

SPACE I & II - 2013 reports | Strasbourg | 15 September 2015

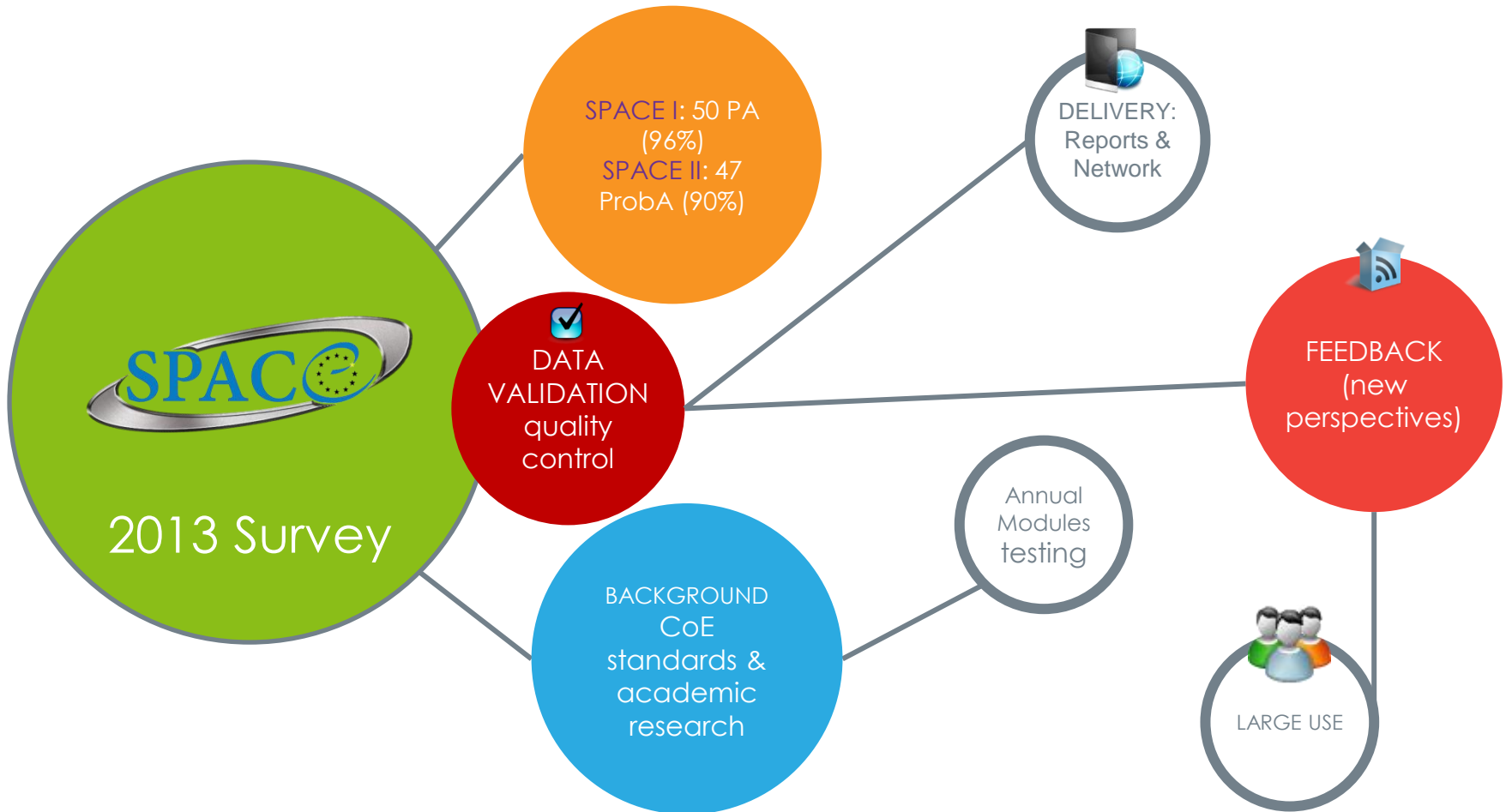
# SPACE I and II 2013: Key facts and figures

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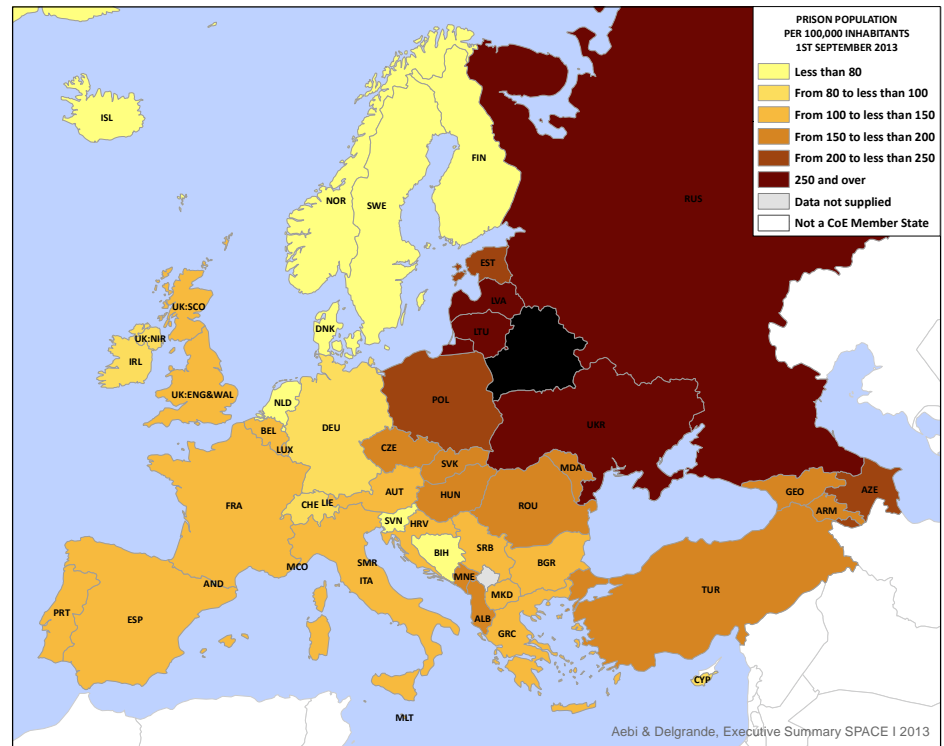
# 1. Introduction



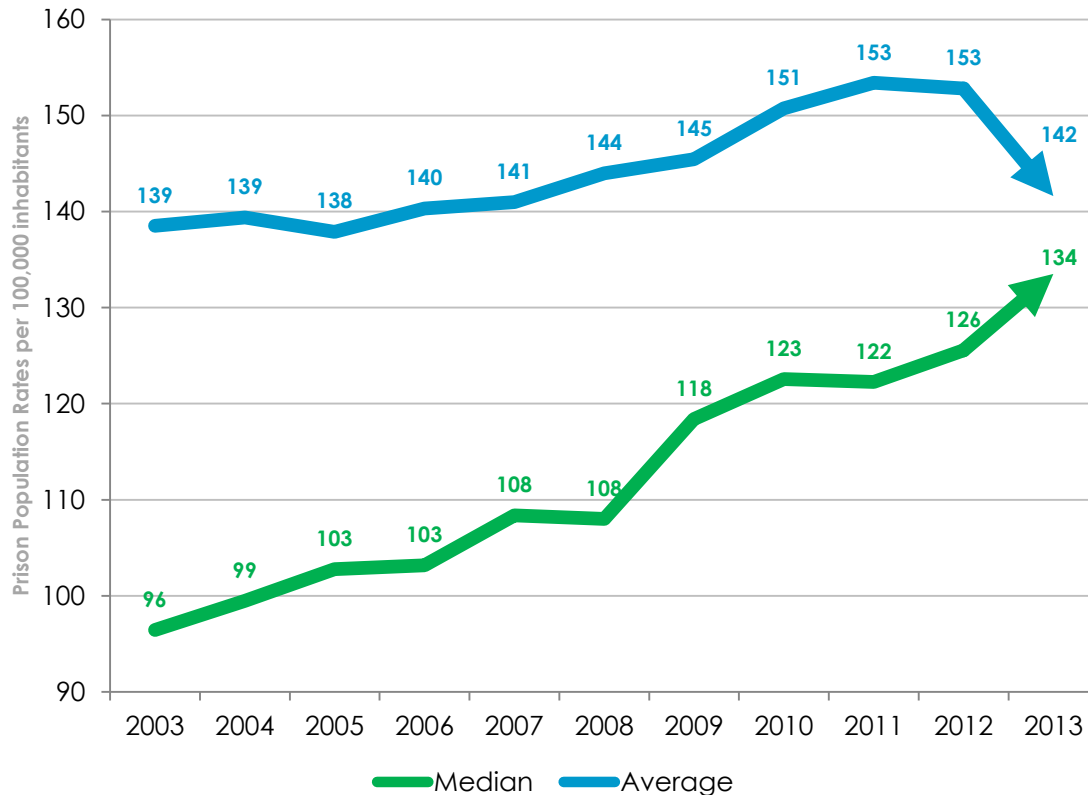
# 2. Prison Population Rates (1<sup>st</sup> September 2013)

## Main findings:

- In 2013, median **European Prison Population Rate [PPR]** was **134** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants (average: 136);
- **Total number of inmates** in CoE Member States: **1,679,217** inmates, which is 56,700 inmates less than in 2012.
- The European PPR increased **+5%** between 2012 and 2013.
- However, in some countries there has been a decrease in the numbers of inmates.

