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COUNCIL OF EUROPE

SPACE I

(COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS)

Survey 2000

prepared by

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Final version

**Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics
SPACE I: 2000 enquiry on prison populations**

by Pierre Victor Tournier¹

The SPACE I data published below were obtained by means of the new questionnaire devised for the 1997 survey. They relate to the situation of the prison population at **1 September 2000**, prison entry flows, lengths of imprisonment, and incidents in **1999** (escapes, prisoners absconding, deaths and suicides) and prison staff numbers at 1 September 2000.

I. PRISON POPULATIONS

I.1. State of prison populations at 1 September 2000

The situation of prison populations at a given date ("stock statistics") is set out in seven tables.

Table 1. Situation of penal institutions

- a. *Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)*
- b. *Prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants): number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) present at 1 September 2000 in proportion to the number of inhabitants at the same date*
- c. *Total prison capacity*
- d. *Rate of occupancy (per 100 places): number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) in relation to the number of places available*

The year-on-year rates of increase are as follows:

Less than -5%: Lithuania (-37,6%), Northern Ireland (-22,0%), Bulgaria (-12,6%), Iceland (-11,8%), France (-9,5%), Denmark (-7,9%),

Between -5% and +5%: Moldova (-4,3%), Sweden (-3,4%), Romania (-3,3%), Scotland (-2,7%), Czech Republic (-2,5%), Latvia (-1,3% between 1 July 1999 and 1 July 2000), Spain (0,0%), Austria (0,3%), Switzerland (1,5%), Norway (1,6%), Luxembourg (1,8%), England and Wales (1,8%), Belgium (3,1%), Slovakia (3,2%), Turkey (3,7%), Hungary (3,9%), Finland (4,0%), Italy (4,0%), Netherlands (4,7%)

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Over 5%: Ireland (5,3%), Greece (6,8%), Estonia (9,0%), “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (12,6%), Poland (19,1%), Slovenia (21,5%), Albania (31,9%),

Data unavailable for either date or difficult to ascertain: Croatia

Table 2. Age structure

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

Table 3. Women and foreigners

- a. *Female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage*
- b. *Foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage*

Table 4.1 Legal structure (numbers)

- a. *Untried prisoners (not yet convicted)*
- 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.*

Table 4.2 Legal structure (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 at 1 September 2000 (often inaccurately referred to as the 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. *Prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants at 1 September 2000: 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*

- c. *Proportion of untried prisoners (not yet convicted) at 1 September 2000: 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. *Untried prisoners (not yet convicted) per 100,000 inhabitants: 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*

Only prisoners included under the heading "untried prisoners" in the questionnaire are taken into account in calculating the last two rates.

- Where the item "***Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time-limit for doing so***" is left blank in the questionnaire for lack of available data - without any further information being provided - it is assumed that prisoners in this situation are included among "***sentenced prisoners (final sentence)***". In this case, neither rate (a) - *percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence* - nor rate (b) - *prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants* - can be calculated.

- Where the item "***Prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced***" is left blank in the questionnaire for lack of available data - without any further information being provided - it is assumed that prisoners in this situation are included among "***untried prisoners (not yet convicted)***". In this case, neither rate (c) - *proportion of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), as a percentage* - nor rate (d) - *untried prisoners (not yet convicted) per 100,000 inhabitants* - can be calculated.

Table 5. Convicted prisoners: breakdown by offence

Offences have been classified under seven headings: homicide, wounding with intent to harm, rape, robbery with violence, other categories of theft, drug-related offences, other cases.

Table 6. Convicted prisoners: breakdown by length of sentence

Table 7. Prisoners sentenced to less than one year: breakdown by length of sentence

I.2. Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 1999

Table 8. Flow of entries

- a. *Total number of entries in 1999*
- b. *Rate of entries (per 100,000 inhabitants): the number of entries for 1999 in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the period under review. In view of the information available, the figure actually used was the number of inhabitants at 1 September 1999, as supplied by the authorities.*
- 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 a transfer between penal institutions;
- entry following a prisoner's removal with a view to an appearance before a judicial authority (investigating judge, trial court, etc);
- entry following prison leave or a period of permitted absence;
- entry of an escaped prisoner recaptured by the police.

The figures do not relate to the number of individuals but to the number of events (entries). The same individual may be committed to 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 year n to serve the remainder of the sentence (second entry). A fortiori, the same individual may be committed to 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 for doing 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 9. Indicator of average length of imprisonment

- a. *Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 1999*
- b. *Average number of prisoners in 1999: (b) = (a)/365*
- c. *Indicator of average length of imprisonment (D): quotient of the average number of prisoners in 1999 (P) divided by the flow of entries during that period (E): $D = 12 \times P/E$ - length expressed in months*

Figure (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 (1997). 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.

Data of this type are usually prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets. They are used by the authorities to calculate an average daily cost of imprisonment.

In our case, this indicator yields the best possible estimate of the average number of inmates in a given year, by dividing the number of days spent in penal institutions by 365 (or 366 for a leap year). The resulting figure is what demographers call the number of "prisoners/year" (b). We use this indicator to work out various other figures (for instance the suicide rate and the ratio of inmates to custodial staff).

Table 10. Escapes

This only corresponds to escapes by convicted prisoners or pre-trial detainees (in the custody of the prison authorities) from closed penal institutions or during 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.

- a. *Number of escapes in 1999*
- b. *Number of prisoners/year in 1999 (see table 9)*
- c. *Escape rate per 10,000 prisoners: $10,000 \times (a)/(b)$*

Table 11. 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 authorised short-term absence (or leave) from all kinds of institutions (including closed institutions).

- a. *Number of escapes in 1999*
- b. *Number of prisoners/year in 1999 (see table 9)*
- c. *Escape rate per 10,000 prisoners: $10,000 \times (a)/(b)$*

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

Table 12. Deaths in penal institutions

- a. *Number of deaths in penal institutions in 1999*
- b. *Number of prisoners/year in 1999 (see table 9)*
- c. *Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners: $10,000 \times (a)/(b)$*

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

Table 13. Suicides in penal institutions

- a. *Number of suicides in 1999*
- b. *Number of prisoners/year in 1999 (see table 9)*
- c. *Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners: $10,000 \times a/b$*

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

Table 14. Deaths in penal institutions – other than suicides

- a. *Number of deaths in penal institutions, other than suicides, in 1999*
- b. *Number of prisoners/year in 1999 (see table 9)*
- c. *Non-suicide mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners: $10,000 \times a/b$*

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

II. PRISON STAFF

Table 15. Staff working full time in penal institutions

Table 16. Staff working part time in penal institutions: on the basis of full-time equivalents

Table 17. Staff working full or part time in penal institutions: on the basis of full-time equivalents

Situation at 1 September 2000:

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

1. The objective here is to count all staff working in penal institutions who are employed by the prison authorities. Respondents were asked to exclude persons working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities (in some countries this applies to doctors, teachers or perimeter guards). Such staff are included in table 18. They were also asked to exclude staff who do not work in penal institutions but in the central prison administration offices or regional offices, or in storage depots (facilities for storage of food and miscellaneous equipment). Such staff are also included in table 18.

