

SPACE I 2015 – Facts & Figures

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In Brief...

- The participation rate in SPACE I 2015 is **87%**¹.
- In 2015, **1,404,398** persons are held in European penal institutions, which is 102,880 inmates less than last year² (representing a decrease of 6.8%).
- The median European Prison Population Rate [PPR] decreased by **7%** from 2014 to 2015. In 2014 the median PPR was 124.0 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants and in 2015 it is **115.7 per 100,000 inhabitants**.
- **93.7 inmates per 100 places** is the median density in European penal institutions. **33%** of European Prisons are experiencing **overcrowding** in 2015.
- In 2015, **15** European Prison Administrations [PA] are facing **overcrowding** issues, two more than in 2014. In 2015, 12 of the PA having overcrowded prisons were the same as in 2014³.
- Countries that have the most overcrowded⁴ penal institutions in 2015⁵: the FYRO Macedonia, Spain (State Adm.), Hungary, Belgium, Albania, Moldova, France and Portugal.
- The median proportion of female inmates in the total prison population is **5.2 %**.
- The median amount spent for the detention of 1 inmate/day during the year 2014 was **52€**, which is 7€ more than in 2013. The range of the amounts spent in 2014 goes from almost 6€/day in Georgia to more than 480€/day in San Marino. **26,469,957,932 €**⁶ was the total amount spent by the European PA during 2014.
- A slight decrease in **short custodial sentences** (less than 1 year) have been observed across Europe in 2015. On 1st September 2015, on median **13.5%** of the total number of sentenced prisoners are serving short custodial sentences. In 2014, they represented 15.2%. Short sentences occupy the 4th position in the ranking of applicable prison terms⁷.
- In 2015, persons serving sentences of more than 10 years represent in median **11.4%** of all inmates. In 2014, they represented 13%.
- The most common offences for which sentenced prisoners are held in custody in 2015 are: **drug offences** (18.7%), and **theft** (16.2%). Sentenced prisoners for **homicide** represent 13.2% of all sentenced inmates.

Key Figures for 2015

- **1,404,398** is the total number of inmates in Europe;
- Prison Population Rates [PPR]:
 - a) Average PPR in European countries: **134.7** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants;
 - b) Median PPR in European countries: **115.7** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants;
 - c) Considering Europe as a single country, there would be **180** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants.
- **-7%** is the decrease of the PPR (median values) between 2014 and 2015
 - Biggest decrease: San Marino -50.7% ↓⁸;
 - Biggest increase: Georgia +20.5% ↑.
- **15** Prison Administrations have prison overcrowding;
- **10.8%** is the median percentage of foreigners in the total prison population
 - Highest: San Marino=100%;
 - Lowest: Romania<1%.
- **25.4%** of all inmates are not serving a final sentence
 - Highest: San Marino=100%;
 - Lowest: Romania=8.4%.

- In 2014, the median mortality rate was **27.3 per 10,000 inmates**. This rate is slightly lower than in 2013 (median=28 per 10,000 inmates).
- After natural causes, the second most common cause of death in custody was suicide. It represented **25%** of all deaths occurred in European penal institutions.
 - On average, **25%** of prisoners who committed suicide were in **pre-trial detention**;
 - On average, **6%** of prisoners who committed suicide were **females**.
- The average length of detention in 2014 was **7 months**, one more month than in 2013. The duration of pre-trial, on the other hand, remained the same as in 2013 (4 months).
- In 2014, 164 persons per 100,000 inhabitants entered into penal institutions. This rate is higher than in 2013 (158).
- The number of releases also increased from 142 releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013 to 153 releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014.
- There are on average **3** inmates per custodian in 2015, the same ratio as in 2013 and 2014.

Participation rate...

- ☐ 45 out of 52 Prison Administrations
- ☐ 87% of participation

Questionnaire...

- ☐ Main items: 17
- ☐ Details: >200

Deadlines...

- ☐ Responses on time: 20
- ☐ Responses after deadline: 25

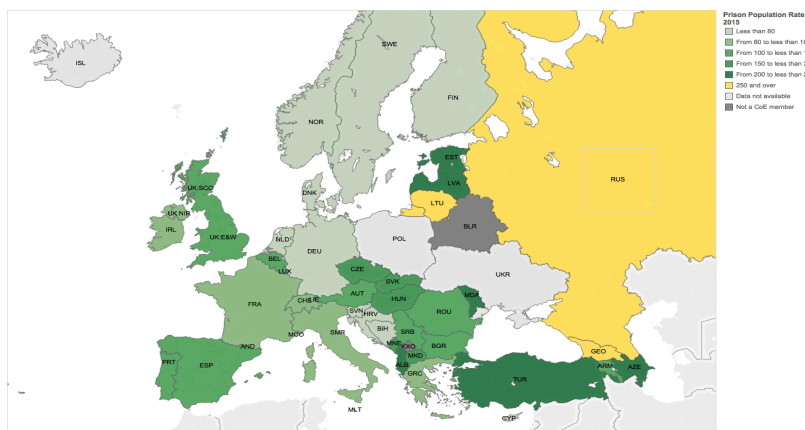
- There were **164 entries** into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014
- There were **153 releases** per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014
- On average, there are **3 inmates** per custodian in 2015.

Inmates characteristics

- Median age: **35 years**.
- Females: **5.2%**.
- **23.7%** of all **females** were pre-trial detainees.
- **25.5%** of all **males** were pre-trial detainees.
- Foreigners: **10.8%**.
- Dangerous offenders: **0.9%**.
- **Drug offences** represent the most common offence for which prisoners have been sentenced: **18.7%**.
- The most common length of sentence is **from 1 year to less than 3 years: 24.7%**.

1. Prison Population Rates

In 2015, the number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in European countries is distributed in almost the same way as in 2014 (see Map 1). The highest prison population rates can be found mainly in Central and Eastern countries. Visible decreases of more than 10% took place in Croatia, Denmark, France, Greece, and San Marino.