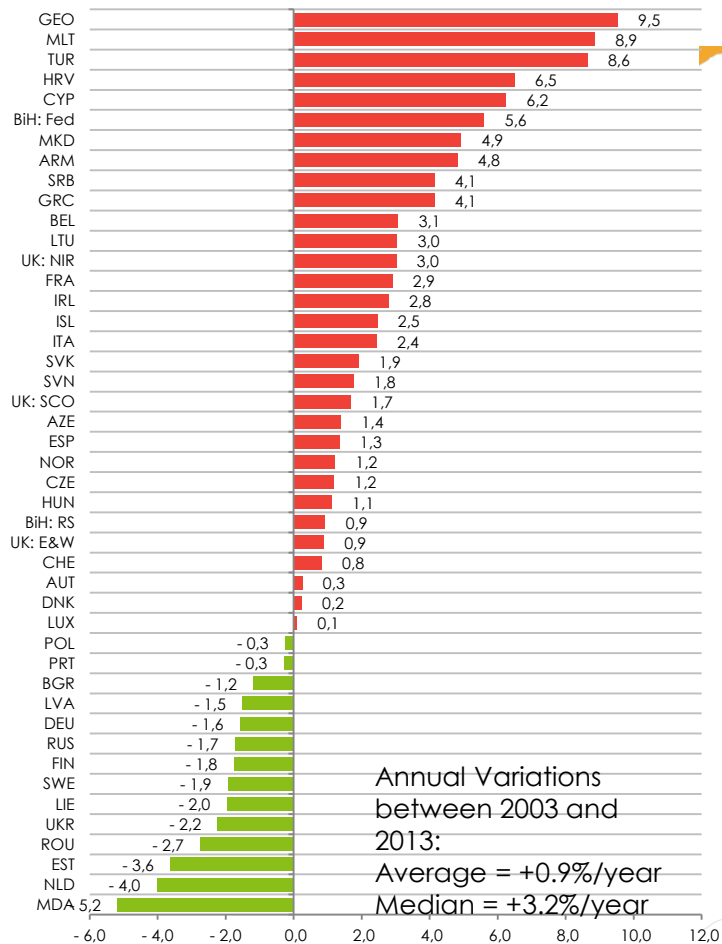


# 3.1 Evolution of the Prison Population Rates (2003-2013)

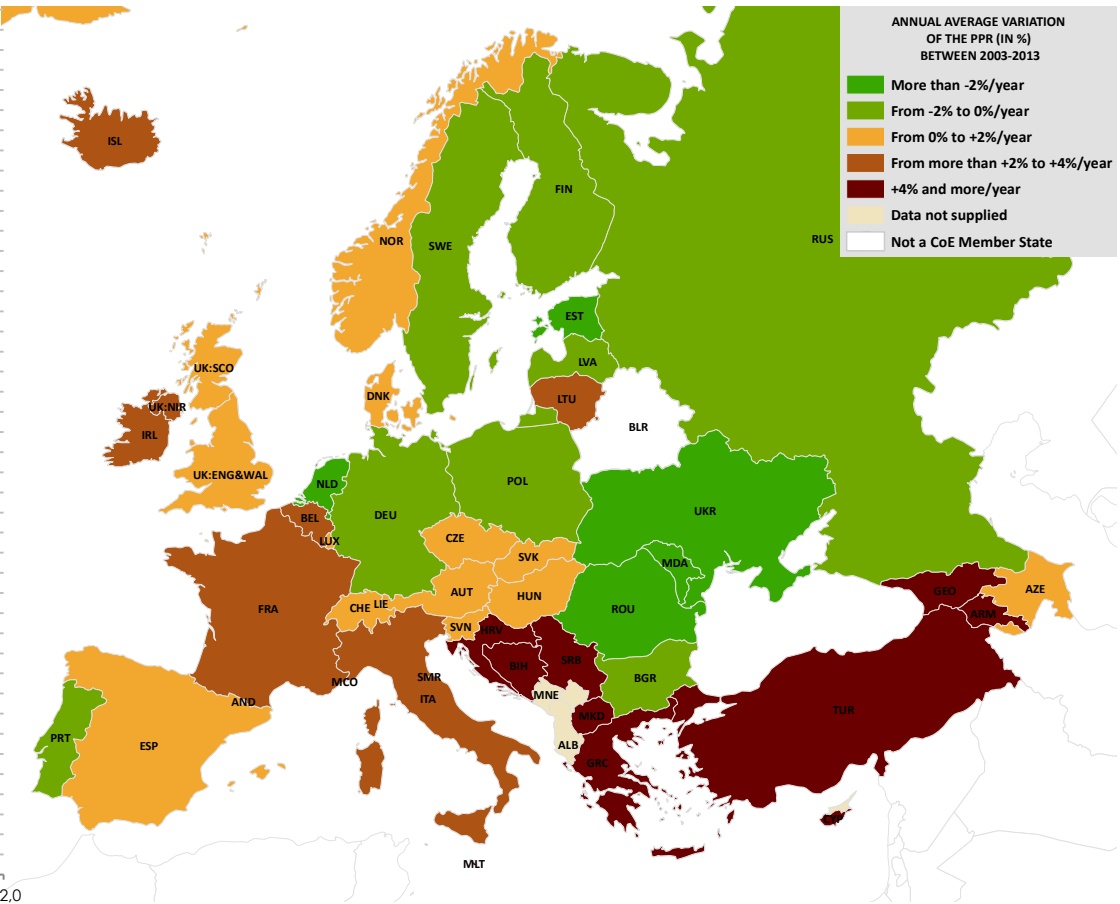


- The *annual average variation* between 2003 and 2013 for CoE Member States was **+0.9% (average)** or **+3.2% (median)**.
- The total increase between 2003 and 2013 was **+2.0% (average)** or **+38.4% (median)**.
- The differences between average and median values are diminishing.

# 3.2 Evolution of the Prison Population Rates (2003-2013)

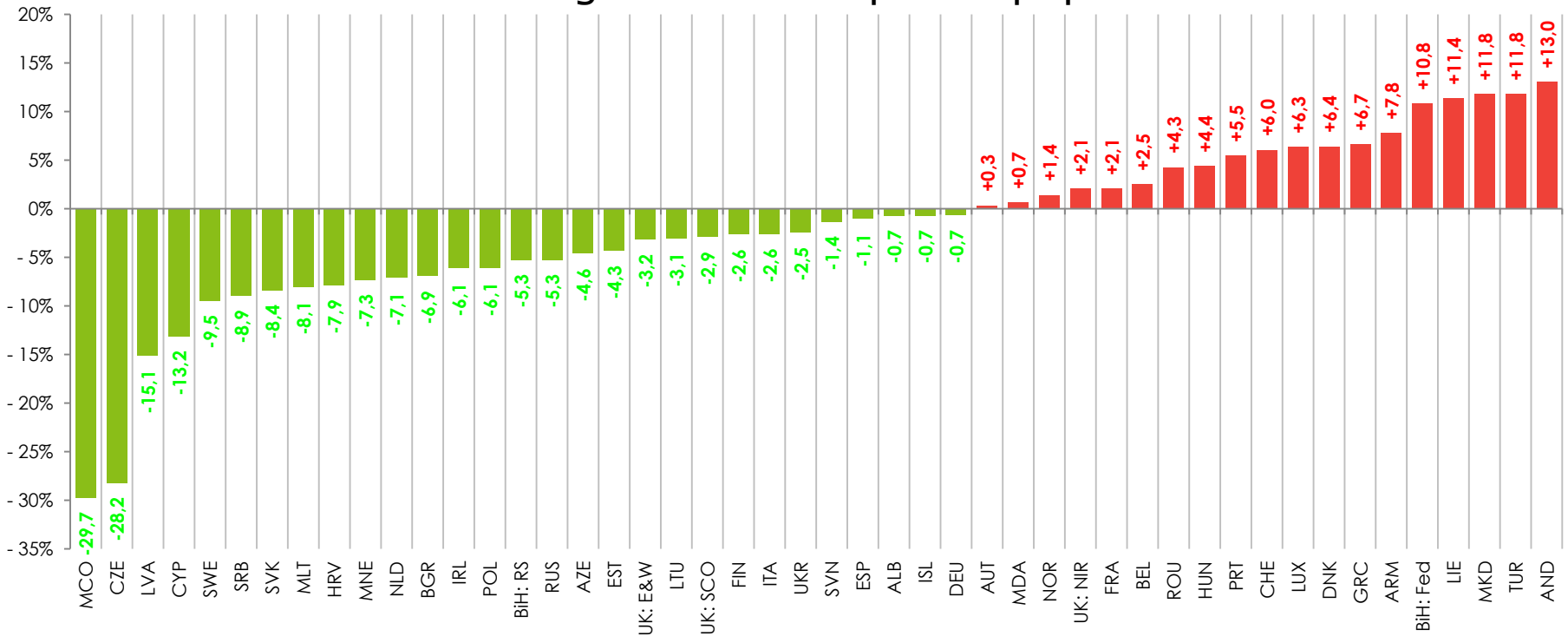


Annual Variations  
between 2003 and  
2013:  
Average = +0.9%/year  
Median = +3.2%/year



