
Bulgaria	841	393	1568	9438		12240
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	97	...	...	432	***	529
Czech Republic		2827		16077	...	18904
Denmark	788	236		3072	36	4132
Estonia	1024	***	...	3386	***	4410
Finland		549		3084	190	3823
France	18465	***	1763	37347	7	57582
Georgia	2369	1428	1331	3540	***	8668
Germany		15459		63183	350	78992
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	9589
Hungary	3323	730	...	11872	469	16394
Iceland	18	***	...	101	0	119
Italy	12124	***	9246	37147	1132	59649
Latvia	255	857	804	4850	462	7228
Liechtenstein	0	5	0	4	1	10
Lithuania	1010	87	428	6468	0	7993
Luxembourg	172	***	108	362	51	693
Malta	96	0	***	202	0	298
Moldova	1303	388	499	6542	258	8990
Monaco	20	***	1	13	0	34
Netherlands	5105	...	1127	8720	2740	17692
Norway	592	...	...	2393	112	3097
Poland	14394	...	...	67939	323	82656
Portugal	2287	***	757	9845	...	12889
Romania	3046	2300	...	32583	0	37929
Russian Federation	43588	44617	48093	659274	28100	823672
San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	1
Serbia		2346		5429	***	7775
Slovak Republic	2966	...	...	6323	***	9289
Slovenia	269	57	41	744	21	1132
Spain	13988	***	...	46368	913	61269
Sweden		1477		5508	69	7054
Switzerland	1927	525	...	3246	413	6111
FYRO Macedonia	122	126	12	1870	2	2132
Turkey	25910	2239	1912	24235	***	54296
Ukraine	5857	14836	8937	149889	***	179519
UK: England and Wales	8084	4780	...	62179	1147	76190
UK: Northern Ireland		482	...	828	27	1337
UK: Scotland	967	208	...	5619	1	6795

Notes - Table 4

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 detainees; 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
 - Detainees on the order of the Navy chief administrator
 - 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 – Republika Srpska:

The Ministry of Justice does not have information regarding the number of prisoners under points (b), (c), (e) although as a concept it does exist in the law. These numbers are kept by the courts.

Bulgaria:

- Point (a) – In the police pre-trial detention facilities
- Point (b) – Accused
- Point (c) – Prisoners pending trial
- Point (d) – The total number of sentenced prisoners.

Czech Republic: Data relate to 31st December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Denmark:

- Points (b) and (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 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Finland:

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

France:

- The structure of data for this table is issued from quarterly statistics (October 2005) that were applied to the data of the monthly statistics of September 2005 (which does not include this information).
- Point (e) – Cases of enforcement against the person.

Germany:

- Data relate to 31st March 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Points (a), (b), (c) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.
- Point (e) – Prisoners in preventive detention. In this category are counted persons which have served their sentences, but who are kept in penitentiary facilities for security reasons (*sicherungsverwahrung*).

Greece: Point (e) – Some detainees are in pre-trial detention for one offence while serving a sentence for another.

Hungary: Point (e) – Administrative custody – 84 persons, illegal aliens – 385.

Italy: Point (e) – Internees (*internati*) are persons kept detained for security reasons, held in special penal institutions, Italian Penal Code, articles 199, 202, 203, 205, 207, 208, 215.

Latvia:

- Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- Point (e) – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Persons who are waiting for order concerning the coming into force of a sentence (327)
 - Persons who are placed into pre-trial detention in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 20 of the Penal Code (43)
 - Persons waiting to be transferred from remand prisons to prisons where they will serve their sentence (75)
 - Persons in transit from one institution to another (17).

Liechtenstein: Point (e) – In extradition.

Lithuania: Data relate to 1st July 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Moldova: Point (e) – Persons to be transferred from one institution to another.

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 (2302)
 - Fine defaulters (138)
 - In extradition (32)
 - Unknown (268)

Norway: Point (e) – Fine defaulters.

Poland:

- Point (d) includes point (c).

Portugal: Point (d) – Persons with the final sentence, of which 257 mentally ill prisoners detained for security reasons.

Serbia: Points (a), (b), (c) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

Russia:

- Data relate to 1st January 2006 instead of 1st September 2005
- 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).

Slovenia: Point (e) – Juveniles in specialised correctional institutions with educational measures.

Spain:

- Point (e) – The category “Other cases” includes:
- Mentally ill prisoners (549)
 - Week-end arrest (123)
 - Fine defaulters (77)
 - Transits (164).

Sweden:

- Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Points (a), (b), (c) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.
- Point (e) – Includes prisoners who are drug addicts, illegal immigrants awaiting deportation, persons awaiting placement in psychiatric institutions and persons who have broken probation rules.

Switzerland: Point (e) – The category “Other cases” includes: detention by order of the police, 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, prisoners awaiting transfer from one penal institution to another, military arrest, and detention of minors for safety reasons.

FYRO Macedonia: Point (e) – Extraditions.

UK – England and Wales:

- Data relate to 30th June 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- Point (e) – 78 fine defaulters and 1,069 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.

UK – Scotland: Point (e) – Immigration detainees.

Table 5 Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2005 (percentages and rates)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.5

	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	17.9	19.6	17.9	19.6
Armenia	25.8	22.6	...	...
Austria	(33.0)	(35.2)	22.5	24.0
Azerbaijan	10.4	21.1	4.7	9.6
Belgium	43.2	38.8	26.7	24.0
BH: Fed. BH	18.2	9.8	15.0	8.0
BH: Republika Srpska	(16.3)	(11.9)	(16.3)	(11.9)
Bulgaria	22.9	36.1	6.9	10.8
Croatia	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	(18.3)	(11.6)	(18.3)	(11.6)
Czech Republic	15.0	27.7	...	...
Denmark	25.7	19.6	19.1	14.6
Estonia	(23.2)	(76.0)	23.2	76.0
Finland	19.3	14.1	14.4	10.5
France	35.1	32.3	32.1	29.4
Georgia	59.2	118.7	27.3	54.8
Germany	20.0	19.2	19.6	18.7
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	(27.6)	(44.8)	20.3	32.9
Iceland	15.1	6.1	15.1	6.1
Italy	37.7	38.5	20.3	20.7
Latvia	32.9	103.1	3.5	11.1
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	19.1	44.5	12.6	29.5
Luxembourg	47.8	72.7	24.8	37.8
Malta	32.2	23.8	32.2	23.8
Moldova	27.2	68.0	14.5	36.2
Monaco	61.8	63.4	58.8	60.4
Netherlands	50.7	55.0	(28.9)	(31.3)
Norway	(22.7)	(15.3)	(19.1)	(12.9)
Poland	(17.8)	(38.6)	(17.4)	(37.7)
Portugal	23.6	28.9	17.7	21.7
Romania	(14.1)	(24.7)	8.0	14.1
Russian Federation	20.0	115.1	5.3	30.5
San Marino	...	...	...	...
Serbia	30.2	31.3	30.2	31.3
Slovak Republic	(31.9)	(55.1)	(31.9)	(55.1)
Slovenia	34.3	19.4	23.8	13.5
Spain	(24.3)	(34.6)	22.8	32.5
Sweden	21.9	17.2	20.9	16.4
Switzerland	(46.9)	(38.6)	31.5	26.0
FYRO Macedonia	12.3	12.9	5.7	6.0
Turkey	55.4	42.0	47.7	36.2
Ukraine	16.5	62.9	3.3	12.4
UK: England and Wales	(18.4)	(26.2)	10.6	15.1
UK: Northern Ireland	(38.1)	(29.5)	36.1	28.0
UK: Scotland	(17.3)	(23.1)	14.2	19.0
Mean	27.9	38.4	20.5	24.9
Median	23.6	31.3	19.1	21.7
Minimum	10.4	6.1	3.3	6.0
Maximum	61.8	118.7	58.8	76.0