Map 1: Prison Population Rates on 1st September 2015.

The prison population rates remain relatively high in Central and Eastern European countries. Nevertheless, a decrease has been observed since 2005 (see Figure 1). Over the past eleven years, seventeen European countries reduced their prison population rates. On the other hand, during the same period, there are some countries that showed an increase of their PPRs.

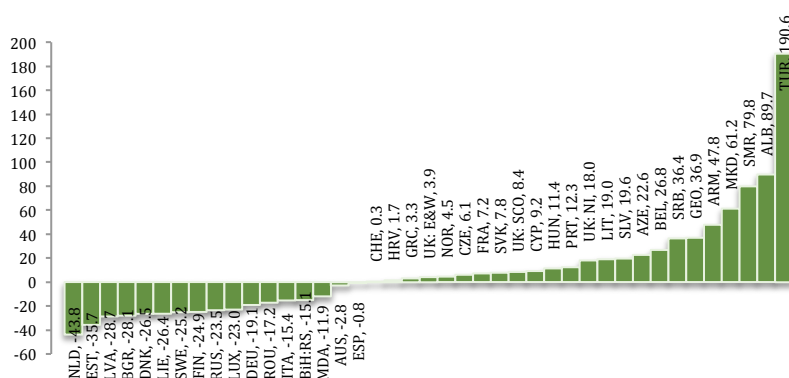


Figure 1: Evolution of the prison population rates between 2005 & 2015.

Custodial Features

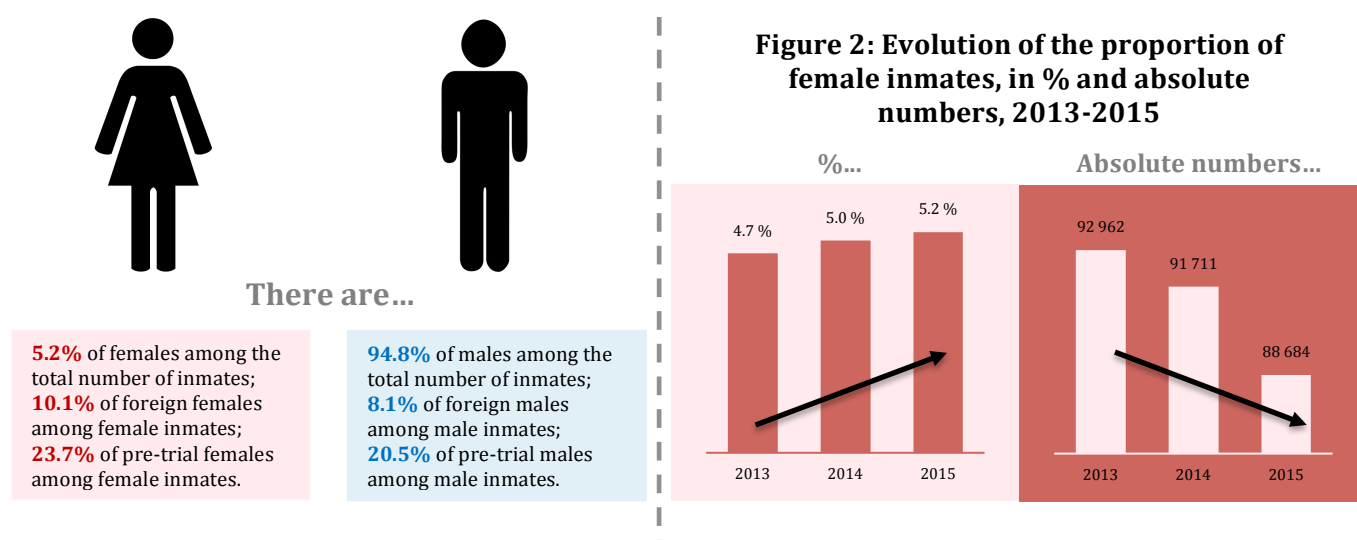
- **Overcrowding:** European prisons are still full. **33%** of the 45 Prison Administrations who answered the SPACE I questionnaire are experiencing overcrowding in 2015.
- **Turnover Ratio** during 2014: **52.5%**.
- Mortality Rate in 2014: **27 deaths** per 10,000 inmates.
- Suicide Rate in 2014: **6 suicides** per 10,000 inmates.
- Suicides represented **25%** of all deaths. **25%** of the prisoners who committed suicide were in pre-trial detention.
- Amount spent per inmate/day: **52€**.
- Escapes: **1 escape** per 10,000 inmates in 2014.
- In 2015 there are **3 inmates** per 1 custodial staff member and 15 inmates per other members of staff (e.g. medical staff employed, teachers, psychologists, social workers).
- **91%** of all staff employed by Prison Administrations work inside penal institutions.

* Unless stated otherwise, this summary presents for each indicator the European median (i.e. the value that divides the data in two equal groups so that 50% of the countries are above the median and 50% are below it) instead of averages or arithmetic means, which are extremely sensitive to very high or very low values.

2. Specific Categories of Inmates

SPACE I includes information on specific categories of inmates, namely females (Table 3.A in the SPACE I 2015 report) and foreigners (Table 4 & 4.A, SPACE I 2015).