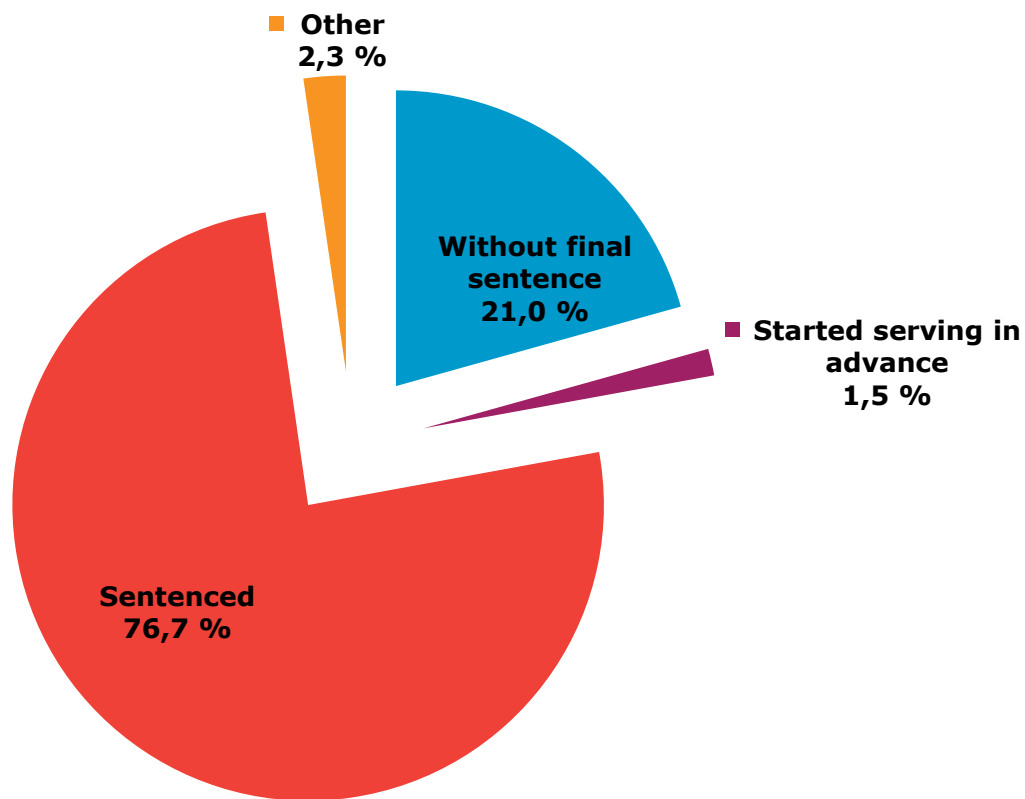
# 3.3 Evolution of the Prison Population Rates (2012-2013)

- The most recent trends are mitigated.
- 6 out of 15 countries that increased their PPR by more than 2% had more than 40% of foreigners in their prison populations.



# 4.1 Inmates serving final sentences

## (Structure of custodial population in 2013)

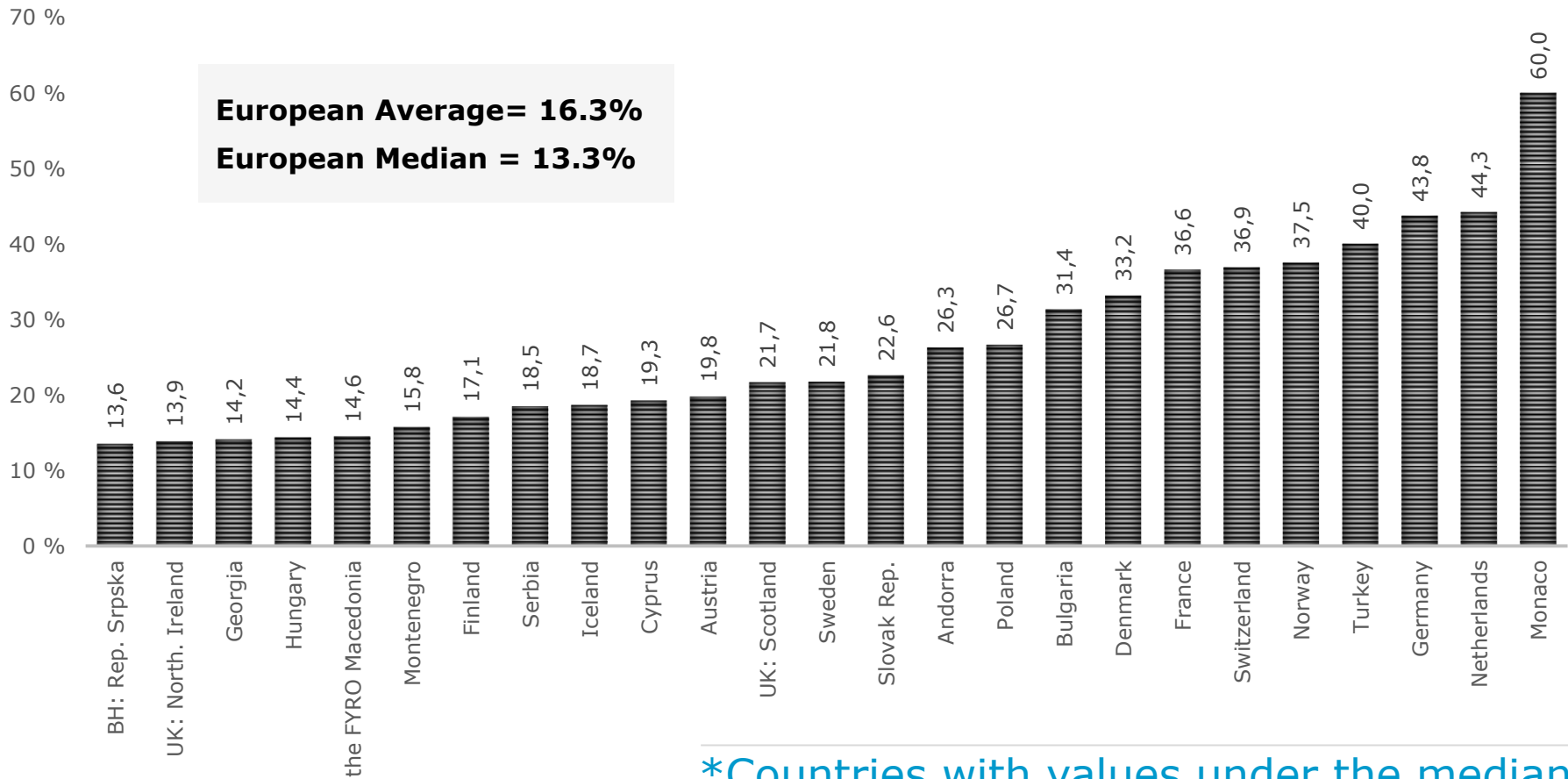


### Median values

- Without final sentence
- Started serving in advance
- **Sentenced**
- Other

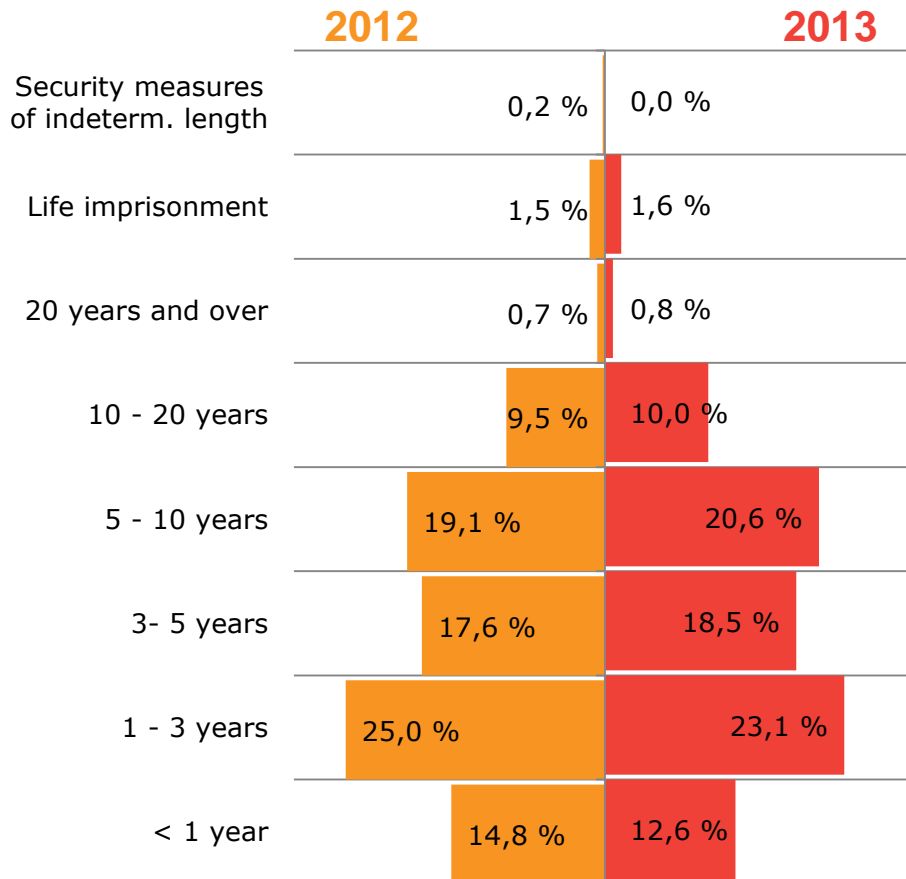


# 4.2 Inmates serving final sentences (Short sentences [ $< 1$ year], 2013)\*



\*Countries with values under the median

# 4.3 Inmates serving final sentences (long prison terms, 2013)



# 190,244

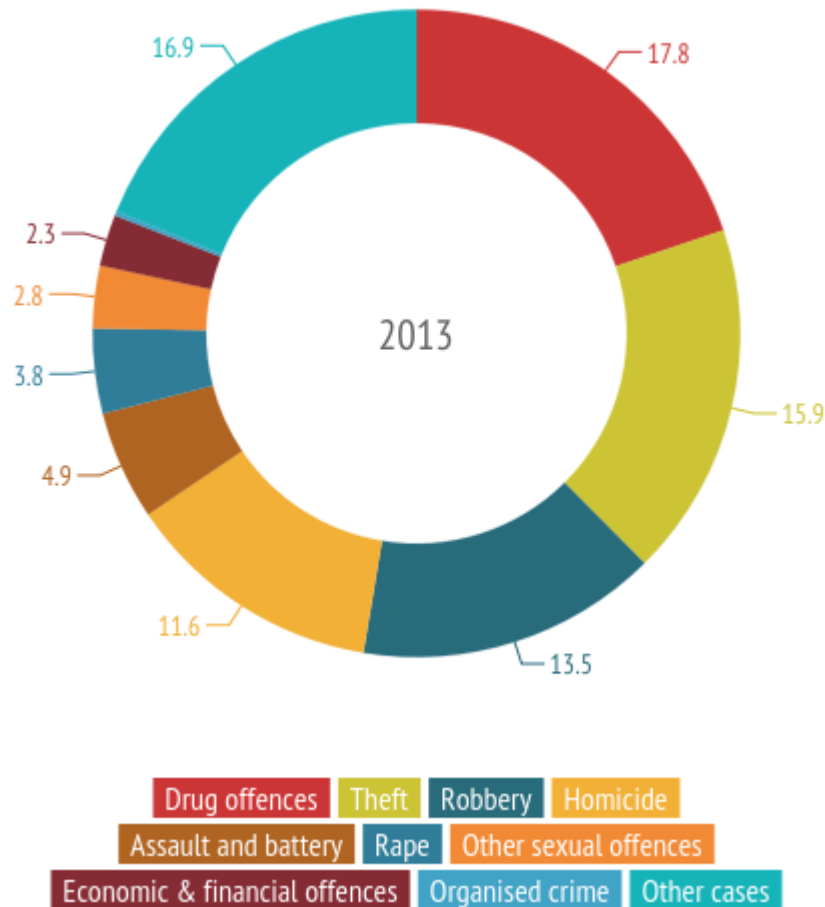
Inmates were serving long sentences (≥ 10 years)

