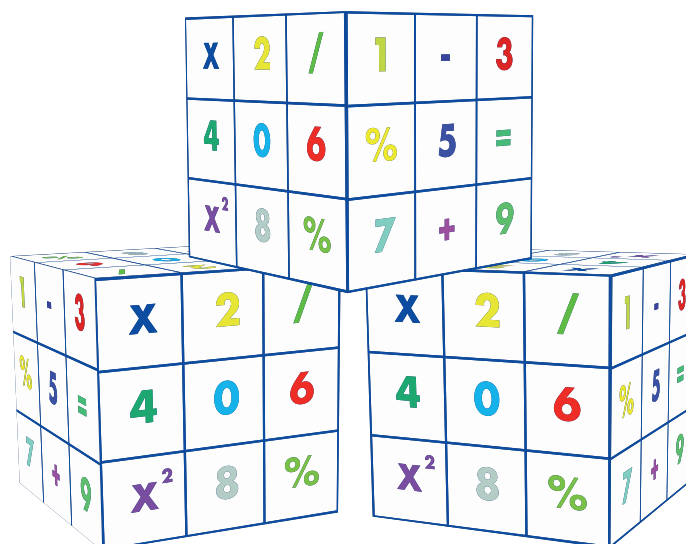
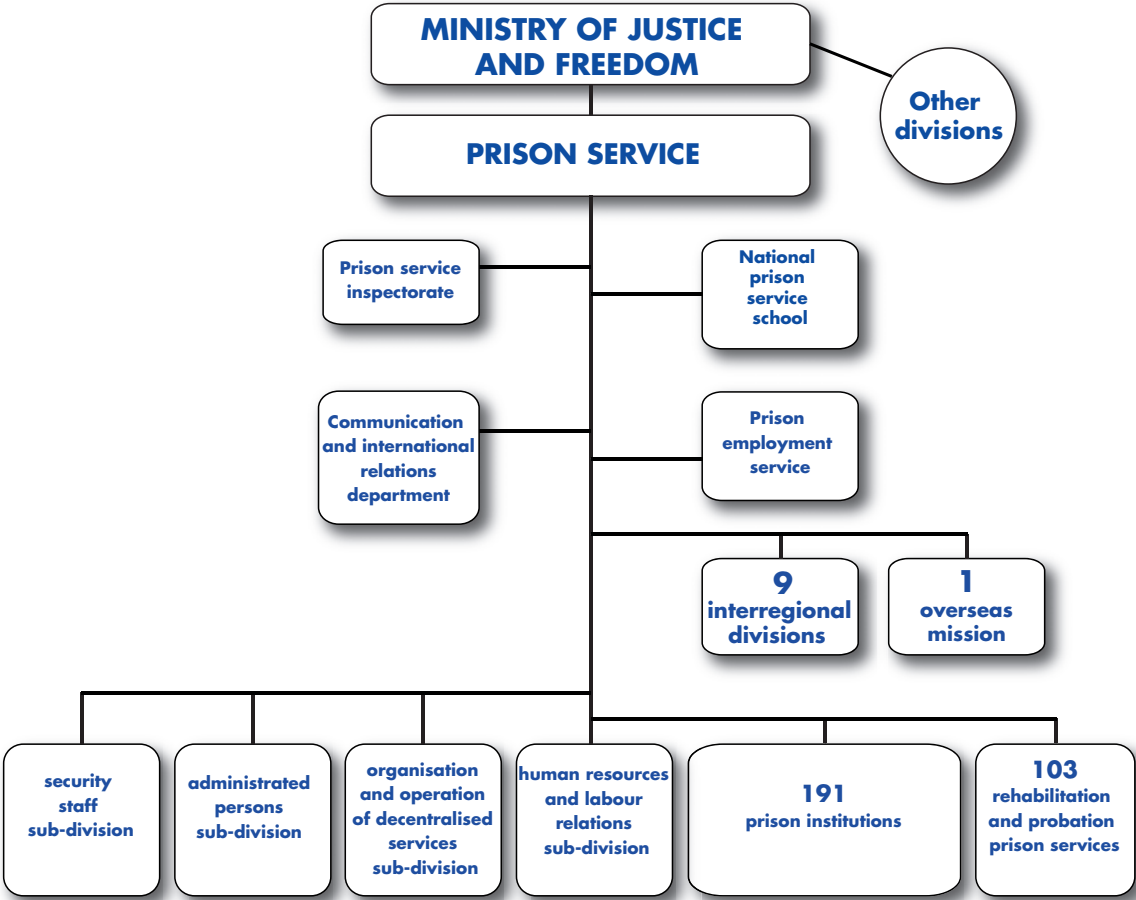


Key prison service figures

on 1st January 2010



General organisation and management



9 interregional divisions:

Bordeaux,
Centre-Est-Dijon,
Lille,
Lyon,
Marseille,
Paris,
Rennes,
Est-Strasbourg
and Toulouse

1 overseas mission:

Guadeloupe,
Guyane,
Martinique,
Mayotte,
Nouvelle-Calédonie,
Polynésie française,
Réunion,
Saint-Pierre et Miquelon

Decentralised services on 1st January 2010

191 prison institutions

- **106 remand prisons (MA)** and **35 remand units** (located in penitentiary centres).
- **79 penal institutions** i.e.
 - 37 penitentiary centres (CP) which include at least 2 units for different detention regimes,
 - 24 reintegration oriented centres (CD) and 34 units (QCD),
 - 6 maximum security prisons (MC) and 5 units (QMC),
 - 12 day release centres (CSL) and 4 units (QSL),
 - 4 units for adapted sentences (QCPA).
- **6 juvenile offender institutions (EPM).**

- **43 prison institutions with public/private management** out of the 191 prisons.

- **54,988 "operational" places** (number of detention places available in the prison institutions):

- 33,265 in MA and QMA
- 18,477 in CD and QCD
- 1,981 in MC and QMC
- 340 in adapted sentences units (QCPA)
- 629 in day release centres and units
- 296 in EPM.

103 rehabilitation and probation prison services

- **103** main offices
- **203** sub-offices:
 - 21 exclusively dedicated to custodial environment,
 - 43 exclusively dedicated to non-custodial environment,
 - 139 mixed.

New prison institutions in 2009-2010

- **In 2009**, 7 new institutions were delivered, i.e. **5,038** places and 5 institutions opened: 3,989 places opened and 795 closed.

- **5 new prison institutions:** the CD of Roanne, the MA of Lyon-Corbas, the penitentiary centres of Nancy-Maxéville, Poitiers-Vivonne and Béziers.

- Opening of the 1st **QCP** (short-sentence unit) at the MA of Seysses, reopening of the MC of Arles.

- **In 2010**, the opening of 4 prison institutions: the MA of Le Mans-les Croisettes, the penitentiary centres of Bourg-en-Bresse, Rennes and Le Havre.

- Continuation of the renovation of the MA of Fleury-Mérogis.
- Opening of the 1st **UHSA** at Lyon-Le Vinatier (see below).

The main building service of the Ministry of Justice and Freedoms, the **Public Agency for Justice Real-estate (APIJ)** received a mandate from the prison service to undertake the project management of the 13 200 real-estate programme. The APIJ thus manages the construction sites for the new prison building programmes as well as those for major refurbishments (see www.apij.justice.fr).

Care structures

2,447 care personnel (employees of the Ministry of Health)

- 175 consultation and health care units (UCSA), i.e. one UCSA dependent on the local hospital in each institution (with the exception of the day release centres).