2.1. Breakdown by sex in 2015



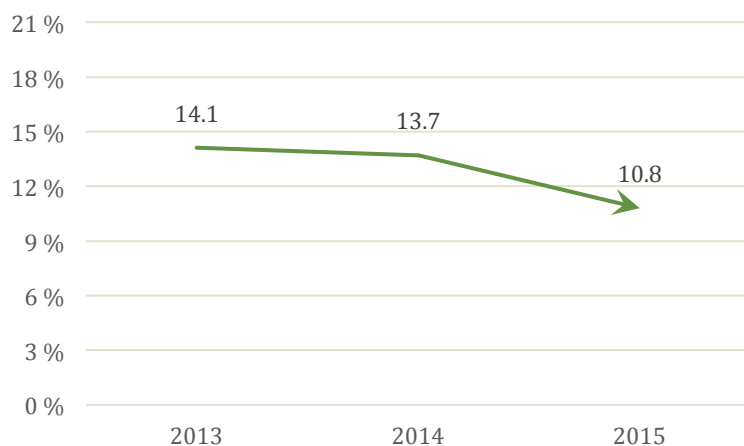
Generally, females represent a relatively small part of the prison population. There are only a few countries in which female inmates represent more than 7% of the whole prison population: Andorra (21.2%), Liechtenstein (12.5%), Russia (8.1%), Spain (7.7), Finland (7.6%), and Hungary (7.4%).

Although the absolute number of female inmates actually decreased, their proportion in the prison population increased slightly between 2013 and 2015, passing from 4.7% to 5.2% (see Figure 2). This means that the overall decrease of the European prison population is more pronounced for men than for women.

Another characteristic of the evolution of female inmates is the decrease in the proportion of foreign females. In 2013, they represented 13.1% of the female inmates population, while in 2014 this percentage decreased to 11.5% and in 2015 to 10.1%. The proportion of pre-trial female inmates also shows a slightly decreasing trend. In 2013, 24.3% of female inmates were pre-trial detainees, while in 2014 this percentage decreased to 22.5%. In 2015, 23.7% of the female inmates are in pre-trial detention, a little more than in the previous year.

2.2. Foreigners in 2015

Figure 3: % of foreigners among the total number of inmates, 2013-2015



2015 in detail:

- ◆ **10.8%** of foreigners among the total number of inmates;
- ◆ **34.3%** of pre-trial detainees among foreigners;
- ◆ **26.1%** of EU-citizens among the total number of foreigners.

The median proportion of foreign inmates⁹ is decreasing since 2013. While in 2013 they represented 14.1% of the total number of inmates, this number decreased to 13.7% in 2014, and to 10.8% in 2015 (see Figure 3).

The proportion of pre-trial inmates represent 34.4% in 2015, almost the same proportion as in 2014 (34.0%).

The proportion of EU-citizens among foreign inmates across Europe represent 26.1% in 2015. This category of foreign inmates has decreased since 2013. Indeed, in 2013 they represented 37.2%, of foreign inmates, 30.8% in 2014 and 26.1% in 2015.

In 2015, only five countries include illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in their total prison population. The proportion of these inmates in the total number of prisoners was 0.1%.

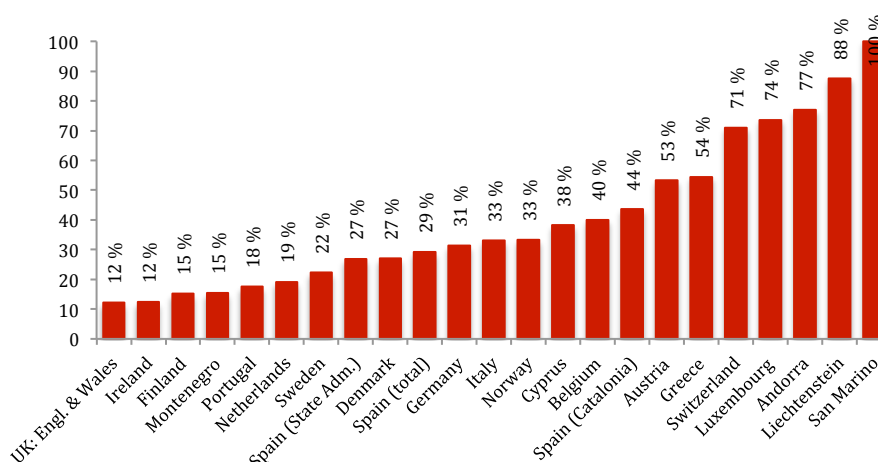


Figure 4 : Countries with the highest percentage of foreign inmates in their total prison population on 1st Sept. 2015.

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3. Main Characteristics of Custodial Sentences

In 2015, inmates with final sentences represent about 73% of the total prison population. This indicator slightly decreased compared to 2014, when it was 78%.

3.1. Type of offences in 2015

On 1st September 2015, among prisoners serving a final sentence, the largest part have been convicted for drug offences (see Figure 5¹⁰).

The proportion of this category of inmates increased from 16.5% in 2014 to 18.7% in 2015.

The second largest category consist of prisoners sentenced for theft. Their proportion also increased between 2014 and 2015, from 14% to 16.2%.

Prisoners sentenced for homicide (13.2%) and robbery (12.6%), represent the third and fourth largest categories. Homicide has increased from 12.3% in 2014 (when it represented not the third but the fourth largest category) to 13.2% in 2015. The proportion of prisoners sentenced for robbery slightly decreased from 13.1% in 2014 to 12.6% in 2015.

The category “other” (18.1%) includes mainly fine-defaulters, persons sentenced for misdemeanours and other less serious forms of criminal offences as well as administrative offences.

Drug offences

In 2015, the proportion of inmates sentenced for drug offences represent more than 20% in many European countries (see Figure 6).

Indeed, the **proportion** of persons sentenced for drug offences has grown over the last decade. In 2013, it became for the first time the largest category of all offences registered among the sentenced prisoners population (13.3% of the total). The same was true for 2014 and 2015. Indeed, in 2015, there are in **median** 14.2 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants sentenced for drug offences.