*Long prison sentences slightly increased between 2012 and 2013...*

2013	Average	Median	Countries (high %)
<b>Long sentences (10 years and over)</b>	13.0%	<b>11.2%</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greece = 37%</li> <li>2. Moldova = 36%</li> <li>3. BiH: R. Srpska = 30%</li> <li>4. Malta = 30%</li> <li>5. Albania = 22%</li> <li>6. Andorra = 21%</li> <li>7. Spain = 20%</li> </ol>
<b>Life imprisonment</b>	3.1%	<b>1.6%</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UK: Scotland = 15%</li> <li>2. UK: Northern Ireland = 14%</li> <li>3. UK: Engl. &amp; Wales = 11%</li> <li>4. Greece = 10%</li> <li>5. Ireland = 9%</li> <li>6. Finland = 8%</li> </ol>

# 5.1 Typology of offences

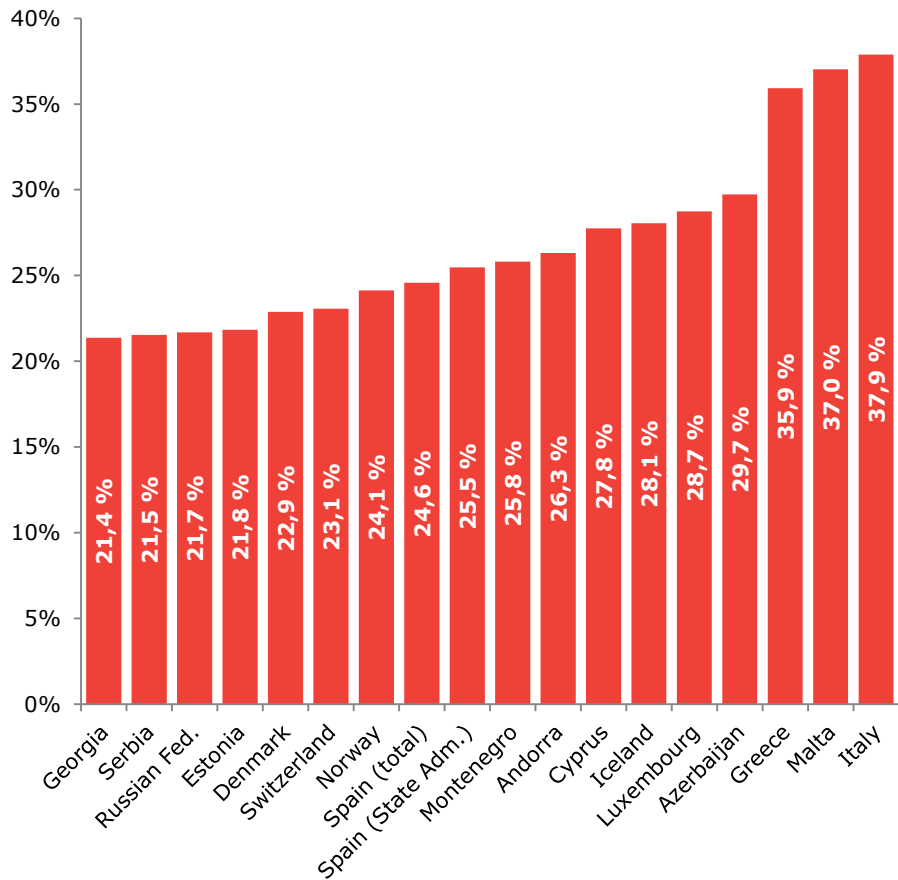
(Main categories of inmates by type of offence in 2013, in %)



- The main type of offence for which sentenced inmates were serving custody were **DRUG OFFENCES** (17.8% of all sentenced inmates).
- Theft, which was traditionally on the top of custodial sentences, arrives on 2<sup>nd</sup> position with 15.9% .
- Homicide together with assault and battery represent 16.5%.