- 7 interregional secured hospital units (UHSI) in the major hospitals for treatment that is planned to last more than 48 hours: Nancy (2004), Lille (2004), Lyon (2005), Bordeaux, Toulouse and Marseille (2006), Paris Pitié-Salpêtrière (2008). The 8th UHSI will open in Rennes in 2011. In all 181 beds in UHSIs will be opened.

- 1 national public health institution at Fresnes.

- 26 regional medical-psychological services (SMPR) set up in 26 prison institutions.

- 93 psychiatric sectors intervening in prison institutions within the UCSAs.

- Especially designed hospital units (UHSA) set up in hospitals will host psychiatric hospitalisations (with or without consent). The first UHSA will be opened in 2010: that of Lyon-Le Vinatier.

NB : since the law of January 1994, the responsibility for the health and organisation of care in the prison environment comes under the Ministry of Health. All prisoners are registered and affiliated to the social security health regime.

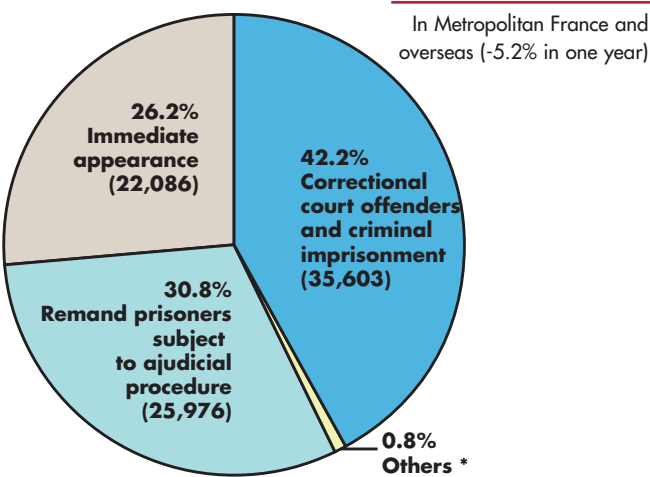
Persons under supervision

234,760 people are under the supervision of the prison service: 168,671 people are in a non-custodial environment and 66,089 are held.

In custody

- **60,978** persons were imprisoned on 1st January 2010 (-2% in a year) including:
 - 2,043 women (3.4% of prisoners)
 - 669 minors (1.1% of prisoners)
- **5,111** persons held non-housed (+30.2% in 1 year)
- **66,089** persons held (-0.1% in 1 year)
- **9.4 months:** the average length of imprisonment in 2009.
 - **2.1 %** have spent + 5 years
 - **81.9 %** have spent one year or less
 - **14.2 %** have spent one month or less
- Average age of prisoners on 1st January 2010: **34.2** years old.
- **Prison population rate** on 1st January 2010
 - 94.2 prisoners for 100,000 inhabitants (compared with 94.9 for 100,000 on 1st January 2005 and 75.6 for 100,000 on 1st January 2001).

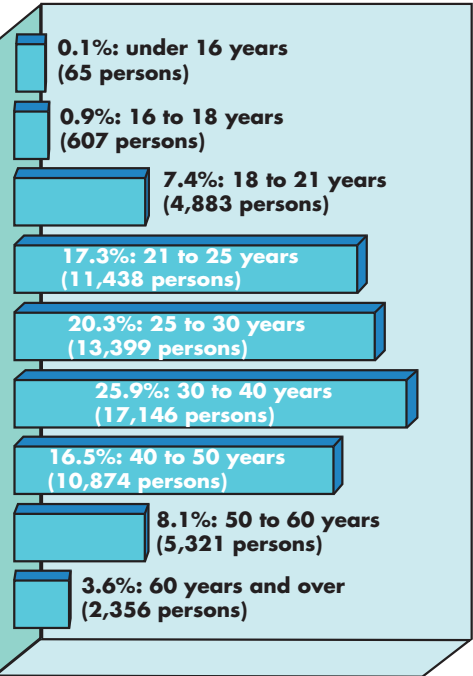
Distribution of the 84,354 imprisonments



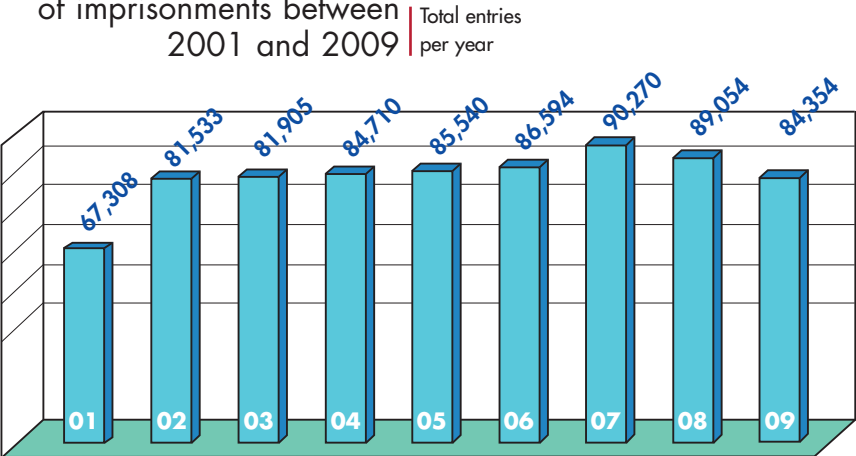
In Metropolitan France and overseas (-5.2% in one year)

* Judicial constraint; on probation and re-imprisoned conditional release and after escape

Distribution by age of prisoners | on 1st January 2010

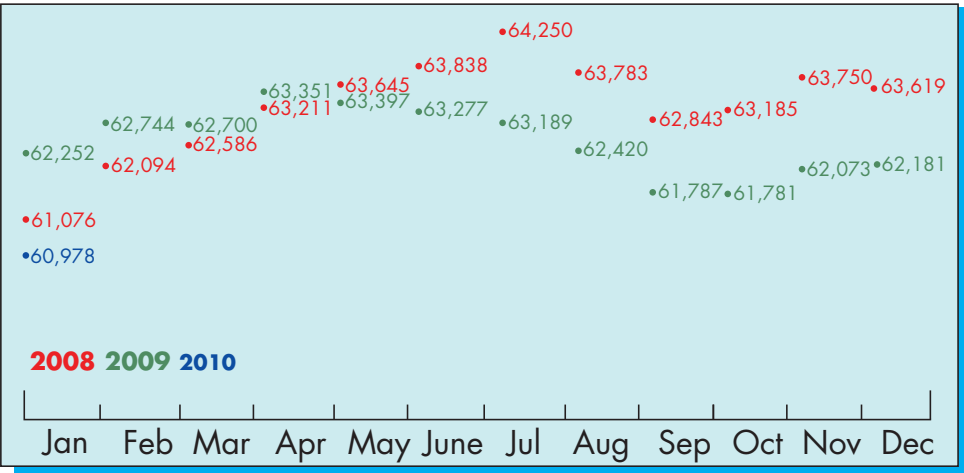


Evolution in the number of imprisonments between 2001 and 2009



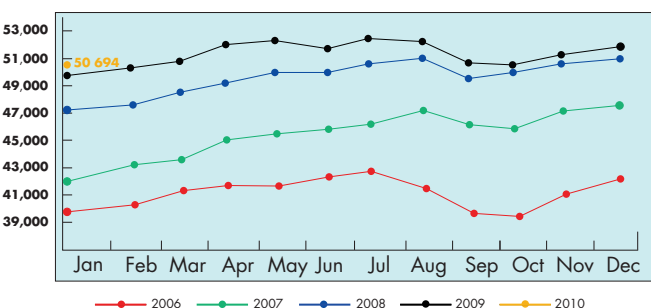
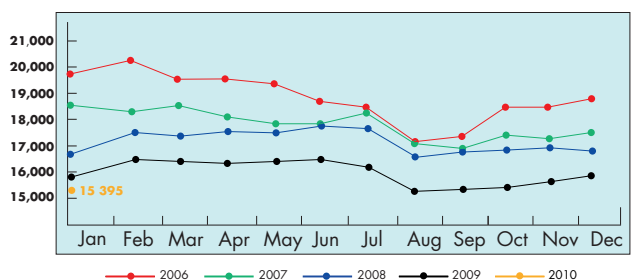
Monthly evolution of the prison population