Notes - Table 5

- See Notes on Table 4.
- 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 2005, by main offence (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.6

	Homicide	Assault	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other offences	Total
Albania	1019	101	103	532	314	229	513	2811
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2095
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5878
Azerbaijan	1788	559	423	1975	1812	2069	6582	15208
Belgium	689	1511	759	2382	2564	2045	4267	14217
BH: Fed. BH	329	41	52	86	123	73	395	1099
BH: Republika Srpska	303	32	25	195	142	58	106	861
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9438
Croatia	435	39	142	249	463	341	608	2277
Cyprus	57	39		129		89	118	432
Czech Republic	147	4056	144	708	4488	856	5678	16077
Denmark	171	710	72	371	563	641	466	2994
Estonia	787	***	109	657	961	279	593	3386
Finland	590	582	82	197	667	512	543	3173
France	3480	6811	8456	3459	2700	5572	6869	37347
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3540
Germany	4556	6695	4690	8055	13868	9277	16042	63183
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6570
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11872
Iceland	11	10	1	3	11	39	26	101
Italy	6218	83	1361	5013	1918	12924	9630	37147
Latvia	699	446	179	1228	1201	426	671	4850
Liechtenstein	0	2	0	1	0	1		4
Lithuania	1538	302	351	1629	1664	302	1197	6983
Luxembourg	34	18	25	53	51	127	54	362
Malta	33	4	4	81		76	4	202
Moldova	1328	362	375	1028	2458	315	676	6542
Monaco	1	1	1	0	7	1	2	13
Netherlands	1007	324	311	440	2355	1560	2723	8720
Norway	151	238	97	133	270	722	782	2393
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67939
Portugal	1262	218	203	1378	1612	2669	2503	9845
Romania	7024	681	1863	5997	11979	834	4205	32583
Russian Federation	117690	180737	22507	63763	163977	49951	60649	659274
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	332	311	178	634	2956	737	281	5429
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6323
Slovenia	88	68	71	81	180	92	164	744
Spain	2430	2047	2609	22095		12668	4519	46368
Sweden	485	627	232	506	466	1329	1863	5508
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3246
FYRO Macedonia	215	38	37	218	686	230	446	1870
Turkey	6265	1435	1631	2082	3442	1437	7943	24235
Ukraine	20558	10849	3283	15895	60620	20674	18010	149889
UK: England and Wales	6088	1008	3448	8378	12207	10661	20389	62179
UK: Northern Ireland	143	91	45	132	72	56	289	828
UK: Scotland	780	952	178	454	632	837	1786	5619

Notes - Table 6

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, detainees 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 29 detainees (that are not included in the category "Other offences") there was no information available on the type of offence.

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

Cyprus: "Assault" / "Rape" and "Robbery"/"Other type of theft" – It is not possible to keep these groups apart in the statistics.

Czech Republic: Data relate to 31st December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Denmark:

- Data relate to 27th December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Homicide includes particularly grievous assault.

Estonia: Data relate to 31st December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Finland: Data relate to 1st May 2005 instead of 1st September 2005. This is the explanation for the difference with previous tables (which relate to 1st September 2005).

France:

- The structure of data for this table is issued from quarterly statistics (October 2005) that were applied to the data of the monthly statistics of September 2005 (which does not include this information).
- *Rape* includes *rape* and *indecent assault*.

Germany: Data relate to 31st March 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

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, 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 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Lithuania:

- Data relate to 1st July 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence concerns a total of 6,983 sentenced prisoners instead of the 6,468 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), and also 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.

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

Netherlands: Between 2723 persons in the category "Other cases" there are 967 detainees that the type of offence is unknown.

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

Russia: Data relate to 1st January 2006 instead of 1st September 2005.

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

Spain:

- *Rape* includes all offences against sexual freedom.
- *Robbery + other types of theft:* Includes all types of theft. In fact, under the Spanish Penal Code robbery is considered a subtype of theft and is defined as theft with violence or intimidation against persons.

Sweden: Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Switzerland:

- Data relate to 7th September 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

UK – England & Wales:

- Data relate to 30th June 2005 instead of 1st September 2005
- *Homicide* includes *manslaughter*.
- *Other types of theft* includes *burglary*

UK – Scotland: Rape includes rape and attempted rape.

Table 7 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2005, by main offence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.7

	Homicide	Assault	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other offences
Albania	36.3	3.6	3.7	18.9	11.2	8.1	18.2
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	11.8	3.7	2.8	13.0	11.9	13.6	43.3
Belgium	4.8	10.6	5.3	16.8	18.0	14.4	30.0
BH: Fed. BH	29.9	3.7	4.7	7.8	11.2	6.6	35.9
BH: Republika Srpska	35.2	3.7	2.9	22.6	16.5	6.7	12.3
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	19.1	1.7	6.2	10.9	20.3	15.0	26.7
Cyprus	13.2	9.0		29.9		20.6	27.3
Czech Republic	0.9	25.2	0.9	4.4	27.9	5.3	35.3
Denmark	5.7	23.7	2.4	12.4	18.8	21.4	15.6
Estonia	23.2	***	3.2	19.4	28.4	8.2	17.5
Finland	18.6	18.3	2.6	6.2	21.0	16.1	17.1
France	9.3	18.2	22.6	9.3	7.2	14.9	18.4
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	7.2	10.6	7.4	12.7	21.9	14.7	25.4
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	10.9	9.9	1.0	3.0	10.9	38.6	25.7
Italy	16.7	0.2	3.7	13.5	5.2	34.8	25.9
Latvia	14.4	9.2	3.7	25.3	24.8	8.8	13.8
Liechtenstein	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lithuania	22.0	4.3	5.0	23.3	23.8	4.3	17.1
Luxembourg	9.4	5.0	6.9	14.6	14.1	35.1	14.9
Malta	16.3	2.0	2.0	40.1		37.6	2.0
Moldova	20.3	5.5	5.7	15.7	37.6	4.8	10.3
Monaco	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	53.8	7.7	15.4
Netherlands	11.5	3.7	3.6	5.0	27.0	17.9	31.2
Norway	6.3	9.9	4.1	5.6	11.3	30.2	32.7
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	12.8	2.2	2.1	14.0	16.4	27.1	25.4
Romania	21.6	2.1	5.7	18.4	36.8	2.6	12.9
Russian Federation	17.9	27.4	3.4	9.7	24.9	7.6	9.2
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Serbia	6.1	5.7	3.3	11.7	54.4	13.6	5.2
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	11.8	9.1	9.5	10.9	24.2	12.4	22.0
Spain	5.2	4.4	5.6	47.7		27.3	9.7
Sweden	8.8	11.4	4.2	9.2	8.5	24.1	33.8
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	11.5	2.0	2.0	11.7	36.7	12.3	23.9
Turkey	25.9	5.9	6.7	8.6	14.2	5.9	32.8
Ukraine	13.7	7.2	2.2	10.6	40.4	13.8	12.0
UK: England and Wales	9.8	1.6	5.5	13.5	19.6	17.1	32.8
UK: Northern Ireland	17.3	11.0	5.4	15.9	8.7	6.8	34.9
UK: Scotland	13.9	16.9	3.2	8.1	11.2	14.9	31.8
Mean	14.6	8.5	4.8	14.5	21.8	15.9	22.2
Median	13.0	5.9	3.7	12.6	19.6	14.1	22.9
Minimum	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	5.2	2.6	2.0
Maximum	36.3	27.4	22.6	47.7	54.4	38.6	43.3

