



Three years of COVID-19 enhanced surveillance in prisons

Member States' efforts and capacities
during a public health emergency
of international concern





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Abstract

This report provides an overview of the COVID-19 surveillance capacity of prison health systems in the WHO European Region. It presents data obtained over a three-year period from voluntary submissions of Member States to the WHO Minimum Dataset Reporting System for places of detention. According to Member States' reporting capacity, the report provides a snapshot of the situation in a specific moment of time or longitudinal data on a selected group of variables, which have been identified as essential for monitoring outbreaks in prisons. Data captured include occupancy rate, standardized COVID-19 cumulative cases in prison, vaccination coverage, testing conducted and isolation practices. Disaggregation of data by sex and age group is also presented whenever available.

Keywords

COVID-19

PRISONS

PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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Contents

Acknowledgements	iv
Abbreviations	iv
Justification for this report	1
Methodological considerations	3
Survey structure	3
Data collection and validation	4
Construction of country profiles and key indicators	5
General detention and detainees' characteristics	6
Quarantine and isolation	6
Confirmed cases and deaths	6
Testing	7
Vaccination	7
Other remarks	8
Overall results	9
Country profiles	13
Austria	14
Belgium	16
Czechia	18
Denmark	21
Estonia	23
Finland	27
France	31
Georgia	33
Greece	37
Ireland	41
Latvia	45
Lithuania	47
Luxembourg	52
Malta	55
Poland	57
Portugal	61
Republic of Moldova	63
Slovakia	68
Slovenia	71
Spain	75
Sweden	79
United Kingdom	81
England and Wales (United Kingdom)	81
Northern Ireland (United Kingdom)	84
Scotland (United Kingdom)	88
Ukraine	90
Interpretation	94
1. Decarceration and alternative measures of incarceration	94
2. Preventing SARS-CoV-2 from entering prisons	94
3. COVID-19 infections in prisons mimic community transmission	95
4. Data disaggregation	95
5. COVID-19-related deaths in prisons	95
6. Quarantine and medical isolation of COVID-19 in prisons	95
7. Testing for SARS-CoV-2 in prisons	96
8. Vaccination againsts COVID-19 in prisons	96
9. Reporting capacity of prison services	96
Discussion	97
References	99
Annex	101

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Abbreviations

<u>COVID-19</u>	coronavirus disease of 2019
<u>DG</u>	Director-General
<u>HIPED</u>	Health In Prisons European Database
<u>ISPUP</u>	Institute of Public Health of University of Porto
<u>IHR</u>	International Health Regulations
<u>NCDs</u>	noncommunicable diseases
<u>PHEIC</u>	public health emergency of international concern
<u>SARS-CoV-2</u>	severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2
<u>UKHSA</u>	United Kingdom Health Security Agency
<u>WHO/HIPP</u>	WHO Health In Prisons Programme

Justification for this report

The coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak was first detected in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 and rapidly evolved, leading the WHO Director-General (DG) to declare on 20 January 2020 that the outbreak constituted a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). On 11 March 2020 the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic *(1)*.

According to the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005), a PHEIC is defined as “an extraordinary event which is determined to constitute a public health risk to other States through the international spread of disease and to potentially require a coordinated international response”. The IHR are an instrument of international law and legally binding, through which 196 countries across the globe, including all the Member States of WHO, have committed to *(2)*. The purpose and scope of the IHR is to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade *(3)*. Additionally, this definition implies a situation that: is serious, sudden, unusual or unexpected; carries implications for public health beyond the affected State’s national border; and may require immediate international action.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, outbreaks of COVID-19 have been reported in prisons and correctional facilities in at least 122 countries across the world *(4)*. COVID-19 outbreaks in detention centres have been reported in countries across all WHO regions *(5)*. Prison health is part of public health, so that nobody is left behind. Prisons are unique environments for pathogen transmission due to high population density, overcrowding, and proximity among detainees and prison officers. COVID-19 outbreaks in detention centres have been reported in countries across all WHO regions *(6)*. As part of public health response, WHO worked with partners to develop a set of materials and tools focusing on preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention. Early in the pandemic, and in response to a request made by Member States, the WHO Health In Prisons Programme (WHO/HIPP; based out of the WHO Regional Office for Europe) published interim guidance on 15 March 2020 to support countries in preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention *(6)*. As the pandemic progressed, the response to COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention became more challenging and required a whole-of-society approach. Efforts to control COVID-19 in the community were likely to fail if strong infection prevention and control measures, testing, treatment and care were not conducted in prisons and other places of detention as well. Further understanding of the pathophysiology of COVID-19 informed a revision, which was published on 8 February 2021 *(7)*. A surveillance system was developed, and a protocol published establishing the principles and definitions of this system to monitor the evolution of COVID-19-related epidemiological data in prisons and other places of detention and to report the main measures adopted to prevent, control and manage the spread of the disease *(8)*. Constant monitoring has been ensured since then with the sustained collaboration of various Member States *(9,10)*.

Following the fifteenth meeting of the IHR 2005 Emergency Committee regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, held on 4 May 2023, the WHO DG declared that COVID-19 is now an established and ongoing health issue, which no longer constitutes a PHEIC. This of course does not imply that the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic is over, as this concept relates to the spread of the virus, but the advice was based on the fact that, even though global risk assessment remains high, there is evidence of reduced

risks to human health driven mainly by high population-level immunity from infection, vaccination, or both, along with improved clinical case management. There are inequities in this process, which are well-documented, and the divide between developing countries and industrialized ones is most striking in terms of vaccination coverage. Prisons and other places of detention, despite being a setting often left behind, have been successfully included in national vaccination plans across a vast number of countries (11).

Two main recommendations were issued to ensure Member States keep their guard.

- Sustain the national capacity gains and prepare for future events.
- Integrate COVID-19 vaccination into life course vaccination programmes.

These recommendations also apply to places of detention, and it will be important to ensure Member States have the capacity to follow them. WHO/HIPP is working with the United Kingdom Health Security Agency (UKHSA) to develop principles for making prisons and places of detention resilient to infectious diseases, including epidemic and pandemic threats. One of the subdomains considered in these principles is vaccination. However, considering the burden of reporting required, WHO/HIPP informed focal points that the reporting system would be suspended until further notice. This report summarizes three years of PHEIC in prisons and other places of detention.

Methodological considerations

The present report aims to summarize information from the Minimum Dataset on COVID-19 in prisons, developed by the WHO/HIPP, which collects epidemiological information on the evolution of the COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention. In addition, it aims to provide a longitudinal analysis of the evolution of indicators related to the coronavirus disease in prisons, at a national level. The target audience of this report includes policy-makers, the scientific community, and the public in general.

This report compiles data at a national level from countries of the European Union, the European Economic Area, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from the beginning of the monitoring in May 2020 until the last weekly report following the declaration of the WHO DG on 4 May 2023. It contemplates only data on prisons, with other places of detention, such as youth detention places or immigration detention places, being out of scope.

Survey structure

The original Minimum Dataset on COVID-19 questionnaire was first developed in May 2020 to provide weekly information on COVID-19 epidemiology in prisons and other places of detention. It consisted of two main sections: one for data on general detention and detainees' characteristics, and another section for COVID-19 reporting. Data on general detention and detainees' characteristics included the approved operational capacity upon first response and the total number of people, females, and older people living in prison at the date of the report. "Older people" was defined as people living in prison aged 50 years old or more, unless indicated otherwise. As for COVID-19 reporting, the period of the report was every week (with numbers indicated since the previous week) or, if this was the first submission, numbers would be indicated since March 2020 when the pandemic was declared; the questions that were included were the number of people in isolation, number of people in quarantine, number of people tested for COVID-19 (detainees and staff), number of people transferred out of the detention facility to a hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment, and number of deaths (detainees and staff). Due to the non-mandatory nature of some variables, not all indicators are available at the national level.

In February 2021, the questionnaire underwent its first amendment to take account of evolving data and reporting needs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, thus new variables of interest were added and, as such, certain indicators have only become available since then. The revised version is described in detail elsewhere *[8]*. The most impactful difference is the inclusion of questions regarding vaccination, more specifically, the number of people vaccinated against COVID-19 (detainees, staff, and health-care workers). Also, the number of people in quarantine and the number of people in isolation were combined into number of individuals quarantined or isolated for COVID-19-related reasons, regardless of their classification as cases, contacts or new entrants.

A more significant restructuring of the questionnaire occurred in October 2022, resulting in the current form, described in detail in Annex 1. Minimum Dataset Questionnaire, final version (October 2022 – May 2023). This included the introduction of new variables, such as the number of staff

members and health-care workers, as well as data on tests, diagnoses established, deaths and vaccination for these two groups. Definitions were also revised to be able to accommodate more than one test or diagnosis per individual, and the possibility of needing multiple doses of COVID-19 vaccines. Moreover, to better deal with the first reports submitted by countries and irregularities in the periods for which they reported, all indicators were requested as cumulative numbers since the beginning of the pandemic instead of since the last report, and the frequency of reporting was changed from weekly to monthly.

Data collection and validation

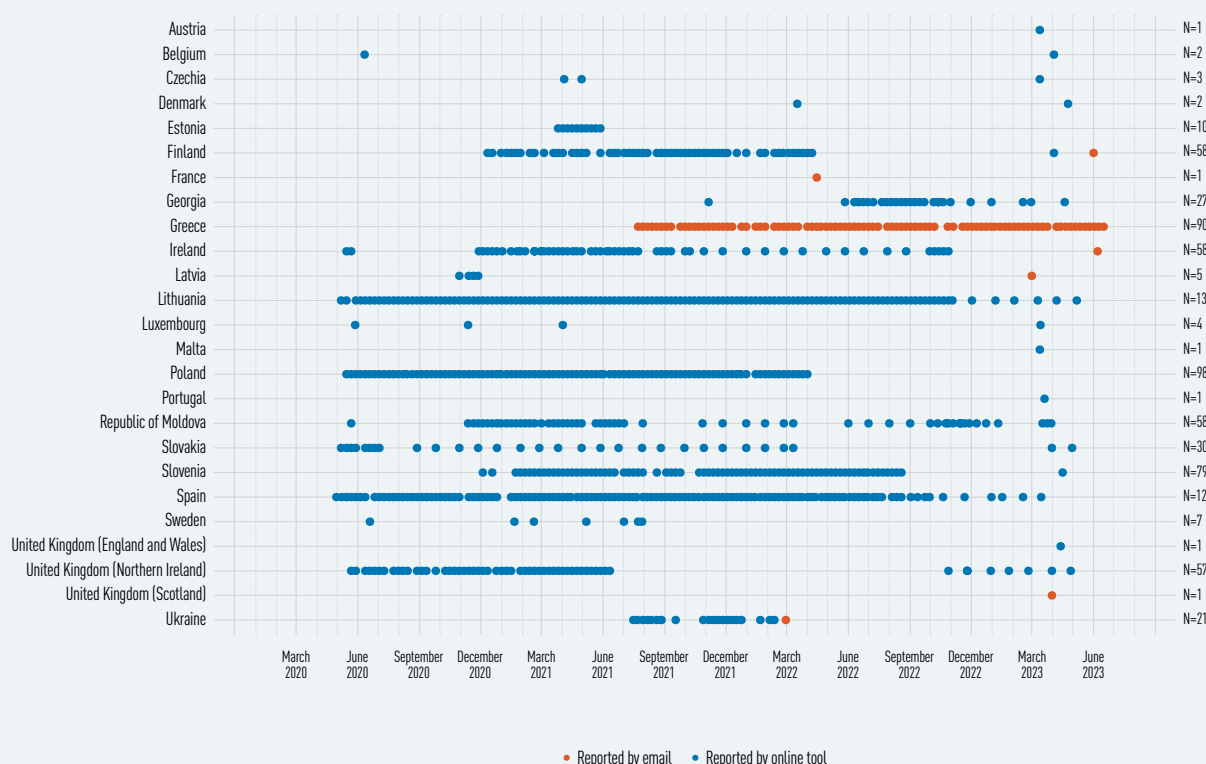
During the first three years of the COVID-19 pandemic, 26 Member States voluntarily submitted data through the online reporting system (9). Occasional reminders were sent to all national focal points, which report national COVID-19-related data, through email, encouraging participation. Focal points were also informed whenever major changes in the reporting structure occurred.

During the preparation of this report, focal points were contacted requesting validation of their country profile. Focal points were contacted through email and several reminders were sent in case of no reply. Considering the longitudinal nature of this work, at a later stage, WHO country offices and focal points for the Health In Prisons European Database (HIPED) Survey¹ were emailed to request additional contacts to validate the profiles. Moreover, during the validation process, additional data was collected informally as countries were invited to update all figures available.

Of the 26 Member States with at least one data submission, we did not succeed in obtaining validation from Montenegro or Tajikistan. Thus, these two Member States have been excluded from this report. Moreover, Switzerland only had one single submission from an individual institution, which was also excluded as it was considered not relevant in order to obtain an overview of the situation in the WHO European Region. Thus, 23 Member States were included in this report: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and Ukraine. The number and period of reports submitted by Member States is presented in Fig. 1, where the regular reporting system is represented in blue and the retrospective and reporting by email is represented in red.

¹ This is a survey that is sent to all of the WHO European Region's 53 Member States every three years. It includes data that allows for evaluating the performance of prison health systems.

Fig. 1. Number and period of reports submitted by countries using the online tool for the Minimum Dataset on COVID-19 in prisons



Construction of country profiles and key indicators

The profiles created for all Member States focus on the most recent data reported at the country level, using mostly the indicators as defined in the latest version of the questionnaire. However, whenever feasible, longitudinal data or previously recorded data was also included. Only profiles with at least 12 reports over the period of data collection (four reports per year, on average) were considered for longitudinal comparisons of indicators in the Overall Results section.

In the specific case of the United Kingdom, the data used in this report is organized differently. The United Kingdom is a country that comprises four nations: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The prison system in the United Kingdom is administered as three systems: England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. For this reason, the data included in the summary refers to the United Kingdom as a whole, whenever available; when no country-level data exists, the United Kingdom is excluded from the analysis, and this is visible in the legends of figures included. In the country profile, details on data provided by each of the four nations is presented and the level of detail provided varies between nations.

The profiles comprise descriptive analysis of collected indicators as well as composite indicators created from two or more variables, or data regarding COVID-19 in the general population obtained from Our World in Data COVID-19 Dataset (12).

Despite countries engaging in longitudinal reporting and being urged for consistent submissions, there are periods where data may remain unreported. This situation suggests that the graphs presented may exhibit irregularities in data points along the x-axis. When a submission is made but one or more data point is missing, that is accentuated by discontinuing the line to highlight the data gap. Moreover, in all graphs the y-axis range is dynamically adjusted to the variation of the plot. Consequently, the axes are not directly comparable across all profiles. Even in cases where data does not exhibit significant fluctuations, the graph might create an impression to the contrary. Therefore, the interpretation of the plots should be conducted with attention to detail and careful consideration of the contextual nuances.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Occupancy level, an aspect of the prison environment classified as an influencing factor (13), was calculated by using the total number of people incarcerated as the numerator and the total official capacity as the denominator. The percentages of females and older individuals living in prisons were calculated by dividing the total number of each subgroup by the total prison population.

Quarantine and isolation

In the initial version of the dataset, we requested Member States to report the number of people in quarantine and, separately, the number of people in isolation. The granularity of this data was considered too high by many reporting countries and, therefore, in the current dataset, we request countries to report the number of individuals quarantined or isolated for COVID-19-related reasons, regardless of their classification as cases, contacts or new entrants. However, even though this variable has been described as mandatory, some countries were unable to report it in some periods and, therefore, graphs presenting such data may have gaps in the lines, which represent weeks of reporting where the variable has not been declared. In this variable it is also important to note that recommendations for isolation have changed through the three years of analysis.

Confirmed cases and deaths

The cumulative incidence rates of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and related deaths, expressed per 1000 individuals in each population group, were calculated by dividing the total number of cases or deaths within each respective population group by the population group size at the time of reporting.

One limitation of these metrics stems from the inability to account for population fluctuations within prison settings since the onset of the pandemic. It does not encompass all individuals who may have been exposed to COVID-19 in prisons, regardless of the period of that exposure. Nonetheless, this approach mirrors the methodology applied to the general population in COVID-19 reporting, where populations experienced changes over time due to factors such as births, deaths, and migrations. Consequently, it is essential to exercise caution when interpreting and making comparisons based

on these metrics, particularly when evaluating them across different countries or when juxtaposing prison and general populations within the same country. Cross-country comparisons are valid when two countries exhibit similar ratios of prison population rotation. In such cases, both denominators would be adjusted by similar coefficients to accurately reflect the population's COVID-19 exposure during the pandemic, preserving the validity of the comparison. Conversely, significant differences in coefficients could compromise interpretation. When comparing prison population indicators with those of the general population, it is expected that prison population ratios, as a percentage of the total prison population, will be higher than general population turnover, also as a percentage. Consequently, prison population metrics may be overestimated when contrasted with general population figures. Therefore, caution is warranted when interpreting results; only when prison indicators fall below those of the general population can definitive conclusions be drawn.

The approach taken considered deaths reported by Member States, regardless of the definitions adopted, which may vary. In certain Member States, wider definitions are used; for example, reported deaths include all those where the person tested positive within 60 days of the death or, where there was a clinical assessment, when COVID-19 was a contributory factor in their death regardless of cause of death. In others, narrower or stricter definitions apply; for example, reported deaths are those where COVID-19 disease or its complications were considered the cause of death. Whenever a Member State specified the definition adopted, this is indicated in the profile.

The percentage of cases in females and older people in prison was calculated as the number of cases in each subgroup divided by the total number of cases in people living in prison.

Case fatality rate, as a percentage, was calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the number of cases, multiplied by 100.

Testing

Data collected on testing initially requested the number of people tested for COVID-19, not considering the possibility of reinfection and thus testing the same individuals several times throughout the evolution of the pandemic. In October 2022, with the revision of the questionnaire, the indicator was changed to request data on the total number of COVID-19 tests ever performed, to better assess the testing capacity of the system. Moreover, it is important to note that testing in prison systems has been highly variable across the Member States and over time and, also, testing recommendations have changed through the three years of analysis. Often, the numbers presented indicate the known COVID-19 positive cases. Testing only symptomatic individuals can significantly underrepresent the true number of people infected in prison; therefore, we advise careful interpretation of the data presented.

Vaccination

Vaccination data started being collected in February 2021, with an indicator reflecting the number of people vaccinated against COVID-19. At the beginning, one dose coverage was calculated as the number of people vaccinated divided by the number of people in prison, multiplied by 100. Measuring coverage among people living in prisons is problematic due to the dynamic nature of this population, where the total number of people held in custody varies over time and the turnover can be high. Ideally, one should have access to the number of people entering and leaving the criminal justice

system throughout the period of analysis, but these variables were not collected. People receiving the first vaccine dose may be released; hence, it is possible that the vaccination coverage, as defined, reaches values above 100%, meaning that, during a certain period, more people have received the first dose than the total number of people recorded as held in custody. Conversely, there may be a delay until new residents are vaccinated, which results in lower coverage. In addition, people recently arriving to prison may have been vaccinated in the community and are often not captured as vaccinated in their prison records in countries where community and prison records are not linked.

During the evolution of the pandemic, more than one dose started being requested to measure immunization, and thus the previous indicator became inappropriate to capture vaccination coverage. Therefore, in October 2022, the indicator was restructured to measure the current number of people in prison fully vaccinated according to guidelines. Even though this is considered a better indicator, the same limitations previously indicated related to the prison population turnover are also relevant and should be considered when interpreting data presented.

Other remarks

Data contained in this report is intended to inform about the pandemic situation in the specific context of prisons. However, data should be used with caution as it should be highlighted that reports from Member States are voluntary, which has potential implications on data presented. The first is that the report does not represent the situation in the entire WHO European Region. In addition, it is plausible that countries with lower numbers of infections, which could be perceived as performing better, or with higher resources, will tend to be more likely to report or report more often. The sensitive nature of the data presented may also lead countries not to disclose some information even if they report regularly. As mentioned, the voluntary nature of the reporting means some weeks of data could be missed altogether. Weekly situational reports may also omit data that is added or removed retrospectively. The reporting of COVID-19 infections may be delayed, among other things, by laboratory delays or weekend and holiday effects. For COVID-19-related deaths, the cause of death may not be immediately established due to delays in post-mortem certificates. This implies that the overall figures presented may suffer from severe underreporting. To address this bias, countries have been invited to update their figures.

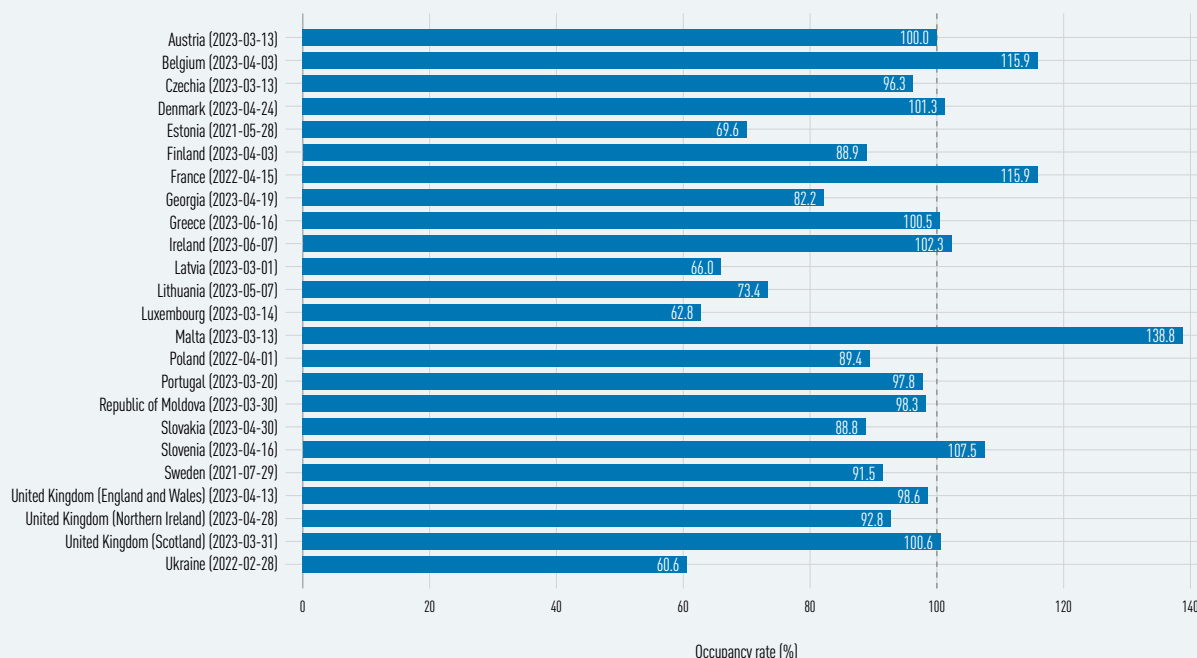
The main purpose of this report is, however, to inform the development and refinement of prison surveillance systems across the Region. The mere indication that only 26 out of 53 Member States contributed to this surveillance system is useful to demonstrate that further efforts must be placed in strengthening surveillance systems. Moreover, even though the reasons for reporting (or opting not to) may depend on workforce and workload, motivation, information available and various other factors, Member States' capacity to report also allows for having a better understanding of where additional efforts are needed. Of course, this classification system is quite simple and should not be interpreted in a purely quantitative manner, as more reports are not necessarily associated with high-quality reporting. Future work will need to be developed directly with Member States to understand barriers to and facilitators for implementing strong surveillance of infectious diseases in prisons and other places of detention.

Overall results

Data from the European countries included in this report refers to observations from over 450 000 people living in prison, over 93 000 prison staff, and more than 6000 health-care workers. Absolute figures for COVID-19 diagnosis and COVID-19-related deaths are presented respectively for 19 and 21 Member States. The occupancy rate is presented at the date of last report (Fig. 2) and over time (Fig. 3). The cumulative number of COVID-19 confirmed cases per 1000 people is presented as disaggregated by population subgroup (Fig. 4) and for people living in prison over time (Fig. 5). Fig. 6 further details the percentage of diagnosis among females and older detainees and their respective representation in the prison population. COVID-19-related deaths and the respective fatality rate in prisons is presented in Fig. 7. Vaccination coverage considering people in detention centres fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of this report, according to country guidelines, is presented in Fig. 8.

443 025 PRISON CAPACITY in 22 Member States	450 245 PEOPLE LIVING IN PRISON in 23 Member States	93 083 STAFF in 15 Member States	6049 HEALTH-CARE WORKERS in 14 Member States
74 928 COVID-19 DIAGNOSIS AMONG DETAINEES in 19 Member States	225.78 COVID-19 DIAGNOSIS PER 1000 DETAINEES in 19 Member States	285 COVID-19-RELATED DEATHS AMONG DETAINEES in 21 Member States	0.83 COVID-19-RELATED DEATHS PER 1000 DIAGNOSIS in 19 Member States

Fig. 2. Occupancy rate in prisons at the date of last report



Despite countries engaging in longitudinal reporting and being urged for consistent submissions, there are periods where data may remain unreported. This situation suggests that the graphs presented may exhibit irregularities in data points along the x-axis. When a submission is made but one or more data point is missing, that is accentuated by discontinuing the line to highlight the data gap.