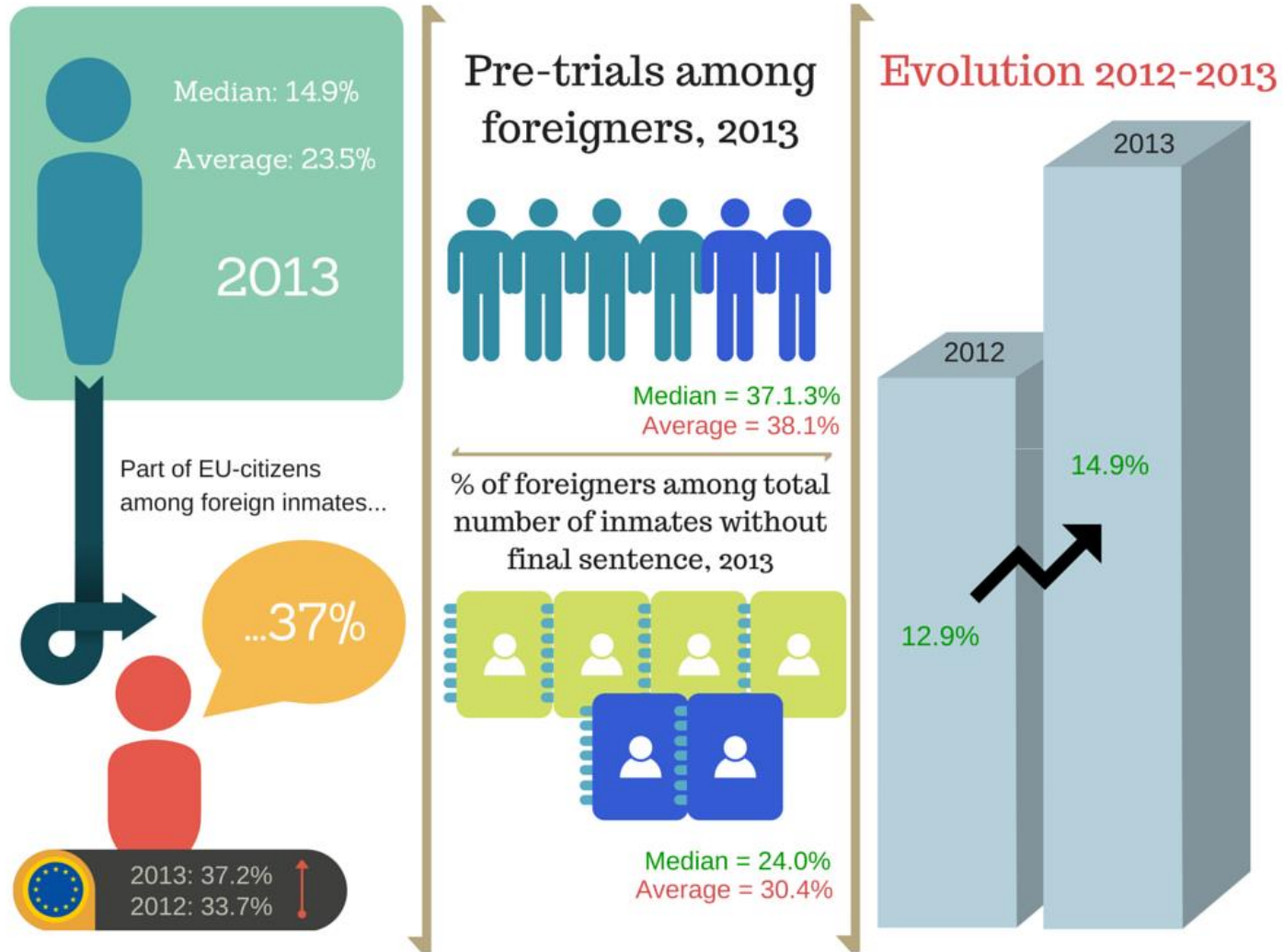
# 5.2 Typology of offences

## (Inmates serving sentences for drug offences in 2013)



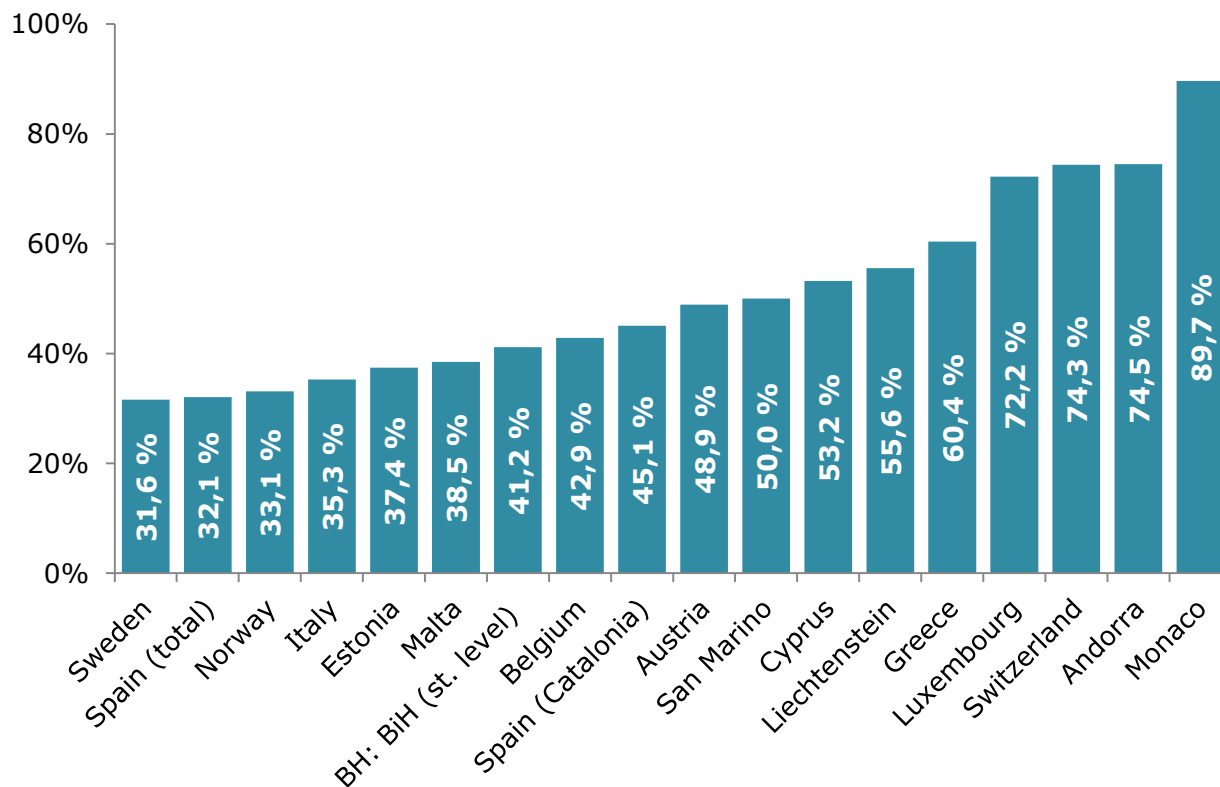
- The % of drug offenders grew during the last 10 years.
- In 2013, the highest proportions of drug offenders were observed in Southern and Western European countries.
- This category is strongly influenced by the national legislations regarding possession, use, traffic, etc. of drugs.

# 6.1 Foreign inmates (2013)



## 6.2 Foreign inmates (2013)

- Countries with more than 30% of foreigners in their prison populations:



Geographical regions where foreigners are over-represented:

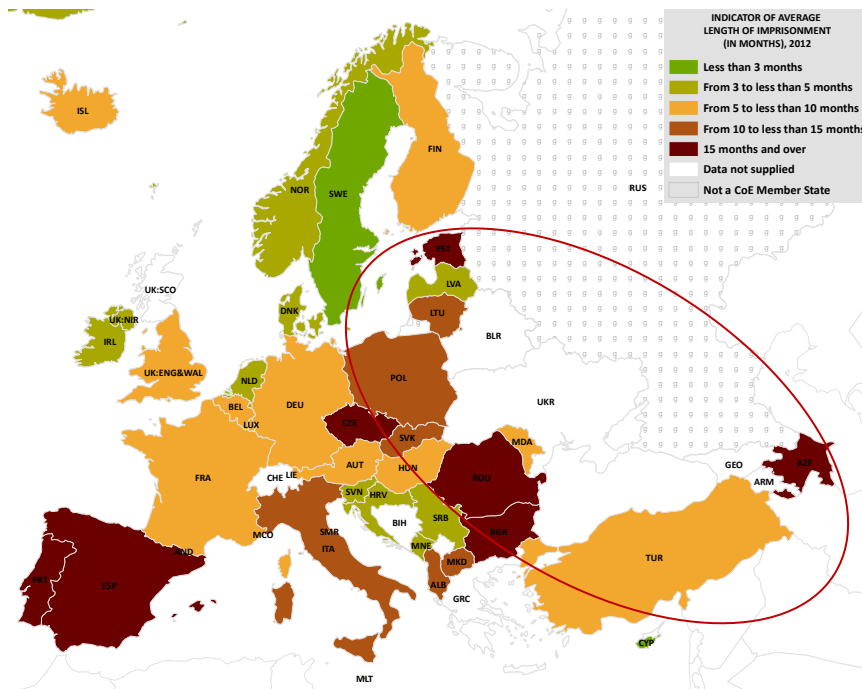
Southern  
and  
Western  
Europe

# 7.1 Average length of imprisonment & Turnover ratio (Definitions & methodology)

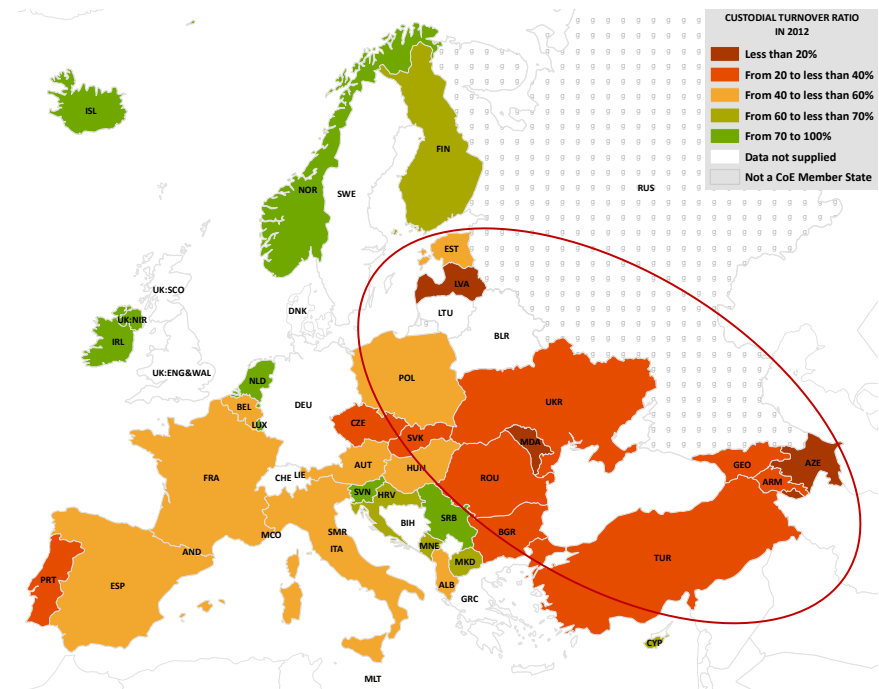
- The average length of imprisonment corresponds to the **time spent in custody** ( $\neq$  length of sentences imposed by judicial authorities).
- 2012: Average = 9.4 months / **Median = 8.1 months**
  - Relative stability between 2011 and 2012
- The turnover ratio corresponds to the **estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits** (based on the number of inmates held in custody).
  - A low turnover ratio (i.e. less than 60%) implies longer periods of custody. Decreases in the turnover ratio can be seen as early warnings of a risk of prison overcrowding.
- 2012: Average = 53.8% / **Median = 56.8%**
  - A slight decrease of the turnover ratio between 2011 and 2012

# 7. Average length of imprisonment & Turnover ratio (2012)

## Average length of imprisonment



## Turnover ratio





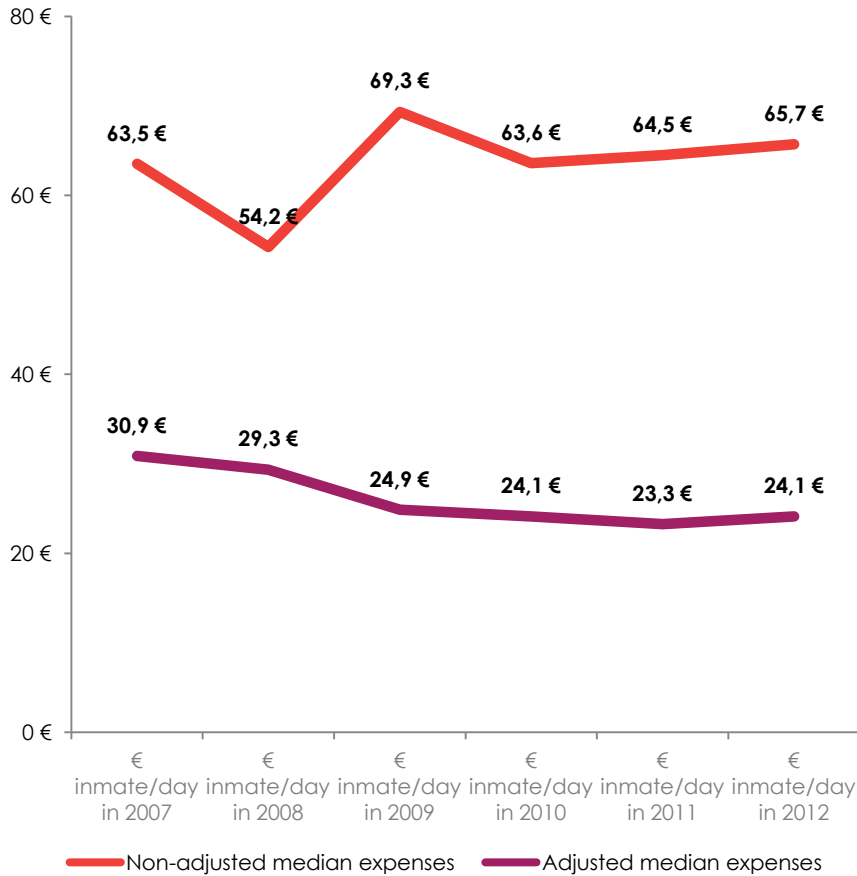
# 8.1 Costs of imprisonment (2012)