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

Table 18. Other categories of staff

Situation at 1 September 2000:

- a. *Staff working in central prison administration offices*
- b. *Staff working in regional offices*
- c. *Staff working in storage depots (facilities for storage of food and miscellaneous equipment)*
- d. *Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities*

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

Table 19. Supervision of prisoners

- a. *Total number of prisoners at 1 September 2000: see Table 1*
- b. *Total number of custodial staff at 1 September 2000: see table 17*
- c. *Rate of supervision of prisoners: (b)/(a)*

N.B.: In all the tables, three dots (...) are used to indicate that the data are not available or that the information provided could not be used for reasons of consistency. Where the authorities **expressly** informed us that a question was "not applicable", we have used three asterisks (***)

STATISTICAL TABLES

I.1 PRISON POPULATIONS
State of prison populations on 1 September 2000

Table 1. Situation of penal institutions on 1 September 2000

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.1

	Total number of prisoners (inc. pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants	Capacity of penal institutions	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	1 467	43,5	1 300	113
Andorra				
Austria	6 896	83,1	8000	86
Belgium	8 671	84,7	7 432	117
Bulgaria	9 424	115	...	...
Croatia	2 027	44,4	3 475	58
Cyprus				
Czech Republic	22 489	219	19 657	114
Denmark	3 279	61,5	3 658	90
Estonia	4 720	328	5 220	90
Finland	2 703	52,3	3 357	81
France	48 835	80,1	48 802	100
Germany				
Greece	8 038	76,2	4 825	166
Hungary	15 821	158	9 797	161
Iceland	82	29,0	138	59
Ireland	2 887	76,4	2 802	103
Italy	53 481	92,7	42 618	125
Latvia	8 555	353	10 710	80
Lithuania	8 867	240	9 941	89
Luxembourg	394	90,4	...	...
Malta				
Moldova	9 754	...	11 280	86
Netherlands	13 847	90,1	15 372	90
Norway	2 643	59,0	2 923	90
Poland	65 336	169	64 836	101
Portugal				
Romania	49 682	221	33 464	148
Russia				
Slovakia	7 128	297	8 947	80
Slovenia	1 136	57,3	1 056	108
Spain	45 044	114	42 395	106
Sweden	5 678	64,1	5 647	0,5
Switzerland	6 390	89,2	6 814	94
"The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia"	1 394	69,0	2 463	57
Turkey	71 860	110	72 315	99
Ukraine				
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
England and Wales	65 666	124	63 135	104
Northern Ireland	980		2 184	45
Scotland	5 855	...	6 149	95

Notes - Table 1.

Albania: The prison population rate has been calculated on the basis of the number of inhabitants in 1999.

Austria: Collective pardon every year at Christmas.

Croatia: Situation at 31 December 1999.

Latvia: Situation at 1 July 2000.

Netherlands: The data on the number of prisoners and prison capacity include the figures for TBS clinics and institutions caring for juvenile delinquents. The following tables do not include these two categories and so relate to a total of 11 170 prisoners.

Switzerland: Number of unconvicted prisoners at 22 March 2000. These are the only figures available for 2000. They cover people in police custody, remanded pending trial, or detained pending deportation or extradition. Unconvicted prisoners at 22 March 2000 = 1840. Sentenced prisoners at 1 February 2000 = 4 550. Total = 6 390.

Table 2. Population of penal institutions on 1 September 2000: age

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.2

	Median age	Prisoners under 18 years of age		Prisoners 18 to less than 21 years		Prisoners under 21 years	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Albania	35	46	3,1	408	27,8	454	31,0
Andorra							
Austria	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	33	97	1,1	612	7,1	709	8,2
Bulgaria	32	97	1,0	669	7,1	766	8,1
Croatia	35	31	2,5	39	3,1	70	5,6
Cyprus							
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	11	0,3	...	...	...	...
Estonia	29	158	3,4	636	13,5	794	16,8
Finland	33	11	0,4	84	3,1	95	3,5
France	32	730	1,5	4 257	8,7	4 987	10,2
Germany							
Greece	...	...	...	590	7,3	...	...
Hungary	33	250	1,6	1 641	10,4	1 891	12,0
Iceland	33	0	0,0	1	1,2	1	1,2
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	34	0	0,0	1 518	2,8	1 518	2,8
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	32	116	1,3	596	6,7	712	8,0
Luxembourg	34	8	2,0	20	5,1	28	7,1
Malta							
Moldova	31	71	0,7	502	5,2	573	5,9
Netherlands	32	87	0,6	854	6,2	941	6,8
Norway	33	15	0,6	168	6,4	183	6,9
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal							
Romania	...	1 599	3,2	5 497	11,1	7 096	14,3
Russia							
Slovakia	..	199	2,8	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	32	8	0,7	80	7,0	88	7,7
Spain	33	136	0,3	1 313	2,9	1 449	3,2
Sweden							
Switzerland	33	...	...	99	2,2	...	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	33	48	3,4	287	20,6	335	24,0
Turkey	...	1 929	2,7	9 724	13,5	11 653	16,2
Ukraine							
<i>United Kingdom</i>							
England and Wales	30	2 480	3,8	8 233	12,5	10 713	16,3
Northern Ireland	29	25	2,6	112	11,4	137	14,0
Scotland	28	164	2,8	703	12,0	867	14,8

Notes - Table 2.

Croatia: The data only concern prisoners whose sentence is final (1 261 in all).

Italy: The data only concern prisoners aged 18 and over.

Switzerland: The data solely relate to persons serving a sentence or awaiting sentence.

Table 3. Population of penal institutions on 1 September 2000: female prisoners, foreign prisoners

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.3

	Female prisoners		Foreign prisoners	
	Number	%	Number	%
Albania	54	3,7	8	0,6
Andorra				
Austria	406	5,9	2 077	30,1
Belgium	359	4,1	3 501	40,4
Bulgaria	274	2,9	141	1,5
Croatia	74	3,7	202	10,0
Cyprus				
Czech Republic	970	4,3	2 620	11,7
Denmark	164	5,0	557	17,0
Estonia	285	6,0	146	3,1
Finland	142	5,3	168	6,2
France	1 828	3,7	10 553	21,6
Germany				
Greece	374	4,7	3 892	48,4
Hungary	1 041	6,6	762	4,8
Iceland	3	3,7	3	3,7
Ireland	84	2,9	...	...
Italy	2 235	4,2	15 258	28,5
Latvia	421	4,9	35	0,4
Lithuania	263	3,0	122	1,4
Luxembourg	20	5,1	233	59,1
Malta				
Moldova	387	4,0	175	1,8
Netherlands	644	4,7	1 026	7,4
Norway	147	5,6	341	12,9
Poland	1 586	2,4	1 409	2,2
Portugal				
Romania	1 932	3,9	299	0,6
Russia				
Slovakia	259	3,6	187	2,6
Slovenia	40	3,5	188	16,6
Spain	3 668	8,1	8 470	18,8
Sweden	288	5,1	1 211	21,3
Switzerland	383	6,0	3 999	62,6
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	32	2,3	86	6,2
Turkey	2 591	3,6	951	1,3
Ukraine				
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
England and Wales	3 443	5,2	5 586	8,5
Northern Ireland	30	3,1	...	...
Scotland	200	3,4	111	1,9