Fig. 3. Evolution of occupancy rate in prisons, over time

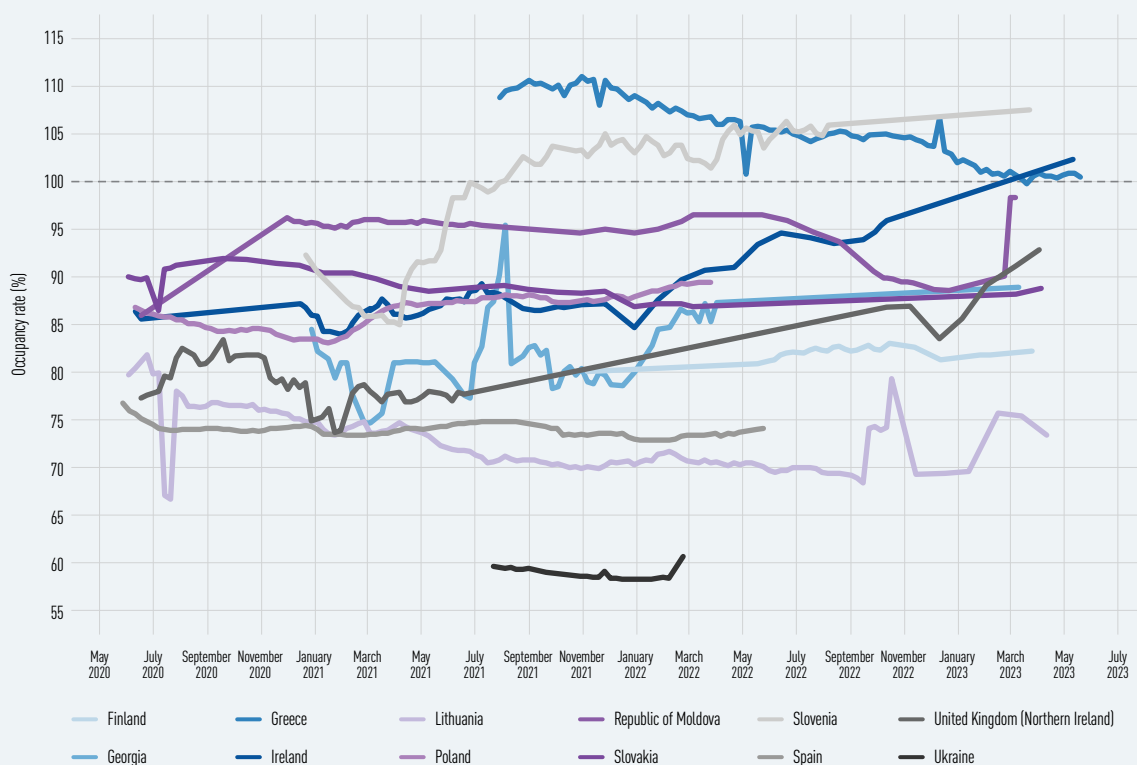


Fig. 4. Cumulative number of confirmed cases with COVID-19, per 1000 people

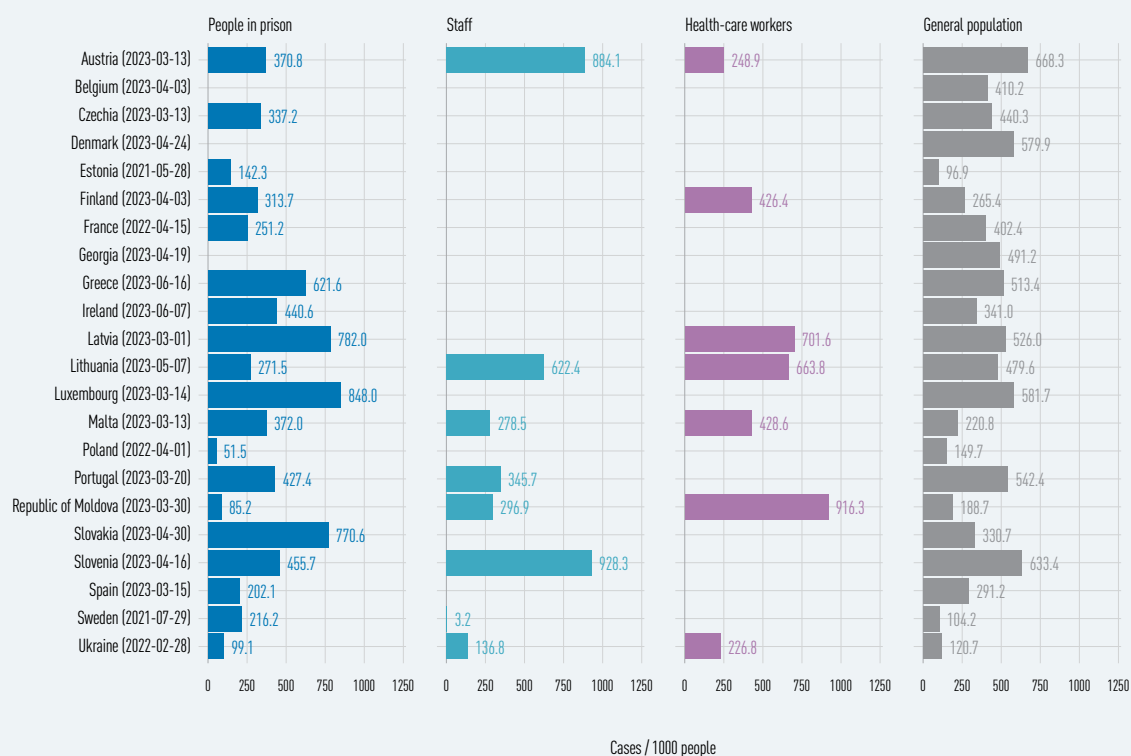


Fig. 5. Cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in people in prison, per 1000 people, over time

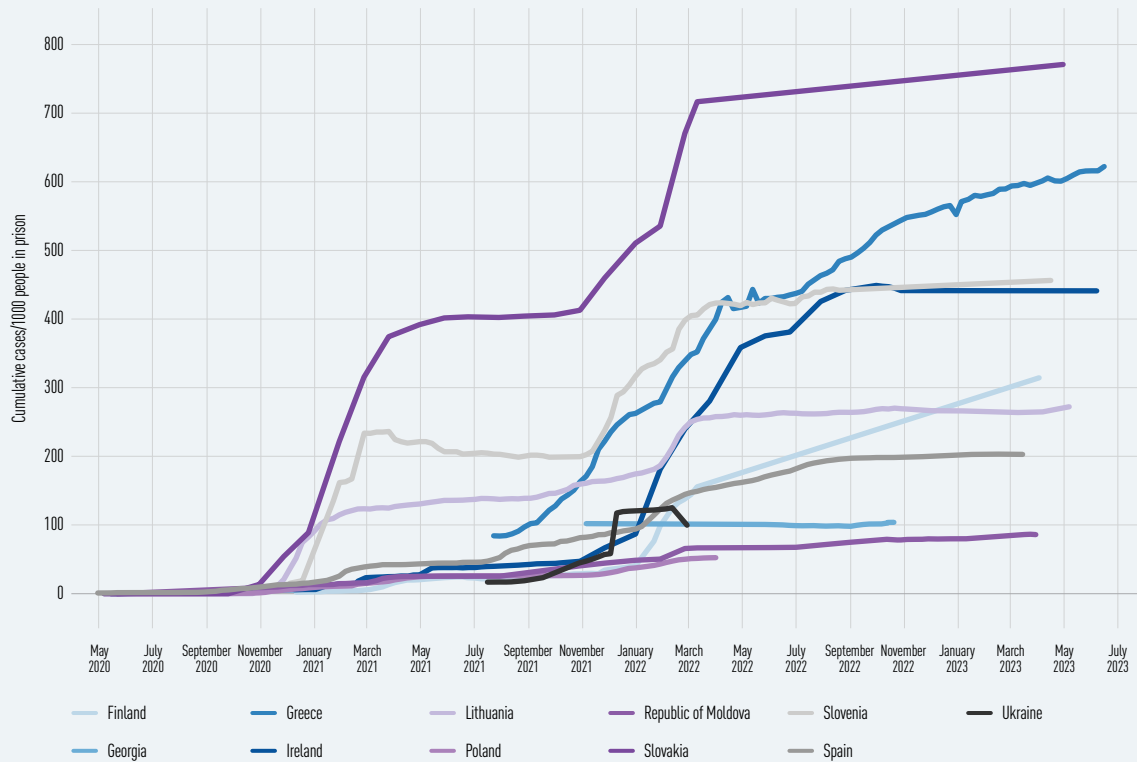
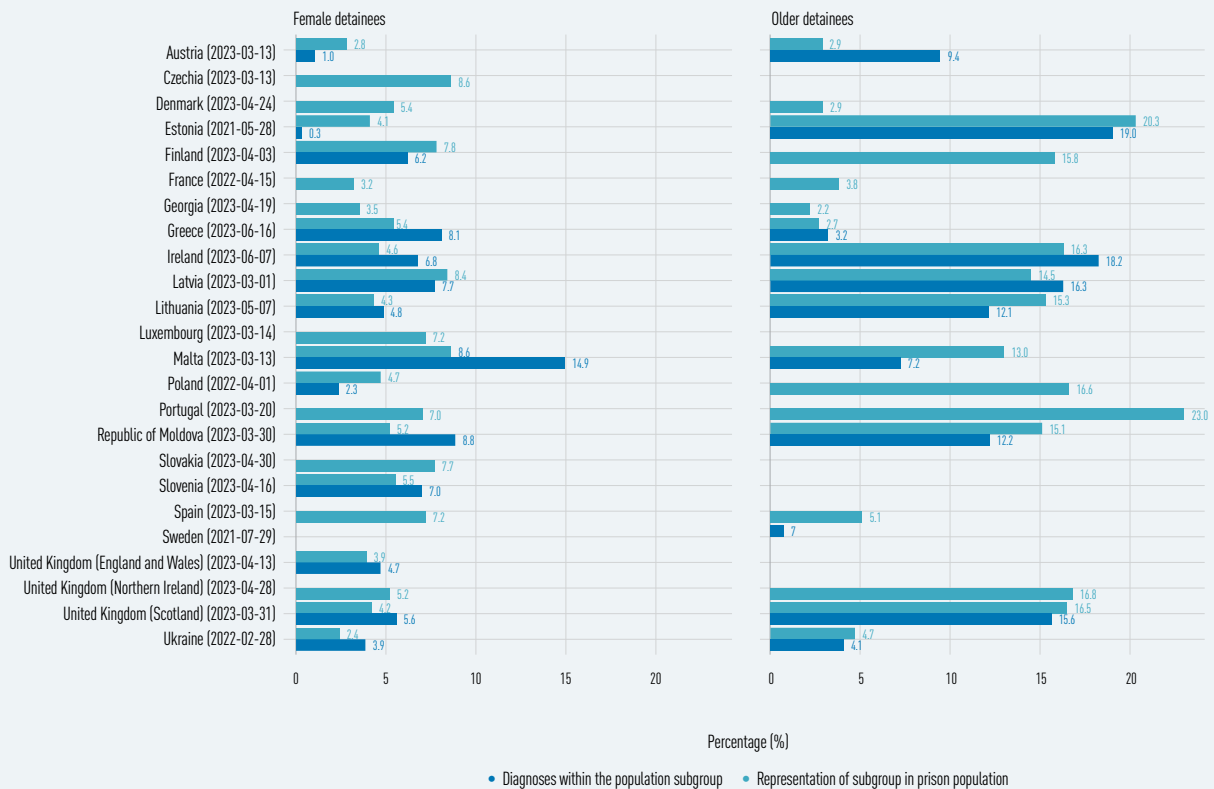


Fig. 6. Percentage of diagnosis among females and older detainees* and the representation of these groups in the prison population



* The cut-off age for the definition of "older detainees" is country-specific; however, by default, older detainees were considered to be people living in prison aged 50 or older.

Fig. 7. Number of COVID-19-related deaths and the respective fatality rate in prisons

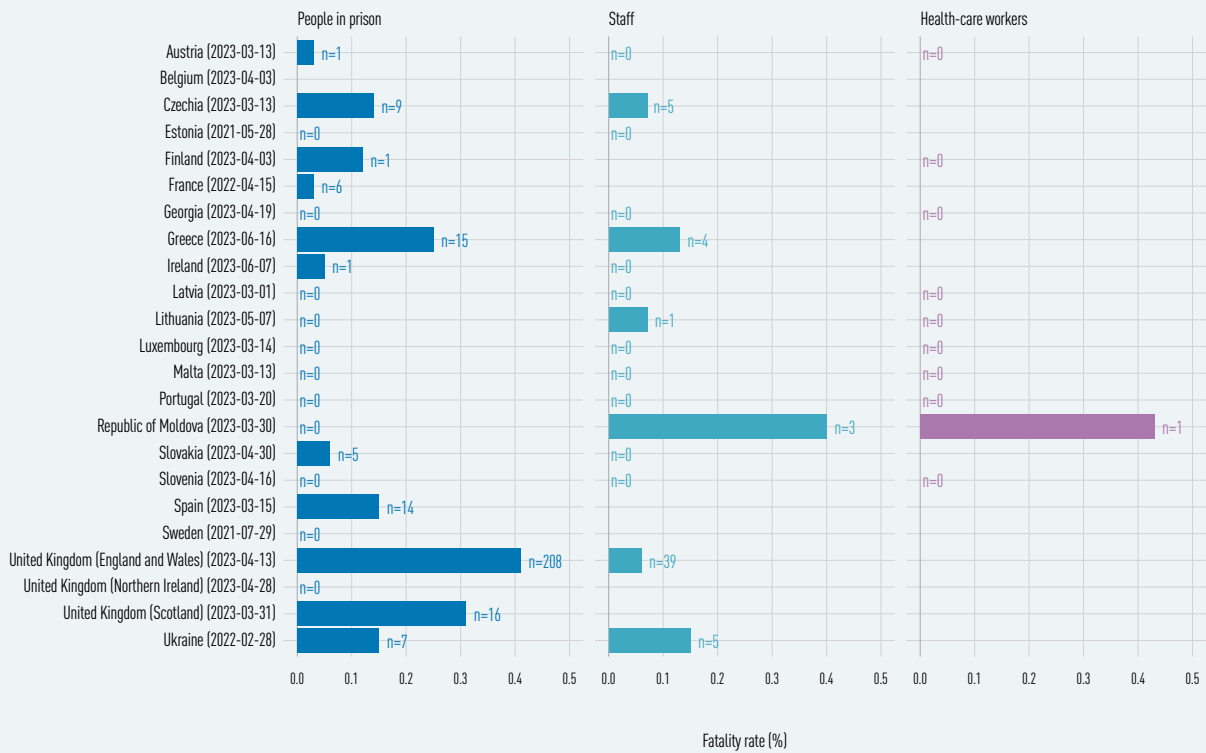
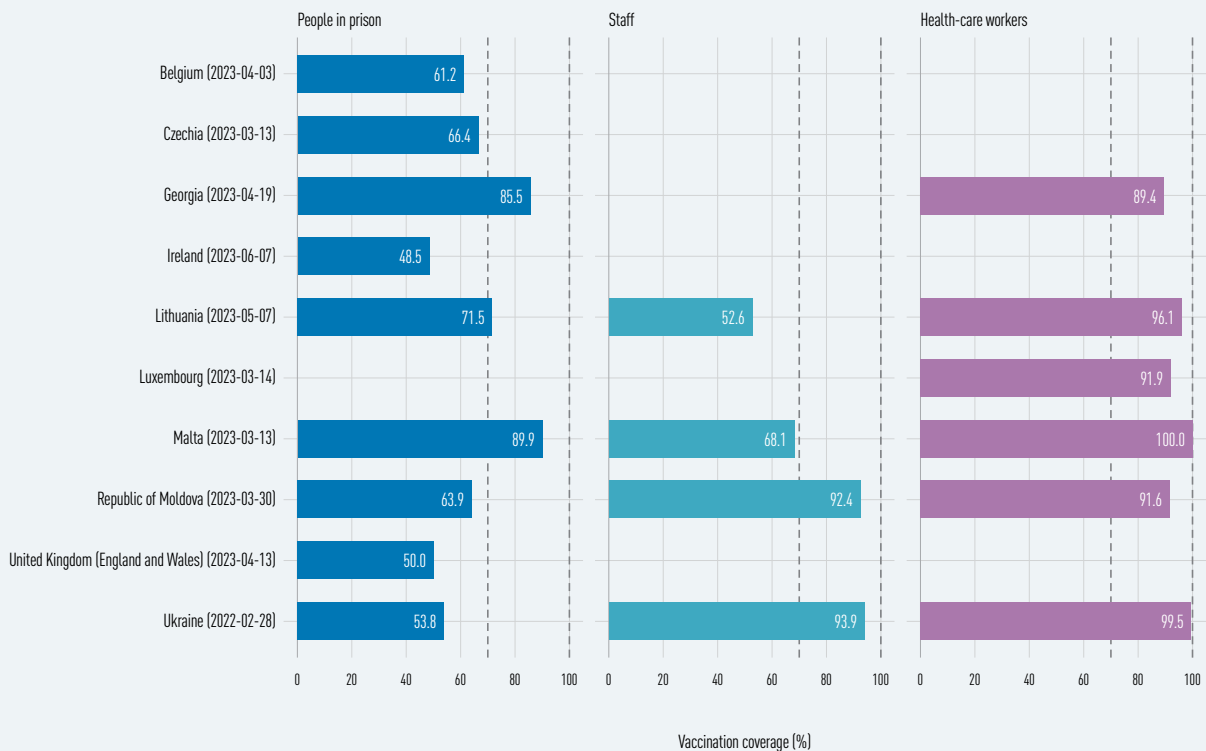


Fig. 8. Percentage of people living and working in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of this report, according to country guidelines



Note: Dashed line at 70% indicates the WHO target for the percentage of the global population to be fully vaccinated by mid-2022 [15].



Country profiles

Austria

WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:
1 report submitted in 13 March 2023

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 9000

Number of people in prison: 9000, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 100.0%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 265 (2.9% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 250 (2.8% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 3400

Number of health-care workers: 450

COVID-19 reporting

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 41

Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 105 000
- on staff: 317 301
- on health-care workers: 45 310

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	3337	370.78
Older detainees*	315 (9.4%)	1188.68
Female detainees	35 (1.0%)	140.00
Staff	3006	884.12
Health-care workers	112	248.89

* Aged 50 or older.

Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 4

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	1	0.11	0.03
Staff	0	0.00	0.00
Health-care workers	0	0.00	0.00

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Table 3. Number of people ever vaccinated in prison settings, in Austria

Total, including detainees, staff, and health-care workers	15 259
1 dose only	2034
2 or more doses	13 225
3 or more doses	8092
4 or more doses	4422
5 or more doses	916
Detainees	11 636
Detainees aged 85 years or older	10
Detainees aged between 75 to 84 years old	146
Staff	3314
Health-care workers	309

Belgium



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data: 1 report in 11 June 2020 and 1 in 3 April 2023

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, on 3 April 2023, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 9864

Number of people in prison: 11 432, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 115.9%

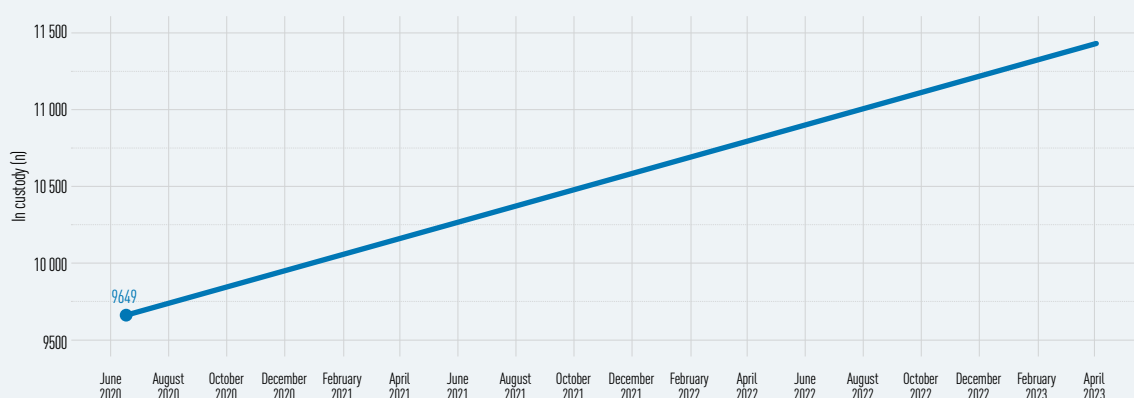
Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: data not available

Number of females in prison: data not available

Number of detention centre staff: 850

Number of health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Belgium



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	data not available	data not available
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	data not available	data not available
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: data not available

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1 000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	2	0.17	data not available
Staff	data not available	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

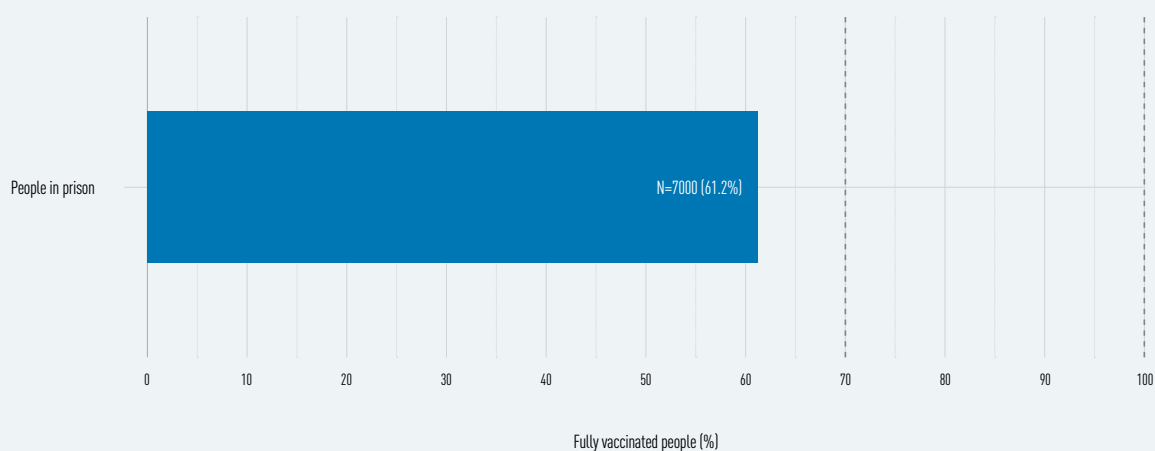
Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

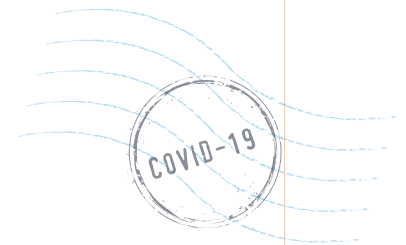
- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: 7000, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 61.2%
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 2. Number and percentage of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in Belgium





WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data: 3 reports between 4 April 2021 and 13 March 2023

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, on 13 March 2023, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 20 341

Number of people in prison: 19 588, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 96.3%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: data not available

Number of females in prison: 1678 (8.6% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: data not available

Number of health-care workers: 646

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Czechia

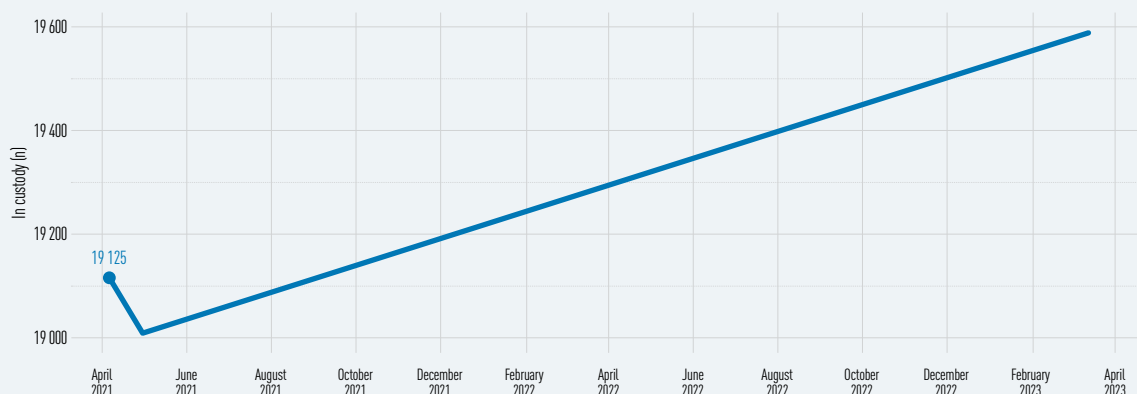
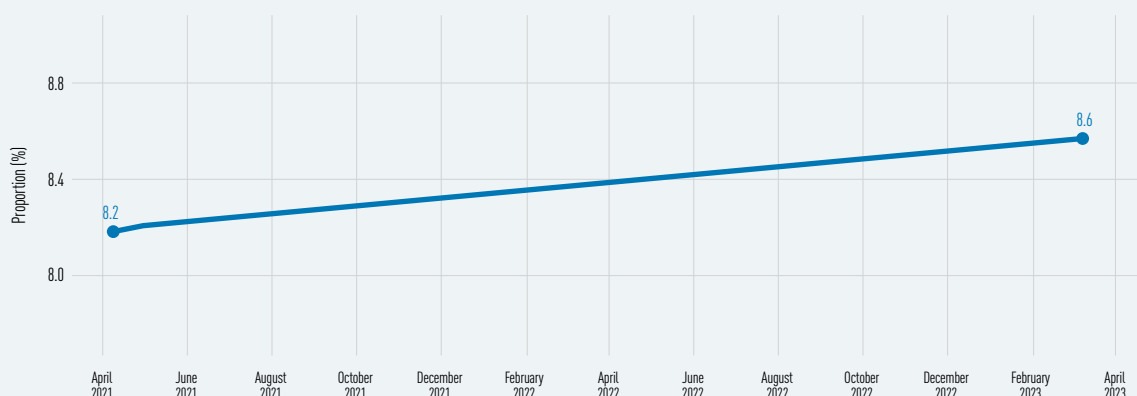


Fig. 2. Proportion of females living in prison, in Czechia



Of the 19 588 people in prison, 17 910 (91.4% of people in prison) are adults aged 18 or older.