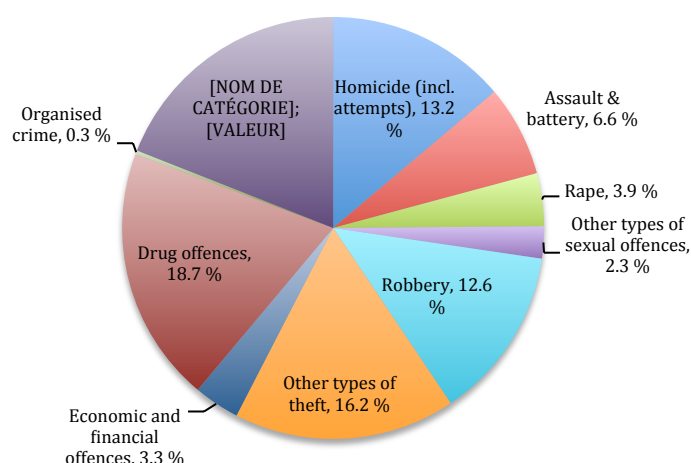


Figure 5: Breakdown (%) of sentenced inmates by main types of offences on 1st Sept. 2015.

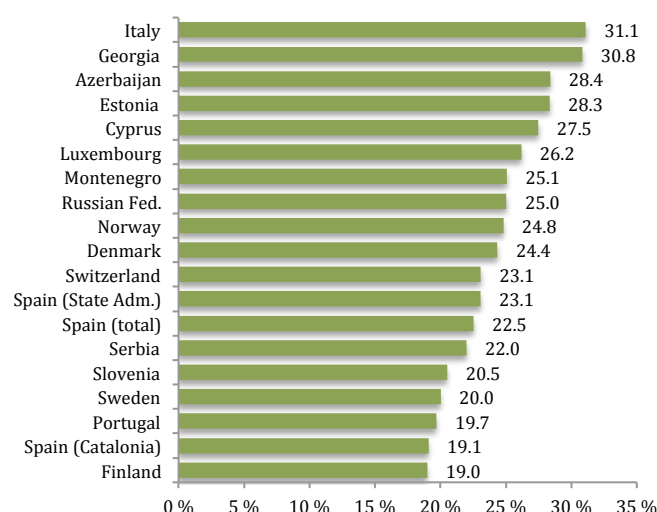


Figure 6: Countries with the highest percentage of prisoners serving sentences for drug offences on 1st Sept. 2015.

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The countries experiencing the highest rates of prisoners sentenced for drug offences (more than 30 per 100,000 inhabitants) in 2015 are: Lithuania (31.0 per 100,000), Estonia (46.4 per 100,000), Azerbaijan (57.8 per 100,000), Georgia (72.3 per 100,000) and Russia (90.3 per 100,000).

Theft

In 2015, the highest **proportions** of prisoners sentenced for theft (more 20%) are found mainly in Central and Eastern European countries (see Figure 7). This distribution is relatively similar to the one observed in 2014.

The **rate** of prisoners sentenced for theft per 100,000 inhabitants has increased between 2014 and 2015 (from 12.9 to 13.5), reaching almost the same proportion as in 2013 (13.1). The countries experiencing the highest rates of prisoners sentenced for theft (more than 30 per 100,000 inhabitants) in 2015 are: Romania (30.2), Slovak Republic (30.3), Hungary (34.0), Latvia (35.3), Moldova (35.7), Azerbaijan (37.5), Lithuania (40.0), Bulgaria (43.0), Turkey (45.0), Russia (51.6) and Georgia (67.8).

As mentioned above, between 2014 and 2015, the proportion of prisoners serving a final sentence that had been convicted for theft increased. When prisoners sentenced for theft and robbery are considered together, they represent the largest category of sentenced inmates (around 28%).

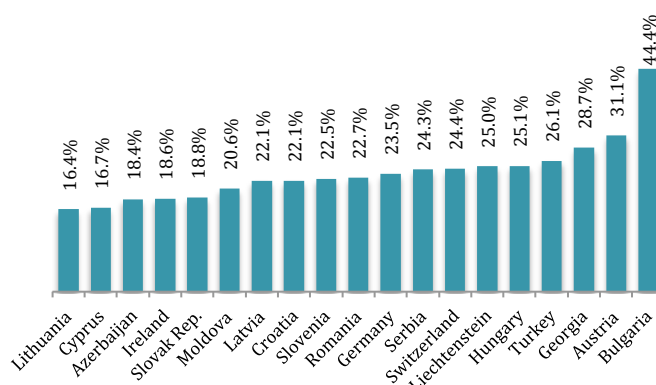


Figure 7: Countries with the highest percentage of prisoners serving sentences for theft on 1st Sept. 2015.

3.2. Length of sentences in 2015

On 1st September 2015, among prisoners serving a final sentence, 24.7% had received a custodial sentence whose length ranged from 1 year to less than 3 years (see Figure 8).

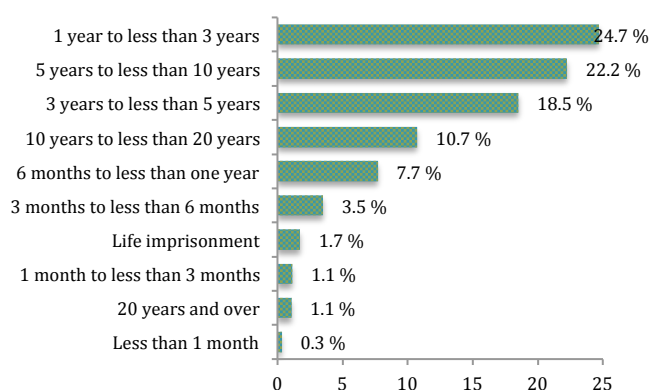


Figure 8 Breakdown (%) of sentenced prisoners by length of sentences on 1st Sept. 2015.

When all short sentences (i.e. less than 1 year) are cumulated, the proportion of prisoners who are serving such terms in 2015 is relatively high (13.5%). Nevertheless, the proportion of these sentences has decreased compared to 2014 (15%). On the other hand, in 2015, very long custodial terms (10 years and over, as well as life custody and security measures) represent 11.4% of all sentenced prisoners. This proportion decreased compared to 2014 (13%).