Table 4.1 Population of penal institutions on 1 September 2000: legal status (numbers)

(a) *Untried prisoners (i.e. no court decision yet reached)*

(b) *Convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced*

(c) *Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so*

(d) *Sentenced prisoners (final sentence)*

(e) *Other cases*

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.41

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Albania	340	...	...	1 127	0
Andorra					
Austria	1 669	***	...	4 667	560
Belgium	1 937	***	497	5 189	1 048
Bulgaria	383	1 145	...	7 896	0
Croatia	766	...	...	1 261	0
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	2 876	3 159	...	16 305	149
Denmark	715	167		2 384	13
Estonia	1 374	...	...	3 346	0
Finland	385	...	...	2 204	114
France	14 971	***	1 591	32 110	163
Germany					
Greece	2 229	***	---	5 809	0
Hungary	3 230	977	...	11 343	271
Iceland	16	***	...	66	0
Ireland	379	...	...	2 508	...
Italy	13 710	***	10 149	29 622	***
Latvia	1 639	321	656	5 034	905
Lithuania	1 587	119	242	6 719	0
Luxembourg	165	***	14	198	17
Malta					
Moldova	423	1 701	1 112	6 518	0
Netherlands	4 372	...	...	5 013	1 785
Norway	609	***	...	1 992	42
Poland	18 829	***	...	45 945	562
Portugal					
Romania	5 523	0	5 147	38 688	324
Russia					
Slovakia	1 904	...	...	5 224	***
Slovenia	89	133	147	681	86
Spain	9 084	***	...	35 960	***
Sweden		1 376		4 263	39
Switzerland	1 840	529	...	4 021	0
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	82	126	16	1 170	***
Turkey	26 297	***	3 656	41 907	***
Ukraine					
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
England and Wales	7 331	4 139	...	53 487	709
Northern Ireland	323	...	...	641	160
Scotland	832	119	...	4 892	12

***: not applicable

Notes - Table 4.1

Austria: (e) = 476 mentally ill persons detained who cannot be sentenced; 84 persons detained for failing to pay administrative fines, or foreign prisoners awaiting a transfer to their own country.

Belgium: (e) = Internees (Social Protection Law); foreigners subject to administrative measures, vagrants, minors under 18 years of age in provisional custody; recidivists or habitual offenders detained at the government's pleasure.

Czech Republic: (e) = Persons detained pending expulsion.

Denmark: (e) = Persons detained under immigration law.

Finland: (e) = Persons detained for failing to pay administrative fines.

France: (e) = Civil imprisonment and prisoners awaiting extradition.

Hungary: (e) = 175 persons detained for psychiatric treatment and 96 persons detained for failing to pay administrative fines.

Netherlands: (e) "detention" = 257; persons detained under immigration law = 1 026; persons awaiting admission to a TBS-clinic = 212; persons of unknown status = 290.

Norway: (e) = Persons detained for failing to pay administrative fines.

Romania: "Other cases" = sanctions for administrative fines.

Slovenia: Other cases: the prison authorities are also responsible for persons sentenced for minor offences in juvenile courts and serving their sentences in education centres or correctional homes. The young people detained in these institutions are between 16 and 21 years of age, although some may be as old as 23. These sentences are not final – which is why this figure is not included in the figure for convicted prisoners whose sentences are final.

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland: (e) = civil persons detained for failing to pay an administrative fine.

Scotland: (e) = persons detained for failing to pay an administrative fine and foreign persons awaiting a transfer to their own country.

Table 4.2 Population of penal institutions on 1 September 2000: legal status (rates)

(a) Percentage of prisoners without final sentence

(b) Rate of prisoners without final sentence per 100 000 inhabitants

(c) Percentage of untried prisoners (i.e. no court decision yet reached)

(d) Rate of untried prisoners (i.e. no court decision yet reached) per 100 000 inhabitants

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.42

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Albania	...	...	...	...
Andorra				
Austria	...	...	24,2	20,1
Belgium	40,2	34,0	22,3	18,9
Bulgaria	...	...	4,1	4,7
Croatia	...	...	...	...
Cyprus				
Czech Republic	...	...	12,8	8,0
Denmark	27,3	16,8	21,8	13,4
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...
France	34,2	27,4	30,7	24,6
Germany				
Greece	...	...	27,7	21,1
Hungary	...	...	20,4	32,3
Iceland	...	...	19,5	5,7
Ireland	...	...	...	...
Italy	44,6	41,4	25,6	23,8
Latvia	41,1	145	19,2	67,6
Lithuania	24,2	58,1	17,9	43,0
Luxembourg	49,7	45,0	41,9	37,9
Malta				
Moldova	33,2	...	4,3	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	23,0	13,6
Poland	...	...	28,8	48,7
Portugal				
Romania	22,1	48,9	11,1	24,6
Russia				
Slovakia	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	40,0	23,0	7,8	4,5
Spain	...	...	20,2	23,0
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	28,8	25,7
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	16,1	...	5,9	...
Turkey	41,7	45,9	36,6	40,3
Ukraine				
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
England and Wales	...	...	11,2	...
Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...
Scotland	...	...	14,2	...

REMINDER

- Where the item "***Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time-limit for doing so***" is left blank in the questionnaire for lack of available data - without any further information being provided - it is assumed that prisoners in this situation are included among "***sentenced prisoners (final sentence)***". In this case, neither rate (a) - *percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence* - nor rate (b) - *prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants* - can be calculated.

This applies to: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, England and Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland.

- Where the item "***Prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced***" is left blank in the questionnaire for lack of available data - without any further information being provided - it is assumed that prisoners in this situation are included among "***untried prisoners (not yet convicted)***". In this case, neither rate (c) - *proportion of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), as a percentage* - nor rate (d) - *untried prisoners (not yet convicted) per 100,000 inhabitants* - can be calculated.

This applies to: Albania, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden, Northern Ireland.

Table 5.1. Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by the main offence on 1 September 2000 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.51

	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other cases
Albania	542	30	39	286	70	34	126
Andorra							
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	664	735	434	1 674	249	446	996
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	381	32	66	107	186	115	374
Cyprus							
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	532	282	134	353	1 195	25	532
Finland	464	306	39	162	669	362	316
France	3 367	3 137	7 494	4 154	3 683	4 451	5 824
Germany							
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1 523	822	464	2 361	3 577	137	2 459
Iceland	11	4	2	2	13	17	17
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	4 696	98	562	4 366	1 199	10 403	8 298
Latvia	720	476	215	874	2 113	636	
Lithuania	1 378	194	439	1 624	1 989	175	920
Luxembourg	26	7	29	16	42	60	18
Malta							
Moldova	1 300	1 390	448	393	2 075	158	754
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	138	221	39	103	260	604	627
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal							
Romania	6 468	577	1 522	5 099	20 799	124	4 099
Russia							
Slovakia	525	590	183	1 151	1 962	75	738
Slovenia	109	28	59	116	115	74	180
Spain	1 758	813	1 592	16 843	1 076	10 229	3 649
Sweden	276	203	111	429	640	847	1 757
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	135	28	134	105	409	110	249
Turkey	9 920	1 724	2 000	4 132	7 449	2 044	18 294
Ukraine							
<i>United Kingdom</i>							
England and Wales	4 807	5 538	2 672	6 584	13 734	8 546	11 606
Northern Ireland	127	72	44	63	86	48	201
Scotland	685	737	182	629	770	737	1 152

Notes - Table 5.1

Estonia: Data at 1 January 2000 (total number 3 053).