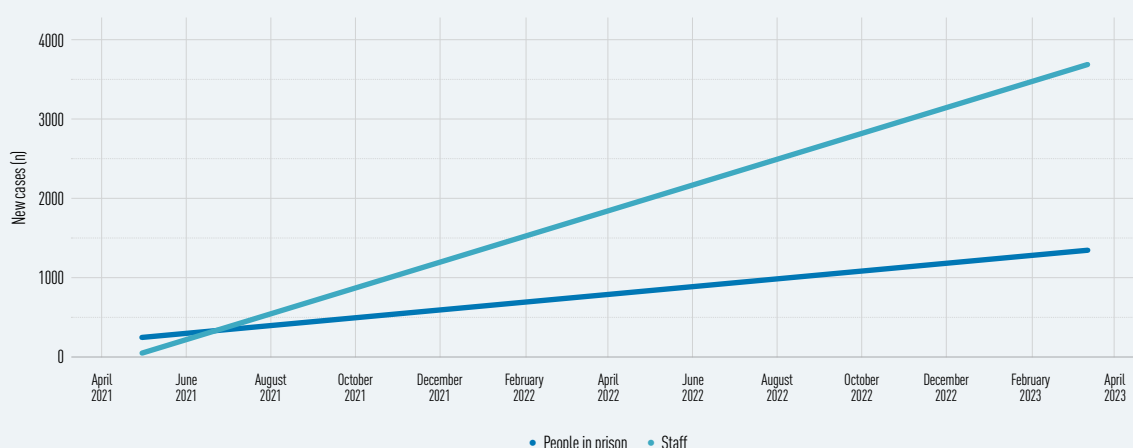
COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	6606	337.25
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	data not available	data not available
Staff	7087	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig.3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Czechia



Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: data not available

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	9	0.46	0.14
Staff	5	data not available	0.07
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 3

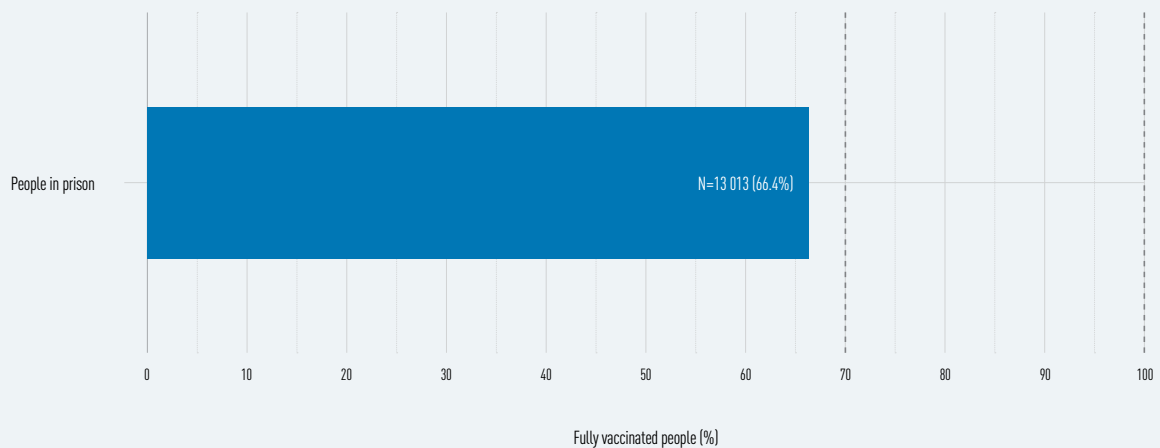
Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: 13 013, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 66.4%, falling behind targets set (14)
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 4. Number and percentage of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in Czechia



Denmark



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data: 2 reports between 17 March 2022 and 24 April 2023

The data presented next is as of the date of last report, on 24 April 2023, for which all data regarding COVID-19 reporting is missing.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 4194

Number of people in prison: 4247, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 101.3%

Number of people in prison aged 60 or older: 125 (2.9% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 231 (5.4% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 2711

Number of health-care workers: 110²

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Denmark

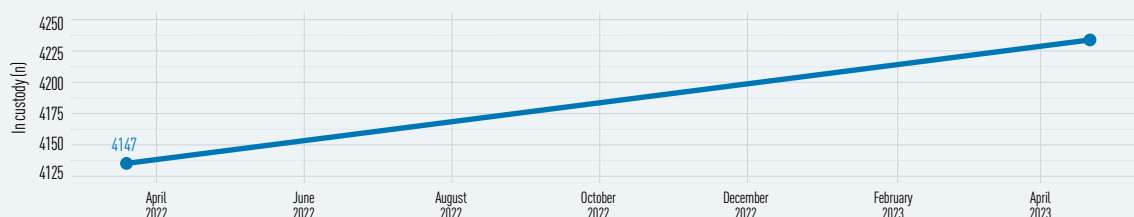
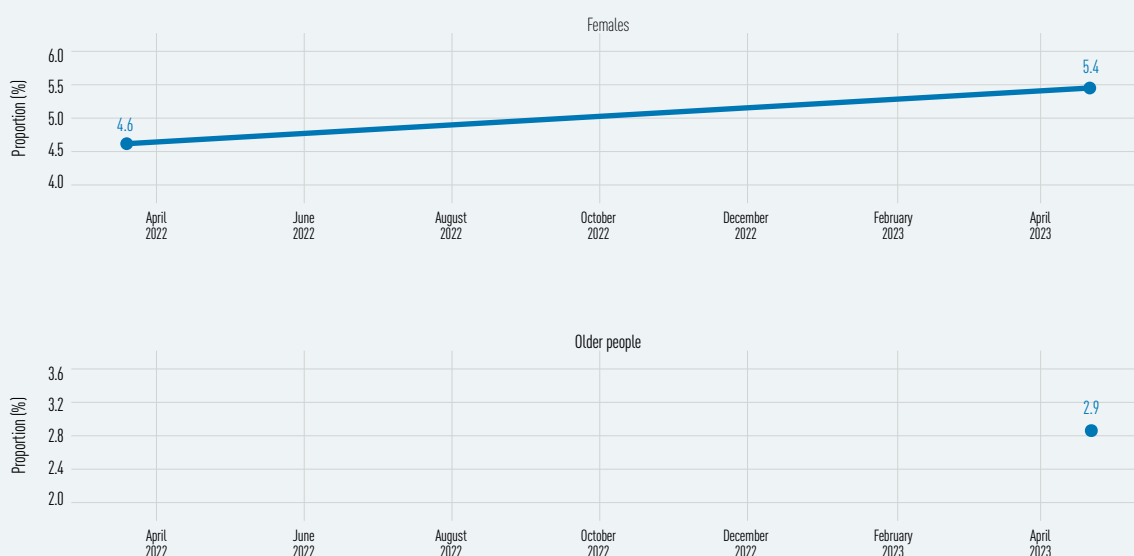


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Denmark



* Aged 60 or older

2 Number of health-care workers employed in detention centers and regional centres calculated as full-time equivalents; several tasks are handled by health-care workers that are not employed by the prison service, which are not included.



COVID-19 reporting

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: data not available

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	data not available	data not available
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	data not available	data not available
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 60 or older.

Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: data not available

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	data not available	data not available	data not available
Staff	data not available	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

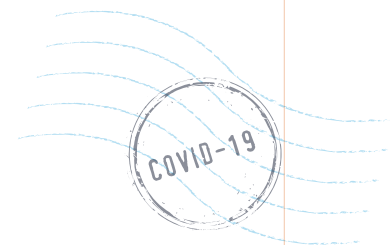
Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Estonia



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data: 10 reports between 26 March 2021 and 28 May 2021

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, on 28 May 2021, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 3278

Number of people in prison: 2291, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 69.9%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 466 (20.3% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 93 (4.1% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: data not available

Number of health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Estonia

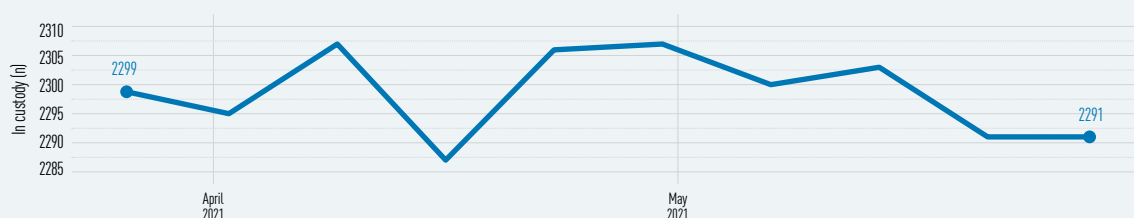
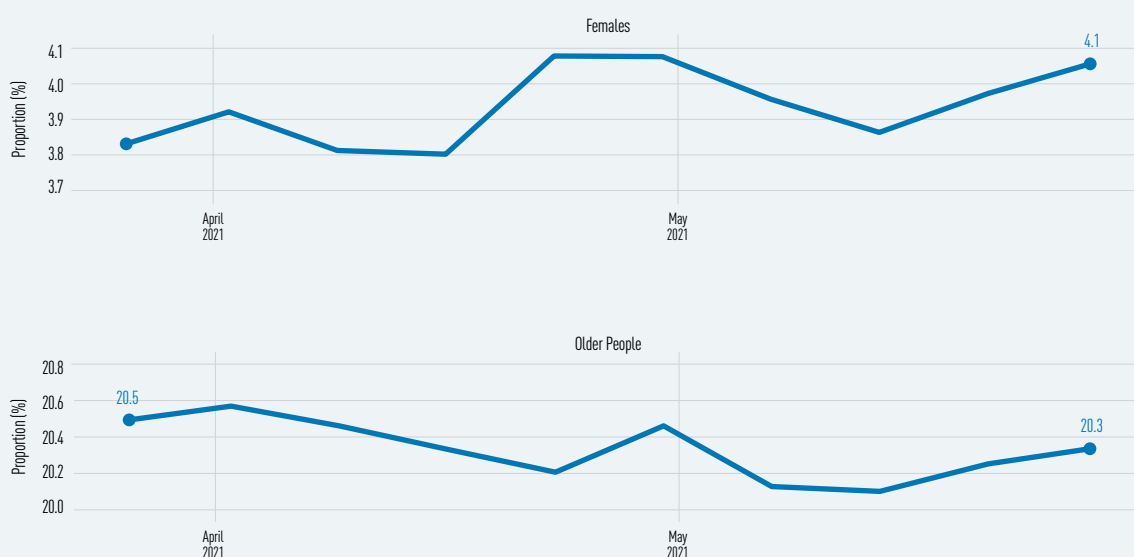


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Estonia



* Aged 50 or older



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	326	142.30
Older detainees*	62 (19.0%)	133.05
Female detainees	1 (0.3%)	10.75
Staff	144	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Estonia

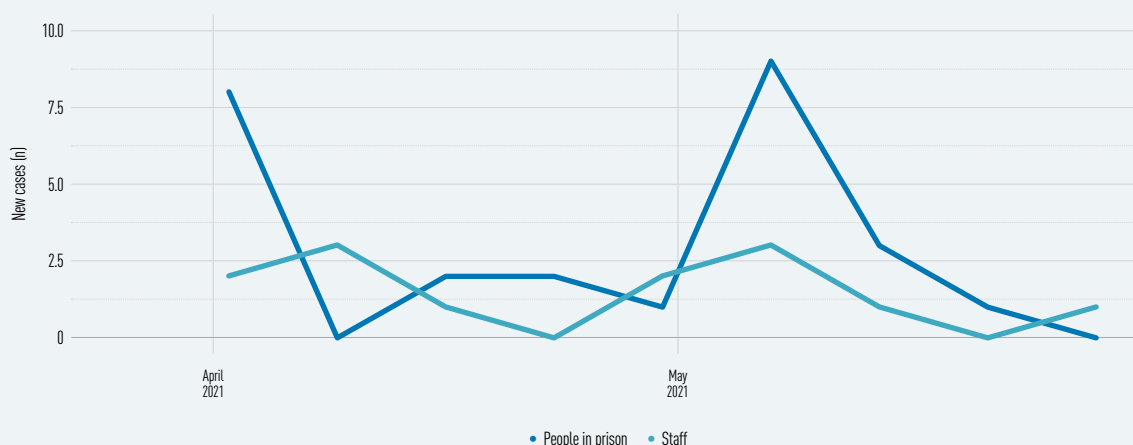
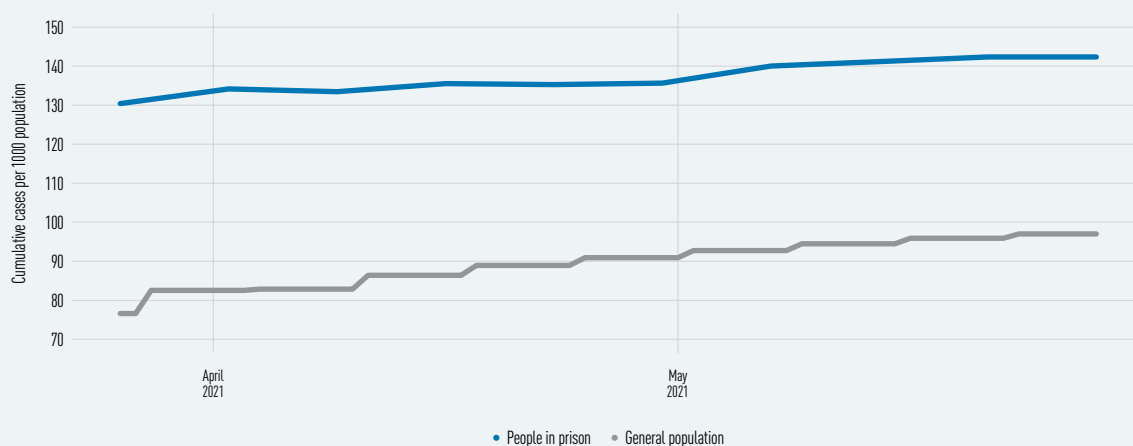


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Estonia



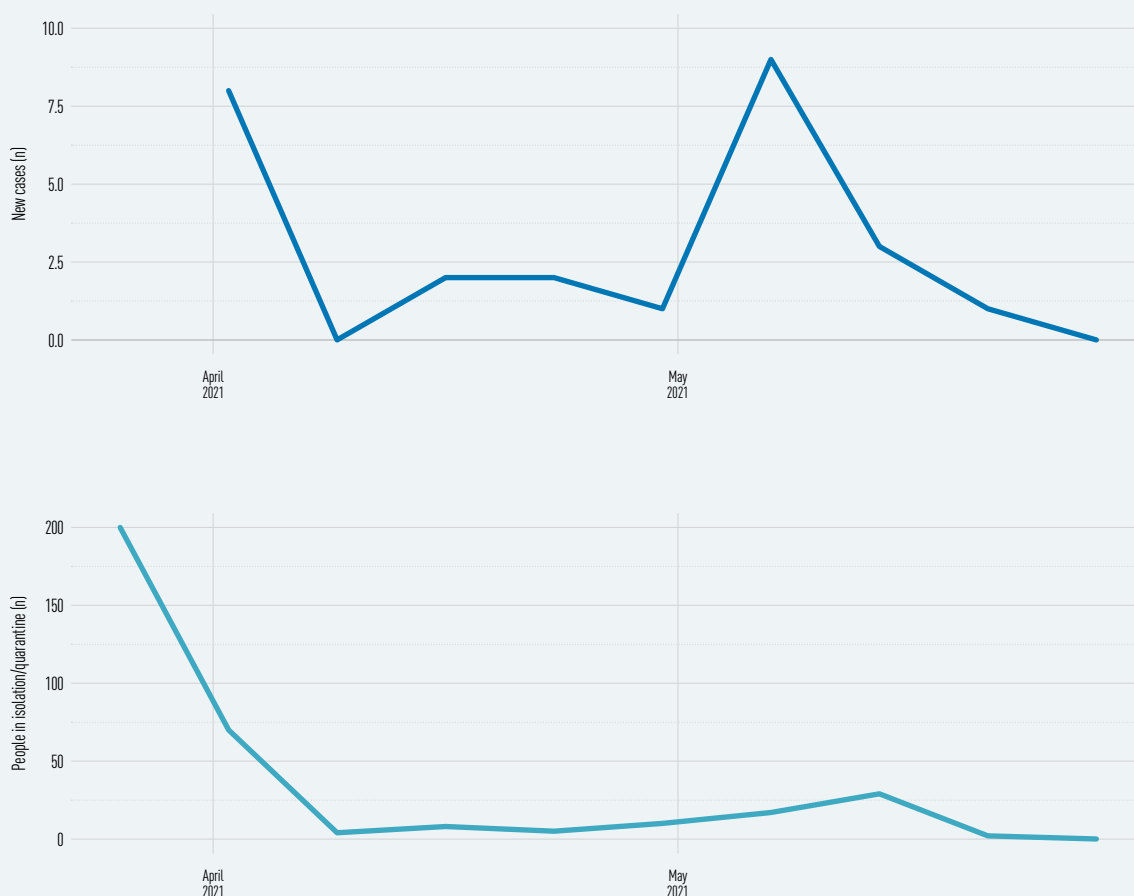
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 6

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	0.00
Staff	0	data not available	0.00
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

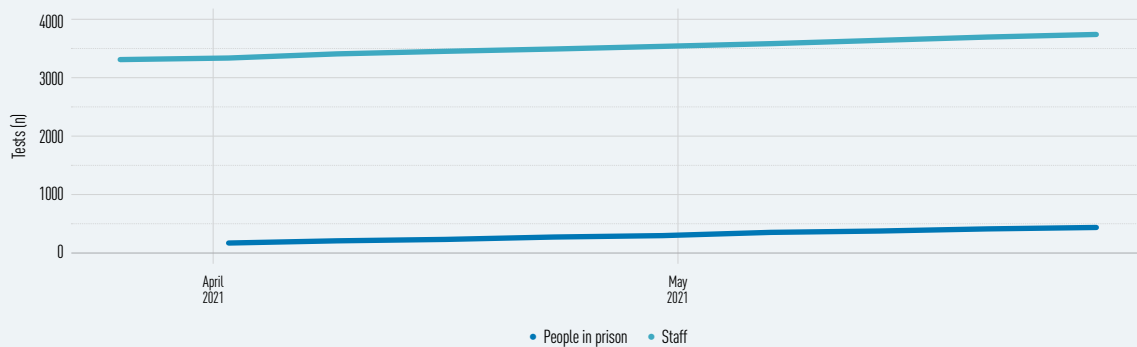
Fig. 5. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Estonia



Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 429
- on staff: 3735
- on health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 6. Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in prisons, in Estonia



Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 7. Cumulative number of people living in prison, prison staff members and prison health-care workers vaccinated for COVID-19 (first dose), in Estonia*

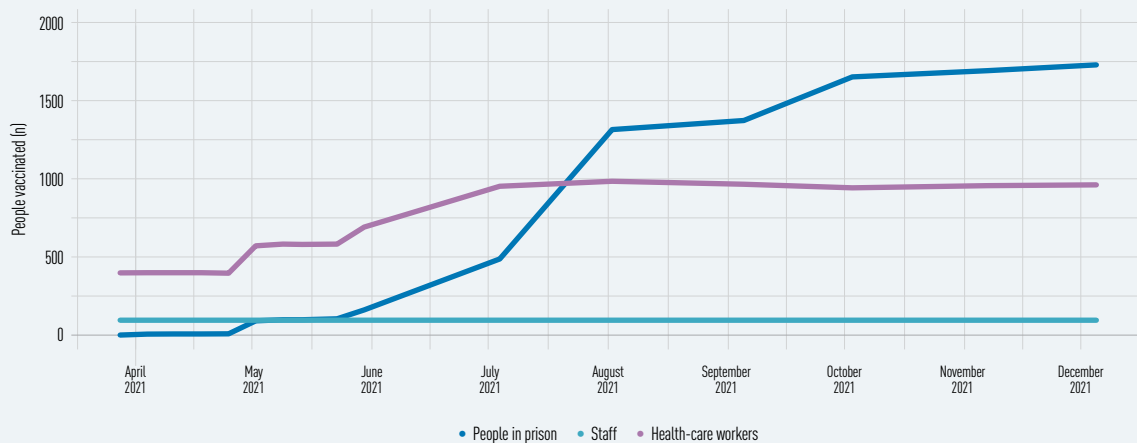
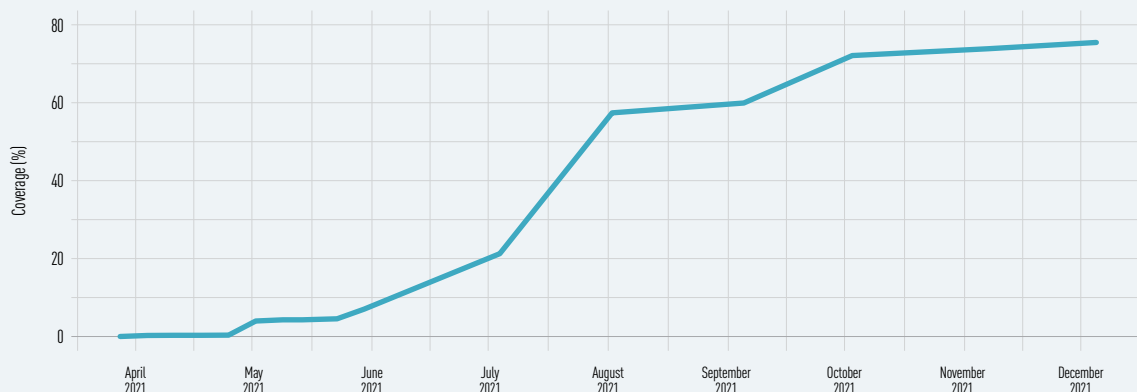
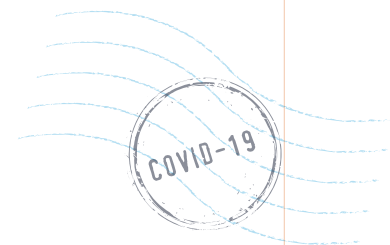


Fig. 8. Evolution of vaccination coverage (first dose) in people living in prison, in Estonia*



* Additional data provided by the focal point via email.