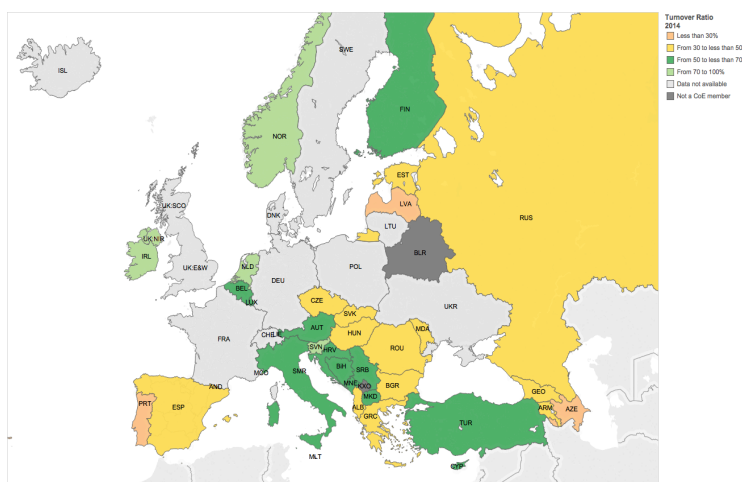
4. Prison Management in 2014

4.1. Custodial flow of entries and releases

ENTRIES: During the year 2014, 164 persons per 100,000 inhabitants entered into penal institutions. This rate is higher than in 2013 (158), and is the same as in 2012 (164).

RELEASES: In 2014, 153 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants were released from custody. An increase can be noticed compared to 2013 (142) and 2012 (145).

In order to produce a more accurate picture of the situation, the turnover ratio of the prison population has been estimated for each country¹¹. This ratio corresponds to the actual rate of exits per 100 potential exists (estimated on the basis of the number of prisoners held in custody). A low turnover ratio (less than 60%) implies longer periods of custody and could thus be seen as an early warning sign of a risk of prison overcrowding (see Map 2).



Map 2: Geographical distribution of the turnover ratio of prison populations in 2014.

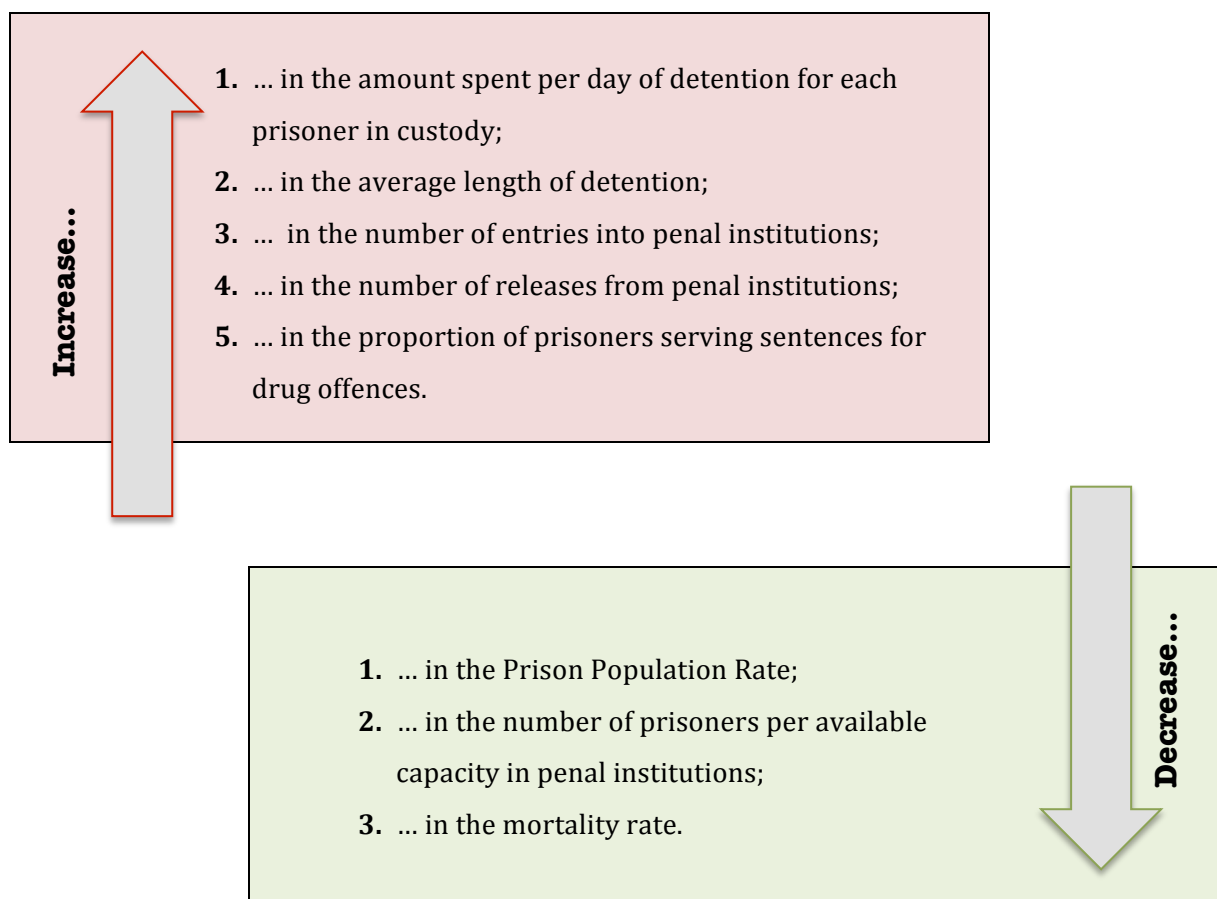
4.2. Expenses per inmate

In 2014, the **median** amount spent for one inmate per day of detention in custody was 52.36€. This figure, calculated on the basis of information provided by 44 countries, does not take into account differences in the cost of living and other economic indicators across countries (e.g. GDP, purchase power, poverty rate, Euro-national currency exchange rate).

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General Summary

The illustration below summarizes the changes observed at the general European level from the 2014 to the 2015 SPACE I report.