- ✓ The costs are calculated on the basis of **real expenditures** and not on the original budgets
- ✓ All figures are expressed in **Euros** (at the average annual exchange rate: ref. 2012)
  - Average = 97€ inmate/day
    - Huge discrepancies among countries
  - **Median = 42€ inmate/day**
    - Amounts ranging from 2€ to 685€ (per inmate and per day of detention in custody)



# 8.2 Costs of imprisonment

## (Evolution of custodial expenses between 2007 and 2012)



The rate of Euro fluctuated during the period of crisis

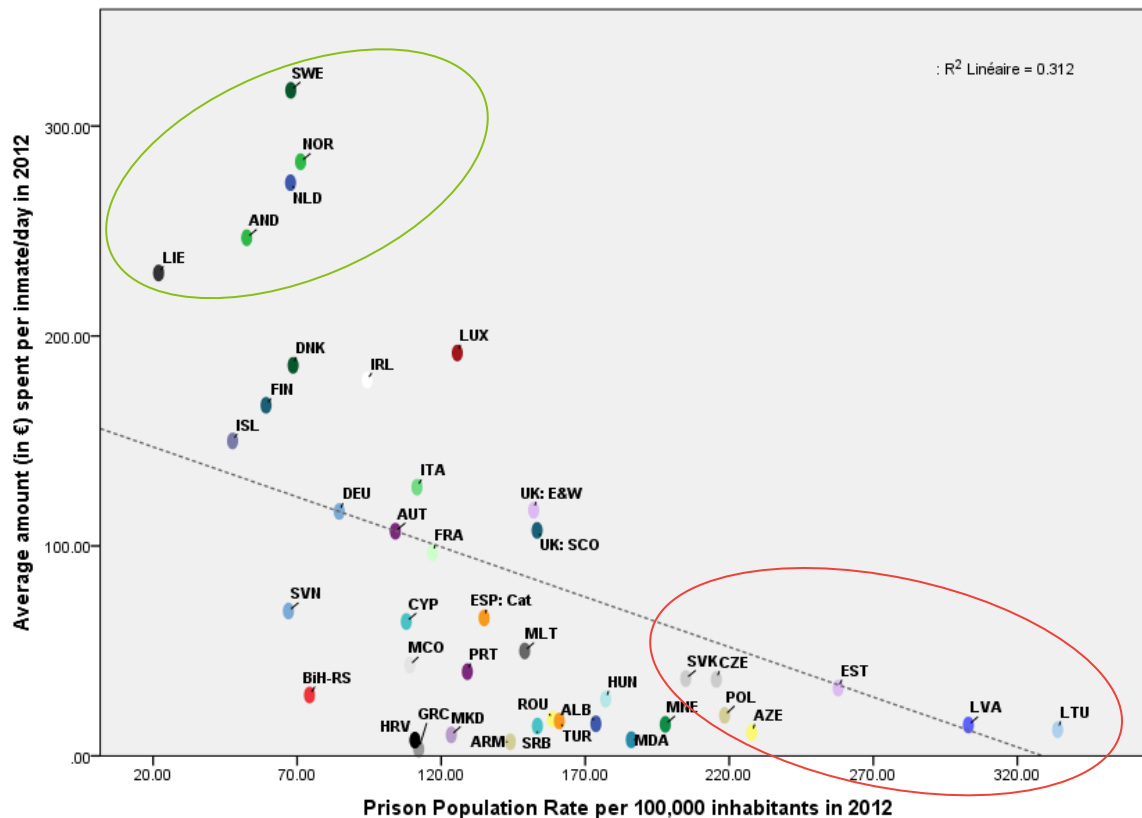


There are wide differences in purchase power levels across Europe

Once the expenditures per inmate and per day are adjusted by the **Purchasing Power Parities** indicator, the trend between 2007 and 2012 shows a slight **decrease** of the expenses.

\* The results of analyses are based on the data from 33 out of 52 European Prison Administrations.

## 8.2 Costs of imprisonment (2012)



**25,428,755,736 €**

Total amount spent by all Prison Administrations [N=44] in 2012

- Countries with high prison population rates [PPR] are likely to spend lower amounts of money per inmate and per day.
- Countries that reduced their PPR, were also able to slightly increase the daily expenses per inmates (e.g. Italy, Spain)

## 9. SPACE I conclusion



1. *Median European Prison Population Rates continue to grow...*

- ... In spite of the visible reduction of raw data, the demographic and socioeconomic realities of European countries influence the increase of the indicator of prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants.

2. *The proportion of drug offenders serving custodial sentences overpassed the traditionally dominant category of inmates serving sentences for theft...*

- This category of inmates is overrepresented in Southern European countries.

3. *The expenses per inmate and per day of detention in custody range between 2€ and 685€...*

- The median amounts are about 42€ inmate/day, but the economical situation in each country should be taken into account.



# Contents SPACE II

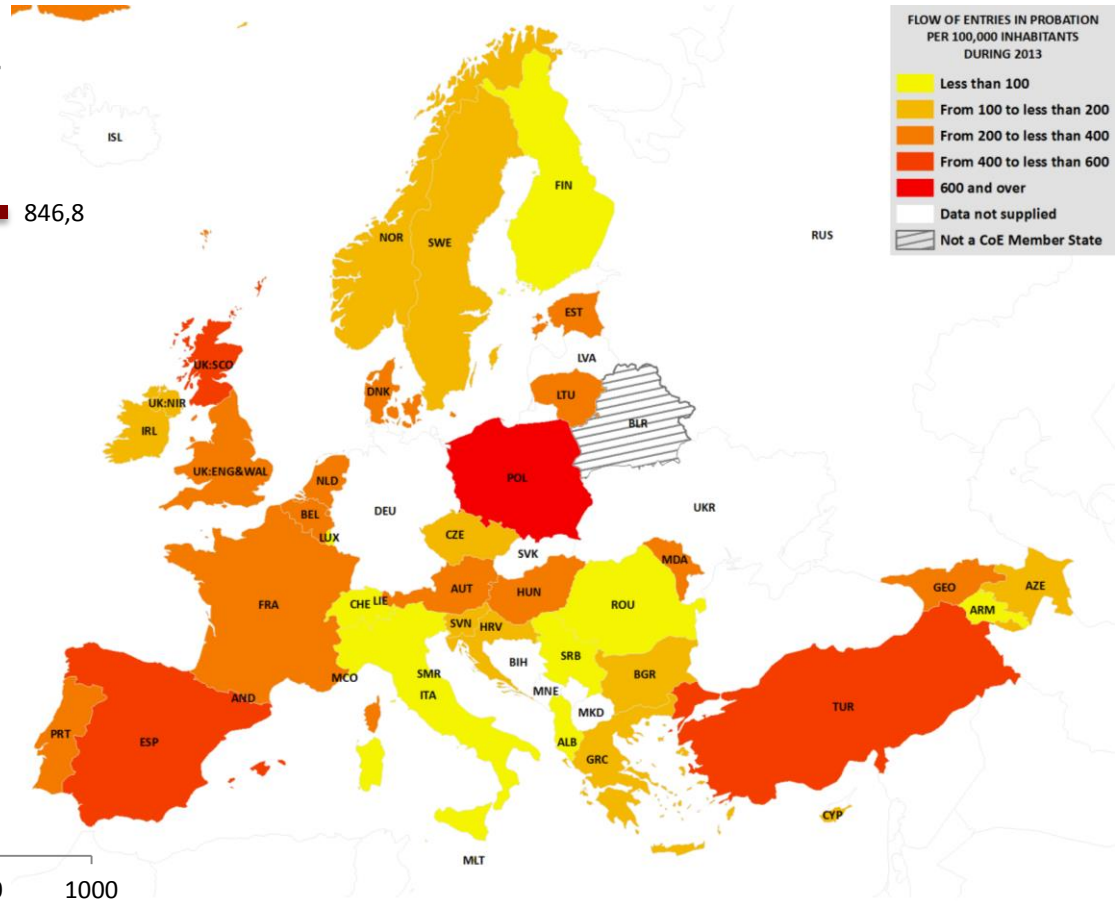
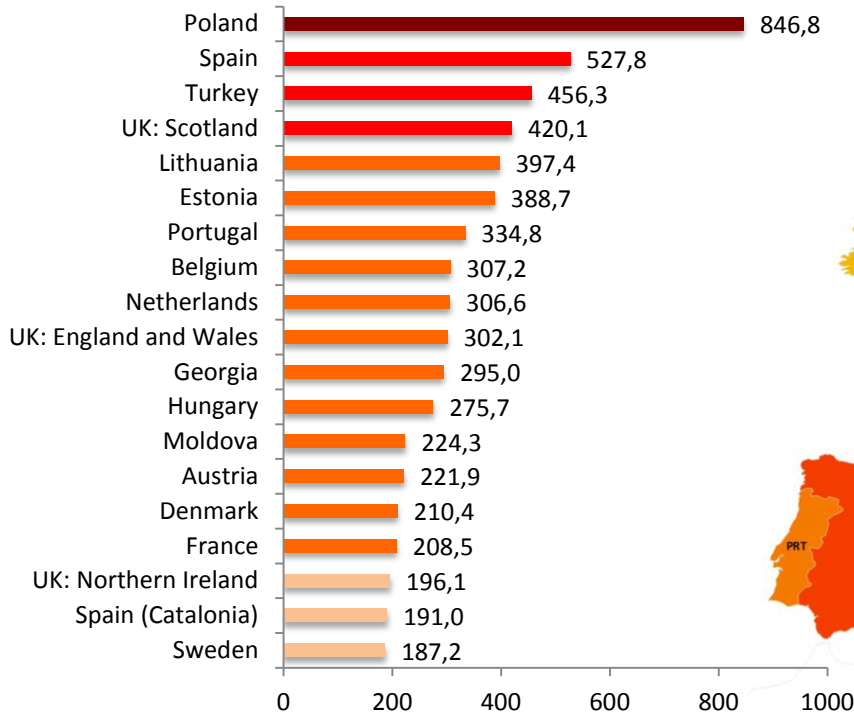
10. Persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies in 2013 (Stock)
11. Probation Population Rates: Flow of entries
12. Probation Population Rates: Flow of exits
13. Alternatives to pre-trial detention (Stock)
14. Use of Electronic Monitoring as [part of the] sentence
15. Probationers per member of staff
16. Average length of probation in Europe in 2013 (without pre-trial and parole)(N=32)