On 1st of each month



Persons under supervision

Monthly evolution between 2006 and 2010
of remand prisoners
of convicted offenders (including non-housed)



Remand prisoners

On 1st January 2010:

- **25.2% of prisoners are on remand** i.e. 15,395 persons (i.e. -3.4% compared with 1st January 2009).
- **35.9% of women** prisoners are on remand i.e. 734.
- **59.3% of minors** prisoners are on remand i.e. 397.

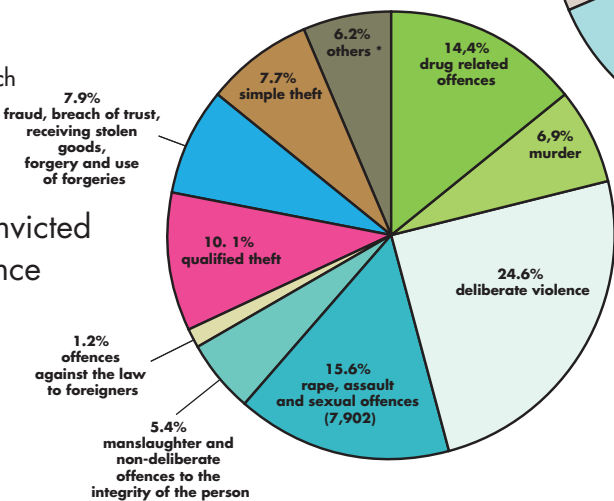
Convicted offenders

On 1st January 2010:

- **50,694 convicted offenders** (i.e. 76.7% of the persons held) of which
 - 84.3% for correctional sentences
 - 15.7% for criminal sentences.

Distribution of convicted offenders by offence

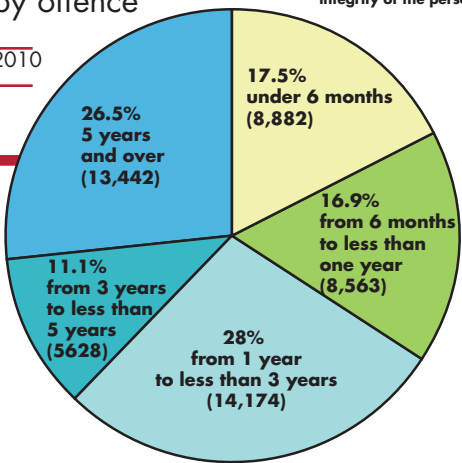
On 1st January 2010



*Others: offences for cheques, arson, vagrancy and begging, procuring, breach of the internal or external security of the State, offences of a military type, judicial constraints.

Distribution of convicted offenders by offence

On 1st January 2010



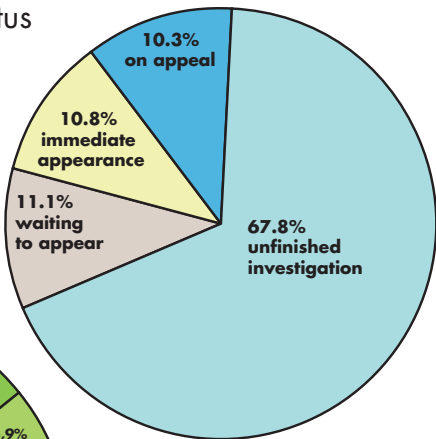
Including 7,946

offenders sentenced for serious criminal offences

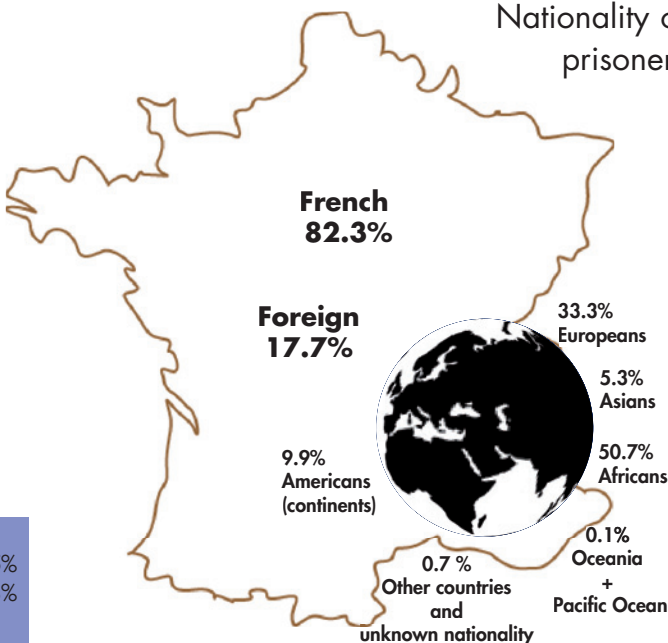
From 5 years to less than 10 years: 2.2%
From 10 years to less than 20 years: 70.5%
From 20 years to less than 30 years: 20.8%
Life imprisonment: 6.5%