The SPACE team is extremely thankful to all national correspondents who collect, discuss, validate and explain national figures. It is their contribution that makes SPACE possible.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to Iлина Taneva and Christine Coleur, as well as to Jaime Rodriguez and our colleagues from the Council of Europe and the University of Lausanne for their support to the SPACE project.

Synthesis Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of prison populations

Member States	Population on 1 st January 2015	Inmates per 100,000 inhabitants	Density per 100 capacity	Median age	% Females	% Foreigners	% Detainees without final sentence (2)	Detainees without final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants	Average length of imprisonment in 2015 (in months)
Albania	2 886 026	207.2	119.6	28	2.0	1.5	49.2	102.0	10.1
Andorra	78 014	66.7	35.9	32	21.2	76.9	69.2	46.1	7.6
Armenia	2 998 577	129.7	84.8	NA	4.4	3.2	NA	NA	NA
Austria	8 700 471	103.9	103.3	34	5.9	53.3	22.8	23.7	9.3
Azerbaijan	9 705 643	249.3	94.9	NA	2.9	2.5	18.3	45.7	NA
Belgium	11 289 853	113.7	127.0	35	5.0	40.1	24.9	28.3	NA
BH : BiH (total)									
BH : BiH (ste. level)									
BH : Fed. BiH									
BH : Rep. Srpska	1 415 776	61.9	60.1	NA	1.6	7.0	9.9	6.1	6.5
Bulgaria	7 153 784	106.0	73.6	35	3.2	3.1	8.6	9.1	NA
Croatia	4 190 669	79.7	83.1	36.8	4.9	5.7	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	848 319	77.1	97.3	36	6.1	38.2	17.1	13.2	3.0
Czech Rep.	10 553 843	197.7	100.4	32.5	6.9	8.0	9.4	18.6	19.9
Denmark	5 707 251	56.1	85.2	32	3.7	27.0	36.3	20.4	3.6
Estonia	1 315 944	210.3	83.3	35	5.2	7.5	22.2	46.7	19.9
Finland	5 487 308	54.8	99.5	35.9	7.6	15.1	NA	NA	6.1
France	66 661 621	98.3	113.4	31	3.2	NA	27.3	26.9	NA
Georgia	3 729 500	274.6	47.9	NA	3.1	3.0	13.8		NA
Germany	82 162 000	77.4	84.7	NA	5.9	31.3	17.9	13.8	8.1
Greece	10 793 526	89.4	97.6	NA	5.4	54.5	24.4	21.8	NA
Hungary	9 830 485	180.8	129.4	36.8	7.4	4.6	23.5	42.6	12.1
Iceland									
Ireland	4 658 530	80.4	89.6	32	3.4	12.4	15.5	12.5	2.9
Italy	60 665 551	86.4	105.6	39	4.1	33.0	34.2	29.5	13.7
Latvia	1 968 957	223.4	75.2	40	7.7	3.5	24.7	55.3	NA
Liechtenstein	37 622	21.3	40.0	41	12.5	87.5	37.5	8.0	2.0
Lithuania	2 888 558	277.7	85.3	32	4.0	1.6	12.4	34.3	12.7
Luxembourg	576 249	115.7	93.8	34	5.8	73.6	NA	NA	8.5
Malta									
Moldova	3 553 056	219.9	117.0	NA	6.2	1.1	41.8	92.0	0.1
Monaco									
Montenegro	622 218	176.8	81.5	33	3.4	15.5	33.3	58.8	7.1
Netherlands	16 979 120	53.0	76.9	35	5.4	19.1	43.4	23.0	2.9
Norway	5 213 985	70.3	89.6	35	5.1	33.4	26.8	18.9	5.0
Poland	37 967 209								
Portugal	10 341 330	137.5	113.0	37	6.1	17.5	16.2	22.3	31.3
Romania	19 759 968	144.9	101.3	34	5.2	0.9	8.4	12.2	37.8
Russian Fed.	146 267 288	439.2	79.0	NA	8.1	4.3	17.9		NA
San Marino	33 005	6.1	25.0	29.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	***	1.8
Serbia	7 076 372	142.2	106.4	35	3.6	3.5	15.3	21.7	NA
Slovak Rep.	5 426 252	185.9	90.2	NA	6.4	1.8	13.4	24.8	NA
Slovenia	2 064 188	67.8	105.8	NA	5.8	9.4	17.3	11.7	5.3
Spain (total)	46 438 422	137.9	119.6	38	7.7	29.2	12.7	17.5	17.5
Spain (State Adm.)	39 041 431	141.1	133.1	NA	7.9	26.8	12.5	17.7	17.2
Spain (Catalonia)	7 396 991	120.8	73.7	37	6.7	43.6	13.5	16.4	19.0
Sweden	9 851 017	58.6	90.9	35	5.7	22.3	25.6	15.0	0.2
Switzerland	8 325 194	82.7	93.7	NA	5.4	71.0	39.6	32.7	1.6
The FYRO Macedonia	2 071 278	168.9	138.2	35	3.2	5.7	10.4	17.5	1.5
Turkey	78 741 053	220.4	101.3	33	3.6	2.1	21.7	47.8	NA
Ukraine									
UK : Engl. & Wales	58 137 613	148.3	97.6	33	4.5	12.2	13.7	14.2	NA
UK : North. Ireland	1 847 088	91.5	91.8	32.2	3.1	8.1	29.3	23.5	NA
UK : Scotland	5 356 482	144.6	95.8	NA	5.3	3.8	20.7	25.3	NA
Average		134.7	91.4	34.5	5.4	22.6	25.4	24.5	9.5
Median		115.7	93.7	35.0	5.2	10.8	25.4	24.5	7.1
Minimum		6.1	25.0	28.0	0.0	0.9	8.4	0.0	0.1
Maximum		439.2	138.2	41.0	21.2	100.0	100.0	78.6	37.8