Notes - Table 7: See Notes on Table 6

Table 8 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2005, 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 above
 (j) – Life imprisonment
 (k) – Prisoners sentenced to death
 (l) – Other/unknown or not available

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.8

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	
Albania	113				(115)	(482)	(1380)	(625)	***	96	***	0	
Armenia	***	***	***	38	478	584	667	263	***	65	***	0	
Austria	31	207	388	757	2196	1026	656	418	42	157	***	0	
Azerbaijan	***	***	892	1121	2976	3976	4090	1916	12	225	***	0	
Belgium	0	1	2	141	690	1339	1844	672	390	242	***	0	
BH: Fed. BH	37	38	95	133	277	134	194	169	22	0	***	0	
BH: Republika Srpska	20	19	37	87	226	137	165	143	27	***	***	0	
Bulgaria	***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	***	0
Croatia	15	34	114	252	784	358	409	244	67	***	***	0	
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	***	0
Czech Republic	...	574	2009	3944	4948	1647	1831	893	199	32	***	0	
Denmark	82	404	320	442	825	324	358	195	***	16	***	28	
Estonia	328				888	812	948	370	7	33	***	0	
Finland	14	231	320	556	1136	424	272	32	0	107	***	81	
France	4684				5681	8554	4394	5455	6553	1494	532	***	0
Georgia	***	***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	0
Germany	838	4754	7966	(12822)	(12698)	(15979)	(5243)	(1019)	***	1864	***	0	
Greece	224			229	(350)	(1003)	1849	(1175)	(978)	624	***	137	
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	0
Iceland	1	5	13	7	46	10	9	9	1	0	***	0	
Italy	23	243	755	2197	8081	8671	8602	5054	2311	1210	***	0	
Latvia	...	6	14	146	1223	1051	1779	514	2	34	***	81	
Liechtenstein	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	***	0	
Lithuania	21	89	170	453	2339	1535	1481	798	9	88	***	0	
Luxembourg	0	3	14	37	126	54	61	52		15	***	0	
Malta	0	2	7	18	59	30	23	41	15	7	***	0	
Moldova	***	***	***	53	542	1307	2557	1813	199	71	***	0	
Monaco	2	2	2	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	***	0	
Netherlands	919	1051	878	1020	2054	1072	995	404	25	13	***	0	
Norway	110	368	168	375	656	258	282	161	15	***	***	0	
Poland	***	633	3088	10400	30818	10271	6672	(2896)	(1244)	158	***	0	
Portugal	4	73	139	349	1228	2135	3833	1521	231	***	***	332	
Romania	247	68	234	933	6500	9031	9288	5337	819	126	***	0	
Russian Federation	7707				144779	162814	246143	92430	4058	1343	0	0	
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	
Serbia	28	178	471	860	1780	665	800	611	36	***	***	0	
Slovak Republic	...	...	394	876	2210	904	1094	(489)	(64)	20	***	0
Slovenia	0	8	40	82	285	118	138	69	4	***	***	0	
Spain	59			16021		(18432)	(8327)	(2093)	1436	***	***	0	
Sweden	14	248	328	719	1845	906	970	329	7	142	***	0	
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	0
FYRO Macedonia	18	16	81	344	662	296	270	164	7	12	***	0	
Turkey	605	628	1013	1390	4033	3047	3446	5368	2861	1844	***	0	
Ukraine	***	***	***	1598	29538	54364	49684	13467	54	1182	***	0	
UK: England and Wales	187	1039	3417	3588	13122	15471	14776	4453	243	5883	***	0	
UK: Northern Ireland	2	3	17	63	243	144	148	76	1	131	***	0	
UK: Scotland	63	127	415	535	1075	912	1213	218	7	654	***	400	

Notes - Table 8

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

Albania:

In the Albanian penal system there is not the same categorization of length of sentences that is used in the SPACE questionnaire. There are several differences. These are the lower and upper limits that have been used:

- 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) – 16 years to 25 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years)

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republika Srpska: The penal system of BH: Republika Srpska does not recognise life imprisonment as a sentence; it does not exist in the law.

Bulgaria: Sentences to less than 1 month does not exist in the Bulgarian penal system.

Czech Republic: Data relate to 31st December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Denmark:

- Data relate to 27th December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Point (l) – “*Preventive detention*” - is a sentence which is not limited in time and given to persons who are mentally disturbed or dangerous. It is thus a final sentence with no time limit. However, there is an annual evaluation in order to establish if these prisoners can be released on a trial basis.

Estonia:

- Data relate to 31st December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Points (a), (b), (c), (d) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

Finland:

- Data relate to 1st May 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Point (l) – 81 persons, whose sentence is not yet counted (the administrative process is in course) or prisoners who have run away.

France: The structure of data for this table is issued from quarterly statistics (October 2005) that were applied to the data of the monthly statistics of September 2005 (which does not include this information).