France: "Rape" includes rape and indecent assault.

Turkey: "Rape" includes all sexual assaults.

Table 5.2 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by the main offence on 1 September 2000 (%)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.52

	Homicide including attempts	Assault	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other cases
Albania	48,1	2,7	3,5	25,4	6,2	3,0	11,2
Andorra							
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	12,8	14,1	8,3	32,2	4,8	8,6	19,2
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	30,2	0,2	5,2	8,5	14,7	9,1	29,7
Cyprus							
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	17,4	9,2	4,4	11,6	39,1	0,8	17,4
Finland	20,0	13,2	1,7	7,0	28,9	15,6	13,6
France	10,5	9,8	23,3	12,9	11,5	13,9	18,1
Germany							
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	13,4	7,2	4,1	20,8	31,5	1,2	21,7
Iceland	16,7	6,1	3,0	3,0	19,7	25,8	25,8
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	15,9	0,3	1,9	14,7	4,0	35,1	28,0
Latvia	14,3	9,5	4,3	17,4	42,0	12,6	
Lithuania	20,5	2,9	6,5	24,2	29,6	2,6	13,7
Luxembourg	13,1	3,5	14,6	8,1	21,2	30,3	9,1
Malta							
Moldova	19,9	21,3	6,9	6,0	31,8	2,4	11,6
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	6,9	11,1	2,0	5,2	13,1	30,3	31,5
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal							
Romania	16,7	1,5	3,9	13,2	53,8	0,3	10,6
Russia							
Slovakia	10,0	11,3	3,5	22,0	37,6	1,4	14,1
Slovenia	16,0	4,1	8,7	17,0	16,9	10,9	26,4
Spain	4,9	2,3	4,4	46,8	3,0	28,4	10,1
Sweden	6,5	4,8	2,6	10,1	15,0	19,9	41,2
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	11,5	2,4	11,5	9,0	35,0	9,4	21,3
Turkey	21,8	3,8	4,4	9,1	16,3	4,5	40,2
Ukraine							
<i>United Kingdom</i>							
England and Wales	9,0	10,4	5,0	12,3	25,6	16,0	21,7
Northern Ireland	19,8	11,2	6,9	9,8	13,4	7,5	31,4
Scotland	14,0	15,1	3,7	12,9	15,7	15,1	23,5

Table 6.1 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1 September 2000 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.61

	Less than 1 year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 years and over	Life imprisonment	Death sentenced prisoners
Albania	100	155	244	202	384	42	***
Andorra							***
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Belgium	323	932	1 414	1 506	402	275	1
Bulgaria	781	2 395	1 886	1 227	1 541	66	***
Croatia	187	319	211	311	233	***	***
Cyprus							***
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Estonia	150	717	615	1 209	338	24	***
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	60	***
France	8 684	6 252	3 678	5 761	7 169	566	***
Germany							***
Greece							***
Hungary	2 261	3 546	1 977	2 388	975	196	***
Iceland	22	22	6	6	10	...	***
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Italy	2 626	6 673	6 308	7 122	6 177	716	***
Latvia	56	1 462	1 224	1 909	372	11	***
Lithuania	228	1 859	1 543	2 148	879	62	***
Luxembourg	30	57	22	37	34	18	***
Malta							***
Moldova	80	482	1 447	2 955	1 519	35	***
Netherlands	1 976	1 384	713	930		10	***
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	***	***
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Portugal							***
Romania	3 464	4 462	17 860	7 487	5 333	82	***
Russia							
Slovakia	1 299	1 383	1 080	903	545	14	***
Slovenia	129	232	134	133	53	***	***
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	***	***
Sweden	1 320	1 425	600	565	254	102	***
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	224	410	244	178	110	4	***
Turkey	5 760	7 361	5 774	6 709	17 557	2 293	109
Ukraine							***
United Kingdom							***
England and Wales	7 752	17 171	12 165	9 448	2 381	4 570	***
Northern Ireland	91	146	127	124	69	84	***
Scotland	1 041	906	702	1 196	299	595	***

*** not applicable

Notes - Table 6.1

Belgium: The data provided do not relate to the total number of convicted prisoners. Figures by length of sentence are not available for convicted persons who have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, prisoners sentenced only to imprisonment in default and prisoners on parole who have been temporarily recalled.

Estonia: Data at 1 January 2000 (total number 3 053).

Slovenia: The minimum term is fifteen days and the maximum fifteen years. A twenty-year sentence may be ordered only for the most serious crimes (first degree murder, genocide, war crimes), but this is exceptional. The Criminal Code does not provide for terms of more than twenty years or for life sentences.

Spain: The data provided have been broken down according to different time brackets:

- Prisoners sentenced under the old Criminal Code (1973): one month to six months (623), six months to six years (4 767), six years to twelve years (2 432), twelve years to twenty years (1 409), twenty to thirty years (943).

- Prisoners sentenced under the new Criminal Code (1995): six months to three years (10 073), three years to eight years (9 741), eight years to fifteen years (3 975), fifteen to twenty years (796), more than twenty years (225), sentence of weekend arrest (439), pecuniary punishment (51), security measures (not imposed) (486).

United Kingdom

England and Wales: The time brackets are “1 year and less”, “more than one year up to three years”, “more than five years up to ten years”, “more than ten years”.

Table 6.2 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1 September 2000 (%)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.62

	Less than 1 year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 years and over	Life imprisonment	Death sentenced prisoners
Albania	8,9	13,7	21,6	17,9	34,1	3,7	***
Andorra							***
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Belgium	6,7	19,2	29,1	31,0	8,3	5,7	0,0
Bulgaria	9,9	30,3	23,9	15,5	19,5	0,8	***
Croatia	14,8	25,3	16,7	24,7	18,5	***	***
Cyprus							***
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Estonia	4,9	23,5	20,1	39,6	11,1	0,8	***
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
France	27,0	19,5	11,5	17,9	22,3	1,8	***
Germany							***
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Hungary	19,9	31,3	17,4	21,1	8,6	1,7	***
Iceland	33,3	33,3	9,1	9,1	15,2	...	***
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Italy	8,9	22,5	21,3	24,0	20,9	2,4	***
Latvia	1,1	29,0	24,3	37,9	7,4	0,2	***
Lithuania	3,4	27,7	23,0	32,0	13,1	0,9	***
Luxembourg	15,1	28,8	11,1	18,7	17,2	9,1	***
Malta							***
Moldova	1,2	7,4	22,2	45,3	23,3	0,5	***
Netherlands	39,4	27,6	14,2	18,6		0,2	***
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	***	***
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Portugal							***
Romania	8,9	11,5	46,2	19,3	13,8	0,2	***
Russia							***
Slovakia	24,9	26,5	20,7	17,3	10,4	0,3	***
Slovenia	18,9	34,1	19,7	19,5	7,8	***	***
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	***	***
Sweden	30,9	33,4	14,1	13,2	6,0	2,4	***
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	19,1	35,0	20,9	15,2	9,4	0,3	***
Turkey	12,6	16,2	12,7	14,7	38,5	5,0	0,2
Ukraine							***
United Kingdom							***
England and Wales	14,5	32,1	22,7	17,7	4,5	8,5	***
Northern Ireland	14,2	22,8	19,8	19,3	10,8	13,1	***
Scotland	22,0	19,1	14,8	25,2	6,3	12,6	***