Finland



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

58 reports between 11 December 2020 and 3 April 2023

Finland reported weekly data between December 2020 and April 2022. After that, numbers were updated only once, on 3 April 2023. The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures. Data regarding "General detention and detainees' characteristics" were later updated by the country focal point during the validation process and are as of 1 June 2023.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 3073

Number of people in prison: 2732, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 88.9%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 433 (15.8% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 212 (7.8% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: data not available

Number of health-care workers: 258

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Finland

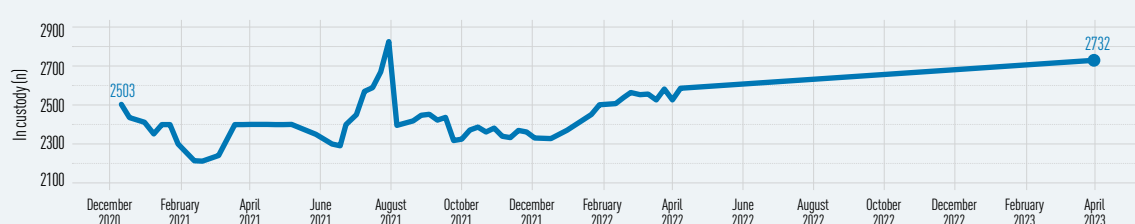
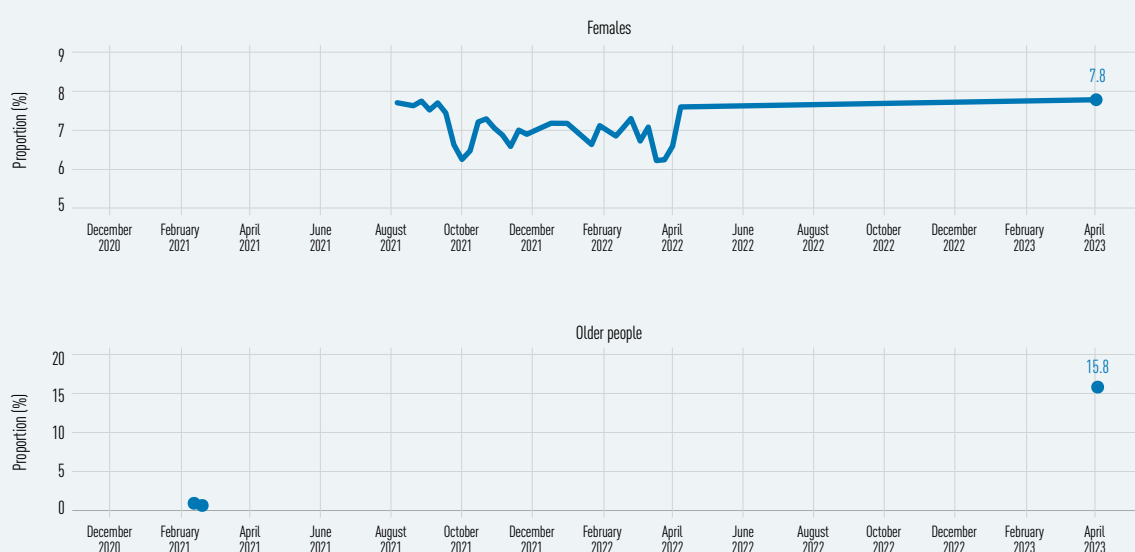


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Finland



* Aged 50 or older



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	857	313.69
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	53 (6.2%)	250.00
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	110	426.36

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Finland

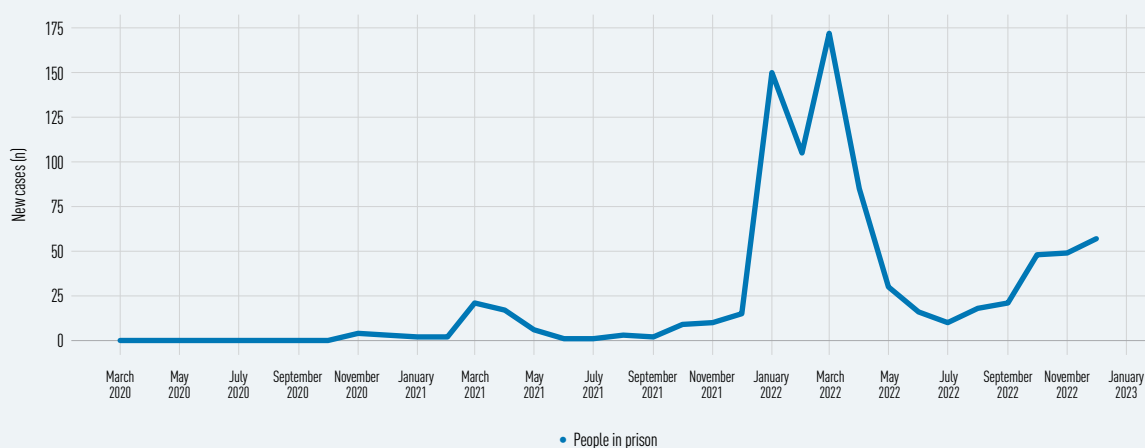
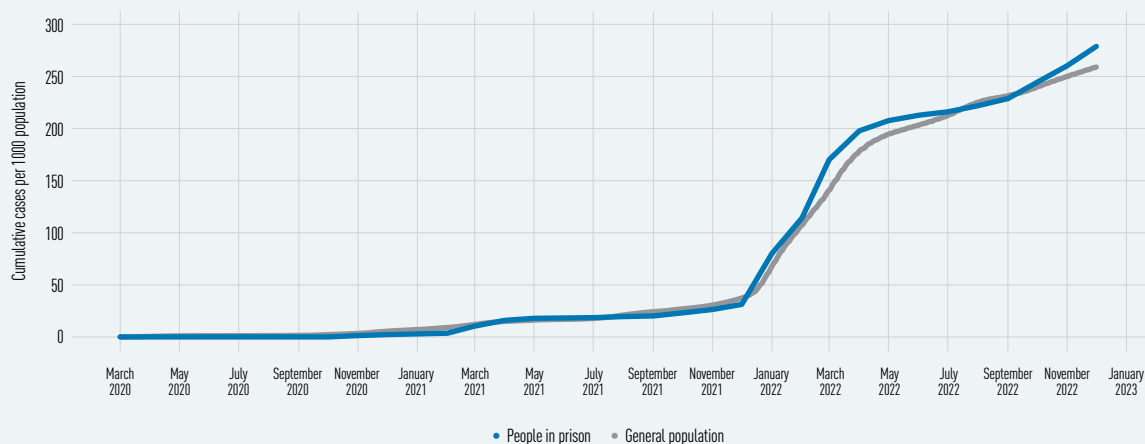


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Finland



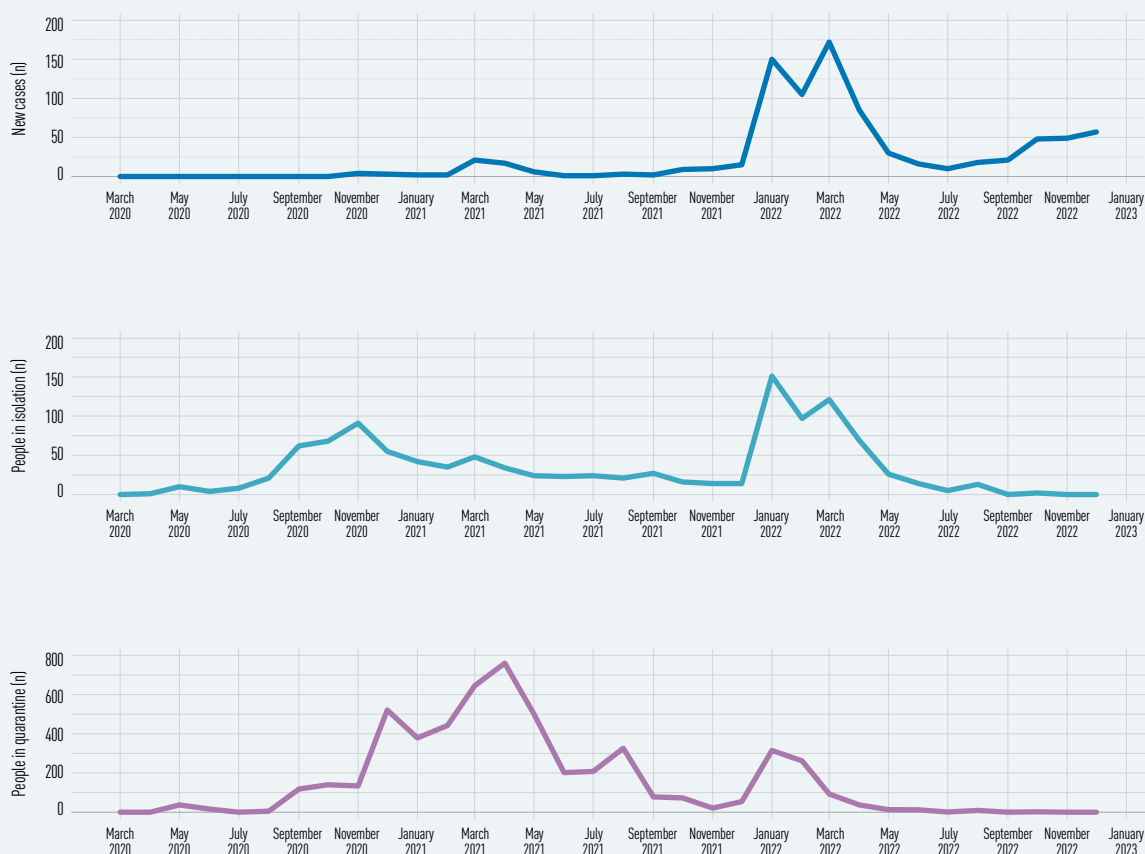
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 3

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	1	0.37	0.12
Staff	data not available	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	0	0.00	0.00

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

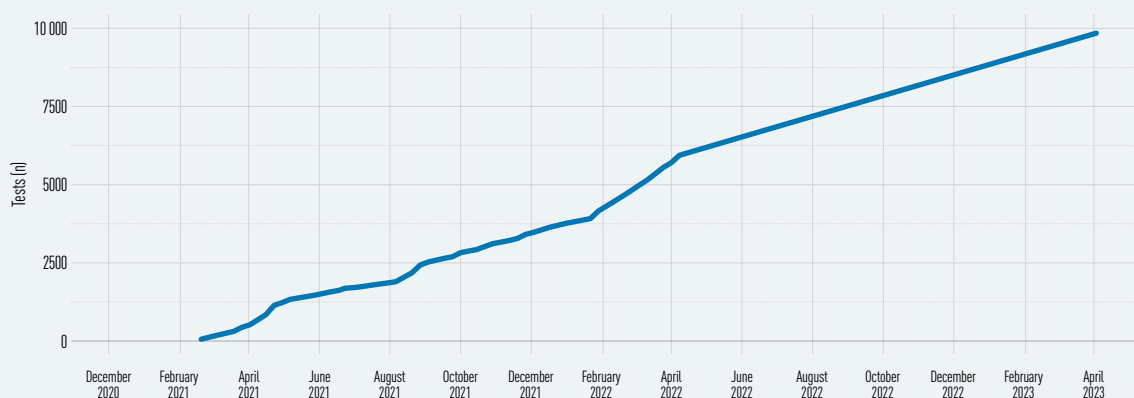
Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation and quarantine among those living in prison, in Finland



Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 9848
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

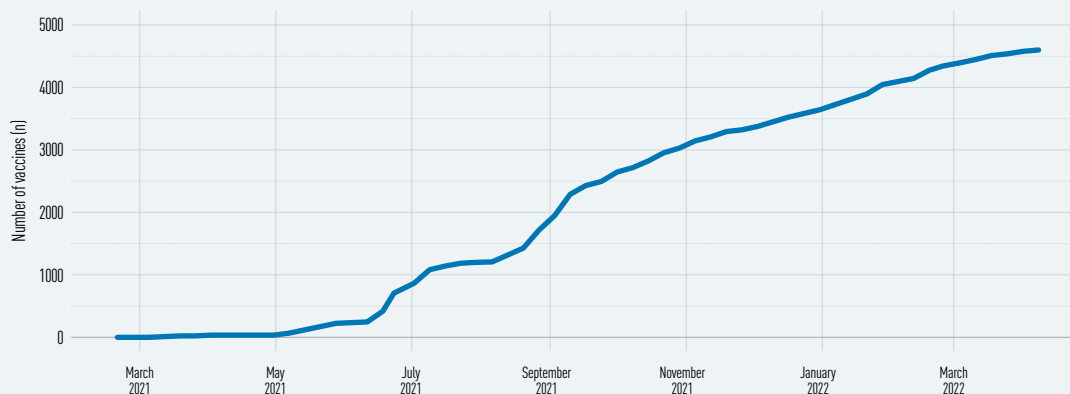
Fig. 6. Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in people in prison, in Finland



Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 7. Total number of vaccine doses (1st or 2nd dose) administered to people living in prison, in Finland



France



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

1 report submitted in 15 April 2022

Originally, six reports were submitted, including four in 2020, one in January 2021 and one in April 2022. However, of those, only the last was representative of national data, since the others represented only a particular prison centre. Thus, the data presented next is only as of the date of last report, on 15 April 2022.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 60 585³

Number of people in prison: 70 246, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 115.9%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 2672 (3.8% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 2230 (3.2% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: data not available

Number of health-care workers: data not available

COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	17 649	251.25
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	data not available	data not available
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: data not available

3 Country's official prison capacity according to HIPED Survey (18) and validated as an approximated estimate by the country focal point.

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1 000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	6	0.09	0.03
Staff	data not available	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 1084

Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data: 27 reports between 5 November 2021 and 19 April 2023

Georgia submitted a first isolated report in November 2021 and then regularly submitted data between May 2022 and April 2023.

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 11 656

Number of people in prison: 9580, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 82.2%

Number of men in prison aged 65 or older, and women aged 60 or older: 210 (2.2% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 333 (3.5% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 1515

Number of health-care workers: 387

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Georgia

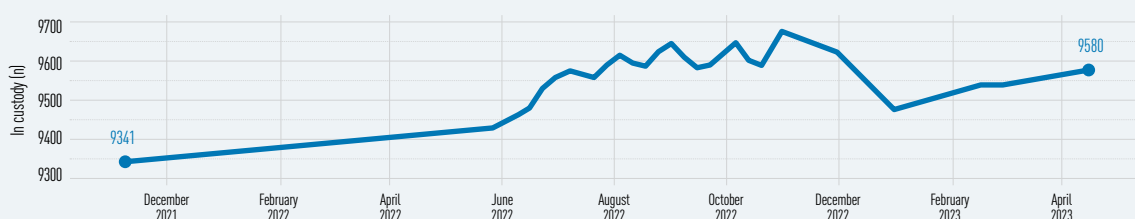
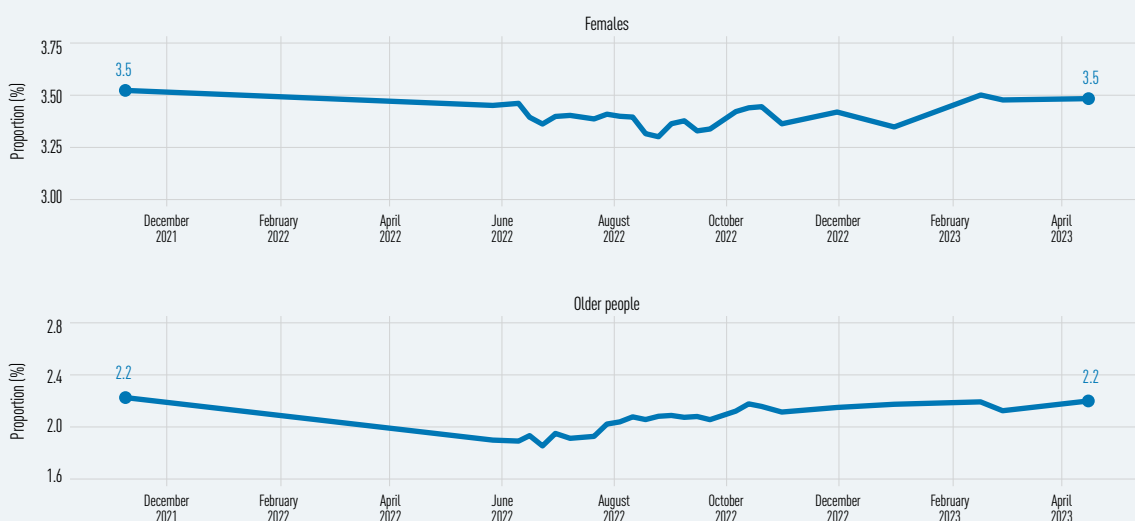


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Georgia



* Aged 65 or older for men, and 60 or older for women.



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	data not available	data not available
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	data not available	data not available
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 65 or older for men, and 60 or older for women.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Georgia

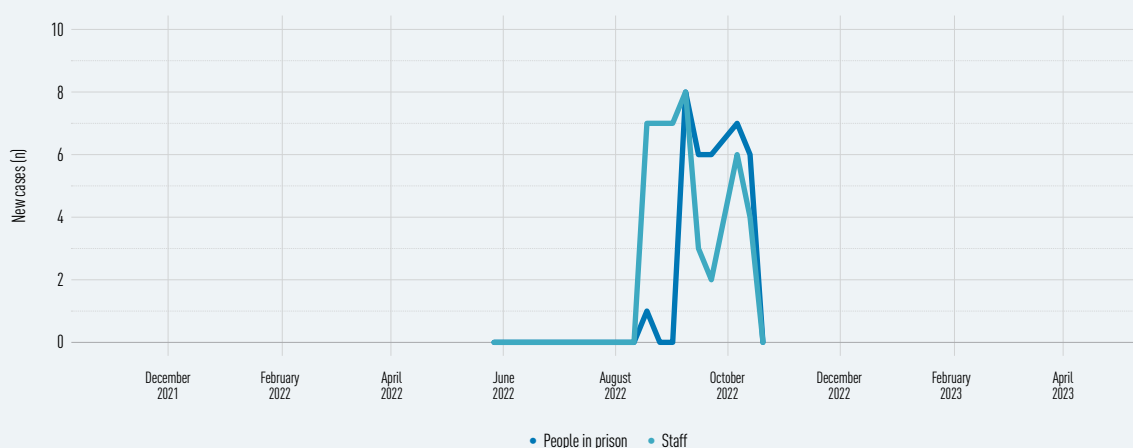
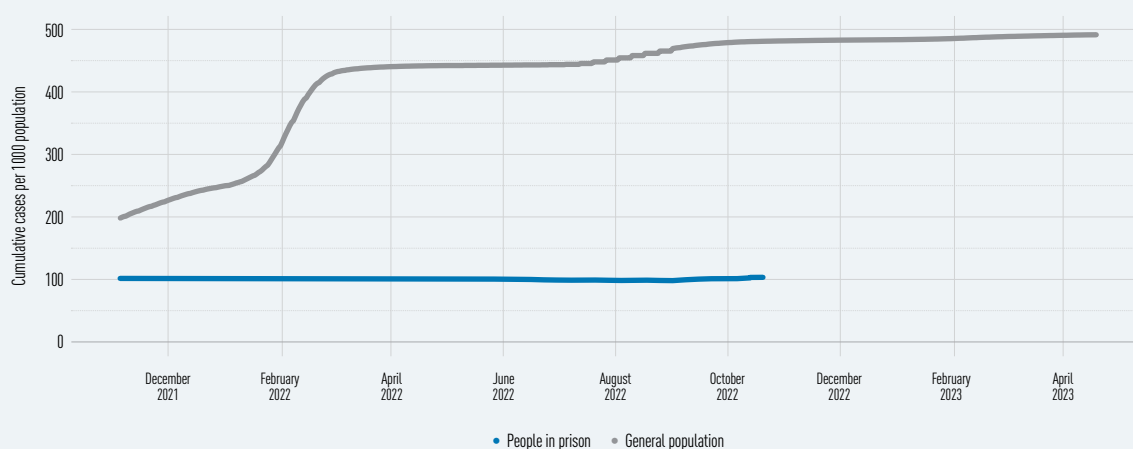


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Georgia



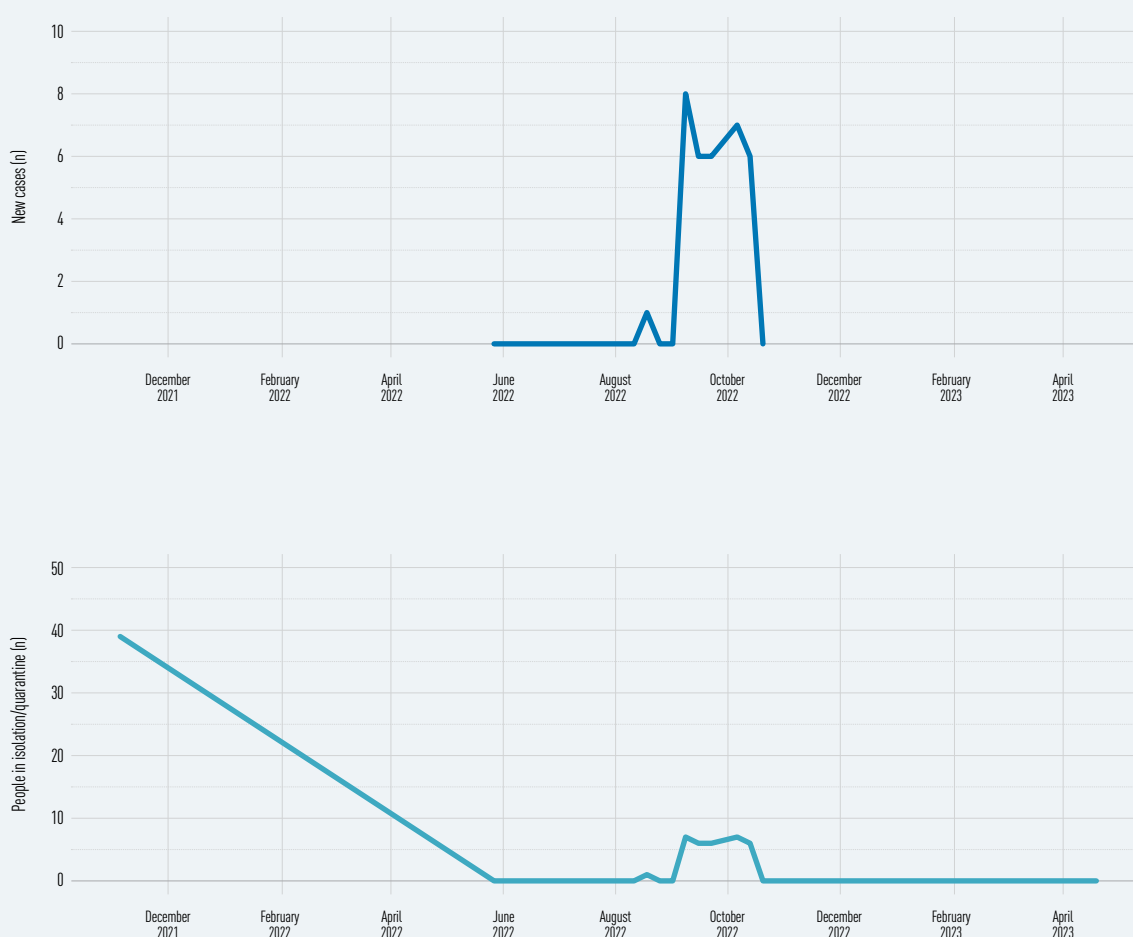
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: data not available

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	data not available
Staff	0	0.00	data not available
Health-care workers	0	0.00	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

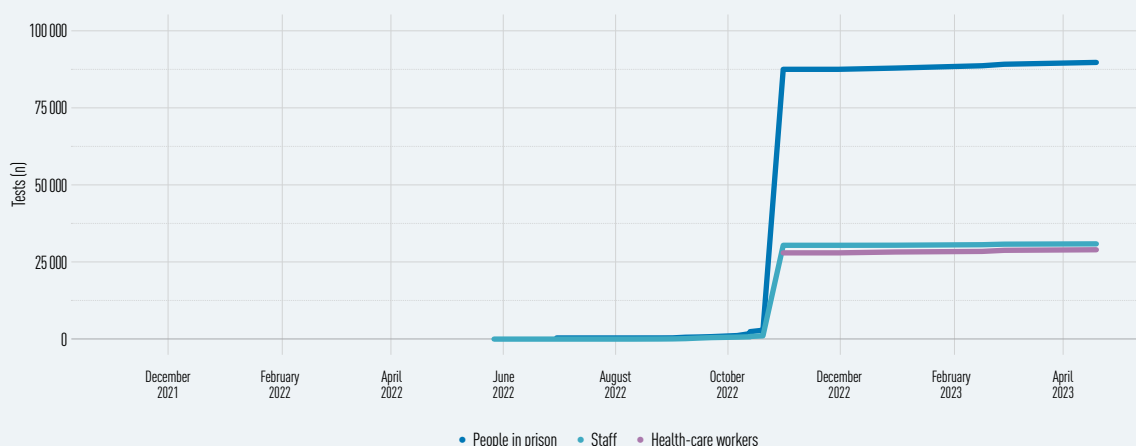
Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Georgia



Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 89 095
- on staff: 30 670
- on health-care workers: 28 702

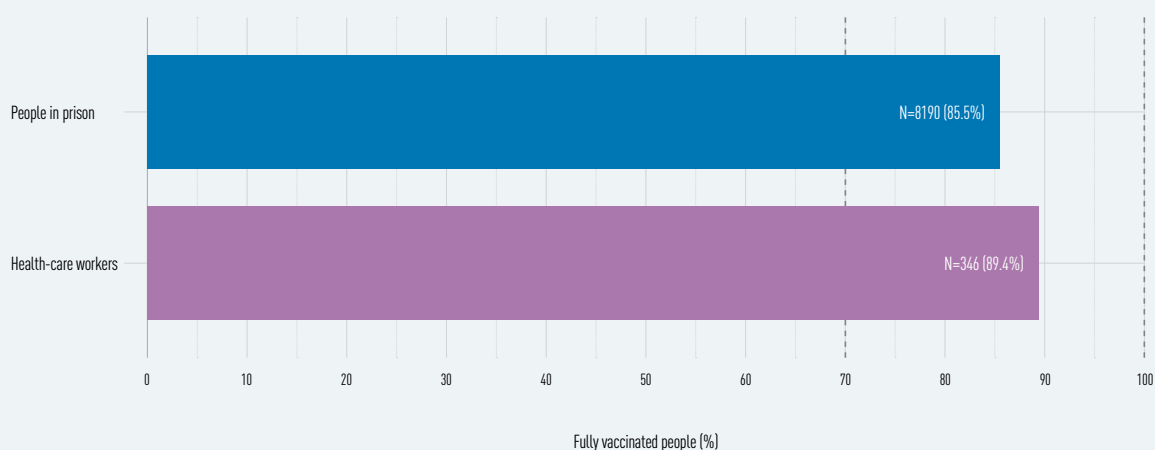
Fig. 6. Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in prisons, in Georgia

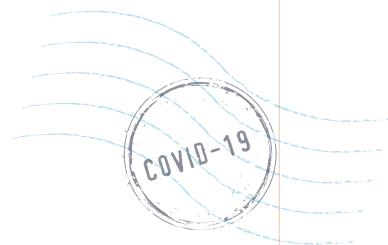


Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: 8190, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 85.5%, above the 70% target set (14)
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: 346, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 89.4%, falling behind the set target of 100% (14)

Fig. 7. Number and percentage of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in Georgia





WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

90 reports between 23 July 2021 and 16 June 2023, provided retrospectively

Greece provided around 40 reports during the three years of pandemic, through the online tool or by email. However, during the validation process, the country focal point provided updated information as of June 2023 through email, including 90 retrospective reports that replaced the previously reported data.