# 10 Persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies in 2013 (Stock)

- Stock of probationers 2013: 154.5 per 100,000 pop (median)
  - [Average: 186]
- Evolution 2012-2013 (N=34)
  - *Decrease* 9.52%
  - [Average: 6%]

# 11.1 Probation Population Rates: Flow of entries (N=19)

19 countries with HIGHEST flow of entries for probation per 100,000 inhabitants (more than the median ProbPR)



\*Andorra (not included in the graph)= 1892.2

**Average ProbPR=254.6 Median ProbPR=185.1**

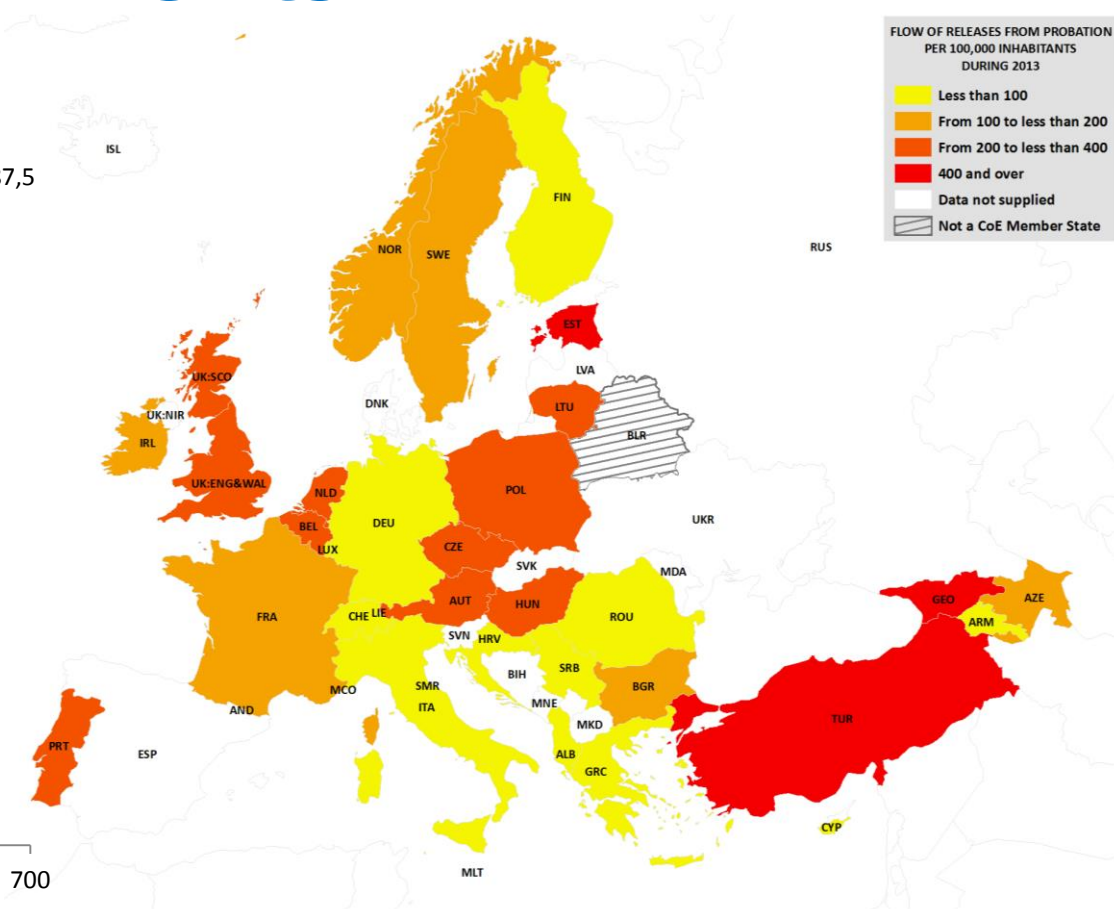
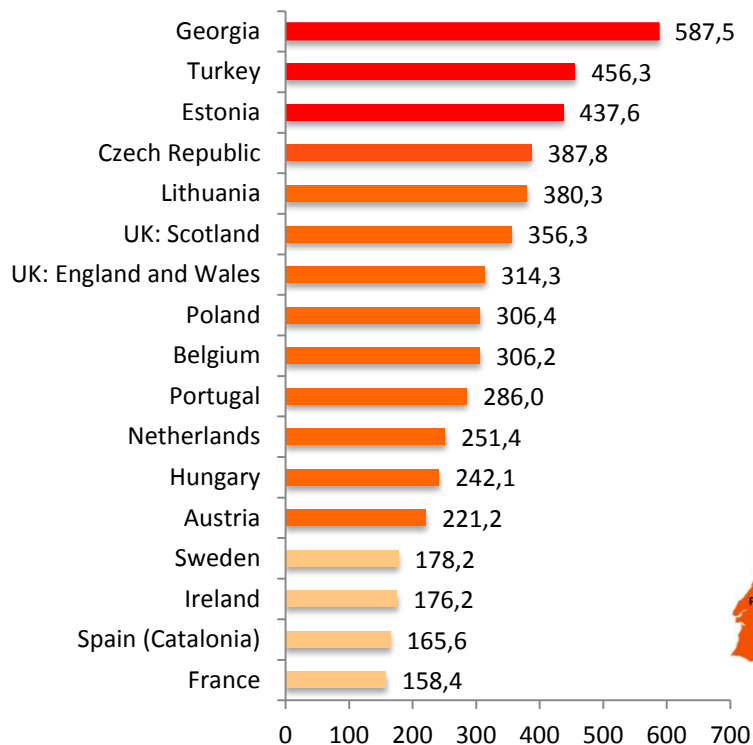
## 11.2 Persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies in 2013 (Flow of entries)

- Flow of entries 2013:
  - 185.1 persons per 100,000 pop. (median)
  - [average: 216.3]
- Evolution 2011-2013 (N=34)
  - *Decrease* -8.59% (median)
  - [average: 1.11%]



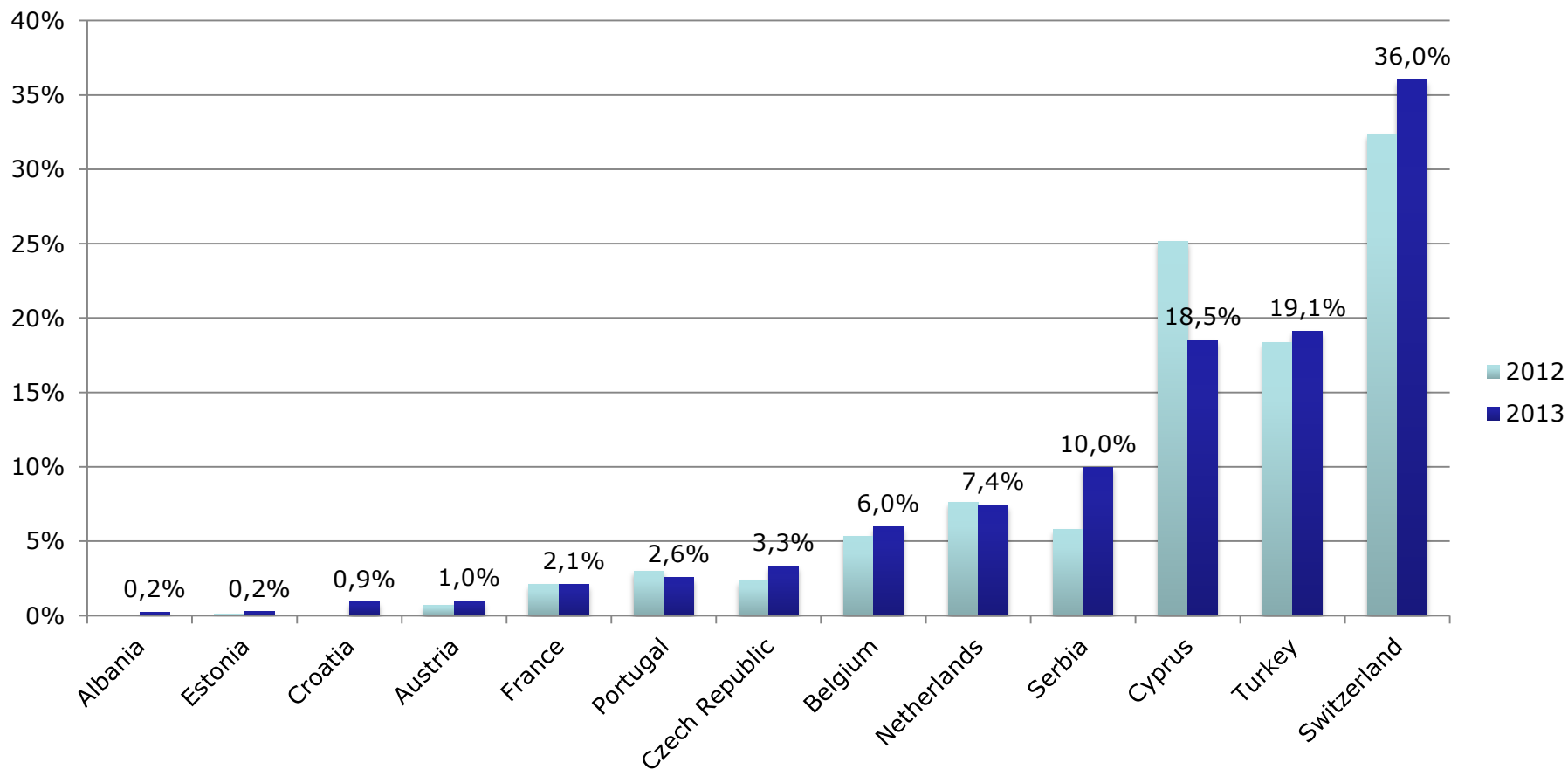
# 12. Probation Population Rates: Flow of exits