Distribution of remand prisoners by criminal status

On 1st January 2010



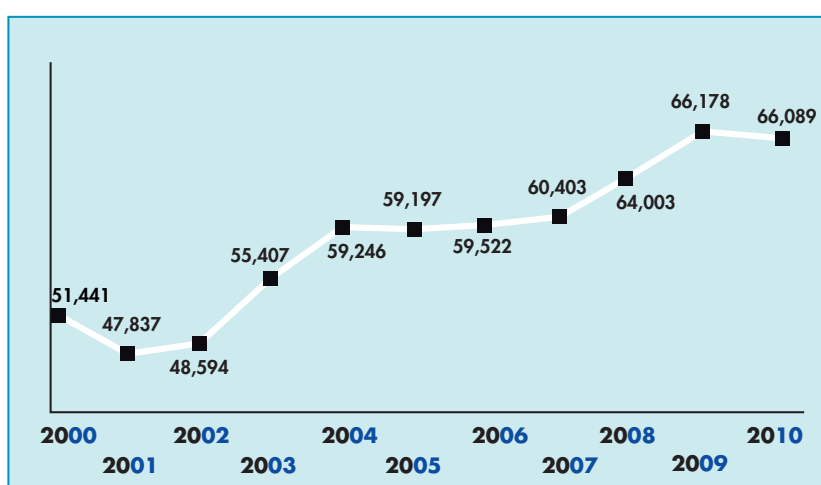
Nationality of prisoners



Persons under supervision

Evolution of the prison population (imprisoned and non-housed) since 2000

On 1st January 2010

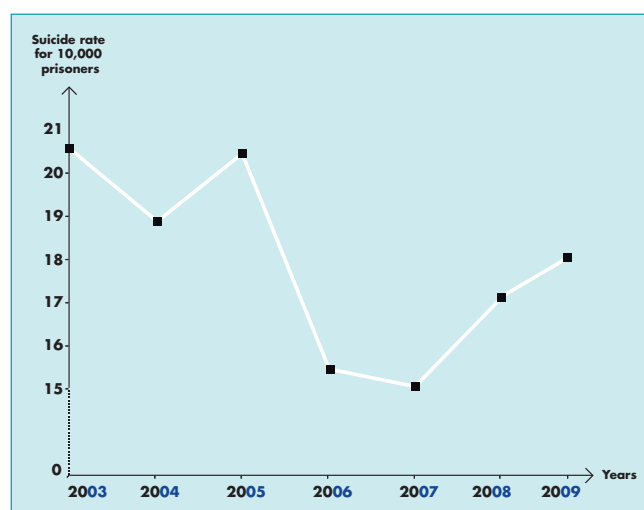


Incidents

In 2009, the prison service recorded:

- **21** escapes (compared with 5 in 2008);
- **4** taking of hostages;
- **200** collective protests (compared with 147 in 2008, i.e. +36%).
57 required the intervention of the regional intervention and security squads (Eris).
- **739** assaults against personnel (compared with 595 in 2008).
- **509** violent acts between prisoners (464 in 2008) including 2 murders (compared with 3 in 2008).
- **115** suicides + **7** non-custodial (work release, electronic monitoring) compared with 109 + 6 in 2008; a suicide rate equal to 18/10,000; 2,599 attempted suicides (1,699 in 2008).

Evolution of the suicide rate between 2003 and 2009



Checks - Mediation

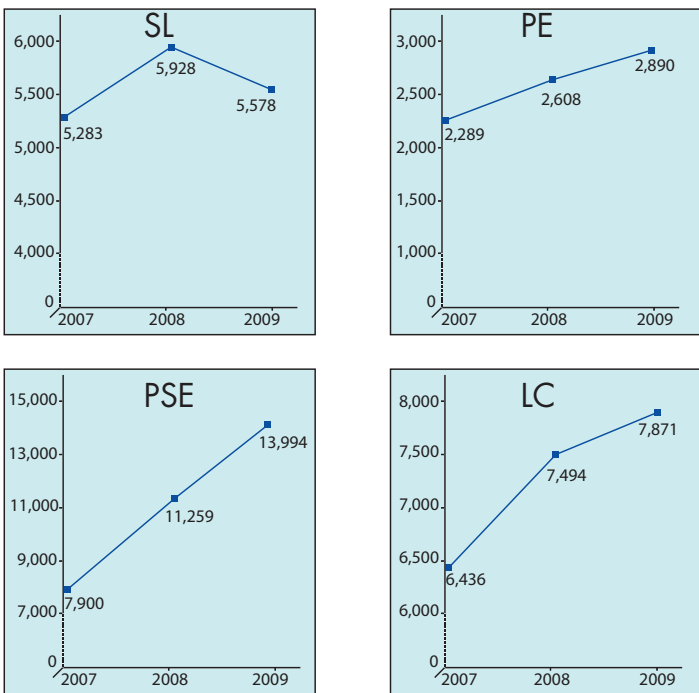
- **143** representatives of the Republic's mediator in 2009 compared with 117 in 2008; 95% of prisoners are able to meet one.
- **130** prison institutions benefit from a legal access point (compared with 107 in 2008).
- **27** submissions by the National Commission of Security Ethics (26 in 2008).
- **260** visits from outside figures (including 178 members of Parliament).
- **42** prison visits carried out by the General Inspector of All Places of Deprivation of Liberty in 2009; 27 visit reports and 188 submissions by the prison service on individual situations.
- **50** administrative inquiries instigated by the prison service inspectorate which also made **90** reports on checks and taking up of duties and **22** audits in 2009.
- **24** prison institutions received the official seal of approval from Bureau VERITAS or AFNOR Certification for compliance with the European Prison Rules standards for the reception of and assistance to arriving prisoners.

Persons under supervision

Adjusted sentences

- **14.4%** of convicted offenders benefit from an adjustment to their sentence (compared with 11.8% on 1st January 2009) i.e.
- **7,292 persons who benefit from an adjustment of their sentence in prison on 1st January 2010 (+22.6% in 1 year):**
 - 4,489 electronic monitoring (PSE), i.e. +30.8% compared with 1st January 2009
 - 1,665 day release (SL), i.e. +1.3%
 - 1,138 work release (PE), i.e. +30.5%
- **45** mobile electronic monitoring (PSEM) as of 1st January 2010. Since the start of the experiment (mid-2006) 68 PSEMs have been decided.
- **60,513 temporary releases** granted in 2009.
- **7,871 conditional releases (LC)** granted in 2009 i.e. +5% in 1 year.
- **30,333 measures for adjusting sentences granted in 2009** compared with 27,289 in 2008 and 21,908 in 2007, i.e. +11.1% in 1 year and +38.5% in 2 years:
see the evolution of each measure accorded annually opposite.

Measures accorded annually



Exit of prison

- **84,443 exits of prison in 2009.** In 2009, 73 suspensions of sentences for medical reasons were granted. Since 4th March 2002, 496 prisoners have benefited from this measure.

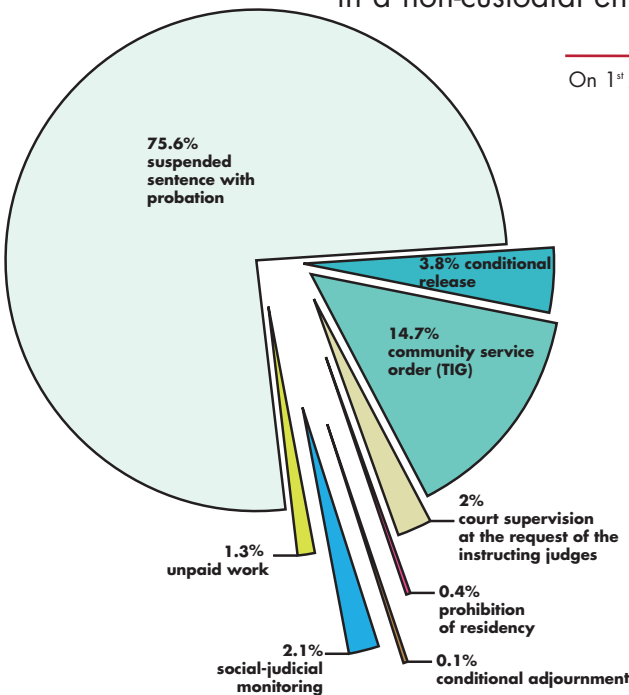
Non-custodial environment

- On 1st January 2010 **168,671 persons were in a non-custodial environment monitored by the SPIPs** under at least one measure, either before trial or after serving a sentence that has been adjusted.
- **186,600 measures*** are monitored by the rehabilitation and probation prison services (SPIP).
- **3,029 rehabilitation and probation personnel monitor** 168,000 persons subject to a judicial obligation in a non-custodial environment (suspended sentence with probation, conditional release, court supervision etc.) and 61,000 prisoners.

* judicial monitoring, suspensions of sentences for medical reasons and citizenship courses are not counted.