*** not applicable

Table 6.3 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1 September 2000: (cumulative %)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.63

	Time sentence	1 year and over	3 years and over	5 years and over	10 years and over	Life imprisonment	Death sentenced prisoners
Albania	96,3	87,3	73,6	52,0	34,1	3,7	***
Andorra							***
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Belgium	94,3	87,6	68,4	39,3	8,3	5,7	0,0
Bulgaria	99,2	89,2	58,9	35,0	19,5	0,8	***
Croatia	100,0	85,2	59,9	43,2	18,5	***	***
Cyprus							***
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Estonia	99,2	94,3	70,8	50,7	11,1	0,8	***
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
France	98,2	71,2	51,7	40,2	22,3	1,8	***
Germany							***
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Hungary	98,3	78,4	47,1	29,7	8,6	1,7	***
Iceland	100,0	66,7	33,4	24,3	15,2	...	***
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Italy	97,6	88,7	66,2	44,9	20,9	2,4	***
Latvia	99,7	98,6	69,6	45,3	7,4	0,2	***
Lithuania	99,2	95,8	68,1	45,1	13,1	0,9	***
Luxembourg	90,9	75,8	47,0	35,9	17,2	9,1	***
Malta							***
Moldova	99,4	98,2	90,8	68,6	23,3	0,5	***
Netherlands	99,8	60,4	32,8	18,6	...	0,2	***
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	***	***
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Portugal							***
Romania	99,8	90,8	79,3	33,1	13,8	0,2	***
Russia							
Slovakia	99,7	74,9	48,4	27,7	10,4	0,3	***
Slovenia	100,0	81,1	47,0	27,3	7,8	***	***
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	***	***
Sweden	97,6	66,7	33,3	19,2	6,0	2,4	***
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	99,7	80,5	45,5	24,6	9,4	0,3	***
Turkey	94,8	82,1	65,9	53,2	38,5	5,0	0,2
Ukraine							***
<i>United Kingdom</i>							***
England and Wales	91,5	77,0	44,9	22,2	4,5	8,5	***
Northern Ireland	14,2	22,8	19,8	19,3	10,8	13,1	***
Scotland	87,4	65,4	46,3	31,5	6,3	12,6	***

*** not applicable

Table 7.1 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1 September 2000 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.71

	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	2	18	30	50	100
Andorra					
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	13	30	79	201	323
Bulgaria	0	1	287	493	781
Croatia		75		112	187
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia		13		137	150
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France		4 073		4 611	8 684
Germany					
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	71	62	486	1 642	2 261
Iceland	0	4	7	11	22
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	114	163	616	1 733	2 626
Latvia	0	0	0	56	56
Lithuania	2	24	58	144	228
Luxembourg	0	0	6	24	30
Malta					
Moldova	***	***	***	80	80
Netherlands	289	470	500	717	1 976
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal					
Romania	...	...	...	...	3 464
Russia					
Slovakia	0	26	291	982	1 299
Slovenia	0	5	50	74	129
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	9	222	384	705	1 320
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia	0	13	73	138	224
Turkey	1 309	894	1 186	2 371	5 760
Ukraine					
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
England and Wales	***	1 806	3 676	2 270	7 752
Northern Ireland	0	3	47	41	91
Scotland	79	72	377	513	1 041

*** not applicable

Table 7.2 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1 September 2000 (%)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.72

	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	2,0	18,0	30,0	50,0	100,0
Andorra					
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	4,0	9,3	24,5	62,2	100,0
Bulgaria	0,0	0,1	36,7	63,2	100,0
Croatia	40,1			59,9	100,0
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	8,7			91,3	100,0
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	46,9			53,1	100,0
Germany					
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3,1	2,7	21,5	72,6	100,0
Iceland	0,0	18,2	31,8	50,0	100,0
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	4,3	6,2	23,5	66,0	100,0
Latvia	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0
Lithuania	0,9	10,5	25,4	63,2	100,0
Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	20,0	80,0	100,0
Malta					
Moldova	***	***	***	100,0	100,0
Netherlands	14,6	23,8	25,3	36,3	100,0
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal					
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russia					
Slovakia	0,0	2,0	22,4	75,6	100,0
Slovenia	0,0	3,9	38,8	57,4	100,0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0,7	16,8	29,1	53,4	100,0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	0,0	5,8	32,6	61,6	100,0
Turkey	22,7	15,5	20,6	41,2	100,0
Ukraine					
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
England and Wales	***	23,3	47,4	29,3	100,0
Northern Ireland	0,0	3,3	51,6	45,1	100,0
Scotland	7,6	6,9	36,2	49,3	100,0

*** not applicable

I.2 PRISON POPULATIONS

Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 1999

Table 8. Flow of entries to penal institutions (1999)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.8

	Entries to penal institutions	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence	
			Number	%
Albania	...	...	1 900	...
Andorra				
Austria	8 059	99,7	...	...
Belgium	14 289	140	9 219	64,5
Bulgaria	5 312	...	3 124	58,8
Croatia	5 606	...	...	...
Cyprus				
Czech Republic	20 570	200	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	5 838	113	1 589	27,2
France	77 214	127	54 589	70,7
Germany				
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	32 127	319	4 811	15,0
Iceland	249	90,5	114	45,8
Ireland	10 699	...	...	...
Italy	87 862	153	79 341	90,3
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	47 083	1270	31 796	67,5
Luxembourg	1 676	391	528	31,5
Malta				
Moldova	7 767	...	1 734	22,3
Netherlands	31 087	197	16 883	54,3
Norway	11 165	251	3 897	34,9
Poland	70 880	182	25 065	35,3
Portugal				
Romania	...	...	...	...
Russia				
Slovakia	5 607	104	3 113	55,5
Slovenia	5 462	276	888	16,3
Spain	47 579	121	28 865	60,7
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	27 487	386	20 415	74,3
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	4 768	...	1 160	24,3
Turkey	121 336	189	...	...
Ukraine				
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
England and Wales	135 098	...	64 572	47,8
Northern Ireland	5 684	...	2 501	44,0
Scotland	36 032	...	15 291	42,4

Table 9. Indicator of average length of imprisonment (1999)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.9