Germany:

- Data relate to 31st March 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- There are differences in the lower and upper limits of categories (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h). These are the limits that have been used:
 - (d) 6 months to one year (instead of 6 months to less than one year)
 - (e) More than 1 year to 2 years (instead of one year to less than 3 years)
 - (f) More than 2 years to 5 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years)
 - (g) More than 5 years to 10 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years)
 - (h) More than 10 years to 15 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years)

Greece:

- In the penal system of Greece there is not the same categorisation of length of sentences that is used in the SPACE questionnaire. There are several differences. These are the lower and upper limits that have been used:
 - Points (a), (b), (c) – up to 6 months
 - Point (e) – 1 year to less than 2 years
 - Point (f) – 2 years to less than 5 years
 - Point (h) – 10 years to less than 15 years
 - Point (i) – 15 years and over
- Point (k) – The death penalty was abolished in Greece, but there is one person convicted to death, instigator of the 21 April Coup d’Etat.

- Point (l) – 36 persons detained for debts to the state and 58 waiting for extradition or related procedural issues. Moreover, juveniles adjudicated by the juvenile courts are included in the total number of prisoners, but not under points (a) to (j), because their sanction is not imprisonment but commitment to a special institution for juveniles. So the total number under point (l) is 137 prisoners.

Latvia:

- Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Point (a) – Such sentences did not exist previously. They have now been introduced and are classified as “arrests”.
- Point (l) – Prisoners in Latvian Prison Hospital (when they are in this institution, no statistics are available).

Lithuania:

- Data relate to 1st July 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence concerns a total of 6,983 sentenced prisoners instead of the 6,468 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.

Poland:

- Data relate to 31st December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- Point (e) – In the Polish penal system the available categories of sentences are the following: from 1 year to 1 year and 6 months (10,084 persons); from 1 year and 6 months to 2 years (10,591 persons); from 2 years to 3 years (10,143 persons). Total: 30,818 detainees.
- Point (h) – Includes sentences from 10 to 15 years.
- Point (i) – Sentences of 25 years.

Portugal: Point (l) – 53 persons sentenced to prison of unspecified length; 22 prisoners sentenced to non-consecutive days of imprisonment; and safety measures applied to 257 mentally ill prisoners (80 placed in psychiatric institutions or penitentiary hospitals and 177 placed in institutions or non-penitentiary hospitals).

Russia: Data relate to 1st January 2006 instead of 1st September 2005.

Slovak Republic:

- Data relate to 31st December 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.
- There are differences in the lower and upper limits of categories (h) and (i). These are the limits that have been used:
 - Point (h) – 10 years to 15 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years)
 - Point (i) – 15 years to 25 years (instead 20 years and over).

Spain: There are differences in the lower and upper limits of categories (f), (g) and (h). These are the limits that have been used:

- Point (f) – 3 years to less than 8 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years)
- Point (g) – 8 years to less than 15 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years)
- Point (h) – 15 years to less than 20 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years)

Sweden: Data relate to 1st October 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

Switzerland: Data relate to 7th September 2005 instead of 1st September 2005.

UK – United Kingdom & Wales: Data relate to 30th June 2005 instead of 1st September 2005

UK – Scotland: Point (l) – 400 persons recalled from supervision/licence.

Table 9 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2005, 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 above
 (j) – Life imprisonment
 (k) – Prisoners sentenced to death
 (l) – Other/unknown or not available

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.9

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Albania	4.0				(4.1)	(17.1)	(49.1)	(22.2)	3.4	...	***	0
Armenia	***	***	***	1.8	22.8	27.9	31.8	12.6	***	3.1	***	0
Austria	0.5	3.5	6.6	12.9	37.4	17.5	11.2	7.1	0.7	2.7	***	0
Azerbaijan	***	***	5.9	7.4	19.6	26.1	26.9	12.6	0.1	1.5	***	0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	13.0	25.2	34.7	12.6	7.3	4.5	***	0
BH: Fed. BH	3.4	3.5	8.6	12.1	25.2	12.2	17.7	15.4	2.0	0.0	***	0
BH: Republika Srpska	2.3	2.2	4.3	10.1	26.2	15.9	19.2	16.6	3.1	***	***	0
Bulgaria	***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	***	0
Croatia	0.7	1.5	5.0	11.1	34.4	15.7	18.0	10.7	2.9	***	***	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	***	0
Czech Republic	...	3.6	12.5	24.5	30.8	10.2	11.4	5.6	1.2	0.2	***	0
Denmark	2.8	13.6	10.8	14.9	27.8	10.9	12.1	6.6	***	0.5	***	0.9
Estonia	9.7				26.2	24.0	28.0	10.9	0.2	1.0	***	0
Finland	0.4	7.3	10.1	17.5	35.8	13.4	8.6	1.0	0.0	3.4	***	2.6
France	12.5			15.2	22.9	11.8	14.6	17.5	4.0	1.4	***	0
Georgia	***	***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	0
Germany	1.3	7.5	12.6	(20.3)	(20.1)	(25.3)	(8.3)	(1.6)	***	3.0	***	0
Greece	3.4			3.5	(5.3)	(15.3)	28.1	(17.9)	(14.9)	9.5	***	2.1
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Iceland	1.0	5.0	12.9	6.9	45.5	9.9	8.9	8.9	1.0	0.0	***	0
Italy	0.1	0.7	2.0	5.9	21.8	23.3	23.2	13.6	6.2	3.3	***	0
Latvia	...	0.1	0.3	3.0	25.2	21.7	36.7	10.6	0.0	0.7	***	1.7
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0
Lithuania	0.3	1.3	2.4	6.5	33.5	22.0	21.2	11.4	0.1	1.3	***	0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.8	3.9	10.2	34.8	14.9	16.9	14.4		4.1	***	0
Malta	0.0	1.0	3.5	8.9	29.2	14.9	11.4	20.3	7.4	3.5	***	0
Moldova	***	***	***	0.8	8.3	20.0	39.1	27.7	3.0	1.1	***	0
Monaco	15.4	15.4	15.4	7.7	30.8	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0
Netherlands	10.5	12.1	10.1	11.7	23.6	12.3	11.4	4.6	0.3	0.1	***	0
Norway	4.6	15.4	7.0	15.7	27.4	10.8	11.8	6.7	0.6	***	***	0
Poland	***	1.0	4.7	15.7	46.6	15.5	10.1	(4.4)	(1.9)	0.2	***	0
Portugal	0.0	0.7	1.4	3.5	12.5	21.7	38.9	15.4	2.3	***	***	3.4
Romania	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.9	19.9	27.7	28.5	16.4	2.5	0.4	***	0
Russian Federation	1.2				22.0	24.7	37.3	14.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Serbia	0.5	3.3	8.7	15.8	32.8	12.2	14.7	11.3	0.7	***	***	0
Slovak Republic	...	...	6.5	14.5	36.5	14.9	18.1	(8.1)	(1.1)	0.3	***	0
Slovenia	0.0	1.1	5.4	11.0	38.3	15.9	18.5	9.3	0.5	***	***	0
Spain	0.1			34.6		(39.8)	(18.0)	(4.5)	3.1	***	***	0
Sweden	0.3	4.5	6.0	13.1	33.5	16.4	17.6	6.0	0.1	2.6	***	0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
FYRO Macedonia	1.0	0.9	4.3	18.4	35.4	15.8	14.4	8.8	0.4	0.6	***	0
Turkey	2.5	2.6	4.2	5.7	16.6	12.6	14.2	22.1	11.8	7.6	***	0
Ukraine	***	***	***	1.1	19.7	36.3	33.1	9.0	0.0	0.8	***	0
UK: England and Wales	0.3	1.7	5.5	5.8	21.1	24.9	23.8	7.2	0.4	9.5	***	0
UK: Northern Ireland	0.2	0.4	2.1	7.6	29.3	17.4	17.9	9.2	0.1	15.8	***	0
UK: Scotland	1.1	2.3	7.4	9.5	19.1	16.2	21.6	3.9	0.1	11.6	***	7.1
Mean	1.9	3.8	6.7	9.6	26.6	18.4	20.5	10.6	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.4
Median	0.5	1.9	5.7	9.5	26.2	16.2	18.0	9.9	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	15.4	15.4	25.0	24.5	50.0	39.8	49.1	27.7	14.9	15.8	0.0	7.1