Distribution of the measures monitored in a non-custodial environment

On 1st January 2010



Rehabilitation measures

Preventing reoffending

- **108 reoffending prevention programmes (PPR)** proposed in 2009.
- **50** rehabilitation and probation prison services (SPIP) involved.
- **70** PPRs set up in 2009 in custodial and non-custodial environments.
- **22** sites specialised in caring for sex offenders.

Religion

The religious personnel include permanent chaplains (paid and voluntary) and chaplain assistants.

- **1,129** religious personnel, including 397 paid and 732 voluntary.

The distribution of the chaplains according to faith groups is the following:

- 600 Catholics, 265 Protestants, 142 Muslim, 67 Jewish, 9 Orthodox and 46 others.

Culture

- **3** protocol agreements between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Culture (1986, 1990 and 2009), 2 application circulars (libraries and cultural action) and 21 regional agreements with the regional departments of cultural affairs.
- **16** culture/prison regional coordinators, 36 local cultural coordinators.
- **562** partnership agreements between cultural institutions, SPIPs and prisons (organisation of workshops, hosting of shows).
- **76%** of prison institutions run their libraries in cooperation with the public territorial libraries; **47%** are open at least 24 hours per week; **79%** are central, accessible and run by a prisoner-librarian; **33%** of them benefit from weekly visits from professional librarians.
- **66** prisons organise audio-visual activities.
- **36** prisons have an active internal video channel.
- Participation in events organised by the Ministry of Culture: Summer music festival, documentary film month, "A vous de lire", Heritage Days, A summer at the cinema, Poets Spring, French language week etc.

Sport

- **19** partners (federations) linked by agreement with the prison service.
- **300** prison officer - sport supervisors.
- **4** high-level sports persons employed by the prison service since 2009.
- **2 to 4** hours of activity per week, per prisoner, on average.

Prison Tour de France in June 2009:

1 national "peloton" of 6 inmates and 12 staff rode 2,300 km. At each stage, it was joined by 1 regional "peloton". In all, 200 prisoners and 200 staff representing 70 prisons took part in this tour.



Rehabilitation measures

Work and paid vocational training

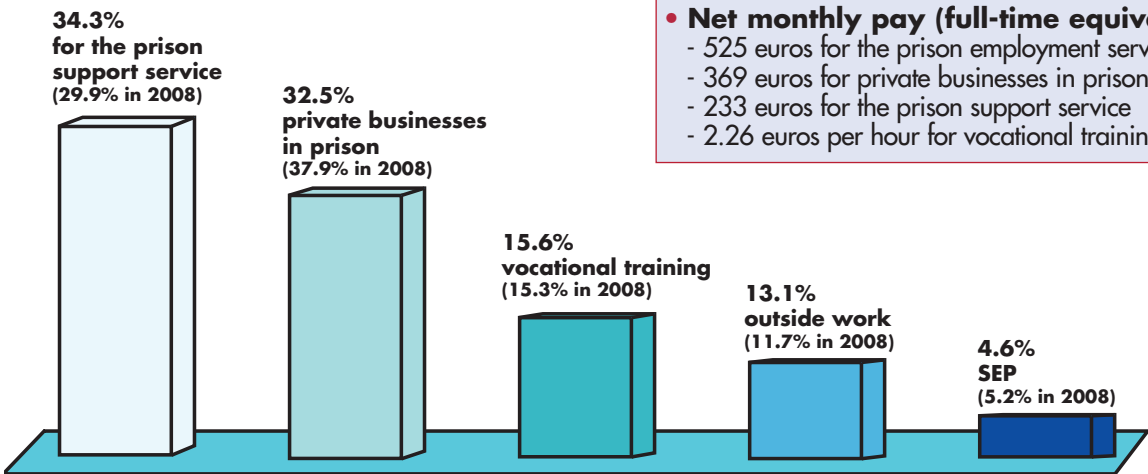
22,367

prisoners had, on an average monthly basis, a paid activity in 2009, i.e. 118 more than in 2008.

€31,873,120

Was the amount of gross remuneration paid in 2009 for productive activities for 1,523,617 days worked.

Distribution of paid prisoner activities in 2009



- **Rate of paid activity in 2009: 35,7%** (i.e. 0.7 point less than in 2008).

- **Net monthly pay (full-time equivalent):**
 - 525 euros for the prison employment service (SEP)
 - 369 euros for private businesses in prison
 - 233 euros for the prison support service
 - 2.26 euros per hour for vocational training

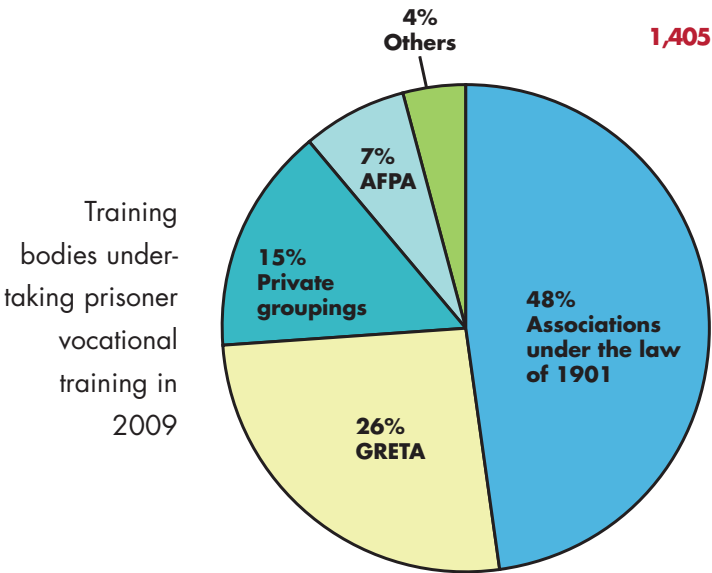
Vocational training

3,601,661

trainee hours 82% of which are paid training courses taken by

20,455

prisoners enrolled on training courses



In association with the Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Employment and the regions:

3,922 prisoners benefited from training for a qualification.

10,189 prisoners benefited from training for a pre-qualification (school workshop, adaptation to employment etc).

4,939 prisoners benefited from revision or basic training (basic literacy, French as a foreign language, basic knowledge training centres, distance learning).

1,405 prisoners benefited from training for preparation for release.

Distribution of diplomas and certificates gained in vocational training

- CFG: candidates present 471; passed 331
- Level 5 (CAP, BEP etc): candidates present 822; passed 639
- Level 4 (Bac pro etc): candidates present 34; passed 27
- Higher level: candidates present 12; passed 6

Rehabilitation measures

Education

• Education level of the penal population

The systematic identification of illiterate persons, started in 1995 was carried out in 2008 in 165 prison sites on 45,180 persons:

- 1% have never been to school
- 2.8% do not speak French and 4.9% speak it in a rudimentary way
- 44% have no paper qualifications
- 70% do not have a level higher than CAP
- 32% of persons have only been to school for a short time or dropped out (primary, specialised education, CPPN, 3rd year of secondary school)
- 10% are illiterate according to the test (reading outcome)
- 15% fail the reading outcome due to lesser difficulties.