	Total number of days spent in penal institutions	Average number of prisoners in year	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
Albania	...	1 112	...
Andorra			
Austria	2 508 645	6 873	10
Belgium	3 102 497	8 500	7,1
Bulgaria	...	10 787	24
Croatia	807 745	2 213	4,7
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	8 465 810	23 194	13
Denmark	1 269 069	3 477	...
Estonia	...	4 332	...
Finland	1 001 195	2 743	5,6
France	20 194 776	55 328	8,6
Germany			
Greece	...	7 525	...
Hungary	...	15 228	5,7
Iceland	38 505	105	5,1
Ireland	...	2 741	3,1
Italy	...	51 427	7,0
Latvia	...	8 665	...
Lithuania	5 242 860	14 364	3,7
Luxembourg	146 497	401	2,9
Malta			
Moldova	...	10 188	16
Netherlands	4 226 481	11 579	4,5
Norway	878 979	2 408	2,6
Poland	...	54 842	9,3
Portugal			
Romania	...	51 396	...
Russia			
Slovakia	2 503 170	6 858	14,7
Slovenia	346 268	949	2,1
Spain	18 626 143	51 031	13
Sweden	1 778 280	4 872	...
Switzerland	1 922 810	5 268	2,3
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	488 437	1 338	3,4
Turkey	...	69 277	6,9
Ukraine			
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
England and Wales	23 641 000	64 770	5,8
Northern Ireland	...	1 262	2,7
Scotland	2 200 585	6 029	2,0

Notes - Table 9.

Bulgaria: The indicator of average length of imprisonment has been calculated on the basis of the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Estonia: The indicator of average length of imprisonment has been calculated on the basis of the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Greece: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Hungary: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Ireland: The indicator of average length of imprisonment has been calculated on the basis of the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Italy: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Latvia: The indicator of average length of imprisonment has been calculated on the basis of the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Moldova: The indicator of average length of imprisonment has been calculated on the basis of the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Poland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Romania: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Turkey: The indicator of average length of imprisonment has been calculated on the basis of the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Table 10. Number of escapes (by convicted prisoners or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration) from a closed penal institution or during administrative transfer (1999)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.10

	Number of escapes in the year	Average number of prisoners in the year	Escapes per 10 000 prisoners
Albania	0	1 112	0,0
Andorra			
Austria	6	6 873	8,7
Belgium	17	8 500	20
Bulgaria	36	10 787	33
Croatia	13	2 213	59
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	5	23 194	2,2
Denmark	74	3 477	210
Estonia	4	4 332	9,2
Finland	36	2 743	130
France	31	55 328	5,6
Germany			
Greece	41	7 525	54
Hungary	2	15 228	1,3
Iceland	5	105	480
Ireland	11	2 741	40
Italy	19	51 427	3,7
Latvia	6	8 665	6,9
Lithuania	2	14 364	1,4
Luxembourg	0	401	0,0
Malta			
Moldova	12	10 188	12
Netherlands	12	11 579	10
Norway	48	2 408	200
Poland	9	54 842	1,6
Portugal			
Romania	14	51 396	2,7
Russia			
Slovakia	2	6 858	2,9
Slovenia	23	949	240
Spain	6	51 031	1,2
Sweden	51	4 872	100
Switzerland	...	5 268	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	48	1 338	359
Turkey	29	69 277	4,2
Ukraine			
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
England and Wales	95	64 770	15
Northern Ireland	0	1 262	0,0
Scotland	4	6 029	6,6

n.s. not significant

Notes - Table 10.

Albania: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Bulgaria: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Denmark: 32 escapes from institutions, 42 during transfer.

Estonia: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Greece: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Hungary: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Ireland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Italy: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Latvia: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Moldova: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Poland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Romania: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Switzerland: total number of escapes, without breakdown of categories = 2 390

Turkey: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Table 11. Other forms of escape in 1999 (absconding or running off)

Reference: Council of Europe, *SPACE 2000.11*

	Number of escapes in the year	Average number of prisoners in the year (for indication)
Albania	0	1 112
Andorra		
Austria	17	6 873
Belgium	87	8 500
Bulgaria	...	10 787
Croatia	62	2 213
Cyprus		
Czech Republic	45	23 194
Denmark	1 042	3 477
Estonia	2	4 332
Finland	119	2 743
France	191	55 328
Germany		
Greece	87	7 525
Hungary	13	15 228
Iceland	0	105
Ireland	184	2 741
Italy	208	51 427
Latvia	63	8 665
Lithuania	6	14 364
Luxembourg	29	401
Malta		
Moldova	63	10 188
Netherlands	752	11 579
Norway	296	2 408
Poland	76	54 842
Portugal		
Romania	23	51 396
Russia		
Slovakia	7	6 858
Slovenia	92	949
Spain	35	51 031
Sweden	573	4 872
Switzerland	...	5 268
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	128	1 338
Turkey	347	69 277
Ukraine		
<i>United Kingdom</i>		
England and Wales	879	64 770
Northern Ireland	74	1 262
Scotland	51	6 029

Notes - Table 11.

Denmark: 380 escapes from open institutions, 1 042 escapes during leave.

Finland: 77 escapes from open institutions, 42 escapes during leave.

Table 12. Deaths in penal institutions (1999)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.12

	Number of deaths in penal institutions in the year	Average number of prisoners in the year	Deaths per 10 000 prisoners
Albania	1	1 112	10
Andorra			
Austria	25	6 873	36
Belgium	40	8 500	47
Bulgaria	40	10 787	37
Croatia	5	2 213	23
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	21	23 194	9,1
Denmark	13	3 477	37
Estonia	15	4 332	35
Finland	10	2 743	36
France	262	55 328	47
Germany			
Greece	24	7 525	32
Hungary	42	15 228	27
Iceland	0	105	0,0
Ireland	7	2 741	26
Italy	83	51 427	16
Latvia	13	8 665	15
Lithuania	47	14 364	33
Luxembourg	3	401	75
Malta			
Moldova	92	10 188	90
Netherlands	24	11 579	21
Norway	10	2 408	42
Poland	102	54 842	19
Portugal			
Romania	...	51 396	...
Russia			
Slovakia	6	6 858	8,7
Slovenia	1	949	10
Spain	77	51 031	15
Sweden	11	4 872	23
Switzerland	...	5 268	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	3	1 338	22
Turkey	133	69 277	19
Ukraine			
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
England and Wales	147	64 770	23
Northern Ireland	4	1 262	32
Scotland	22	6 029	36

n.s. not significant

Notes - Table 12.

Albania: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Bulgaria: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Estonia: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Greece: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Hungary: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Ireland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Italy: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Latvia: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Moldova: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Poland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Romania: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Turkey: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Table 13. Suicides in penal institutions (1999)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.13

	Number of suicides in the year	Average number of prisoners in the year	Suicides per 10 000 prisoners
Albania	1	1 112	10
Andorra			
Austria	19	6 873	28
Belgium	16	8 500	19
Bulgaria	4	10 787	3,7
Croatia	5	2 213	23
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	5	23 194	2,2
Denmark	8	3 477	23
Estonia	0	4 332	0,0
Finland	8	2 743	29
France	125	55 328	22
Germany			
Greece	5	7 525	6,6
Hungary	9	15 228	5,9
Iceland	0	105	0,0
Ireland	6	2 741	22
Italy	53	51 427	10
Latvia	7	8 665	8,1
Lithuania	17	14 364	12
Luxembourg	2	401	50
Malta			
Moldova	2	10 188	2,0
Netherlands	12	11 579	10
Norway	1	2 408	4,2
Poland	32	54 842	5,8
Portugal			
Romania	...	51 396	...
Russia			
Slovakia	2	6 858	2,9
Slovenia	1	949	10
Spain	26	51 031	5,1
Sweden	2	4 872	4,1
Switzerland	...	5 268	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	1	1 338	7,5
Turkey	16	69 277	2,3
Ukraine			
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
England and Wales	91	64 770	14
Northern Ireland	3	1 262	24
Scotland	10	6 029	17

n.s. not significant

Notes - Table 13.