Notes - Table 9:

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

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

See also notes to Table 8.

Table 10 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2005, by length of sentence (cumulative percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.10

	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	4.0	96.0	91.9	74.7	25.6	100.0	...	0
Armenia	1.8	95.1	72.3	44.4	12.6	96.9	3.1	0
Austria	23.5	73.8	36.4	19.0	7.8	97.3	2.7	0
Azerbaijan	13.2	85.3	65.7	39.6	12.7	98.5	1.5	0
Belgium	2.7	92.7	79.8	54.6	20.0	95.5	4.5	0
BH: Fed. BH	27.6	72.4	47.2	35.0	17.4	100.0	0.0	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	18.9	81.1	54.8	38.9	19.7	100.0	***	0
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	0
Croatia	18.2	81.8	47.3	31.6	13.7	100.0	***	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	0
Czech Republic	40.6	59.2	28.4	18.2	6.8	99.8	0.2	0
Denmark	42.1	57.4	29.6	18.6	6.6	99.5	0.5	0.9
Estonia	9.7	89.3	63.1	39.1	11.1	99.0	1.0	0
Finland	35.3	58.7	22.9	9.6	1.0	94.1	3.4	2.6
France	27.8	70.8	47.9	36.2	21.5	98.6	1.4	0
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Germany	41.8	55.3	35.2	9.9	1.6	97.0	3.0	0
Greece	6.9	81.5	76.2	60.9	32.8	88.4	9.5	2.1
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	25.7	74.3	28.7	18.8	9.9	100.0	0.0	0
Italy	8.7	88.1	66.3	43.0	19.8	96.7	3.3	0
Latvia	3.4	94.2	69.0	47.3	10.6	97.6	0.7	1.7
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	10.5	88.2	54.7	32.8	11.6	98.7	1.3	0
Luxembourg	14.9	80.9	46.1	31.2	14.4	95.9	4.1	0
Malta	13.4	83.2	54.0	39.1	27.7	96.5	3.5	0
Moldova	0.8	98.1	89.8	69.8	30.8	98.9	1.1	0
Monaco	53.8	46.2	15.4	15.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0
Netherlands	44.4	52.2	28.6	16.3	4.9	96.5	0.1	0
Norway	42.7	57.3	29.9	19.1	7.4	100.0	***	0
Poland	21.3	78.4	31.9	16.3	6.3	99.8	0.2	0
Portugal	5.7	90.9	78.4	56.7	17.8	96.6	***	3.4
Romania	4.5	95.1	75.1	47.4	18.9	99.6	0.4	0
Russian Federation	1.2	98.6	76.7	52.0	14.6	99.8	0.2	0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	28.3	71.7	38.9	26.7	11.9	100.0	***	0
Slovak Republic	21.0	78.7	42.2	27.2	9.1	99.7	0.3	0
Slovenia	17.5	82.5	44.2	28.4	9.8	100.0	***	0
Spain	...	65.3	65.3	25.6	7.6	65.4	***	0
Sweden	23.8	73.7	40.2	23.7	6.1	97.4	2.6	0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	24.5	74.8	39.4	23.6	9.1	99.4	0.6	0
Turkey	15.0	77.4	60.7	48.2	34.0	92.4	7.6	0
Ukraine	1.1	98.1	78.4	42.2	9.0	99.2	0.8	0
UK: England and Wales	13.2	77.3	56.2	31.3	7.6	90.5	9.5	0
UK: Northern Ireland	10.3	73.9	44.6	27.2	9.3	84.2	15.8	0
UK: Scotland	20.3	61.0	41.8	25.6	4.0	81.2	11.6	7.1
Mean	19.0	77.8	52.4	34.1	13.1	96.3	2.9	0.4
Median	17.5	78.6	47.6	31.5	10.9	98.7	1.3	0.0
Minimum	0.8	46.2	15.4	9.6	0.0	65.4	0.0	0.0
Maximum	53.8	98.6	91.9	74.7	34.0	100.0	15.8	7.1

Notes - Table 10: See Notes to Tables 8 and 9

Table 11 Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence), on 1st September 2005, by length of sentence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.11

	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
Armenia	***	***	***	100.0	100
Austria	2.2	15.0	28.1	54.7	100
Azerbaijan	***	***	44.3	55.7	100
Belgium	0.0	0.7	1.4	97.9	100
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.2	12.5	31.4	43.9	100
BH: Republika Srpska	12.3	11.7	22.7	53.4	100
Bulgaria	***	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.6	8.2	27.5	60.7	100
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	8.8	30.8	60.4	100
Denmark	6.6	32.4	25.6	35.4	100
Estonia	100.0				100
Finland	1.2	20.6	28.5	49.6	100
France	45.2			54.8	100
Georgia	***	***	...	...	...
Germany	3.2	18.0	30.2	48.6	100
Greece	49.4			50.6	100
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	3.8	19.2	50.0	26.9	100
Italy adults	0.7	7.6	23.5	68.3	100
Latvia	...	3.6	8.4	88.0	100
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2.9	12.1	23.2	61.8	100
Luxembourg	0.0	5.6	25.9	68.5	100
Malta	0.0	7.4	25.9	66.7	100
Moldova	***	***	***	100.0	100
Monaco	28.6	28.6	28.6	14.3	100
Netherlands	23.8	27.2	22.7	26.4	100
Norway	10.8	36.0	16.5	36.7	100
Poland	***	4.5	21.9	73.6	100
Portugal	0.7	12.9	24.6	61.8	100
Romania	16.7	4.6	15.8	63.0	100
Russian Federation	100.0				100
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.8	11.6	30.6	56.0	100
Slovak Republic	...	...	31.0	69.0	100
Slovenia	0.0	6.2	30.8	63.1	100
Spain	0.4			99.6	100
Sweden	1.1	18.9	25.1	54.9	100
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	3.9	3.5	17.6	74.9	100
Turkey	16.6	17.3	27.9	38.2	100
Ukraine	***	***	***	100.0	100
UK: England and Wales	2.3	12.6	41.5	43.6	100
UK: Northern Ireland	2.4	3.5	20.0	74.1	100
UK: Scotland	5.5	11.1	36.4	46.9	100
Mean	6.3	13.2	26.4	60.6	
Median	3.0	11.7	25.9	60.4	
Minimum	0.0	0.7	1.4	14.3	
Maximum	28.6	36.0	50.0	100.0	