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Table 2 : Inmates under custodial sentences

Member States	Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 st September 2015 (<i>cumulative percentages</i>)				Most common offences (%sus of final sentenced inmates)			
	From 1y to less than 3y	3y and over	5y and over	10 y and over	Drug offences	Robbery	Theft	Homicide (incl. attempts)
Albania	8.2	80.4	60.9	28.4	18.7	12.2	9.7	39.4
Andorra	25.0	56.3	43.8	37.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	12.5
Armenia	12.0	82.7	58.3	13.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	34.0	44.1	25.1	7.2	(15.6)	(15.9)	(31.1)	(5.5)
Azerbaijan	NA	85.2	35.8	9.5	28.4	5.4	18.4	12.6
Belgium	[18.2]	[65.5]	[37.7]	[8.2]	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH : BiH (total)								
BH : BiH (st. level)								
BH : Fed. BiH								
BH : Rep. Srpska	21.1	59.5	45.9	26.5	10.6	11.5	2.9	35.4
Bulgaria	32.0	37.3	22.0	10.1	(7.4)	(20.1)	(44.4)	(25.9)
Croatia	34.0	52.2	34.6	17.3	12.4	14.7	22.1	13.8
Cyprus	18.0	63.0	48.6	24.0	27.5	8.1	16.7	11.4
Czech Rep.	38.0	40.6	23.3	7.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	31.1	39.8	25.9	11.1	24.4	10.2	11.7	9.6
Estonia	24.3	64.2	39.6	14.0	28.3	13.5	14.4	20.7
Finland	31.2	43.1	23.6	7.5	19.0	6.6	10.1	24.2
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	27.8	63.2	42.2	12.9	(30.8)	(19.0)	(28.7)	(13.1)
Germany	20.1	32.6	8.1	1.2	(13.4)	(13.2)	(23.5)	(7.6)
Greece	1.8	82.1	77.3	47.8	29.5	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	[36.4]	50.6	33.0	8.6	3.3	20.0	25.1	9.2
Iceland								
Ireland	26.1	50.3	30.1	8.3	13.1	4.1	18.6	13.6
Italy	17.8	72.0	51.3	24.0	31.1	15.7	5.1	19.0
Latvia	20.4	70.7	50.8	17.3	13.0	27.0	22.1	15.7
Liechtenstein	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Lithuania	25.2	69.4	49.5	22.2	12.7	14.4	16.4	26.4
Luxembourg	33.2	50.0	36.4	23.0	26.2	7.6	15.4	16.5
Malta								
Moldova	8.2	88.9	71.5	32.9	5.4	8.0	20.6	24.3
Monaco								
Montenegro	36.0	24.8	11.4	3.4	25.1	8.6	10.2	18.8
Netherlands	24.7	30.7	20.7	9.4	15.2	12.7	13.7	15.6
Norway	30.9	35.3	20.4	7.6	24.8	8.5	3.8	6.9
Poland								
Portugal	14.8	74.1	54.7	18.3	19.7	12.6	12.7	9.2
Romania	20.3	77.1	47.4	18.8	4.9	17.1	22.7	22.1
Russian Fed.	19.1	78.3	54.7	17.6	25.0	6.5	14.3	27.8
San Marino	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	27.5	52.9	32.0	12.2	22.0	15.0	24.3	9.6
Slovak Rep.	35.4	44.8	31.1	8.9	11.4	13.8	18.8	6.7
Slovenia	19.0	43.1	27.1	9.8	20.5	19.2	22.5	10.0
Spain (total)	19.7	72.4	48.8	21.5	22.5	30.8	3.6	7.8
Spain (State Adm.)	14.6	71.5	47.9	21.3	23.1	31.8	1.8	7.4
Spain (Catalonia)	34.0	78.1	54.2	22.9	19.1	24.3	15.0	10.2
Sweden	21.3	40.9	23.4	8.4	20.0	10.0	8.2	13.3
Switzerland	25.6	29.3	12.3	4.4	23.1	8.9	24.4	12.1
The FYRO Macedonia	11.4	58.2	33.7	10.7	17.4	23.0	15.3	9.1
Turkey	28.3	78.9	60.4	34.2	(17.4)	(14.2)	(26.1)	(18.0)
Ukraine								
UK : Engl. & Wales	20.3	42.3	29.9	10.3	14.4	11.3	15.9	9.5
UK : North. Ireland	21.3	48.3	32.5	11.8	7.3	10.3	9.8	15.8
UK : Scotland	15.9	48.0	29.2	4.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	24.2	55.1	36.9	14.9	17.4	13.2	16.9	15.2
Median	24.7	52.5	34.2	11.4	18.7	12.6	16.2	13.2
Minimum	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	38.0	88.9	77.3	47.8	31.1	31.8	44.4	39.4

* Unless stated otherwise, this summary presents for each indicator the European median (i.e. the value that divides the data in two equal groups so that 50% of the countries are above the median and 50% are below it) instead of averages or arithmetic means, which are extremely sensitive to very high or very low values.