Albania: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Bulgaria: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Estonia: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Greece: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Hungary: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Ireland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Italy: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Latvia: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Moldova: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Poland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Romania: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Turkey: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Table 14. Deaths in Penal Institutions – other than suicides (1999)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.14

	Number of deaths in penal institutions in the year (other than suicides)	Average number of prisoners in the year	Deaths per 10 000 prisoners (other than suicides)
Albania	0	1 112	0,0
Andorra			
Austria	6	6 873	8,7
Belgium	24	8 500	28
Bulgaria	36	10 787	33
Croatia	0	2 213	0,0
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	16	23 194	6,9
Denmark	5	3 477	14
Estonia	15	4 332	35
Finland	2	2 743	7,3
France	137	55 328	25
Germany			
Greece	19	7 525	25
Hungary	33	15 228	22
Iceland	0	105	0,0
Ireland	1	2 741	3,6
Italy	30	51 427	5,8
Latvia	6	8 665	6,9
Lithuania	30	14 364	21
Luxembourg	1	401	25
Malta			
Moldova	90	10 188	88
Netherlands	12	11 579	10
Norway	9	2 408	37
Poland	70	54 842	13
Portugal			
Romania	...	51 396	...
Russia			
Slovakia	4	6 858	5,8
Slovenia	0	949	0,0
Spain	51	51 031	10
Sweden	9	4 872	18
Switzerland	...	5 268	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	2	1 38	15
Turkey	117	69 277	17
Ukraine			
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
England and Wales	56	64 770	8,6
Northern Ireland	1	1 262	7,9
Scotland	12	6 029	20

n.s. not significant

Notes - Table 14.

Albania: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Bulgaria: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Estonia: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Greece: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Hungary: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Ireland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Italy: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Latvia: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Moldova: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Poland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Romania: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

Turkey: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland: The number of prisoners/year has been replaced by the number of prisoners at 1 September 1999.

II. PRISON STAFF

Table 15. Full-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2000

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.15

	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration	Total
Albania	22	888	54	***	187	1 151
Andorra						
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	124	4 725	369	300	437	5 955
Bulgaria	107	3 143	451	293	612	4 606
Croatia	92	1 262	242	66	398	3 205
Cyprus						
Czech Republic	417	6 302	1 337	30	1 325	9 411
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	25	1 941	198	0	81	2 245
Finland	87	1 472	295	423	233	2 510
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany						
Greece	30	1 711	82	2	204	2 229
Hungary	238	3 450	610	569	642	6 287
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	381	39 208	1 985	64	1 775	43 143
Latvia	71	988	206	16	1 035	2 316
Lithuania	60	1 484	547	402	643	3 156
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta						
Moldova	39	628	410	969	1 127	3 173
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal						
Romania	437	6 037	958	183	2 517	10 132
Russia						
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	53	423	82	148	147	853
Spain	119	13 576	3 785	2 259	1 976	21 715
Sweden	256	3 825	294	348	455	5 341
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	28	252	50	37	85	452
Turkey	1 090	20 904	548	95	2 762	25 599
Ukraine						
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
England and Wales	3 158	28 551	1 541	4 001	2 884	40 254
Northern Ireland	378	1 589	83	35	71	2 197
Scotland	645	3 218	144	262	313	4 582

Notes - Table 15.

Croatia: The data concerns the situation at 31 December 1999. The total includes 1 145 persons employed by the prison administration in the prison factories.

Greece: The total includes 200 persons who do not belong in the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Hungary: The total includes 778 persons who do not belong in the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Italy: The number of custodial staff excludes those working in training schools, the central prison administration and storage depots. Treatment staff includes 490 educators, 776 social workers, 652 medical staff, 50 directors of probation services and 17 directors of medical services. Staff involved in vocational training is employed regionally.

Sweden: The total includes 163 persons who do not belong in the categories specified in the questionnaire.

United Kingdom

England and Wales: The total includes 119 persons who do not belong in the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Northern Ireland: The total includes 41 persons who do not belong in the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Table 16. Part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2000 – on the basis of full-time equivalents

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.16

	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration	Total
Albania	***	***	***	***	***	***
Andorra						
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	4	179	58	12	51	304
Bulgaria	0	0	4	0	0	4
Croatia	0	0	2	6	0	8
Cyprus						
Czech Republic	0	3 193	31 754	0	1 906	36 853
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	0	3	8	0	0	11
Finland	***	***	***	***	***	***
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany						
Greece	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hungary	0	0	42	0	17	59
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0	***	24	0	0	24
Lithuania	0	4	68	35	29	136
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta						
Moldova	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal						
Romania	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia						
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	239	84	0	323
Sweden	1	157	45	16	27	414
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	2 906
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	***	***	3	1	0	4
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine						
United Kingdom						
England and Wales	21	97	145	48	404	811
Northern Ireland	1	***	***	***	2	7
Scotland	1	12	6	0	11	30

Notes - Table 16.

Sweden: The total includes 246 persons who do not belong in the categories specified in the questionnaire.

United Kingdom

England and Wales: The total includes 96 persons who do not belong in the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Northern Ireland: The total includes 4 persons who do not belong in the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Table 17.1 Full-time staff and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2000 – on the basis of full-time equivalents (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.17

	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration	Total
Albania	22	888	54	***	187	1 151
Andorra						
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	128	4 904	427	312	488	6 259
Bulgaria	107	3 143	455	293	612	4 610
Croatia	92	1 262	244	72	398	3 213
Cyprus						
Czech Republic	417	9 495	33 091	30	3 231	46 264
Denmark	53	2 588	288	276	263	3 468
Estonia	25	1 944	206	0	81	2 256
Finland	87	1 472	295	423	233	2 510
France	251	19 865	1 914	530	1 659	24 220
Germany						
Greece	30	1 711	82	2	204	2 229
Hungary	238	3 450	652	569	659	6 346
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	71	988	230	16	1 035	2 340
Lithuania	60	1 488	615	437	672	3 292
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta						
Moldova	39	628	410	969	1 127	3 173
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	145	1 872	63	437	221	2 738
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal						
Romania	437	6 037	958	183	2 517	10 132
Russia						
Slovakia	181	1 672	1 321	393	1 147	4 714
Slovenia	53	423	82	148	147	853
Spain	119	13 576	4 024	2 343	1 976	22 038
Sweden	257	3 982	339	364	482	5 755
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	28	252	53	38	85	456
Turkey	1 090	20 904	548	95	2 762	25 599
Ukraine						
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
England and Wales	3 179	28 648	1 686	4 049	3 288	41 065
Northern Ireland	379	1 589	83	35	73	2 204
Scotland	646	3 230	150	262	324	4 612

Notes - Table 17.1

Croatia: The data concerns the situation at 31 December 1999. The total includes 1 145 persons employed by the prison administration in the prison factories.