Notes - Table 11: see Notes to Tables 8 and 9

I.2 PRISON POPULATIONS
Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes
and deaths in 2004

Table 12 Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2004

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.12

	Entries to penal institutions	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence	
			Number	Percentage (%)
Albania	429	13.7	137	31.9
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Austria	14945	182.1	11572	77.4
Azerbaijan	18232	218.4	12652	69.4
Belgium	15168	145.2	11063	72.9
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina	4129	165.2	1216	29.5
BH: Republika Srpska	1384	98.1	168	12.1
Bulgaria	9144	117.8	...	...
Croatia	3022	68.1	909	30.1
Cyprus	2318	276.8	1005	43.4
Czech Republic	18343	179.5	3269	17.8
Denmark	16310	301.4	16310	100.0
Estonia	5227	388.0	2867	54.8
Finland	6575	125.6	1845	28.1
France	84710	135.1	58591	69.2
Georgia	14536	336.4	1721	11.8
Germany	129152	156.5	58628	45.4
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	14223	140.9	6239	43.9
Iceland	312	106.3	117	37.5
Italy	82275	140.7	70278	85.4
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	160	(462.4)	130	(81.3)
Lithuania	11876	346.7	7624	64.2
Luxembourg	1538	338.0	798	51.9
Malta	480	119.2	322	67.1
Moldova	21239	589.9	18227	85.8
Monaco	195	589.1	151	77.4
Netherlands	47910	293.8	22579	47.1
Norway	11019	239.2	3163	28.7
Poland	89439	234.3	37290	41.7
Portugal	5670	53.8	3039	53.6
Romania	16916	78.1	...	...
Russian Federation	493944	345.9	249030	50.4
San Marino	21	(70.7)	...	...
Serbia	1235	16.5	489	39.6
Slovak Republic	10547	195.9	4922	46.7
Slovenia	3418	171.1	853	25.0
Spain	42123	97.9	...	...
Sweden	22343	247.9	...	...
Switzerland	56937	767.9	30214	53.1
FYRO Macedonia	5390	264.8	959	17.8
Turkey	160702	224.4	82669	51.4
Ukraine	***	***	***	***
UK: England and Wales	132961	249.0	78313	58.9
UK: Northern Ireland	5758	333.9	2716	47.2
UK: Scotland	38417	754.0	19413	50.5
<i>Mean</i>		236.1		49.2
<i>Median</i>		189.0		47.2
<i>Minimum</i>		13.7		11.8
<i>Maximum</i>		767.9		100.0

Notes - Table 12

Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*): Demographic data are estimates; the information is available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation_of_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Republika Srpska*): Demographic data are estimates; this information is available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republika_Srpska.

Bulgaria: Total number of entries into prison: 9,144 persons, of which 113 were foreigners. There were also 32,895 persons who passed through the Police detention facilities.

Croatia: Demographic data refer to 1st January 2005, available on the website of Eurostat: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&sc_reen=detailref&language=en&product=Yearlies_new_population&root=Yearlies_new_population/C/C1/C11/caa10000.

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 rates of entries into prison per 100,000 population is underestimated.

Denmark: Total number of entries in 2004 is the same one with the number of entries before final sentence.

France: Demographic data are estimates by the *Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the mid-year 2005 and include the European territory of France (known as the *France Métropolitaine*) as well as the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*).

Georgia: Demographic data relate to 1st January 2005, available at "Statistics Georgia": <http://statistics.ge/main.php?pform=47&plang=1>. This data are not used as a benchmark for Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which are not taken into account in the provided information of the Georgian's questionnaire.

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 detainees 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 detainees are changing prisons because they change status from temporary detainees to convicted.

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.

Norway: New entries only. 3,198 if change of status (for those already in prison) to remand are included.

Russia: Information of the Russian questionnaire relates to the 1st January 2006; the demographic data on the 1st January 2006 (provided by the Federal State Statistics Service) are available at http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/2006/b06_11/05-01.htm.

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.

Republic of Serbia: Official results of Serbian census 2003 (the latest available data) provide the information on the 31 March 2002; data available at: <http://webzrzs.statserb.sr.gov.yu/axd/Zip/VJN3.pdf>.

Sweden: 11,343 sentenced persons and *approximately* 11,000 remanded persons.

United Kingdom: Demographic data for England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland are estimates calculated by National Statistics Online (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=6>) and relate to the mid-2005 population.

UK – England and Wales: 132,961 – first receptions; 78,313 – remand of which 54,297 untried and 24,016 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 2004, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.13.1

	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2004	Average number of prisoners in 2004	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2004 (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b) = a / 365	(c)	(d) = 12 (b/c)
Albania	...	...	429	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Austria	3095000	8479	14945	6.8
Azerbaijan	...	...	18232	...
Belgium	3387635	9281	15168	7.3
BH: Fed. BH	425179	1165	4129	3.4
BH: Republika Srpska	311879	854	1384	7.4
Bulgaria	...	...	9144	...
Croatia	...	...	3022	...
Cyprus	(456)	(1)	2318	(0.0)
Czech Republic	...	...	18343	...
Denmark	1374882	3767	16310	2.8
Estonia	...	...	5227	...
Finland	1305605	3577	6575	6.5
France	20812091	57019	84710	8.1
Georgia	326355	894	14536	(0.7)
Germany	...	...	129152	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6047418	16568	14223	14.0
Iceland	43886	120	312	4.6
Italy	...	...	82275	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	(2713)	7	160	(0.6)
Lithuania	2889340	7916	11876	8.0
Luxembourg	214677	588	1538	4.6
Malta	101382	278	480	6.9
Moldova	...	...	21239	...
Monaco	11563	32	195	1.9
Netherlands	5728310	15694	47910	3.9
Norway	1089738	2986	11019	3.3
Poland	29367474	80459	89439	10.8
Portugal	...	...	5670	...
Romania	...	...	16916	...
Russian Federation	...	...	493944	...
San Marino	(173)	(0)	21	(0.3)
Serbia	...	...	1235	...
Slovak Republic	(10330)	(28)	10547	(0.0)
Slovenia	413180	1132	3418	4.0
Spain	21409075	58655	42123	16.7
Sweden	2437271	6677	22343	3.6
Switzerland	2148016	5885	56937	1.2
FYRO Macedonia	634914	1739	5390	3.9
Turkey	25383769	69545	160702	5.2
Ukraine	***	...	***	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	132961	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	5758	...
UK: Scotland	2488899	6819	38417	2.1
Mean				5.0
Median				4.0
Minimum				0.0
Maximum				16.7

Notes - Table 13.1

- The extremely low figures provided by some 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.
- An alternative indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months) is provided in Table 13.2.