17 countries with HIGHEST flow of exits for probation per 100,000 inhabitants (more than the median ProbPR)



Average ProbPR=185.2 Median ProbPR=153.5

## 13.1. Percentage of probationers (stock) serving alternatives to pre-trial detention (N=13)



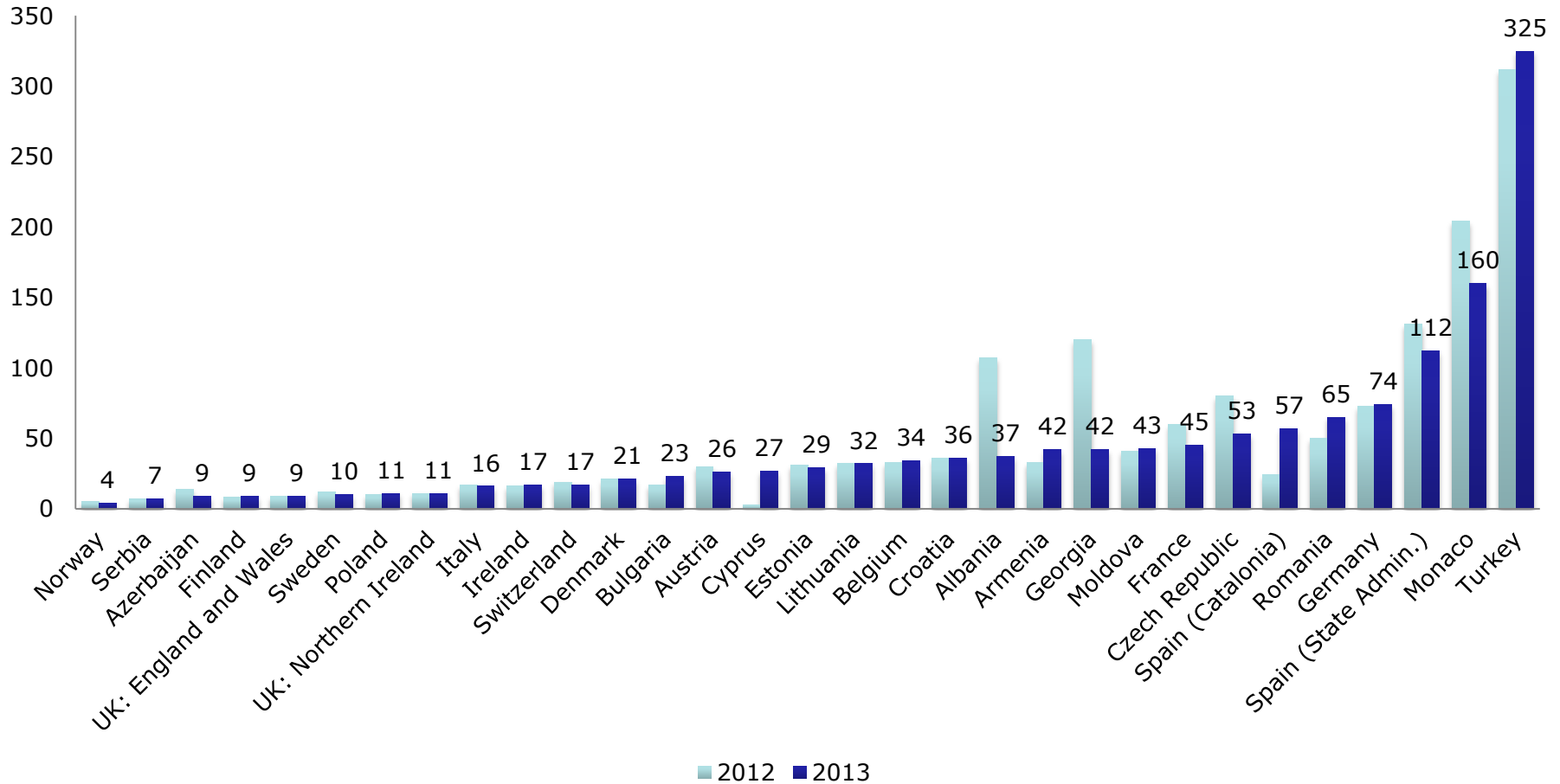
## 13.2. Percentage of probationers (stock) serving alternatives to pre-trial detention

- Percentage in 2013:
  - 2.95% (median)
  - [average: 7.67%]
  
- Evolution 2012-2013
  - *Increase* 10.78% (median)
  - [average 4.44%]

# 14 Use of Electronic Monitoring as [part of the] sentence

- Percentage of probationers under EM in 2013: 4.4%
- In 2012: 3.5%

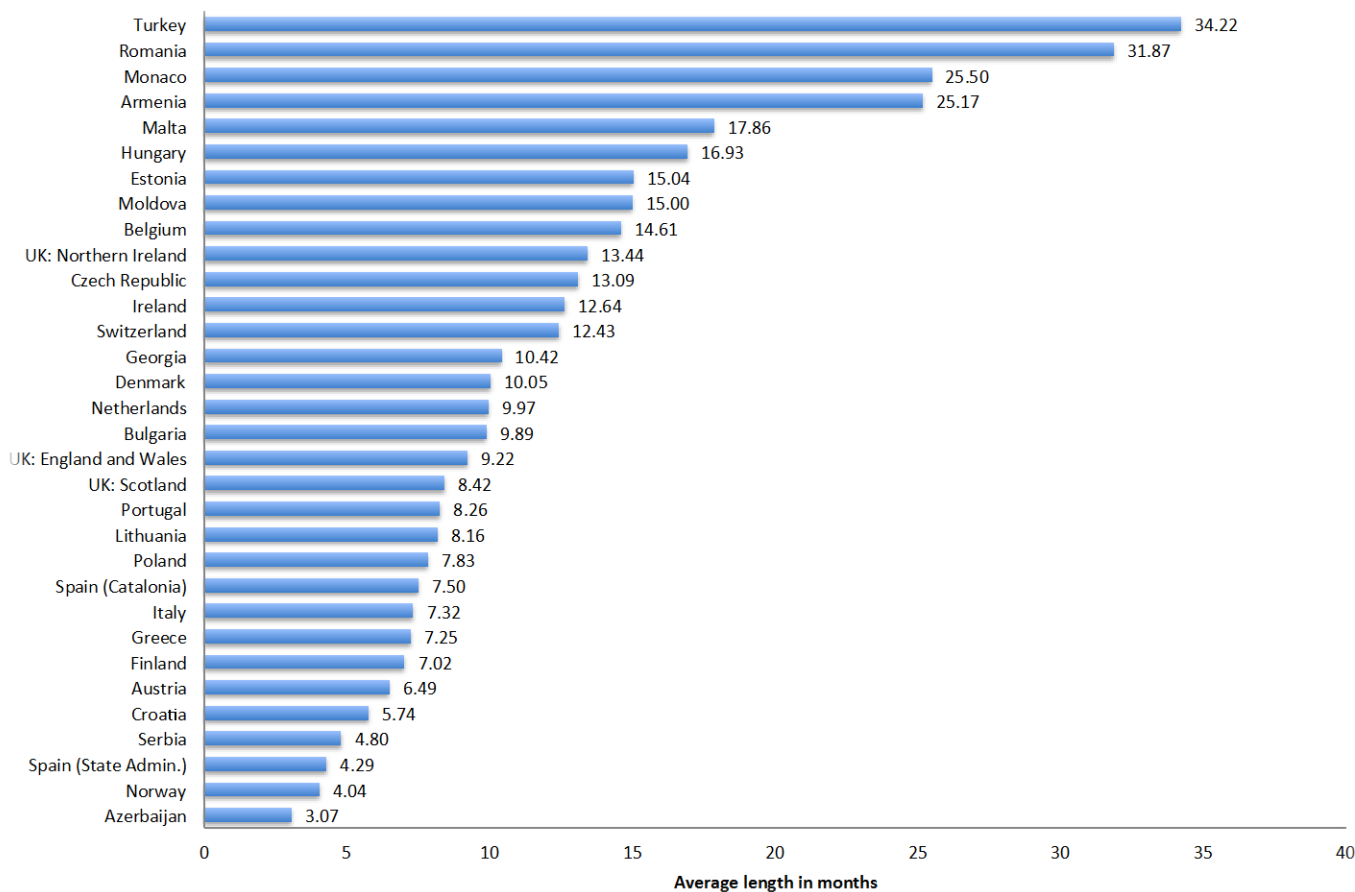
# 15.1. Probationers per member of staff (N=31)



## 15.2. Probationers per 1 staff member

- 2013: 29 probationers per staff member (median)
  - [Average: 45]
- Evolution 2012-2013 (N=31) data,
  - *Decrease* 3.33% (median)
  - [average: 10.41%]

# 16. Average length of probation in Europe in 2013 (Without pre-trial and conditional release)(N=32)



**Average  
length=12.11**  
**Median  
length=9.93**

## 17. Other indicators

- Percentage of female probationers: 10.7%
- Percentage of juveniles: 5.8%
- Percentage of foreigners: 13.6%
- 7.9 probation staff members per 100,000 inhabitants
- Victim-offender mediation exists in 25 out of 43 countries.



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**Thank you for your attention!**

We are looking for the new possibilities...