Greece: The total includes 200 persons who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Hungary: The total includes 778 persons who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Sweden: The total includes 409 persons who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

United Kingdom

England and Wales: The total includes 215 persons who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Northern Ireland: The total includes 45 persons who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Table 17.2 Full-time staff and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2000 – on the basis of full-time equivalents (%)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.17

	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration	Total
Albania	1,9	77,1	4,7	***	16,3	100,0
Andorra						
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2,1	78,4	6,8	5,0	7,8	100,0
Bulgaria	2,3	68,2	9,9	6,4	13,3	100,0
Croatia	2,9	39,3	7,6	2,2	12,4	100,0
Cyprus						
Czech Republic	0,9	20,5	71,5	0,0	7,0	100,0
Denmark	1,5	74,6	8,3	8,0	7,6	100,0
Estonia	1,1	86,2	9,1	0,0	3,6	100,0
Finland	3,5	58,7	11,7	16,8	9,3	100,0
France	1,0	82,0	7,9	2,2	6,8	100,0
Germany						
Greece	1,3	76,8	3,7	0,0	9,2	100,0
Hungary	3,8	54,4	10,3	9,0	10,4	100,0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3,0	42,2	9,8	0,7	44,2	100,0
Lithuania	1,8	45,2	18,7	13,3	20,4	100,0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta						
Moldova	1,2	19,8	12,9	30,5	35,5	100,0
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	5,3	68,4	2,3	16,0	8,1	100,0
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal						
Romania	4,3	59,6	9,5	1,8	24,8	100,0
Russia						
Slovakia	3,8	35,5	28,0	8,3	24,3	100,0
Slovenia	6,2	49,6	9,6	17,4	17,2	100,0
Spain	0,5	62,4	18,3	10,6	9,0	100,0
Sweden	4,5	69,2	5,9	6,3	8,4	100,0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	6,1	55,3	11,6	8,3	18,6	100,0
Turkey	4,3	81,7	2,1	0,4	10,8	100,0
Ukraine						...
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
England and Wales	7,7	69,8	4,1	9,9	8,0	100,0
Northern Ireland	17,2	72,1	3,8	1,6	3,3	100,0
Scotland	14,0	70,0	3,3	5,7	7,0	100,0

Notes - Table 17.2

Croatia: The data concerns the situation at 31 December 1999. The total includes 1 145 persons employed by the prison administration in the prison factories, i.e. 35,6% of the total.

Greece: The total includes 200 persons (i.e. 9,9% of the total) who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Hungary: The total includes 778 persons (i.e. 12,1% of the total) who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Sweden: The total includes 409 persons (i.e. 7,1% of the total) who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

United Kingdom

England and Wales: The total includes 215 persons (i.e. 0,5% of the total) who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Northern Ireland: The total includes 45 persons (i.e. 2% of the total) who do not belong to the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Table 18. Other categories of staff on 1 September 2000

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.18

	National prison administration	Regional prison administration office	Other staff working in storage depots	Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration
Albania	68	***	***	***
Andorra				
Austria	43	***	15	79
Belgium	80	5	***	236
Bulgaria	97	***	0	72
Croatia	23	0	0	***
Cyprus				
Czech Republic	209	***	193	***
Denmark	136	***	***	***
Estonia	23	***	***	51
Finland	100	***	***	...
France	224	968	0	...
Germany				
Greece	25	7	2	1049
Hungary	157	0	200	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...
Ireland	72	0	29	224
Italy	...	...	...	...
Latvia	80	***	...	...
Lithuania	86	0	22	1 446
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...
Malta				
Moldova	113	131	25	35
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	0	...
Poland	...	...	...	...
Portugal				
Romania	212	***	170	158
Russia				
Slovakia	135	***	...	77
Slovenia	18	***	***	***
Spain	510	***	***	2 648
Sweden	229	67	***	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	5	***	***	***
Turkey	200	***	***	15 217
Ukraine				
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
England and Wales	1 349	689	...	***
Northern Ireland	306	...	...	9
Scotland	273	52	13	225

Notes - Table 18.

Austria: Staff not employed by the prison authorities: 28 chaplains, 3 teachers, 8 doctors, 21 dentists, 12 psychologists, 7 others.

Belgium: Staff not employed by the prison authorities = medical staff.

Bulgaria: Staff not employed by the prison authorities: 55 teachers and 17 teaching assistants.

Estonia: Staff not employed by the prison authorities: 24 teachers, 20 foremen, 7 teaching assistants.

France: Doctors employed by the Ministry of Health.

Greece: Staff not employed by the prison authorities: 14 doctors, 124 teachers, 911 perimeter guards.

Lithuania: Staff not employed by the prison authorities include teachers, perimeter guards.

Moldova: Staff not employed by the prison authorities include doctors.

Romania: Staff not employed by the prison administration include teachers.

Slovakia: Staff not employed by the prison administration: 59 doctors, 11 psychiatrists, 7 teachers.

Spain: Staff not employed by the prison administration include NGO members.

Turkey: Staff not employed by the prison administration: 15 000 perimeter guards, 160 doctors or dentists, 57 teachers.

United Kingdom

Scotland: 60 teachers, 67 social workers, 73 chaplains, 25 doctors.

Table 19. Supervision of prisoners by custodial staff on 1 September 2000

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2000.19

	Total number of prisoners	Total number of custodial staff	Rate of supervision of prisoners by custodial staff
	A	B	A / B
Albania	1 467	888	1,6
Andorra			
Austria	6 896	3 111	2,2
Belgium	8 671	4 904	1,8
Bulgaria	9 424	3 143	3,0
Croatia	2 027	1 262	1,6
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	22 489	9 495	2,4
Denmark	3 279	2 588	1,3
Estonia	4 720	1 944	2,4
Finland			
France	48 835	19 865	2,5
Germany			
Greece	8 038	1 711	4,7
Hungary	15 821	3 450	4,6
Iceland	82	92	0,9
Ireland	2 887	2 827	1,0
Italy	...	...	...
Latvia	8 555	988	8,7
Lithuania	8 887	1 488	6,0
Luxembourg	394	...	...
Malta			
Moldova	9 754	628	15,5
Netherlands	...	...	...
Norway	2 643	1 872	1,4
Poland	65 336	12 966	5,0
Portugal			
Romania	49 682	6 037	8,2
Russia			
Slovakia	7 128	1 672	4,3
Slovenia	1 136	423	2,7
Spain	45 044	13 576	2,7
Sweden	5 678	3 825	1,5
Switzerland	6 390	...	...
“The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia”	1 394	252	5,5
Turkey	71 860	20 904	3,4
Ukraine			
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
England and Wales	65 666	28 648	2,3
Northern Ireland	980	1 589	0,6
Scotland	5 855	3 230	1,8

Data concerning Canada

The data only refer to federal prisons that only take in prisoners convicted for more than one year (statistics at 10 September 2000).

Total number of prisoners: 12 375

Total capacity of penal institutions: 13 917.

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