Thus, the numbers presented next are as of 16 June 2023, and the evolution over time of some key indicators based on the updated data are presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 9630

Number of people in prison: 9675, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 100.5%

Number of people in prison aged 65 or older: 257 (2.7% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 524 (5.4% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: data not available

Number of health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Greece

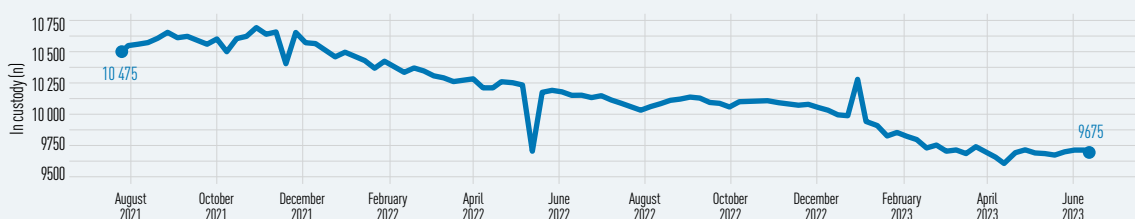
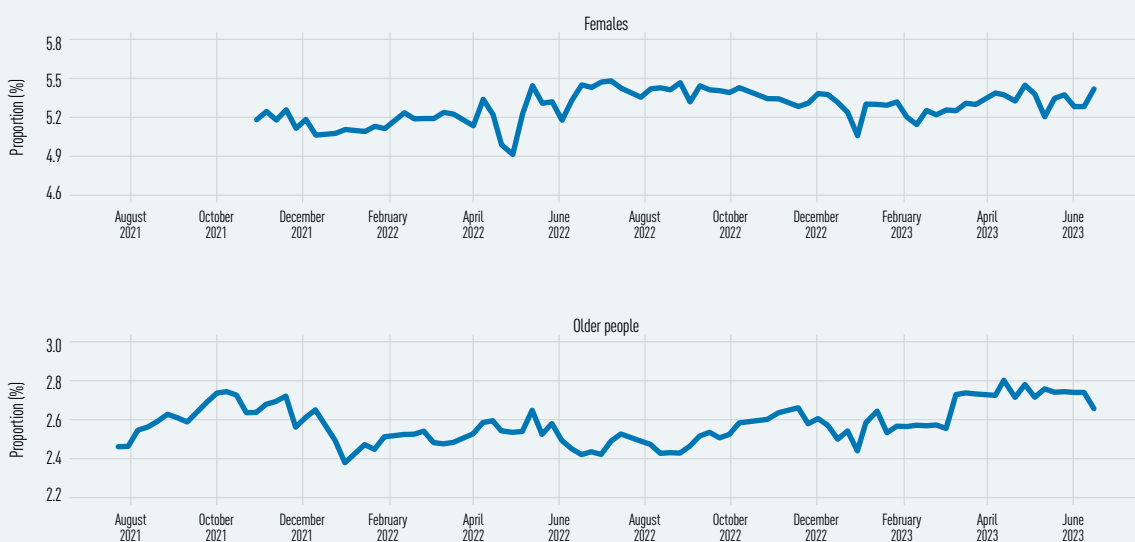


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Greece



* Aged 65 or older



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	6014	621.60
Older detainees*	193 (3.2%)	750.97
Female detainees	485 (8.1%)	925.57
Staff	3057	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 65 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Greece

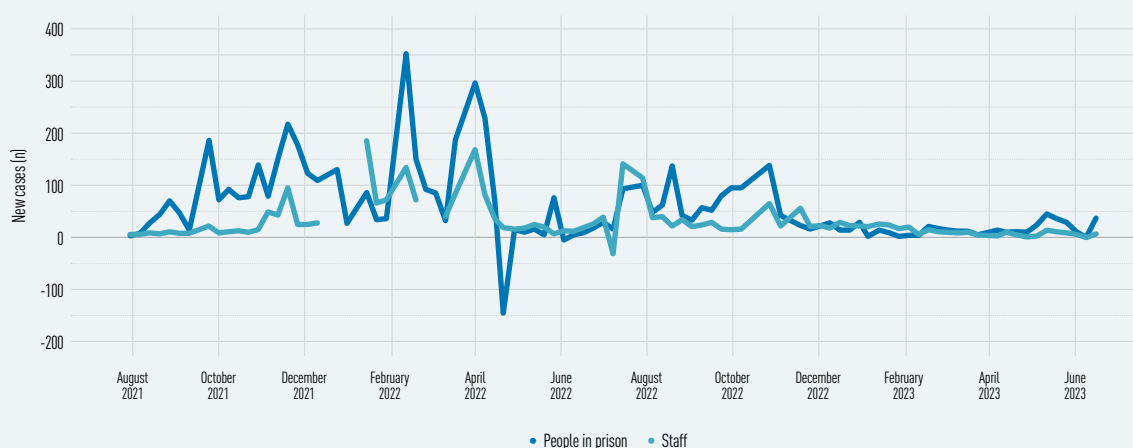
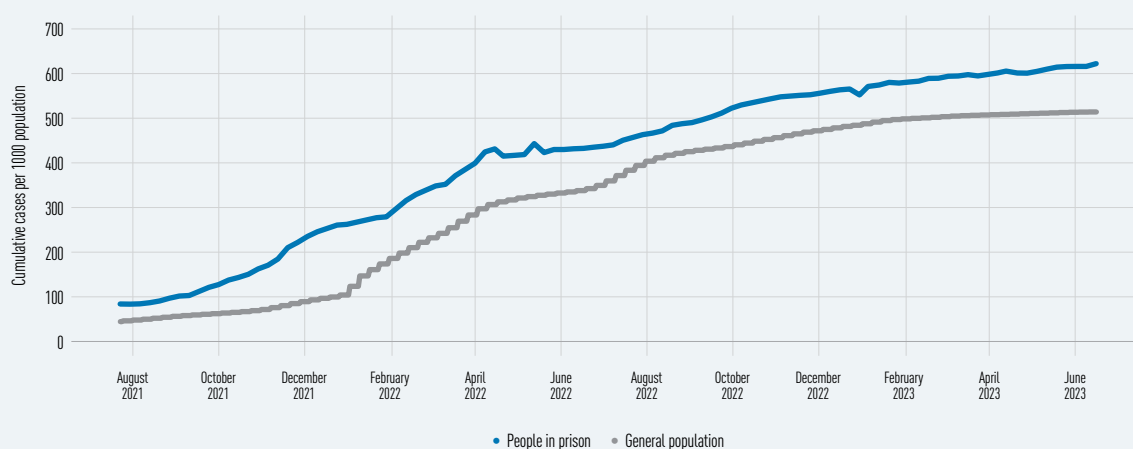


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Greece



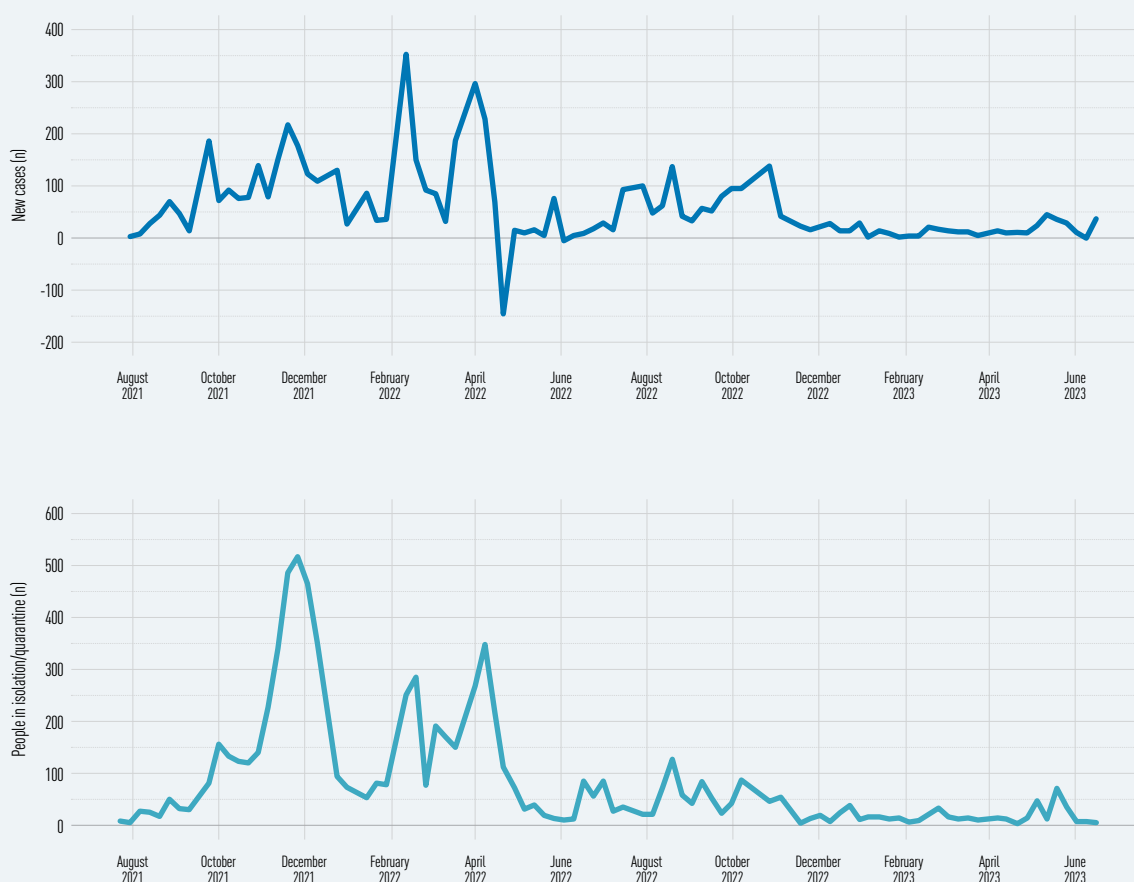
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 231

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	15	1.55	0.25
Staff	4	data not available	0.13
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases in June 2023: 5

Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Greece



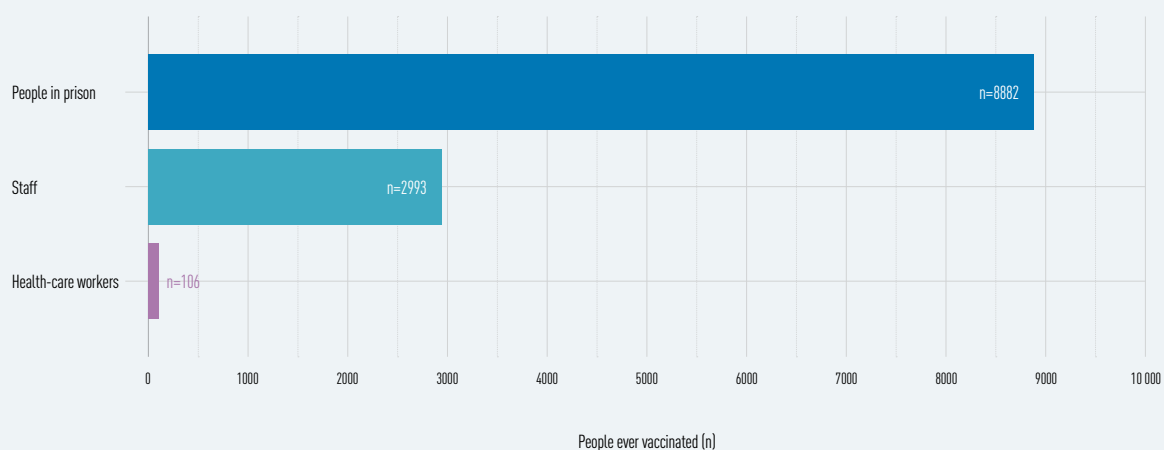
Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

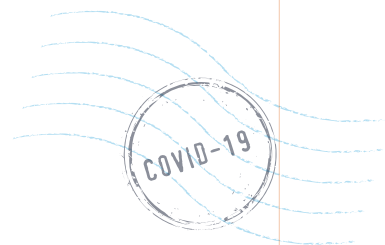
Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 6. Number of people ever vaccinated against COVID-19 in detention settings, in Greece



Ireland



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

58 reports between 15 May 2020 and 7 June 2023

Ireland submitted two reports in May 2020, and then weekly reports between November 2020 and October 2021. Between November 2021 and October 2022, 15 reports were submitted on a more occasional basis.

In June 2023, during validation procedures, the complete profile was updated by the country focal point for all available indicators. Thus, the numbers presented next are as of 7 June 2023, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 4487

Number of people in prison: 4592, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 102.3%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 748 (16.3% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 209 (4.6% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: data not available

Number of health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Ireland

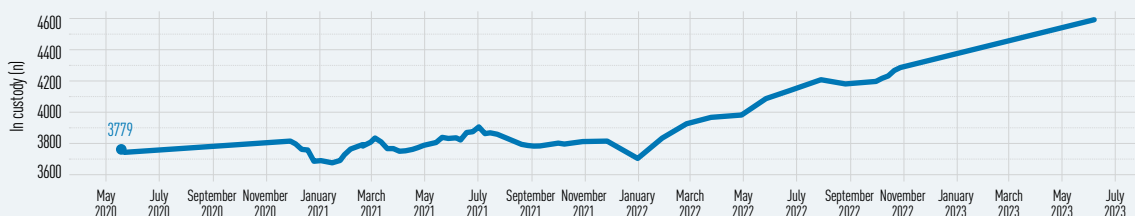
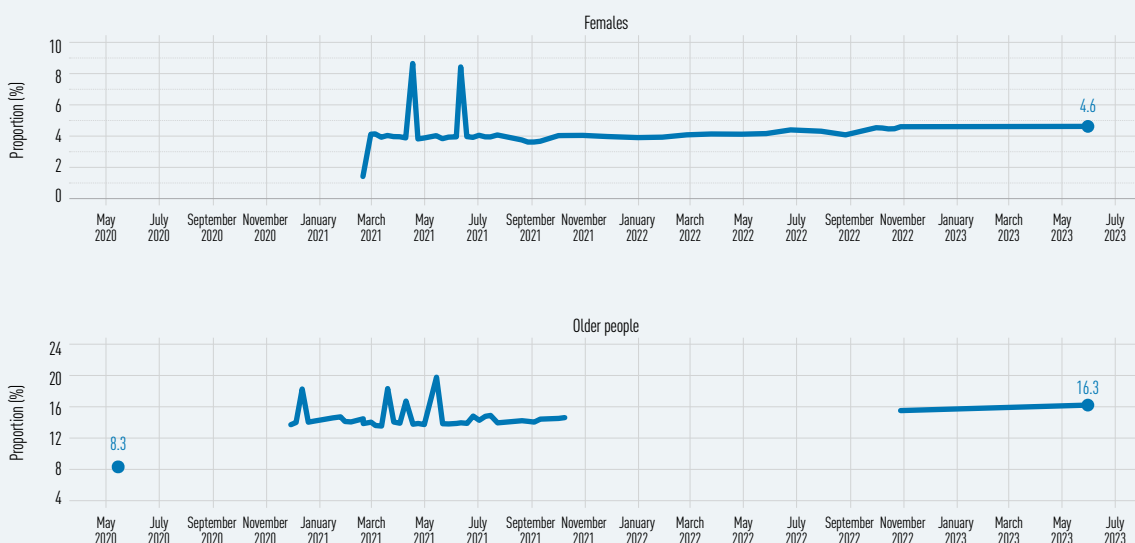


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Ireland



* Aged 50 or older



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	2023	440.55
Older detainees*	369 (18.2%)	493.32
Female detainees	137 (6.8%)	655.50
Staff	3379	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Ireland

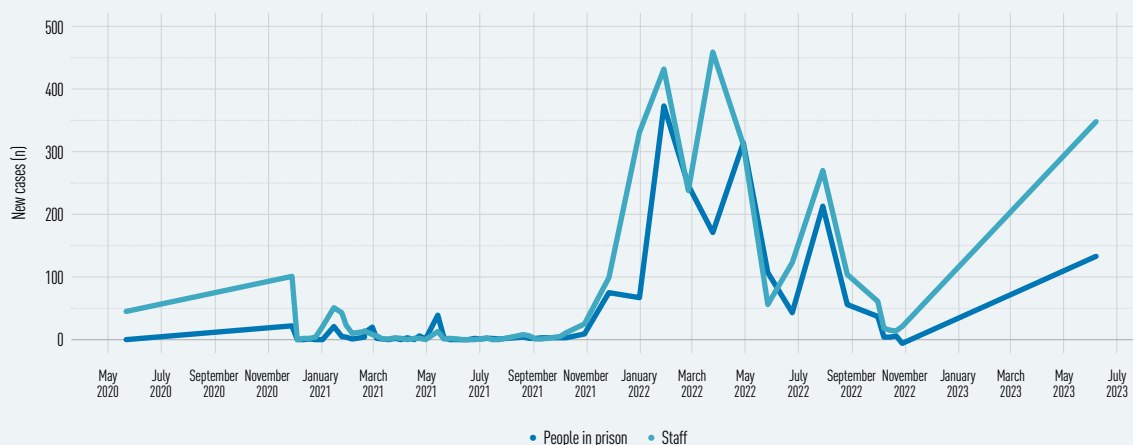
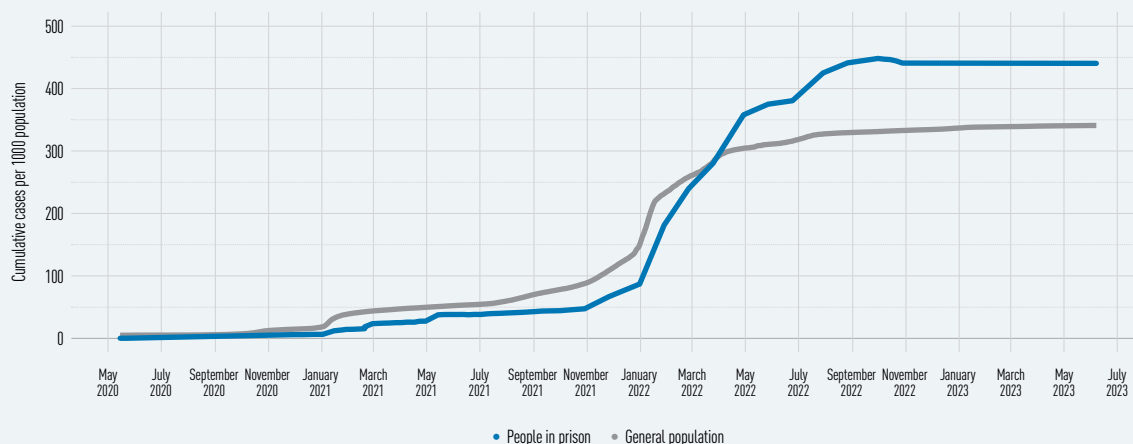


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Ireland



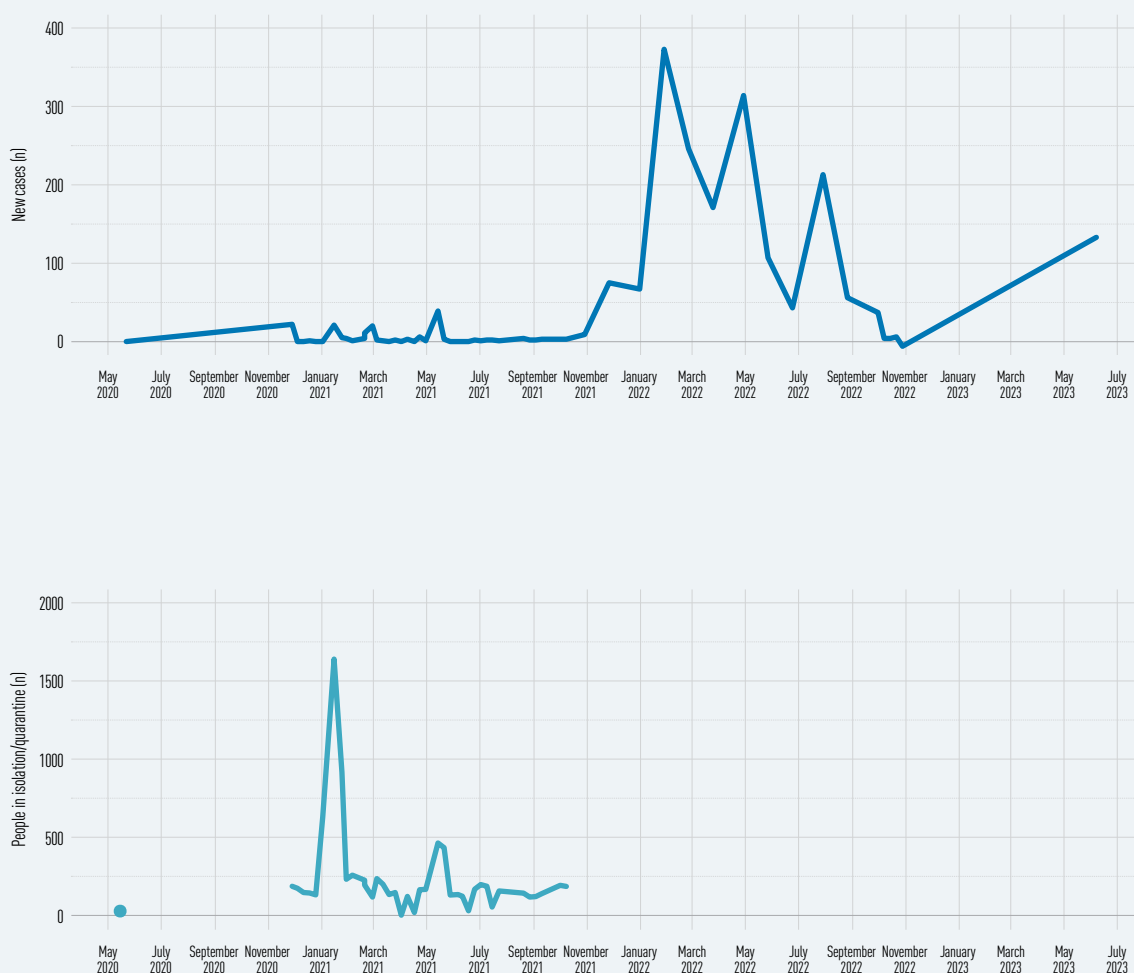
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 2

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	1	0.22	0.05
Staff	0	data not available	0.00
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: data not available

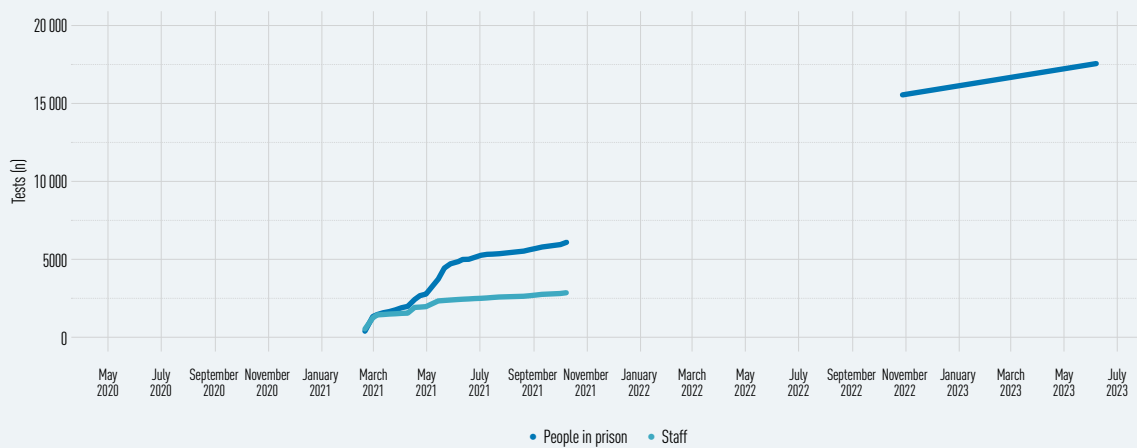
Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Ireland



Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 17 536
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 6. Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in prisons, in Ireland



Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: 2229, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 48.5%, falling behind targets set (14)
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 7. Total number of 1st dose vaccines against COVID-19 administered to people in prison and respective vaccination coverage, in Ireland

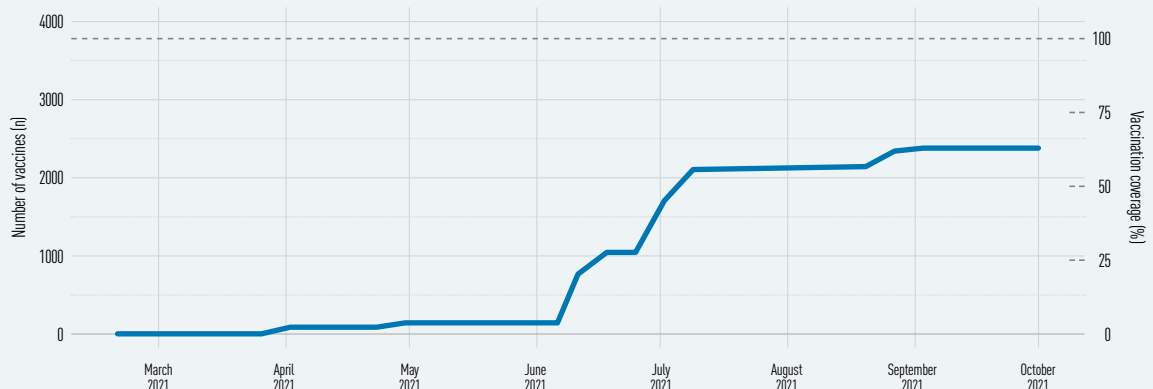
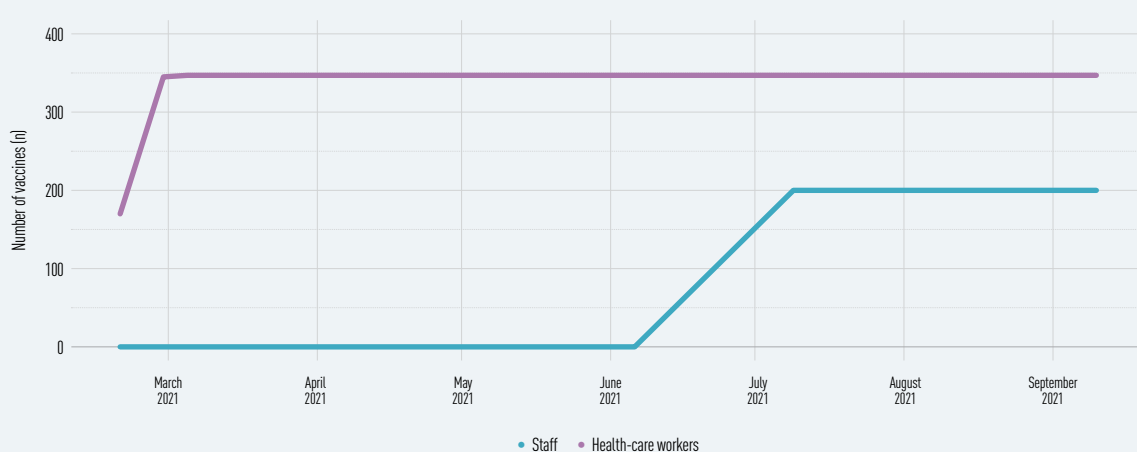


Fig. 8. Total number of 1st dose vaccines against COVID-19 administered to prison staff and health-care workers, in Ireland



Latvia



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

5 reports between 30 October 2020 and March 2023

Originally, 4 reports were submitted between 30 October 2020 and 27 November 2020. During the validation process, the country focal point provided updated information as of March 2023, which was used to update the entire profile.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 4822

Number of people in prison: 3183, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 66.0%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 463 (14.5% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 268 (8.4% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 1893

Number of health-care workers: 124

COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	2489	781.97
Older detainees*	405 (16.3%)	874.73
Female detainees	192 (7.7%)	716.42
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	87	701.61

* Aged 50 or older.

Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 33

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	0.00
Staff	0	0.00	0.00
Health-care workers	0	0.00	0.00

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

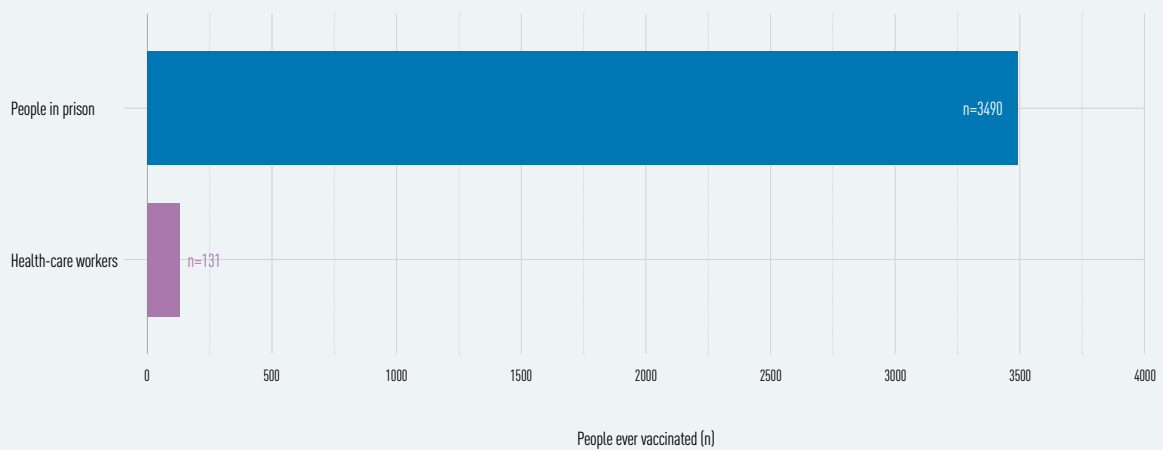
Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 32 994
- on staff: 6691
- on health-care workers: 1133

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number of people ever vaccinated against COVID-19 in detention settings, in Latvia



Lithuania



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

136 reports between 7 May 2020 and 7 May 2023

Lithuania has been reporting data consistently throughout the last three years, which makes it the country with the highest number of valid reports submitted.

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 6655

Number of people in prison: 4884, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 73.4%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 745 (15.3% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 212 (4.3% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 2325

Number of health-care workers: 229

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Lithuania

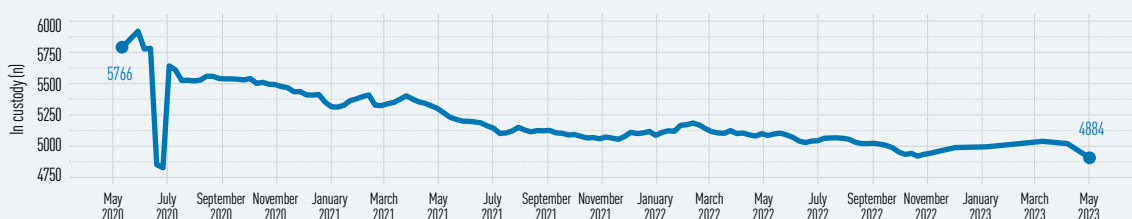
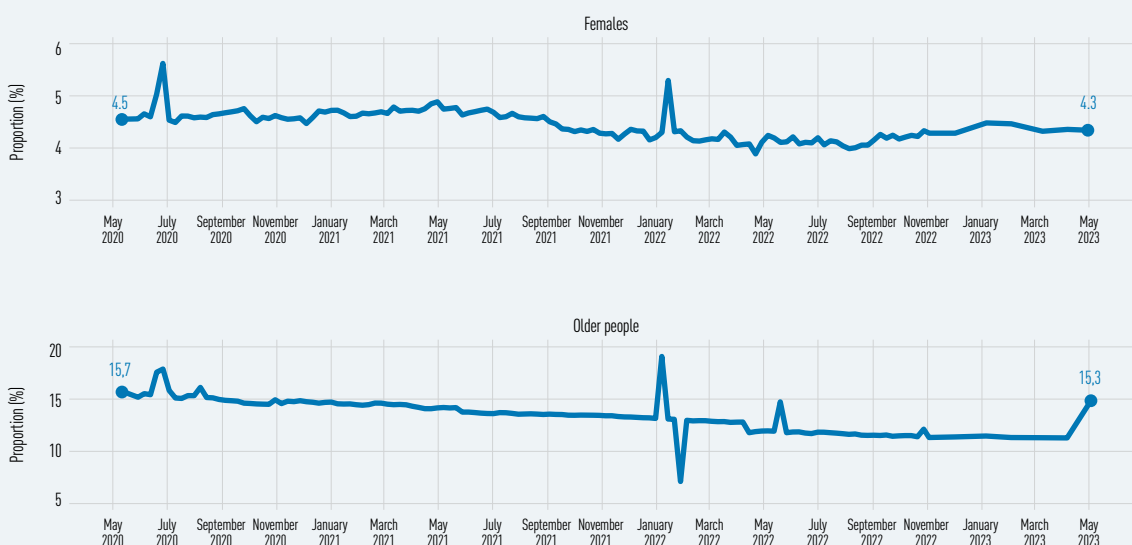


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Lithuania



* Aged 50 or older



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases ⁴	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	1326	271.50
Older detainees*	161 (12.1%)	216.11
Female detainees	64 (4.8%)	301.89
Staff	1447	622.37
Health-care workers	152	663.76

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Lithuania

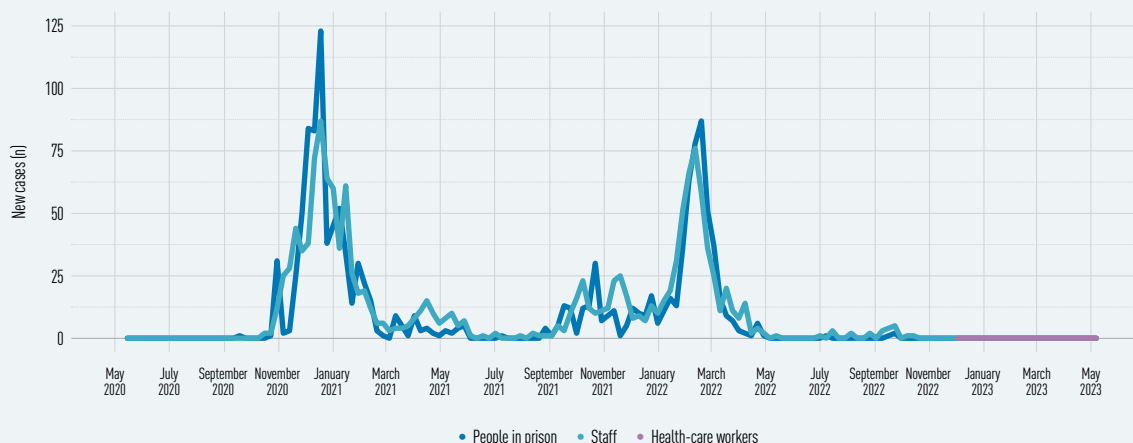
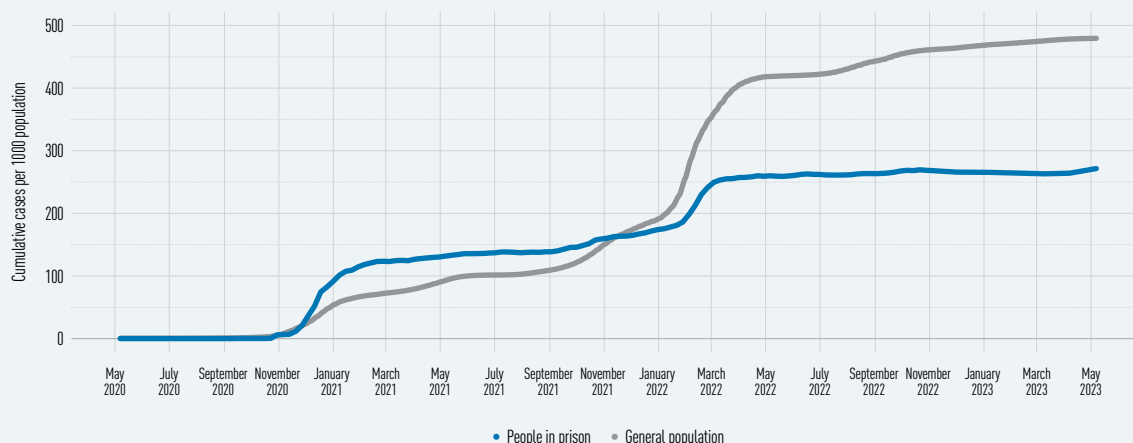


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Lithuania



Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 21

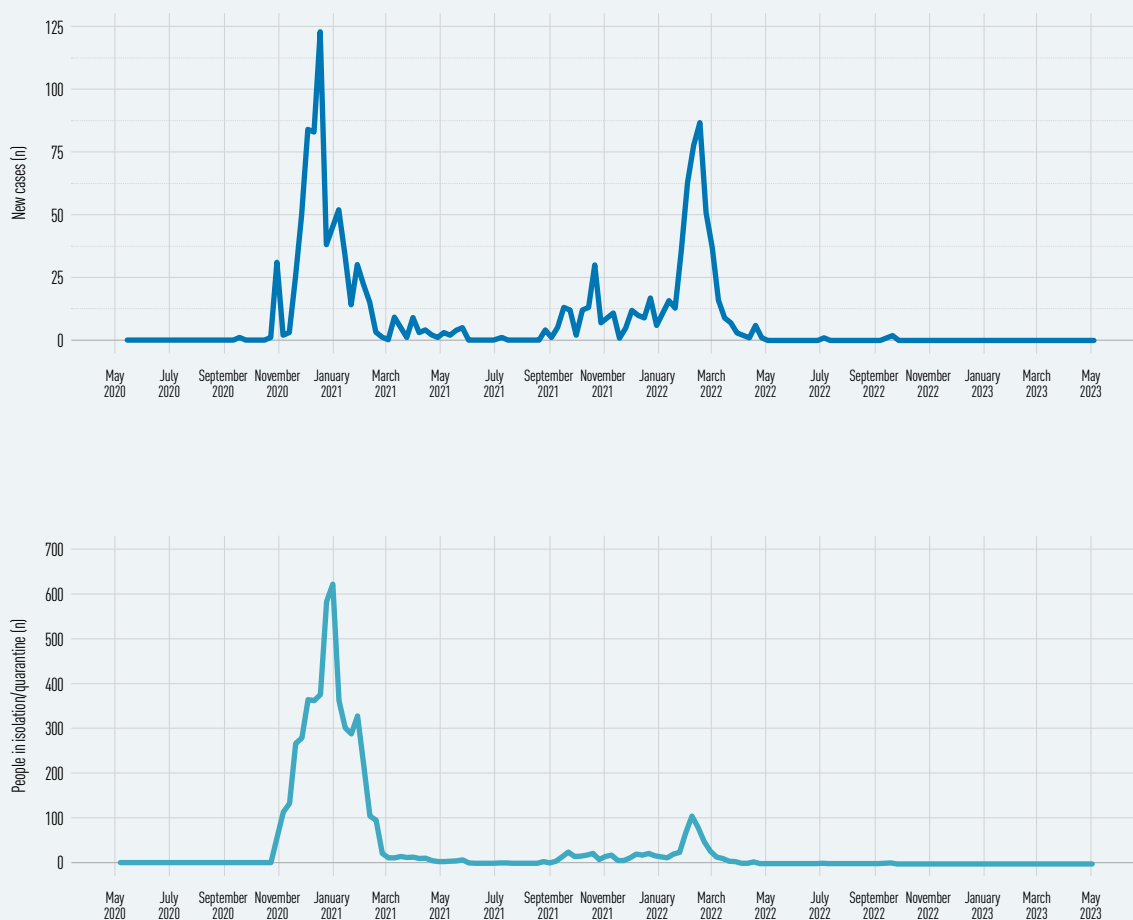
⁴ The numbers presented reflect the total number of detected cases and, as a result, may differ from official country statistics for which, for reporting purposes, revised numbers are used, adjusted for population fluctuations.

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	0.00
Staff	1	0.43	0.07
Health-care workers	0	0.00	0.00

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

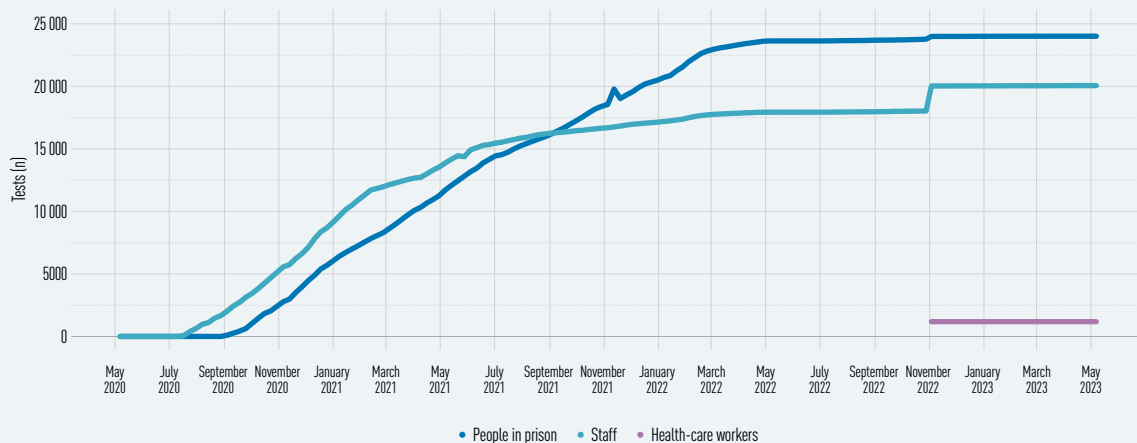
Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Lithuania



Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 24 016
- on staff: 20 064
- on health-care workers: 1183

Fig. 6. Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in prisons, in Lithuania



Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: 3493, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 71.5%, above the set target of 70% (14)
- among staff: 1224, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 52.1%, falling behind the set target of 70% (14)
- among health-care workers: 220, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 96.1%, falling behind the set target of 100% (14)

Fig. 7. Number and percentage of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in Lithuania

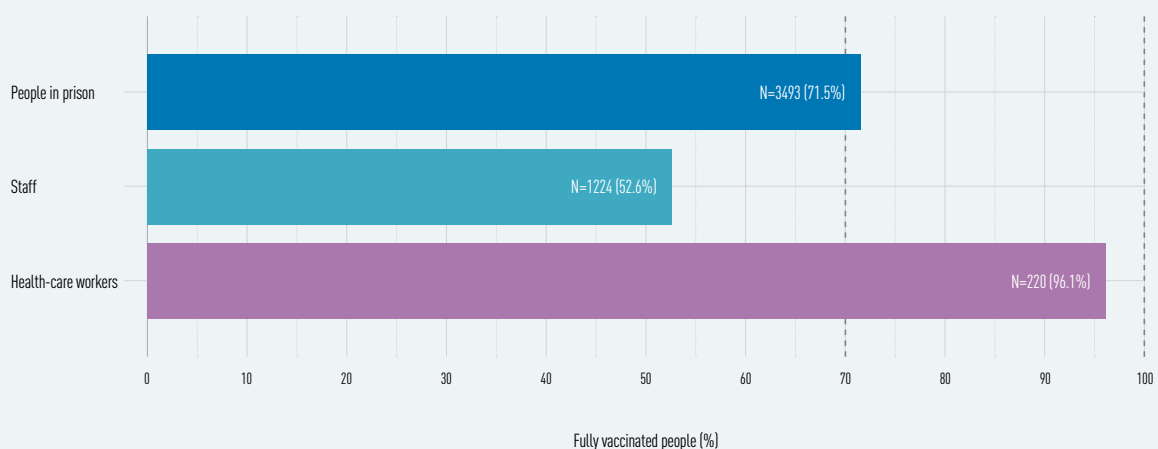


Fig. 8. Number of vaccines against COVID-19 (1st and 2nd doses) administered to people in prison and respective vaccination coverage, in Lithuania

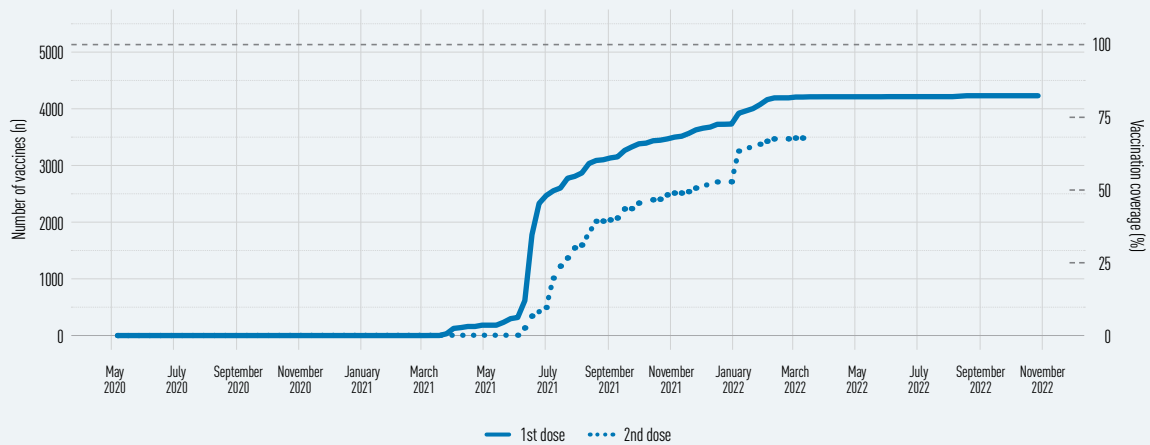
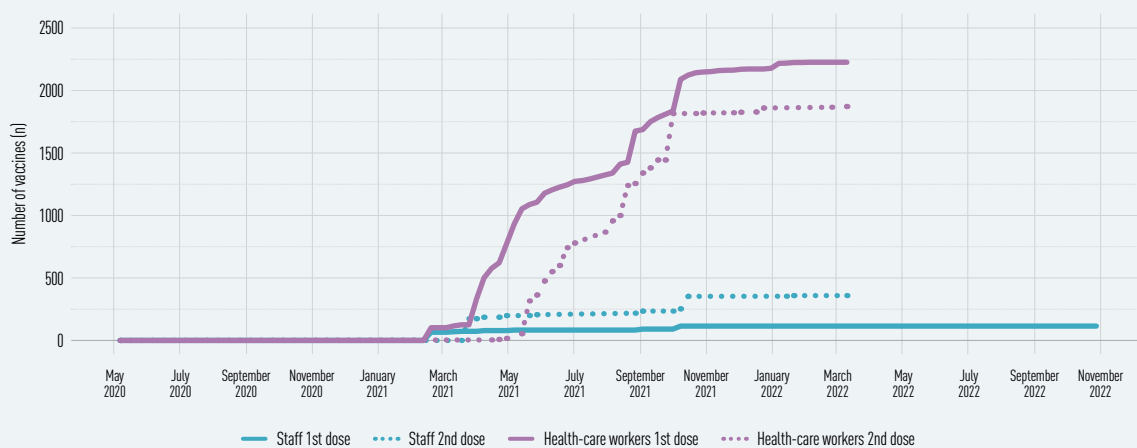


Fig. 9. Number of vaccines against COVID-19 (1st and 2nd doses) administered to prison staff and health-care workers, in Lithuania



Luxembourg



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

4 reports between 28 May 2020 and 14 March 2023

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report on 14 March 2023, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 597

Number of people in prison: 375, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 62.8%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: data not available

Number of females in prison: 27 (7.2% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 270

Number of health-care workers: 37

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Luxembourg

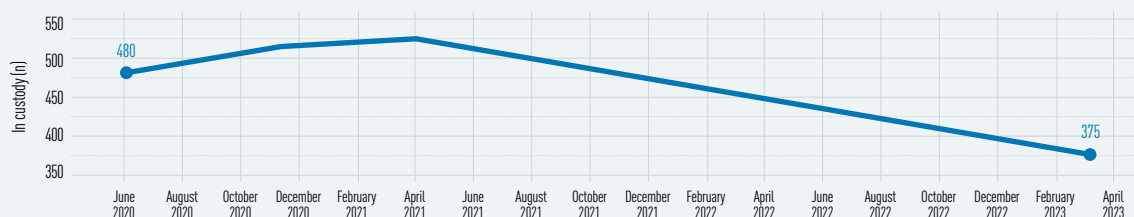
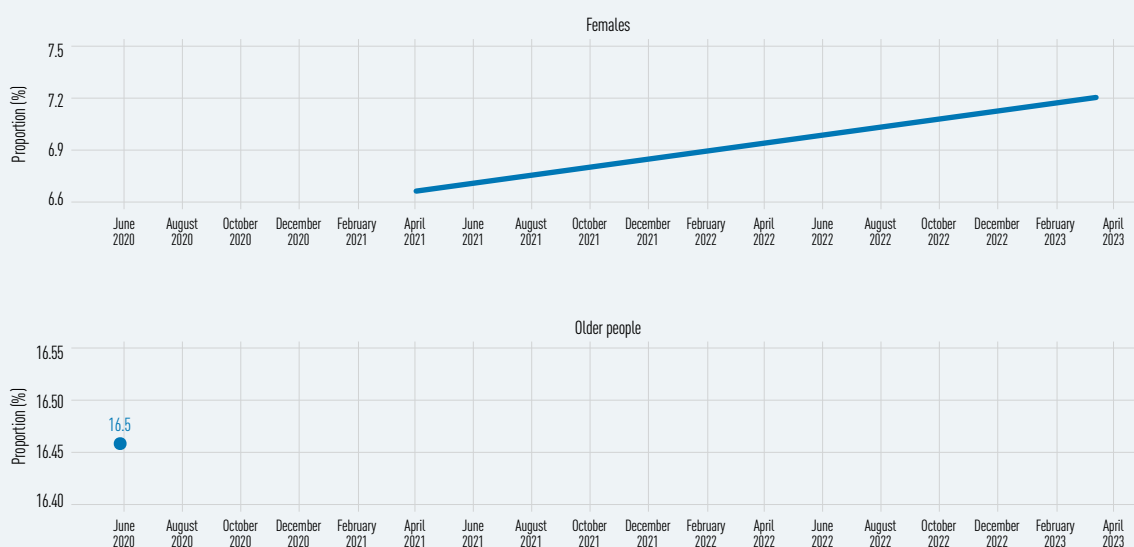


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Luxembourg



* Aged 50 or older



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	318	848.00
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	data not available	data not available
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in people in prison, in Luxembourg