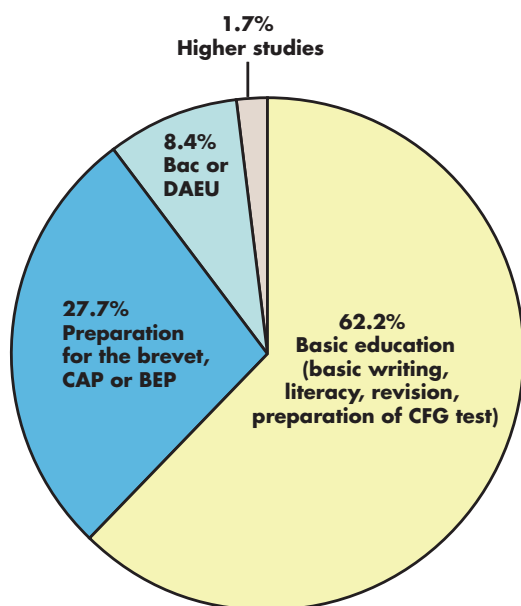
• At the beginning of the school year 2009: **393 primary-school level teachers**, most specialised, plus occasional contract teachers teaching a total of **1,200 extra hours per year**.

57 full time secondary school level teachers and **3,049** teaching hours by occasional teachers.

Thanks to these **13,528 hours** of courses given each week, compulsory education is respected for the under 16s and encouragement is given to minors of 16 and 17 years old.

23% of the adult prison population benefits from classes at all education levels.

• General education for adults (44,481 prisoners):



• Pass rate at National Education examinations

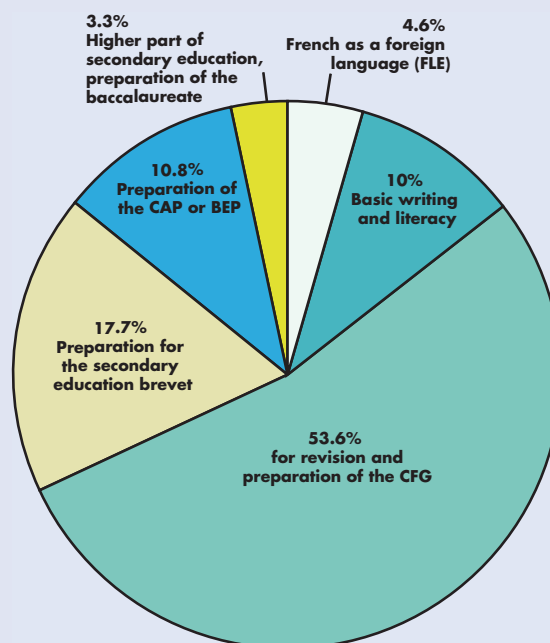
• **5,912 adult prisoners took an examination** organised by the National Education system

• **4,530 (76.6%) passed including:**

- **3,650** for the CFG (general education certificate)
- **245** for a CAP or BEP (+ 162 in part)
- **416** for the national brevet diploma
- **38** for the baccalaureate (+ 22 in part)
- **115** for the DAEU (+ 49 in part)
- **66** for a higher education diploma (+ 83 in part)

Minors

• In 2009, **3,113 minors received education** (+ 581 minor prisoners educated for less than 3 weeks).



• Of the **467** young people who took an exam in 2009, **360** passed (**77% success rate**):

- **310** for the CFG
- **32** for the national brevet diploma
- **12** for a CAP or BEP
- **6** for the baccalaureate

To these are added 21 minors who passed in part (possibility of fully passing the examinations at a later date).

4,520 prisoners (mostly adults) took correspondence courses with the Auxilia association (64.3%), CNED (16.7%) and other organisations (19%).

• Success rate for other exams

- B2i (IT and internet certificate): **1,842** adult prisoners and **312** minors
- ASSR (road safety certificate): **142** adult prisoners and **475** minors
- Highway code: **479** adult prisoners and **3** minors
- DILF (initial French language diploma): **828** adult prisoners and **38** minors
- DELF (French language studies diploma): **122** adults

Rehabilitation

Association sector - partnerships

The prison service carries out its duties in partnership with several associations at the local and national levels.

• National officially approved partnership associations:

- **AIDES:** action carried out in relation to HIV/Aids, hepatitis and STDs in prison institutions; outside monitoring and support for families.
- **ANVP** (National prison visitors association): 1,095 voluntary workers visit prisoners and help their families.
- **AUXILIA** "Training and friendship, a new chance": network of 1,300 volunteers who teach 2,250 prisoners by correspondence.
- **Cimade:** 100 volunteers help prisoners of foreign nationality held in 65 prisons.
- **CLIP** (prison computing club): 185 volunteer trainers help prisoners in 50 prisons.
- **Le Courrier de Bovet:** a thousand members correspond with around 1,300 imprisoned persons.
- **French Red Cross:** social telephoning and listening (CRED) and a network of contributors in the prison environment.
- **FARAPEJ** (Federation of prison and justice thought action associations): 65 member associations bringing together over 2,700 volunteers and 150 employees.
- **FNARS** (National Federation of Reception and Social Rehabilitation Associations): over 800 associations and public bodies which manage over 2,200 establishments and services most of which are accommodation and social rehabilitation centres.
- **FREP** (Federation of child-parent agencies): 600 volunteers supervised by over 50 professionals help in 20% of prisons.
- **GENEPI** (National Student Group for Education of Prisoners): over 1,300 volunteer students help prisoners held in over 80 prisons.
- **Secours catholique:** help to the needy, families of prisoners and prisoners when released.
- **Sidaction:** programmes against being infected with HIV and hepatitis while in prison.
- **UFRAMA** (Union of regional federations of associations providing shelters to prisoners' families and relatives): 7 federations, 90 member associations and support for 145 associations providing shelters to prisoners' families, 1,500 volunteers.

In 2009, €4,9 million was allocated by the prison service to the association sector including €733,775 to the national associations paid by the central administration service.

• 2 new partners:

- **"Voies navigables de France"** (agreement of 23 January 2009 – implementation of adjustments to sentences and alternative measures to imprisonment).
- **"Caisse des dépôts et consignations"** (internet access, micro-credit, accommodation etc).

CIVIS Justice

In order to encourage the rehabilitation of young offenders between 16 and 25 years old, the local youth integration centres, in collaboration with the SPIPs provide specialised assistance that may result in the signing of CIVIS (social integration contracts). In 2009:

- in 6 local pilots allocated additional human resources, 3,192 were assisted and 849 CIVIS were signed;
- over the whole country, 12,880 young people were assisted and 2,204 CIVIS were signed.

Employment

- **142** "Pôle Emploi" advisors contributed in 2009 the equivalent to 62.5 full time positions;
- **19,361** prisoners interviewed and monitored by an advisor;
- **24,580** instances of assistance with vocational guidance;
- **15,519** instances of assistance with employment seeking techniques;
- **18,898** instances of contacts with outside businesses and organisations;
- **24.3%** of prisoners monitored by "Pôle Emploi" advisors obtained a vocational rehabilitation solution on being released:
 - 1,695 found work;
 - 1,241 joined a vocational training course;
 - 1,769 joined a "Pôle Emploi" assistance service.

Maintaining family ties

- The prison service currently makes available:
 - **161** reception facilities for families waiting for visits
 - **28** accommodation structures for families travelling a long way
 - **55** waiting rooms within prisons
 - **65** children's areas in the visiting rooms
- 70** facilities for child minding, 22 accompany children to the visiting rooms.

- **37 family living units (UVF)** operate on 13 sites from 1st January 2010. 10 additional UVFs will open in 2010 (see map). These are apartments (of 2 to 3 rooms) where offenders serving long or medium sentences and who do not benefit from prison furloughs can receive their families for a period of up to 72 hours.