France:

- Detainees (without taking into account those under electronic surveillance): 3,387,635 days
- Persons serving their sentence under electronic surveillance: 106,449 days.

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 2004.

Liechtenstein: See general notes.

San Marino: See general notes

Table 13.2 Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2004, based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2004

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.13.2

	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2004 (SPACE 2004)	Total number of entries to penal institutions [Table 12]	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b)	(c) = 12 (a/b)
Albania	...	429	...
Armenia	2727	...	...
Austria	...	14945	...
Azerbaijan	18259	18232	12.0
Belgium	9243	15168	7.3
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina	1247	4129	3.6
BH: Republika Srpska	977	1384	8.5
Bulgaria	10935	9144	14.4
Croatia	2846	3022	11.3
Cyprus	546	2318	2.8
Czech Republic	17277	18343	11.3
Denmark	3762	16310	2.8
Estonia	4565	5227	10.5
Finland	3446	6575	6.3
France	56271	84710	8.0
Georgia	7867	14536	6.5
Germany	79676	129152	7.4
Greece	8760	...	...
Hungary	16410	14223	13.8
Iceland	115	312	4.4
Italy	56090	82275	8.2
Latvia	7731	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	160	...
Lithuania	7827	11876	7.9
Luxembourg	548	1538	4.3
Malta	277	480	6.9
Moldova	10383	21239	5.9
Monaco	...	195	...
Netherlands	20075	47910	5.0
Norway	2975	11019	3.2
Poland	79344	89439	10.6
Portugal	13563	5670	28.7
Romania	40085	16916	28.4
Russian Federation	847004	493944	20.6
San Marino	...	21	...
Serbia	...	1235	...
Slovak Republic	9504	10547	10.8
Slovenia	1126	3418	4.0
Spain	59224	42123	16.9
Sweden	7332	22343	3.9
Switzerland	6021	56937	1.3
FYRO Macedonia	1747	5390	3.9
Turkey	71148	160702	5.3
Ukraine	193489	***	...
UK: England and Wales	74488	132961	6.7
UK: Northern Ireland	1295	5758	2.7
UK: Scotland	6885	38417	2.2
Mean			8.6
Median			6.9
Minimum			1.3
Maximum			28.7

Notes - Table 13.2

- As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2004 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and other countries provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes on Table 13.1), in Table 13.2 we have used the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2004 as an estimate of the average number of prisoners in that year (source: SPACE 2004).

Belgium, Czech Republic, Georgia, Greece, Malta, Portugal, and Russian Federation did not provide data for SPACE 2004. The information on the total number of prisoners in the 2004 year for these countries is available at: www.prisonstudies.org (World Prison Brief [International Centre for Prison Studies]).

- **Liechtenstein:** The total number of prisoners in Liechtenstein in 2004 was 7 persons. But we did not use this information 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 detainees in 2004 year was 0 persons. Nevertheless, the number of entries is 21. Therefore it is impossible to use these data for calculation of the indicator of average length of imprisonment for this country.
- See Notes to Table 12.

Table 14 Escapes of prisoners in 2004

- (a) Escapes by prisoners (pre-trial detainees or convicted prisoners) from a closed penal institution or during administrative transfer (2004)
 (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 2004

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.14

	(a) Number of escapes by prisoners	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2004 (SPACE 2004)	Rate of escape per 10,000 prisoners	(b) Other forms of escape
Albania	0	...	...	0
Armenia	...	2727	...	...
Austria	12	...	...	29
Azerbaijan	0	18259	0.0	4
Belgium	30	9243	32.5	766
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	1247	72.2	68
BH: Republika Srpska	5	977	51.2	43
Bulgaria	21	10935	19.2	36
Croatia	9	2846	31.6	14
Cyprus	1	546	18.3	0
Czech Republic	11	17277	6.4	32
Denmark	24	3762	63.8	346
Estonia	6	4565	13.1	6
Finland	19	3446	55.1	27
France	22	56271	3.9	390
Georgia	41	7867	52.1	***
Germany	28	79676	3.5	602
Greece	...	8760	...	...
Hungary	6	16410	3.7	20
Iceland	1	115	87.0	3
Italy	18	56090	3.2	252
Latvia	0	7731	0.0	5
Liechtenstein	0	...	...	0
Lithuania	1	7827	1.3	12
Luxembourg	0	548	0.0	2
Malta	3	277	108.3	3
Moldova	5	10383	4.8	200
Monaco	0	...	...	0
Netherlands	7	20075	3.5	931
Norway	10	2975	33.6	189
Poland	0	79344	0.0	493
Portugal	28	13563	20.6	175
Romania	1	40085	0.2	10
Russian Federation	21	847004	0.2	294
San Marino	0	...	...	0
Serbia	21	...	...	184
Slovak Republic	0	9504	0.0	12
Slovenia	7	1126	62.2	86
Spain	13	59224	2.2	445
Sweden	36	7332	49.1	674
Switzerland	...	6021	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	4	1747	22.9	165
Turkey	2	71148	0.3	435
Ukraine	3	193489	0.2	***
UK: England and Wales	43	74488	5.8	974
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1295	7.7	61
UK: Scotland	3	6885	4.4	80

Notes - Table 14

Belgium, Czech Republic, Georgia, Greece, Malta, Portugal, and Russian Federation did not provide data for SPACE 2004. The information on the total number of prisoners in the 2004 year for these countries is available at: www.prisonstudies.org (World Prison Brief [International Centre for Prison Studies]).

Bulgaria: (b) Other forms of escape: 8 from open penal institutions and 28 during an authorised short-term absence or leave. Total: 36.

Cyprus: (a) Escapes: 1 – from guidance centre and out of prison employment.

Denmark:

- (a) Escapes: From closed institutions – local prisons: 9; closed prisons: 3. During transfer (incl. escapes from courts, hospitals e.g.) – local prisons: 9; closed prisons: 3.
- (b) Other forms of escape: 125 – from open penal institutions and 221 during an authorised short-term absence or leave. Total: 346.

Greece: (b) Other forms of escapes: 122 from authorized leave out of 2064 granted prison leaves.

Poland: (b) Other forms of escape: 82 prisoners from open institutions; 6 prisoners in semi-detention; and 405 during authorised short-term absence or leave.

Portugal:

- (a) Including 6 escapes during an administrative transfer.
- (b) Including 145 escapes from work farms.

Romania: (a) Escapes:

- 8 cases of absconding
- 2 cases of running off involving each time 2 juveniles escaping from juvenile institutions (i.e. two cases but four persons).