Table 3 : Life in Custody

Member States	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates (2014)	Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates (2014)	Average daily expense per inmate [in €] (2014)	Number of inmates per one custodian on 1 st Sept. 2015
Albania	23.9	5.5	13.35 €	1.9
Andorra	0.0	0.0	186.37 €	1.0
Armenia	95.5	10.1	10.30 €	3.4
Austria	23.7	9.0	112.97 €	3.0
Azerbaijan	54.5	0.9	11.76 €	NA
Belgium	23.9	13.6	137.28 €	2.0
<i>BH : BiH (total)</i>				
BH : BiH (st. level)				
BH : Fed. BiH				
BH : Rep. Srpska	31.9	10.6	NA	1.8
Bulgaria	36.8	0.0	13.68 €	2.9
Croatia	42.5	0.0	7.29 €	2.1
Cyprus	44.1	44.1	75.00 €	1.7
Czech Rep.	15.5	6.4	45.00 €	10.0
Denmark	11.2	5.6	191.00 €	1.4
Estonia	27.0	3.4	39.36 €	4.2
Finland	29.1	6.5	175.00 €	2.2
France	17.0	9.9	102.67 €	2.5
Georgia	26.4	6.8	5.66 €	3.6
Germany	23.1	9.1	129.35 €	NA
Greece	24.2	5.0	28.16 €	5.3
Hungary	36.7	3.3	26.57 €	2.7
Iceland				
Ireland	20.9	5.2	189.00 €	1.5
Italy	17.0	7.9	141.76 €	1.5
Latvia	58.2	10.4	22.58 €	2.7
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	230.00 €	0.5
Lithuania	47.9	12.3	16.05 €	4.0
Luxembourg	15.2	0.0	206.52 €	2.3
Malta				
Moldova	62.8	11.2	7.38 €	4.1
Monaco				
Montenegro	66.2	0.0	19.00 €	7.6
Netherlands	25.4	14.2	273.00 €	1.5
Norway	16.1	16.1	348.00 €	1.5
Poland				
Portugal	52.1	15.7	41.22 €	3.5
Romania	38.6	4.1	19.79 €	6.7
Russian Fed.	61.1	6.0	22.51 €	11.2
San Marino	0.0	0.0	480.81 €	0.4
Serbia	36.0	1.9	19.38 €	4.3
Slovak Rep.	17.7	5.9	39.39 €	12.6
Slovenia	39.4	0.0	60.00 €	2.8
<i>Spain (total)</i>	23.8	4.7	59.72 €	3.5
Spain (State Adm.)	19.0	4.3	59.72 €	3.7
Spain (Catalonia)	52.4	7.3	NA	2.8
Sweden	27.3	11.9	354.00 €	1.3
Switzerland	21.7	13.0	NA	3.3
The FYRO Macedonia	32.1	0.0	9.78 €	6.4
Turkey	25.1	3.5	21.72 €	4.5
Ukraine				
UK : Engl. & Wales	28.4	10.4	115.76 €	3.9
UK : North. Ireland	5.4	NA	112.20 €	1.2
UK : Scotland	30.5	3.8	125.00 €	2.4
Average	31.6	7.2	101.08 €	3.5
Median	27.3	6.0	52.36 €	2.8
Minimum	0.0	0.0	5.66 €	0.4
Maximum	95.5	44.1	480.81 €	12.6

Additional explanatory notes

* Unless stated otherwise, this summary presents for each indicator the European median (i.e. the value that divides the data in two equal groups so that 50% of the countries are above the median and 50% are below it) instead of averages or arithmetic means, which are extremely sensitive to very high or very low values.

General notes:

- The total calculated for the whole territory of Spain (addition of the figures for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.
- When the data are shown in brackets this means that they are not strictly comparable with the data requested by SPACE I questionnaire. For example, this applies to items whose definition is not the same as the one used in the SPACE questionnaire.
- When the data are shown in square brackets this means that the validation procedure could not be achieved for that particular question.

¹ 45 out of the 52 Prison Administrations of the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe answered the questionnaire.

² Taking into account the exactly same countries.

³ Countries that faced overcrowding in 2014 and continued to have the same problem in 2015 are: Albania, Austria, Armenia, Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain (State Adm.), and the FYRO Macedonia.

⁴ Countries with more than 110 inmates per 100 places were considered here as being the most overcrowded.

⁵ the FYRO Macedonia (2014: 123 / 2015: 138[↑]), Spain - State Adm. - (2014: 118 / 2015: 133[↑]), Hungary (2014: 142 / 2015: 129[↓]), Belgium (2014: 129 / 2015: 127[↓]), Albania (2014: 120 / 2015: 120[≈]), Moldova (2014: 97 / 2015: 117[↑]), France (2014: 115 / 2015: 113[↓]), and Portugal (2014: 111 / 2015: 113[↑]).

⁶ The accurate amounts of expenditure are available for 44 out of 52 European Prison Administrations. The sum presented corresponds to the sum calculated on the basis of available information. Accurate data were missing for: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Switzerland, and Ukraine. Countries may have differently calculated average amounts. Rules are explained and available in the notes of tables 14 and 14A of the SPACE 2015 report.

⁷ Among all sentenced prisoners, the group of inmates serving sentences from 1 year to less than 3 is the largest (average=24.2%; median=24.7%). The group of sentences from 5 years to less than 10 occupies the second position (average=21.9%; median=22.2%). In 3rd position come the sentences from 3 to less than 5 years (average=18.1%; median=18.5%), followed by the short sentences of less than 1 year (average=15.5%; median=13.3%). In 5th position is the group serving from 10 to less than 20 years (average=12.5%; median=10.7%), in 6th position is life imprisonment (average=3.3%; median=1.7%), in 7th position are long sentences of more than 20 years (average=2.5%; median=1.2%) and finally, in the last position are security measures (average=1.1%; median=0.1%).

⁸ San Marino is a country with a relatively small population. Therefore any decrease/decrease in the penitentiary population has a strong impact on the rates. Hence, in 2014 there were 12.3 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in San Marino, and in 2015 there were 6.1. However, in 2015 there were only 2 inmates held in the prison institution of San Marino, which represents only 2 less detainees than in 2014. That is why the decrease registered in this country must be interpreted with caution. The same caution must be applied in the interpretation of figures from countries with less than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

⁹ As a rule, the definition of "foreigner" corresponds to a person without the nationality of the country where he/she is imprisoned. This includes both person who do not have their legal residence in that country and persons who have a regular permanent resident permits. Inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are part of foreign inmates.

¹⁰ Armenia is not included because national breakdown does not fit the categories. In Finland, Rape and Other types of sexual offences are not separated categories. Consequently, the Finnish data for these categories could not be used.

¹¹ For more details on custodial turnover ratios, see part B of SPACE I 2015 report.