- **30 family visiting rooms** (small rooms that preserve the confidentiality and intimacy measuring 12 to 15 m²) are set up in seven maximum security prisons.



Personnel

Staff numbers

- **34,147 staff** on 1st January 2010, including:
 - 458 management staff
 - 25,387 prison officers
 - 3,941 SPIP personnel
 - 2,535 administrative staff
 - 580 technical staff
 - 1,246 others (fixed-term contracts etc.)
- **ÉNAP staff numbers:** 236 staff on 1st January 2010.
- **2,824 persons recruited** in 2009 including 1,851 prison officers and 256 staff to strengthen the SPIPs.

Training

- **Initial training (ÉNAP)** in 2009
Note: the figures for persons trained in 2009 include the 2008 intake having finished their training in 2009 and those having begun in 2009 (shown in italics).
- 4,537** persons underwent initial training in 2009 (compared with 3,597 in 2008 and 3,499 in 2007).
- **61 prison services directors:** 29 (intake 37); 32 (intake 38).
- **18 rehabilitation and probation prison service directors** (1st intake)
- **665 rehabilitation and probation advisors (CIP):** 268 (intake 12); 137 (intake 13); 260 (intake 14)
- **2,901 prison officers:** 521 (intake 172); 518 (intake 173); 419 (intake 174); 432 (intake 175); 474 (intake 176); 537 (intake 177)
- **355 senior prison officers:** 112 (intake 16B); 243 (intake 17).
- **157 lieutenants:** 101 (intake 13); 56 (intake 14).
- **185 administrative and technical staff:** 36 executive assistants; 58 administrative secretaries; 20 administrative assistants; 26 technicians; 45 technical assistants.
- **73 sport supervisors**
- **30 staff trainers** (intake 33)
- **60 ÉRIS staff** (intake 3)

In 2009, there were 63 resignations among trainee prison officers and 2 among the CIP trainees.

In 2008 the creation of an integrated preparation class (CPI) for preparing the competitive **prison services directors** exam and from 2009 the director of rehabilitation and probation exam: 12 auditors (CPI 1) and 20 auditors (CPI 2).

- **In-service training (ÉNAP)**
229 sessions in 2009:
 - **3,328** persons (compared with 3,359 in 2008)
 - **14,995** training days
 - **4.49** training days per trainee
- **2009 budget**
 Initial training:
 - **227,952** training days
 - **€9.03** million operational budget (excluding salaries and travelling expenses)
 In-service training:
 - **21,394** training days
 - **2.1** million operational budget (excluding salaries and travelling expenses)

Éris (regional intervention and security squads)

- 349 staff by 31st December 2009 carried out 5,007 missions since they were created in 2003 including 1,021 in 2009 (801 in 2008).
- In 2009, 8% of missions only were linked to incidents in prisons. The 10 regional squads mainly participate in the security of transfers (32%), works in the prisons (24%), support for prisons (14%) and the supervision of prisoners (7.5%).

Salaries (on 1/10/09 in euros) including IR or IFO compensation at the minimum amount

IR : responsibility compensation
 IFO: roles and objectives compensation

Rehabilitation and probation staff Net monthly salary (including bonuses)

	1 st echelon	final echelon
Trainee rehabilitation and probation advisor	1,451	
Rehabilitation and probation advisor	1,488	2,563
Rehabilitation and probation prison services manager	2,022	2,918
Director of rehabilitation and probation	1,820	3,825
Rehabilitation and probation prison services director	2,963	3,875

Prison officers Net monthly salary (*)

	1 st echelon	final echelon
Trainee prison officer (**)	1,371	
Prison officer	1,431	2,075
Second prison officer	1,737	2,211
Senior prison officer	1,915	2,361
Major	2,225	2,530
Prison lieutenant	1,745	2,727
Prison captain	2,271	2,999
Prison commandant	2,910	3,591

* excluding night, Sundays, residence and overtime bonuses, and residence allowances and for Governor or deputy Governor

** training bonuses included (PSS)

Technical staff Net monthly salary (*)

	1 st echelon	final echelon
Technical assistant	1,420	2,240
Technician	1,656	2,561
Technical director	1,880	3,852

* Including bonuses, excluding residence bonuses

Administrative staff Net monthly salary including bonuses (*)

	1 st echelon	final echelon
Administrative assistant	1,484	1,840
Senior administrative assistant	1,498	2,085
Administrative secretary	1,644	2,622
Executive assistant	2,032	3,406
Senior executive assistant	2,416	4,025
Executive advisor	3,184	4,680

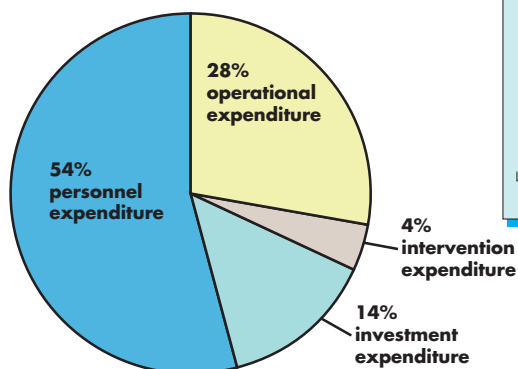
* excluding specific allowances for the management of personal accounts

Senior management staff Net monthly salary

	1 st echelon	final echelon
Trainee director	1,631	
Prison services director	2,171	4,645
Interregional and functional director	4,246	6,116

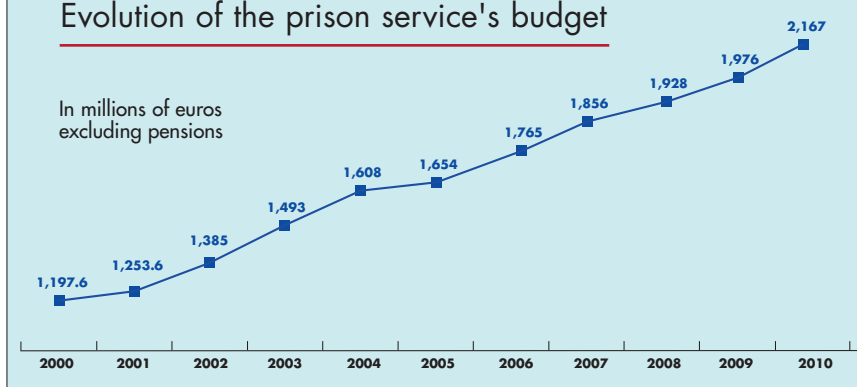
Budget

Budget allocations (excluding pensions)



Evolution of the prison service's budget

In millions of euros
excluding pensions



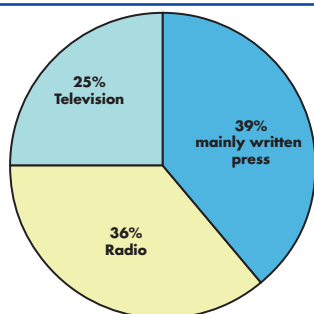
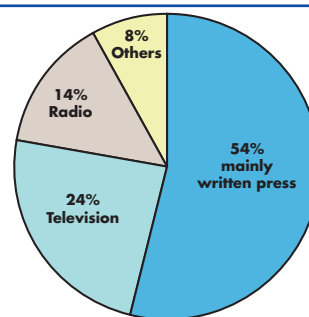
• **2.17 billion euros.** This is the budget (excluding pensions) of the prison service in 2010, i.e. +10% increase compared with the 2009 budget.