Serbia:

- (a) Escapes: 15 from closed penal institution and 6 during an administrative transfer.
- (b) Other forms of escape: work farms – 46; semi-detention – 39; during authorised short-term absence or leave – 99.

Slovenia: (b) Other forms of escape – among 86 escapes 49 escapes are from correctional institution for juveniles.

UK – Northern Ireland: (a) Escapes: 61 persons posted as Unlawfully At Large (UAL) having not returned from an authorized absence at the time specified.

UK – Scotland: The figures are for financial rather calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005).

Table 15.1 Deaths in penal institutions in 2004 (including suicides)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.15

	Total number of deaths	Number of suicides	Suicides as a percentage of total deaths	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2004 (SPACE 2004)	Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners	Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	20	2	10.0	2727	73.3	7.3
Austria	33	11	33.3	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	146	4	2.7	18259	80.0	2.2
Belgium	29	8	27.6	9243	31.4	8.7
BH: Fed. BH	9	1	11.1	1247	72.2	8.0
BH: Republika Srpska	5	1	20.0	977	51.2	10.2
Bulgaria	40	2	5.0	10935	36.6	1.8
Croatia	10	2	20.0	2846	35.1	7.0
Cyprus	2	0	0.0	546	36.6	0.0
Czech Republic	18	16	88.9	17277	10.4	9.3
Denmark	15	7	46.7	3762	39.9	18.6
Estonia	22	3	13.6	4565	48.2	6.6
Finland	8	5	62.5	3446	23.2	14.5
France	230	115	50.0	56271	40.9	20.4
Georgia	14	4	28.6	7867	17.8	5.1
Germany	161	81	50.3	79676	20.2	10.2
Greece	...	2	...	8760	...	2.3
Hungary	52	6	11.5	16410	31.7	3.7
Iceland	1	1	100.0	115	87.0	87.0
Italy	156	52	33.3	56090	27.8	9.3
Latvia	31	8	25.8	7731	40.1	10.3
Liechtenstein	0	0	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	11	4	36.4	7827	14.1	5.1
Luxembourg	1	1	100.0	548	18.2	18.2
Malta	0	0	...	277	0.0	0.0
Moldova	57	2	3.5	10383	54.9	1.9
Monaco	0	0	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	45	21	46.7	20075	22.4	10.5
Norway	16	5	31.3	2975	53.8	16.8
Poland	122	32	26.2	79344	15.4	4.0
Portugal	80	22	27.5	13563	59.0	16.2
Romania	108	7	6.5	40085	26.9	1.7
Russian Federation	3691	355	9.6	847004	43.6	4.2
San Marino	0	0	...	...	...	...
Serbia	42	4	9.5	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	17	6	35.3	9504	17.9	6.3
Slovenia	1	0	0.0	1126	8.9	0.0
Spain	201	48	23.9	59224	33.9	8.1
Sweden	13	6	46.2	7332	17.7	8.2
Switzerland	27	13	48.1	6021	44.8	21.6
FYRO Macedonia	2	1	50.0	1747	11.4	5.7
Turkey	45	34	75.6	71148	6.3	4.8
Ukraine	808	44	5.4	193489	41.8	2.3
UK: England and Wales	206	95	46.1	74488	27.7	12.8
UK: Northern Ireland	4	1	25.0	1295	30.9	7.7
UK: Scotland	18	8	44.4	6885	26.1	11.6
<i>Mean</i>			32.6		34.5	10.0
<i>Median</i>			27.6		31.5	7.7
<i>Minimum</i>			0.0		0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>			100.0		87.0	87.0

Table 15.2 Types of deaths and suicides included in Table 15.1

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2005.15.2

	Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in hospital	If yes, how many?	Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide outside prison	If yes, how many?
Albania	No	***	No	***
Armenia	No	***	No	***
Austria	Yes	...	No	***
Azerbaijan	No	***	No	***
Belgium	Yes	2	No	***
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	2	No	***
BH: Republika Srpska	Yes	3	Yes	1
Bulgaria	Yes	16	Yes	6
Croatia	Yes	6	No	***
Cyprus	No	***	No	***
Czech Republic	No	***	No	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	1
Finland	Yes	...	Yes	...
France	Yes	44	Yes	6
Georgia	Yes	1	No	***
Germany	Yes	...	Yes	...
Greece	Yes	...	No	***
Hungary	No	***	No	***
Iceland	Yes	0	Yes	0
Italy	Yes	...	No	***
Latvia	Yes	10	No	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	...	Yes	...
Lithuania	Yes	5	Yes	0
Luxembourg	No	***	No	***
Malta	No	***	Yes	1
Moldova	Yes	...	No	***
Monaco				
Netherlands	No	***	No	***
Norway	Yes	...	Yes	...
Poland	Yes	34	No	***
Portugal	Yes	...	Yes	...
Romania	Yes	...	Yes	...
Russian Federation	Yes	1833	Yes	...
San Marino	No	***	No	***
Serbia	Yes	8	Yes	4
Slovak Republic	Yes	4	No	***
Slovenia	Yes	...	Yes	...
Spain	Yes	...	No	***
Sweden	Yes	...	Yes	...
Switzerland	Yes	...	Yes	...
FYRO Macedonia	Yes	1	Yes	1
Turkey	Yes	4	No	***
Ukraine	No	***	No	***
UK: England and Wales	Yes	...	No	***
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	1	No	***
UK: Scotland	Yes	...	No	***

Notes - Table 15.2

UK – Northern Ireland: Deaths in hospitals: natural causes.

UK – Scotland: The figures for deaths include prisoners who died in hospitals as long as they were considered to be still in custody (i.e. not released on compassionate grounds).

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE N°	TABLE TITLE	PAGE N°
Table 1	Situation of penal institutions	16
Table 1.2	Situation of penal institutions on 1 st September 2004 by decreasing prison population rates	19
Table 1.3	Evolution of prison populations between 1999 and 2004	20
Table 1.4	Year-on-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2003 and 2004	22
Table 1.5	Categories included in the total number of prisoners	23
Table 2	Age structure of prison populations	---
Table 3	Female and foreign prisoners	26
Table 4	Legal status of prison populations (numbers)	28
Table 5	Legal status of prison populations (percentages and rates)	32
Table 6	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence (numbers)	34
Table 7	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence (percentages)	37
Table 8	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of the sentence (numbers)	38
Table 9	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of the sentence (percentages)	41
Table 10	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of the sentence (cumulative percentages)	43
Table 11	Breakdown of prisoners sentenced (final sentence) to less than one year, by length of the sentence on 1 st September 2004 (percentages)	44
Table 12	Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2003	46
Table 13.1	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (2003) based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions	49
Table 13.2	Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2003, based on the total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2003	51
Table 14	Escapes of prisoners in 2003	53
Table 15.1	Deaths in penal institutions (including suicides)	55
Table 15.2	Types of deaths and suicides included in Table 15.1	56