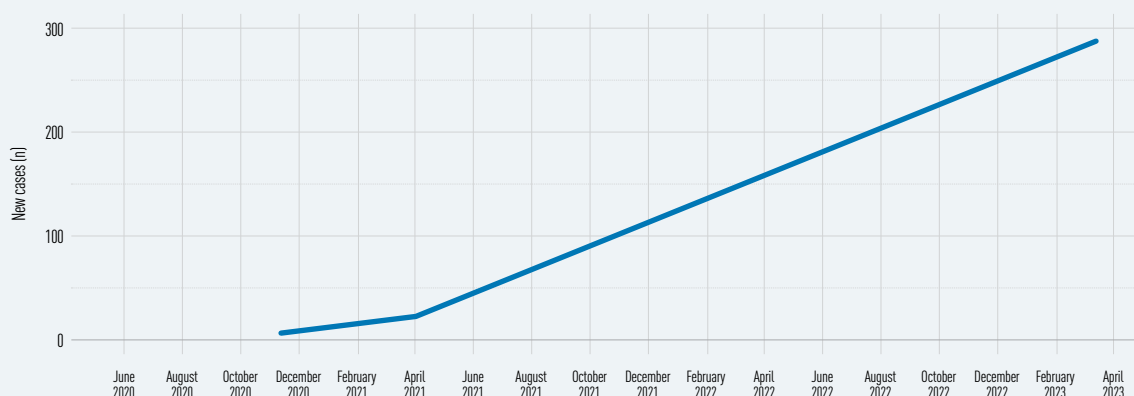
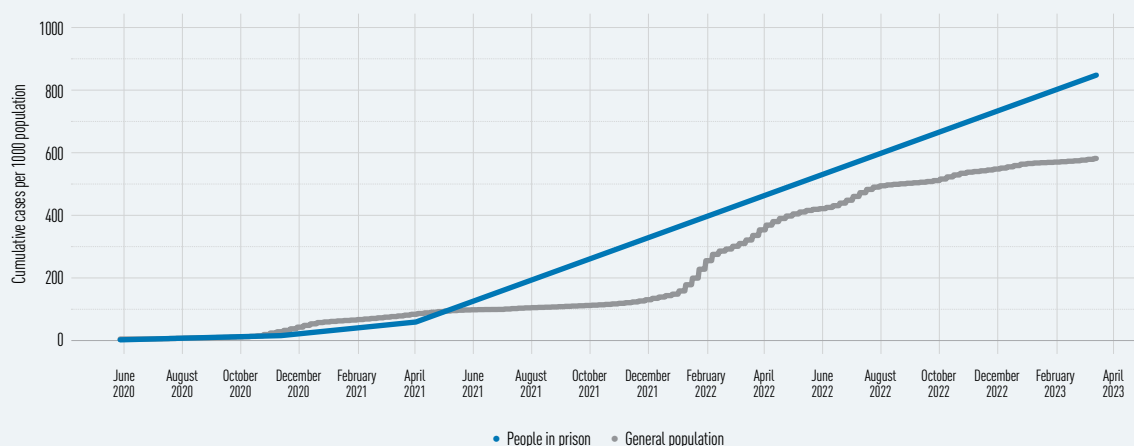


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Luxembourg



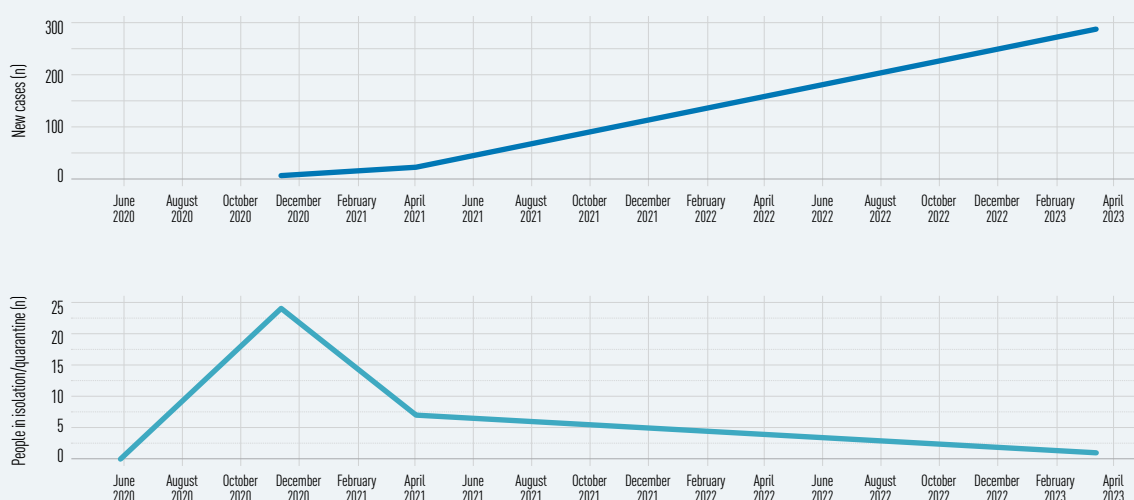
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 5

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	0.00
Staff	0	0.00	data not available
Health-care workers	0	0.00	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 1

Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Luxembourg



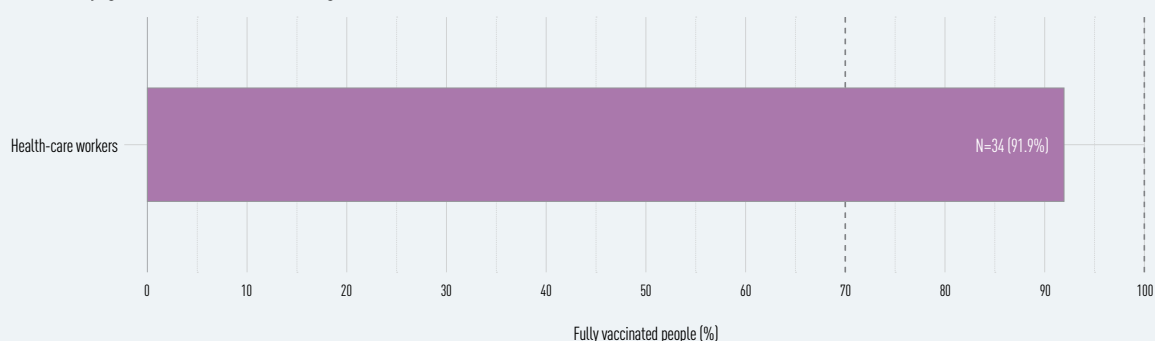
Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: 34, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 91.9%, falling behind targets set (14)

Fig. 6. Number and percentage of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in Luxembourg





WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:
1 report submitted in 13 March 2023

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 428

Number of people in prison: 594, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 138.8%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 77 (13.0% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 51 (8.6% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 474

Number of health-care workers: 28

COVID-19 reporting

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 7782
- on staff: 2573
- on health-care workers: 212

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	221	372.05
Older detainees*	16 (7.2%)	207.79
Female detainees	33 (14.9%)	647.06
Staff	132	278.48
Health-care workers	12	428.57

* Aged 50 or older.

Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 0

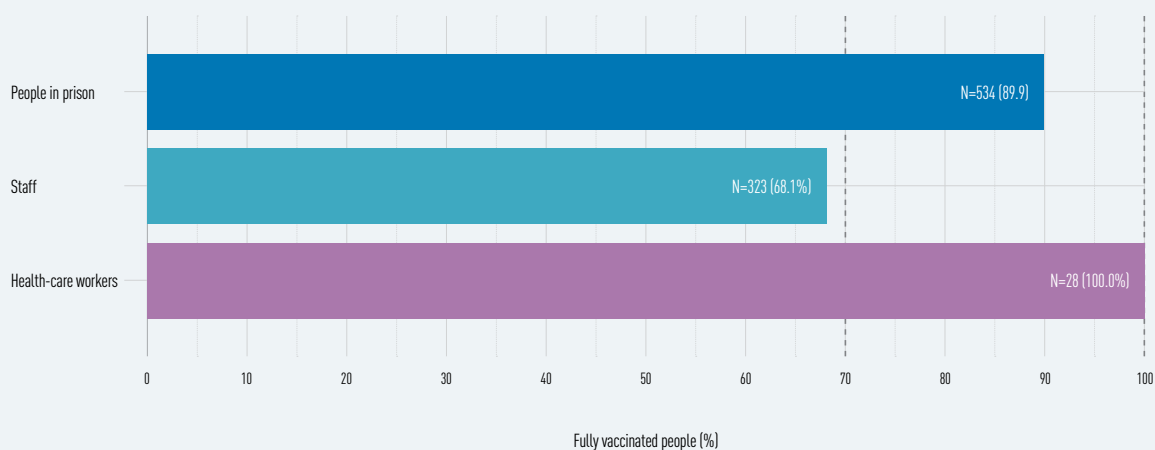
Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1 000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	0.00
Staff	0	0.00	0.00
Health-care workers	0	0.00	0.00

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: 534, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 89.9%, above the 70% target set (14)
- among staff: 323, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 68.1%, nearing the set target of 70% (14)
- among health-care workers: 28, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 100.0%, as set as target (14)

Fig. 1. Number and percentage of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in Malta



Poland



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

98 reports between 15 May 2020 and 1 April 2022

Poland consistently reported weekly data between May 2020 and April 2022.

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 81 560

Number of people in prison: 72 954, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 89.4%.

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 12 076 (16.6% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 3438 (4.7% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: data not available

Number of health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Poland

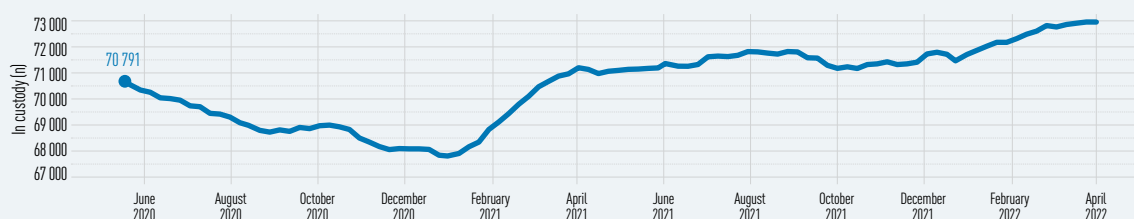
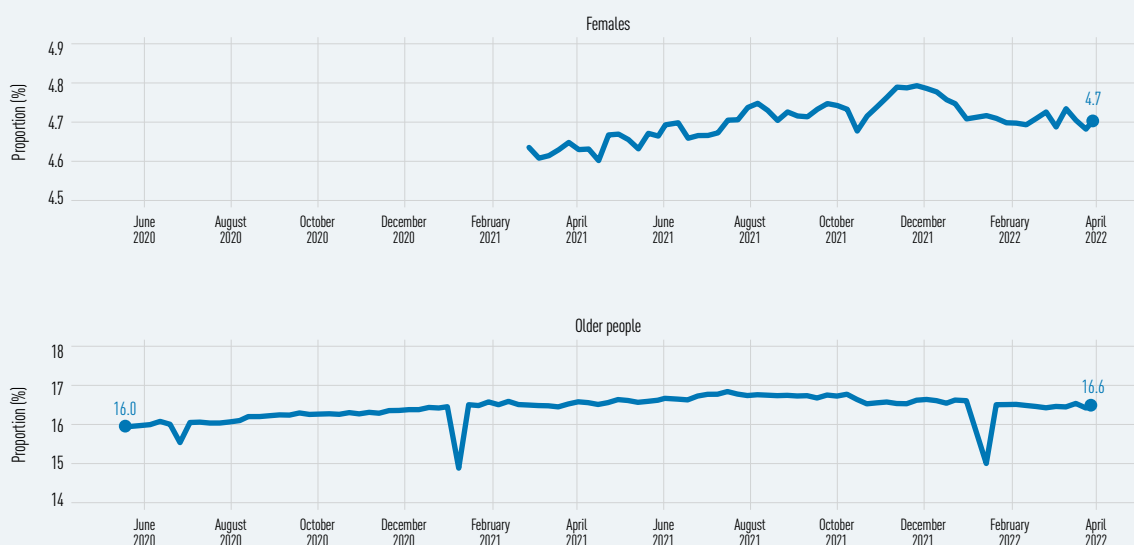


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Poland



* Aged 50 or older



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	3757	51.50
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	88 (2.3%)	25.60
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Poland

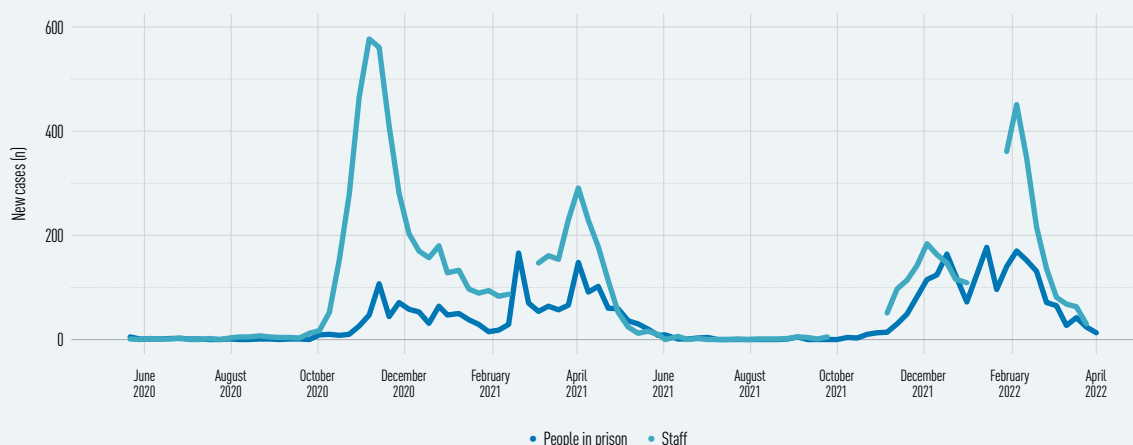
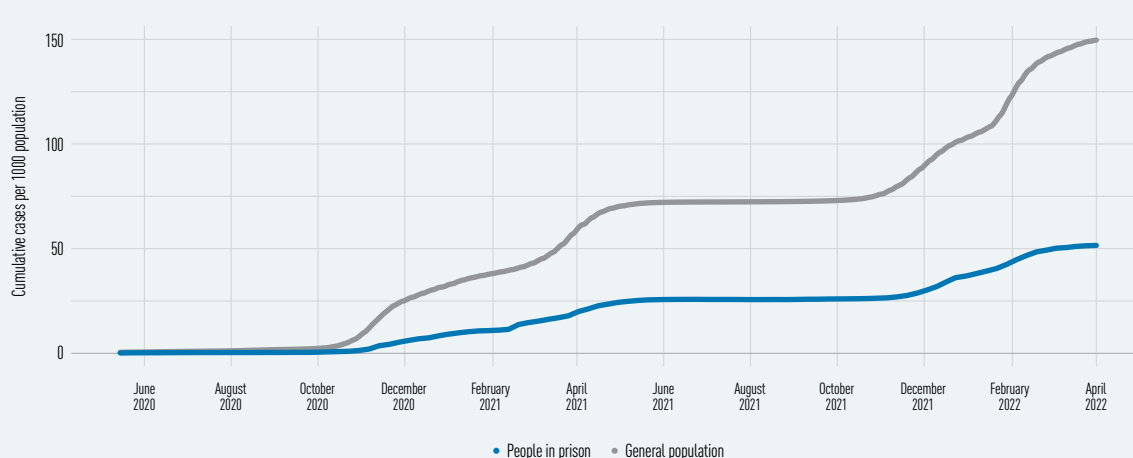


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Poland



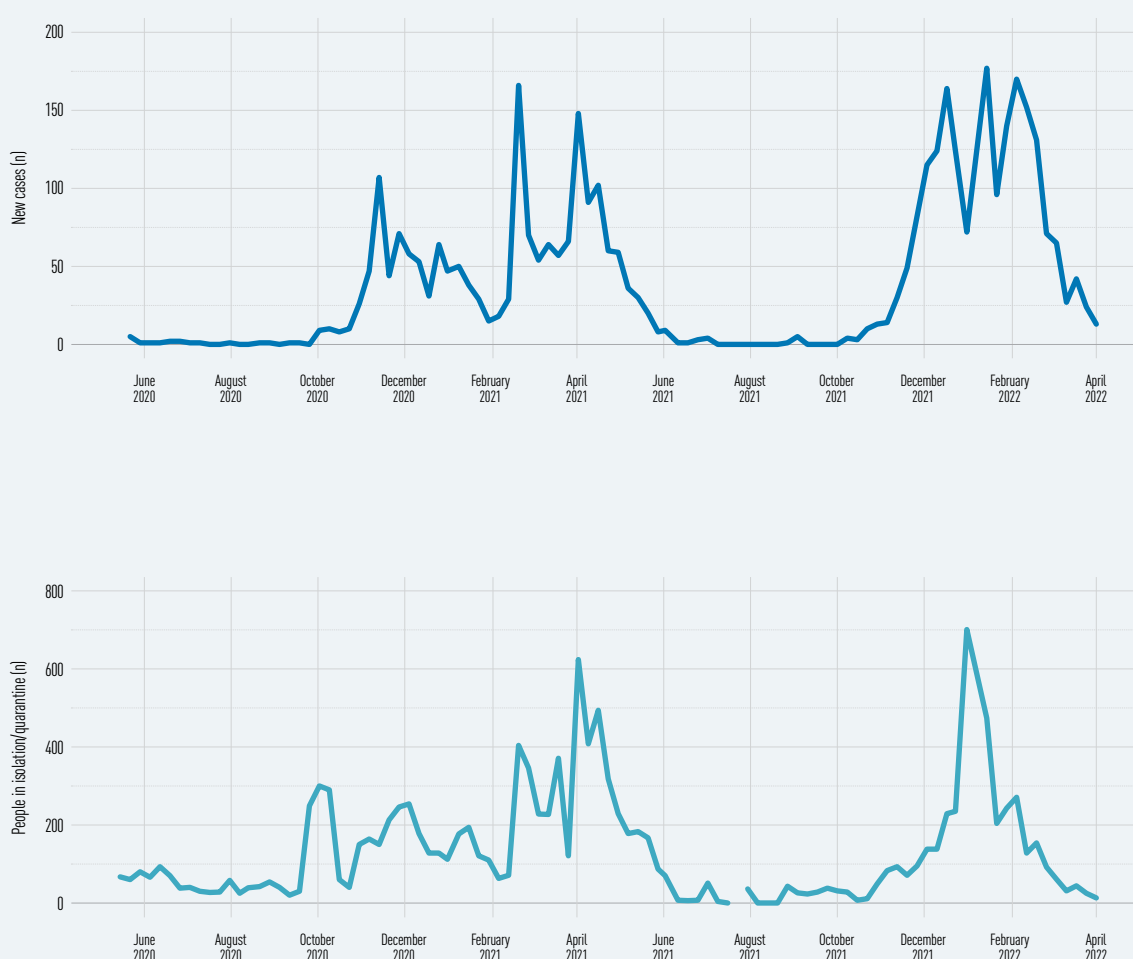
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 7492 (99.8% of all confirmed cases)

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	data not available	data not available	data not available
Staff	data not available	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 13

Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Poland

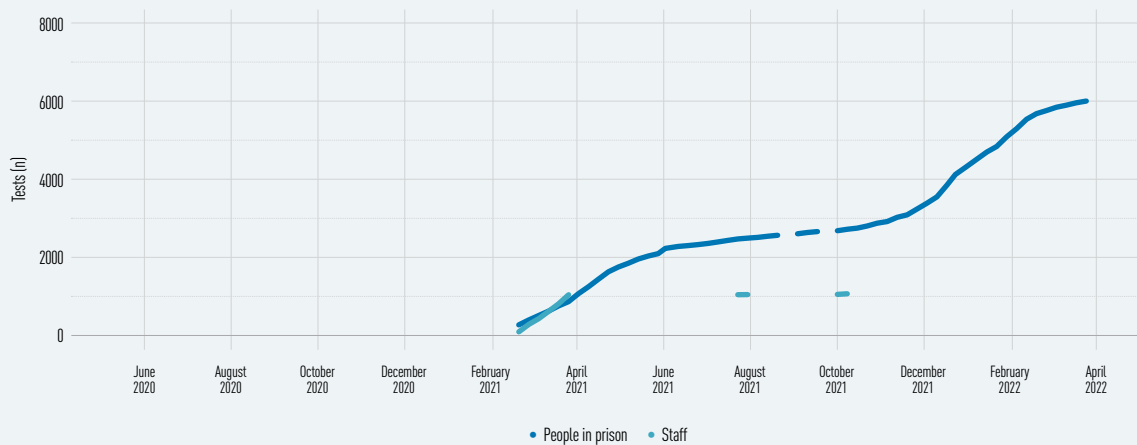


Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 6000⁵
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

⁵ As of 25/03/2022.

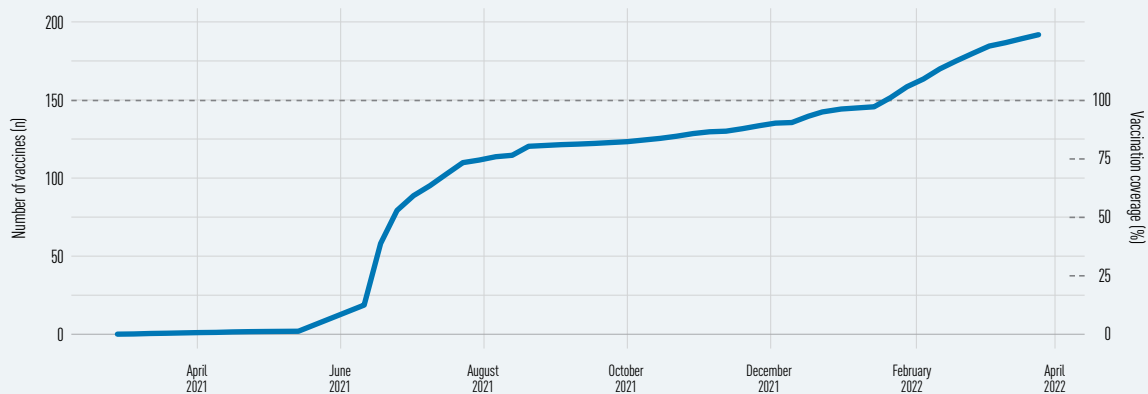
Fig. 6. Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in prisons, in Poland



Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 7. Total number of 1st dose vaccines against COVID-19 administered to people in prison and respective vaccination coverage, in Poland



Portugal



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

1 report submitted in 20 March 2023

Additional data on vaccination was provided by focal point upon validation.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 12 673

Number of people in prison: 12 396, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 97.8%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 2850 (23.0% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 867 (7.0% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 6347, of which 4175 are prison guards.

Number of health-care workers: 850

COVID-19 reporting

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 41 250
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	5298	427.40
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	data not available	data not available
Staff	2194	345.68
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 15

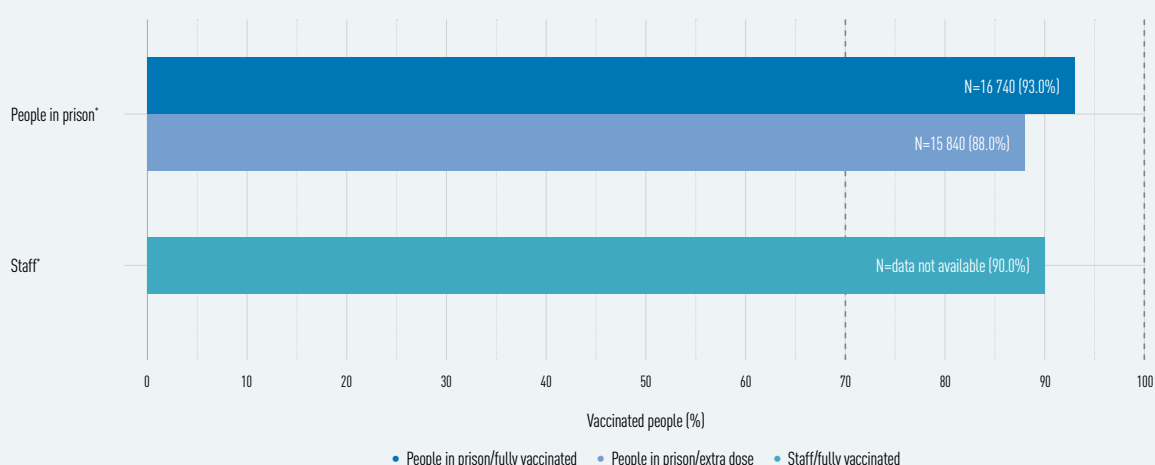
Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	0.00
Staff	0	0.00	0.00
Health-care workers	0	0.00	data not available

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number and percentage of people ever vaccinated against COVID-19 in detention settings since the beginning of the pandemic* until March 2023, in Portugal



* Percentages calculated based on the total number of people in prison and staff during the period, including fluctuations due to entrances and exits, which are 18 000 and 7666, respectively.

Republic of Moldova



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

58 reports between 22 May 2020 and 30 March 2023

Republic of Moldova submitted one initial report in May 2020, and then consistently reported weekly data between November 2020 and July 2021. Between October 2021 and March 2023, 25 valid reports were submitted on a more irregular basis.