It represents over a third of the Ministry of Justice and Freedom's budget.

Communication

2,652 press requests processed in 2009 (compared with **2,157** in 2008, i.e. + **23%**).

2,025 of these requests were met (compared with **1,602** in 2008, i.e. + **26,4%**), i.e. 3/4 of the requests all media combined (mainly written press, television and radio):



Over 2009 **11,005** press items (articles, reports, programmes, interviews etc) devoted to the prison environment, all media combined (mainly written press, television and radio) compared with 9,357 in 2008 i.e. + 17.6%

In 2009, **25** filming sessions took place of which 11 for films and 9 for television stories or series.



A recruitment campaign in 2009: a campaign on television, on internet, in the press and in the post offices.

28,489 enrolments (i.e. +**12.5%** compared with 2008) for **1,470** positions.

The new television advert obtained the golden Topcom award in 2009.

A few European figures

	Prison population rate for 100,000 inhabitants in 2007	Rate of entries to prison institutions for 100,000 inhabitants on 1/09/2008	Average length of imprisonment (in months) in 2007	Escape rate for 10,000 inhabitants in 2007
Austria	163,2	80	8	5,6
Belgium	160,6	92,1	7,1	10,1
Czech Republic	128,7	192,6	17,2	0
Denmark	330	62,9	2,4	57,9
England-Wales	231,2	152,8	7,6	3
Finland	139,2	67,3	6	16,6
France	140,9	99,1	8,4	2,5
Germany	133,5	78,4	8,5	2,2
Greece	101,2	98,2	11,8	6,5
Hungary	205,7	135,7	8,7	3,4
Ireland	293,7	83,3	3,2	9,1
Italy	155,5	93,3	6,1	0,9
Netherlands	265,7	63,4	4	2,7
Northern Ireland	341,5	83,8	2,9	0
Norway	269,9	70,6	3,1	48,8
Portugal	50,8	96,8	25,7	39,7
Scotland	810	142,7	2,1	0
Spain (state Adm.)	98,3	152,3	18	2,5
Sweden	231,6	74,9	3,9	29,5
Switzerland	597,9	70,9	1,5	nc

nc: figures not communicated

Source: Council of Europe SPACE 1 Survey 2008 - 22 March 2010

Glossaire

Average length of detention The ratio between the average number of prisoners present and the number of imprisonments for a given year.

Centre for adjusted sentences (CPA) Can receive offenders benefiting from a day release measure or work release as well as prisoners who have less than one year to serve.

Community service order (TIG) This alternative sentence to imprisonment, adopted in 1983, requires the willingness of the convicted offender in order for it to be served. This is unpaid work lasting from between 20 and 210 hours maximum, to the benefit of a local authority, a public institution or an association.

Consultation and health care unit (UCSA)
A hospital unit in the prison environment. It provides care including prevention, the organisation of care in a hospital environment as well as the continuity of care on release from prison.

Convicted offender A person held in a prison institution because of a final court sentence.

Conditional release A measure for adjusting sentences for offenders who demonstrate serious efforts for social re-adaptation. The person is released before the normal date of the end of his sentence subject to him respecting certain obligations for a so called test period. On expiry of this time, if no incident has occurred, the person is considered to have served his sentence in full.

Day release A way of executing a sentence allowing a sentenced offender to carry out a professional activity outside a prison institution, attend a course or training or benefit from medical treatment. The offender must return to the day release centre when these activities end.

Day release centre Receives offenders admitted into the day release regime (see "Day release") or work release without monitoring.

Electronic monitoring (PSE) and mobile electronic monitoring (PSEM) PSE is a judicial review measure or an adjustment of the sentence. The offender may thus remain at home and work. He wears an electronic tag around the ankle or wrist allowing checks on his hours and movements.
Mobile electronic monitoring allow the person concerned to be located at any time using the satellite monitoring system (GPS).

ÉRIS (regional intervention and security squads) Their missions: strengthening the security of prison institutions in the event of special or serious incidents; ensure the maintenance of security during searches of prisons; re-establishing order before any intervention by the national or local police forces.

The ÉRIS are made up of prison officers selected through an in-house examination. They then follow training at ÉNAP but also in a national police school and the GIGN.

Judicial review An alternative measure to imprisonment ordered by the investigating judge or the custodial judge while awaiting the end of the trial. The convicted offender is subject to certain obligations (answering summons to meet the SPIP, a prohibition on meeting certain persons or frequenting certain places etc) and may benefit, depending on his status from, social assistance.

Maximum security prison Houses the most difficult offenders. Their prison regime is mainly focused around security.

Non-custodial environment Groups all the alternative measures to imprisonment which meet an approach focused on making the offender more responsible. The people subject to these measures are placed under the control of the sentence execution judge and monitored at his request by SPIPs either as soon as the sentence is made (judicial review), when sentencing (conditional suspended sentence) or according to the provisions for serving the prison sentence (day release etc).

Penitentiary centre (CP) This is a mixed institution that includes at least two units with different detention regimes (remand prison, reintegration oriented centre and/ or maximum security prison).

Prison employment service (SEP) A service with national competence responsible for organising the production of goods and services by prisoners and providing their commercialisation, providing the management and assistance for the development of work and training activities, especially in penal institutions and managing the industrial governance of the prison institutions.

Prison population rate The ratio between the average number of prisoners and the number of inhabitants of a country at a given date.

Prison support service Jobs occupied by prisoners in the prison institutions for maintenance, catering and accommodation.

Prisons with public/private management 43 prison institutions have their everyday management (accommodation-catering, cleaning, maintenance) and certain functions linked to the care of prisoners (work, vocational training etc) provided by private groupings. The senior management, the supervising of prisoners, rehabilitation and prison registry remain the responsibility of the prison service and its personnel.

Private business in prison A private enterprise develops its employment activities for prisoners within the prison institutions.

Probation A provision for executing a penal sanction in a non-custodial environment including monitoring and assistance measures. Rehabilitation and probation personnel are responsible for monitoring persons to whom these measures apply.

Rate of entries to prison institutions The ratio between the number of entries in prison on a given year and the number of inhabitants of a country.

Regional medical-psychological service (SMPR) Psychiatric service present in the prison environment with a regional role and including a hospitalisation unit, offering various care including voluntary hospitalisation.

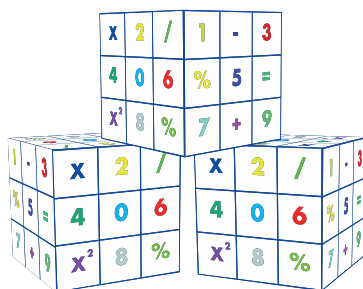
Reintegration oriented centre (CD) Houses offenders sentenced to one year or more considered as presenting the best prospects for rehabilitation. Because of this the CDs have a detention regime mainly redirected to re-socialising prisoners.

Remand prison Receives accused prisoners and offenders whose remaining sentence is less than one year.

Remand prisoner A person held in a prison institution who has not yet been tried or whose sentence is not definitive.

Suspended sentence with probation A measure allowing the convicted offender to be released from all or a part of his prison sentence provided he complies with certain obligations set by the judge (prohibition on frequenting certain places or meeting certain persons etc).

Work release The adjustment of a term of imprisonment which allows the offender to serve his sentence outside the prison. It may be under prison supervision or carried out by associations approved by the prison service providing accommodation, socio-education assistance, employment and/or training.



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