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 6082

Number of people in prison: 5978, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 98.3%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 905 (15.1% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 311 (5.2% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 2540

Number of health-care workers: 251

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Republic of Moldova

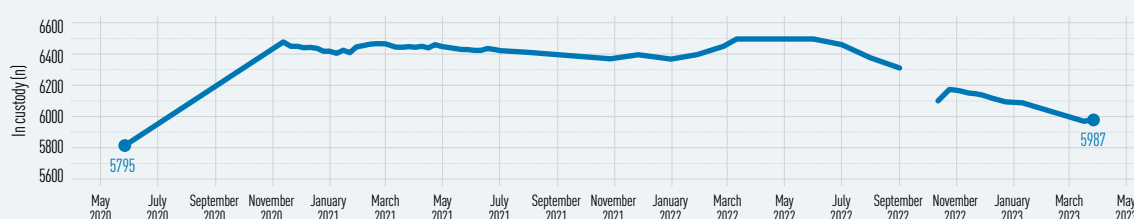
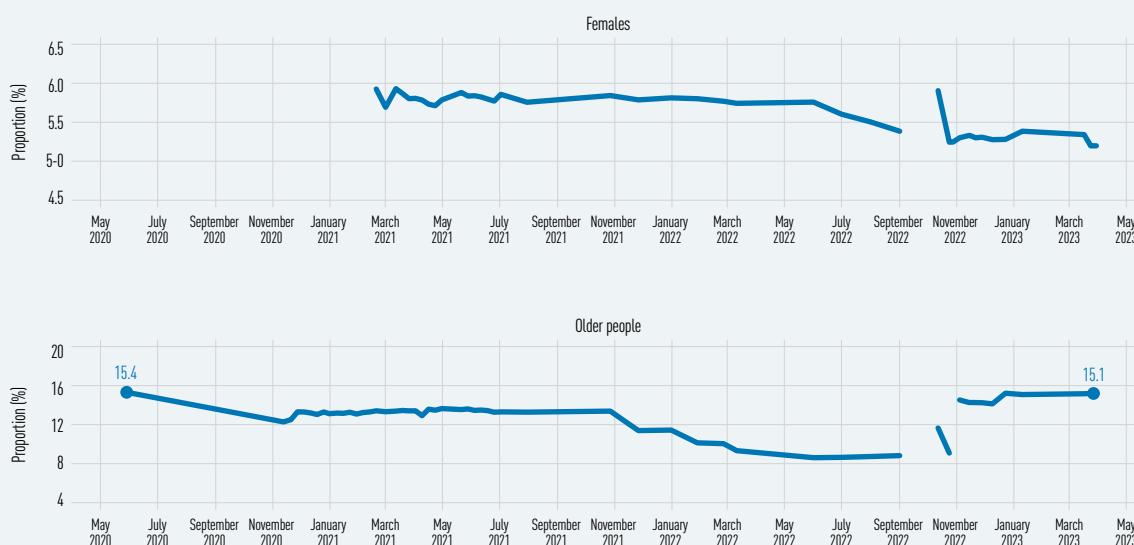


Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Republic of Moldova



* Aged 50 or older



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	509	85.15
Older detainees*	62 (12.2%)	68.51
Female detainees	45 (8.8%)	144.69
Staff	754	296.85
Health-care workers	230	916.33

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Republic of Moldova

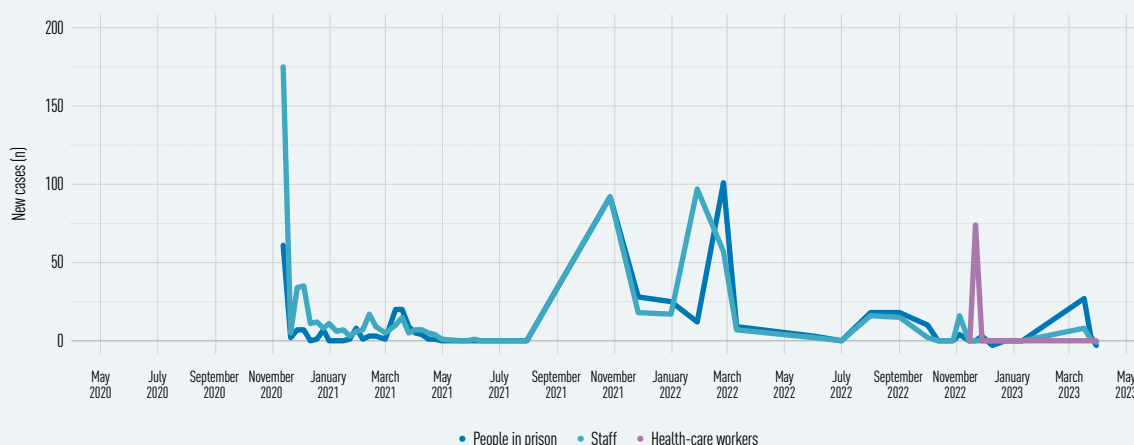
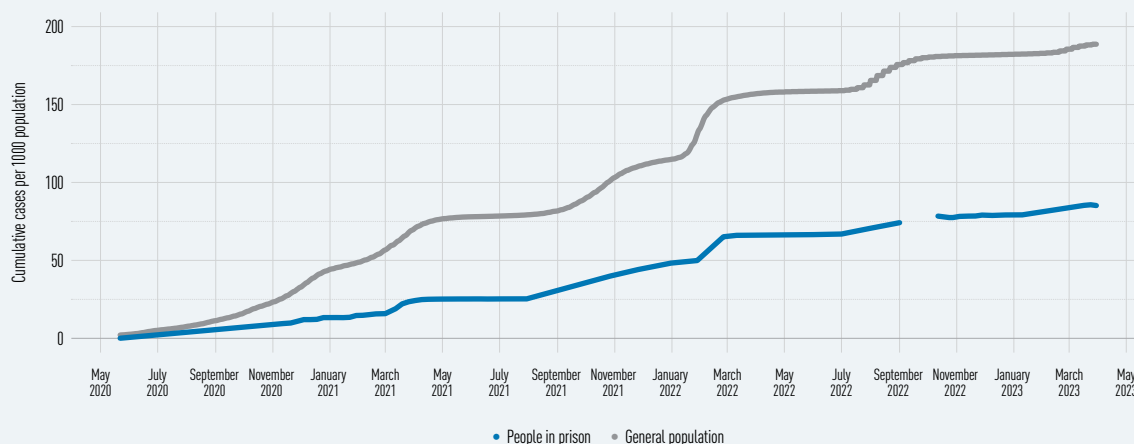


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Republic of Moldova



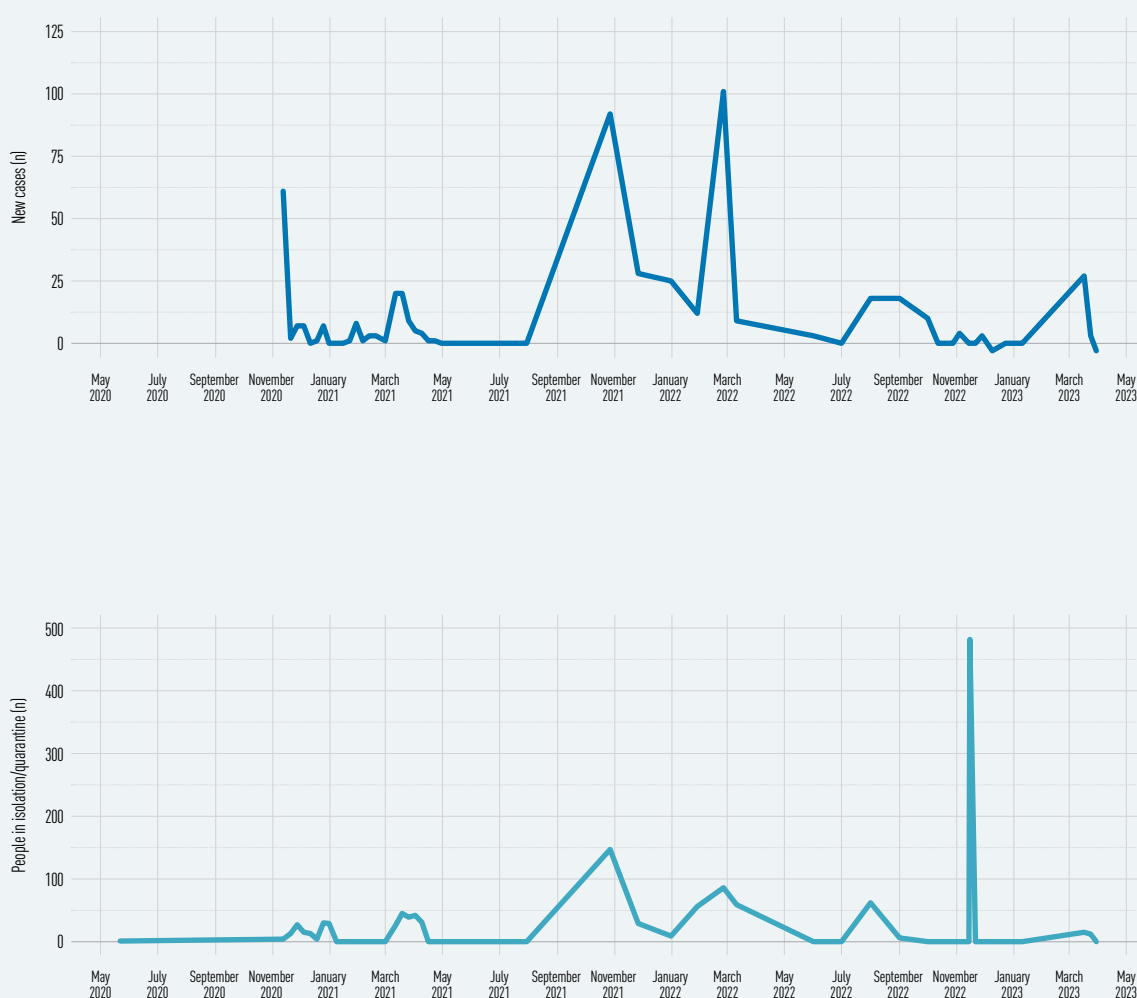
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 7

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	0.00
Staff	3	1.18	0.40
Health-care workers	1	3.98	0.43

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

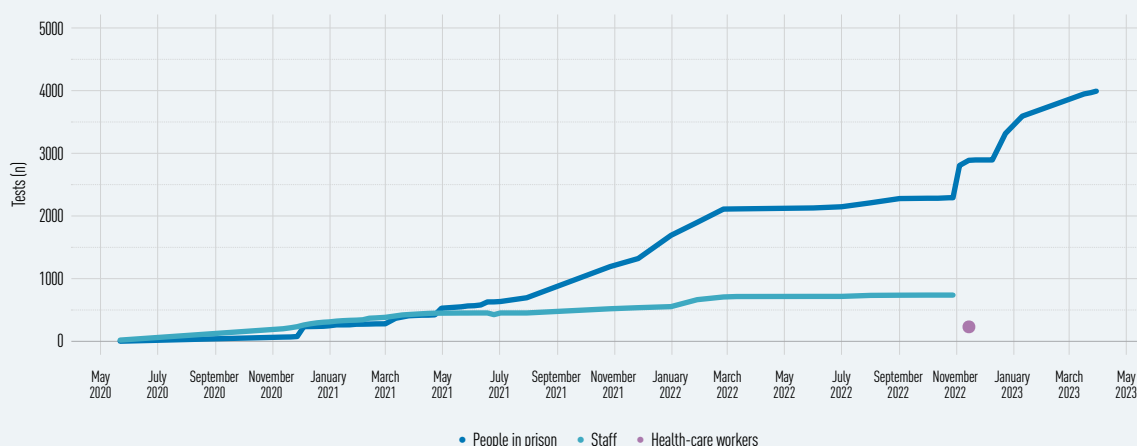
Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Republic of Moldova



Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 3992
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 6. Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in prisons, in Republic of Moldova



Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: 3819, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 63.9%, falling behind the set target of 70% (14)
- among staff: 2346, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 92.4%, above the set target of 70% (14)
- among health-care workers: 230, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 91.6%, falling behind the set target of 100% (14)

Fig. 7. Number and percentage of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in Republic of Moldova

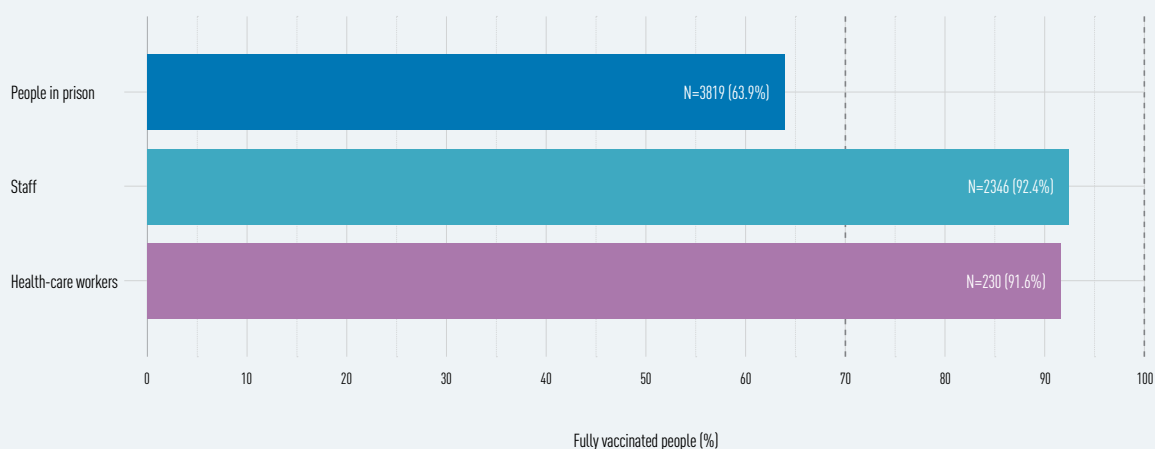


Fig. 8. Number of vaccines against COVID-19 (1st and 2nd doses) administered to people in prison and respective vaccination coverage, in Republic of Moldova

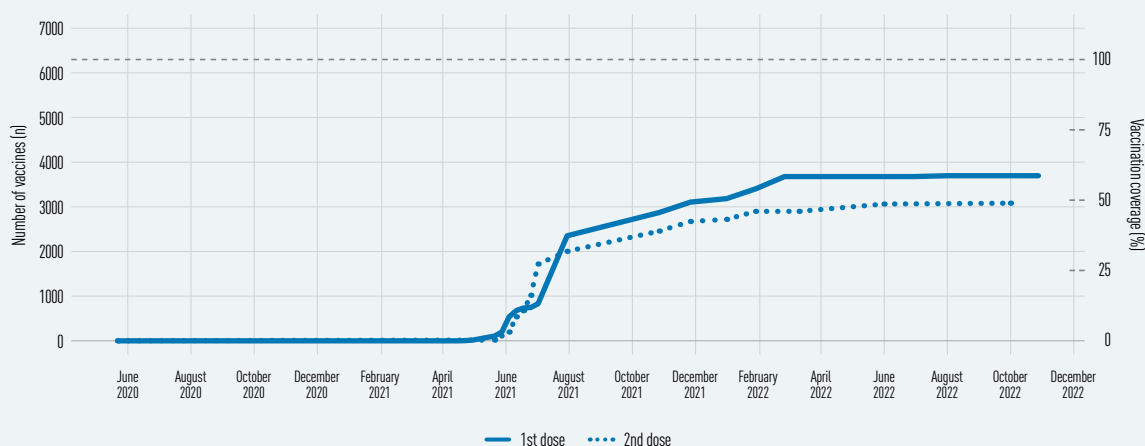
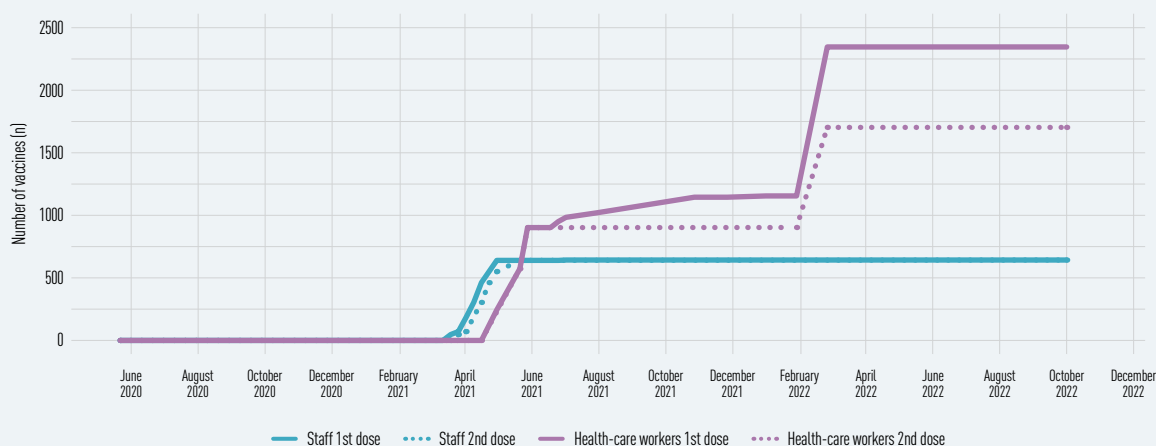


Fig. 9. Number of vaccines against COVID-19 (1st and 2nd doses) administered to prison staff and health-care workers, in Republic of Moldova



Slovakia



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

30 reports between 7 May 2020 and 30 April 2023

Of the 30 reports, 28 were submitted between May 2020 and March 2022, mostly on a monthly basis. More recently, 2 new reports were submitted with updated figures for March and April 2023, however, with several key indicators missing.

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 11 416

Number of people in prison: 10 135, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 88.8%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: data not available

Number of females in prison: 783 (7.7% of people in prison)

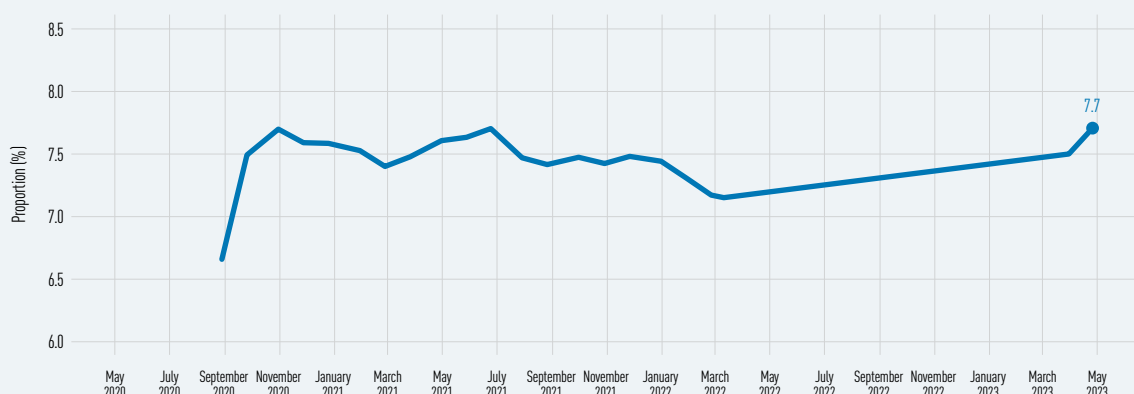
Number of detention centre staff: 5790

Number of health-care workers: 314

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Slovakia



Fig. 2. Proportion of females living in prison, in Slovakia





COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	7810	770.60
Older detainees	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	data not available	data not available
Staff & health-care workers*	4812	788.34

* Cumulative number of COVID-19 diagnoses among staff including health-care workers, within the Prison and Judicial Guard Corps.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Slovakia

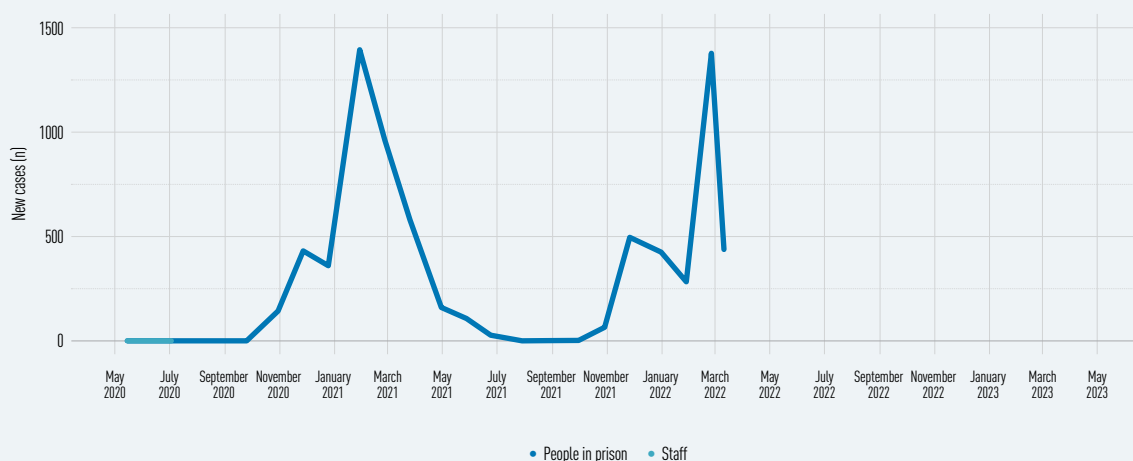
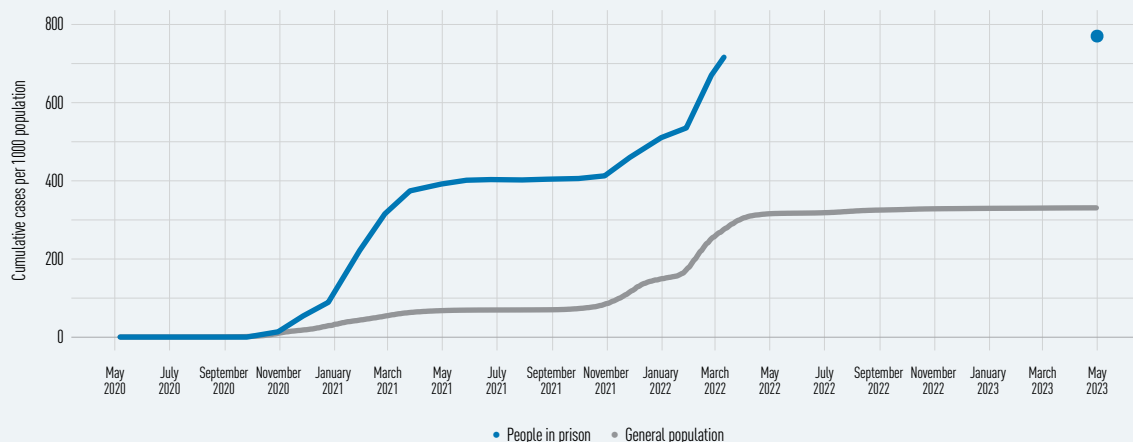


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Slovakia



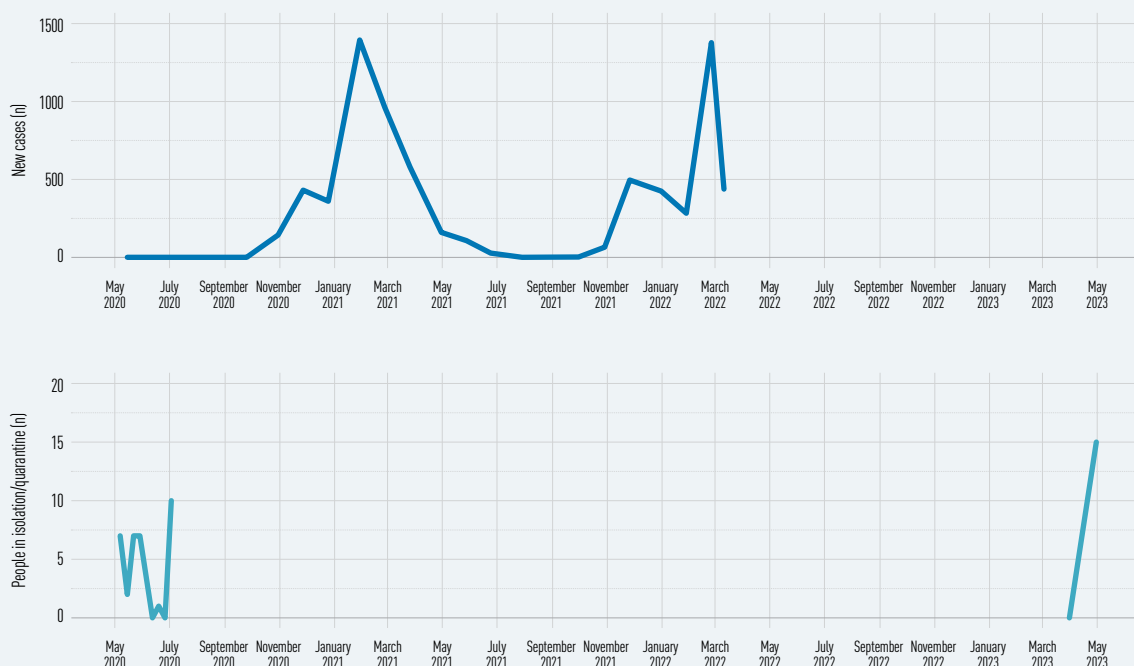
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 370

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	5	0.49	data not available
Staff	0	0.00	0.00
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 15

Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Slovakia



Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

From 29-10-2020 to 20-02-2022, test data has been obtained from nation-wide sources, including during the period where compulsory weekly testing was in force, in 2021 and 2022. A total of 253 343 tests were performed within the Prison and Judicial Guard Corp among staff, detainees, and civilians visiting people in prison. Of these, 119 012 tests were carried out among detainees.

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines⁶:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

⁶ Slovakia does not have accurate data on the vaccination of prisoners or prison staff, including health workers because prisoners and prison staff were free to decide whether they could be vaccinated and did not have to report this fact. In addition, prison staff in Slovakia could be vaccinated against COVID-19 either directly in service offices or in civilian clothes. Furthermore, the number of accused and convicted persons constantly changes following the end of prison sentences or acquittals, or conversely after the beginning of prison sentences or custody, and thus only information on the vaccinations within the medical facilities of the Prison and Judicial Guard Corps is available, which do not show the correct picture of the vaccination within the patient groups (i.e. prison population, prison staff and health workers).

Slovenia



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data: 79 reports between 4 December 2020 and 16 April 2023

Slovenia consistently reported data between December 2020 and August 2022, mostly on a weekly basis. More recently, a new report was submitted with updated figures for April 2023.

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 1345

Number of people in prison: 1446, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 107.5%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: data not available

Number of females in prison: 79 (5.5% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 921

Number of health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Slovenia

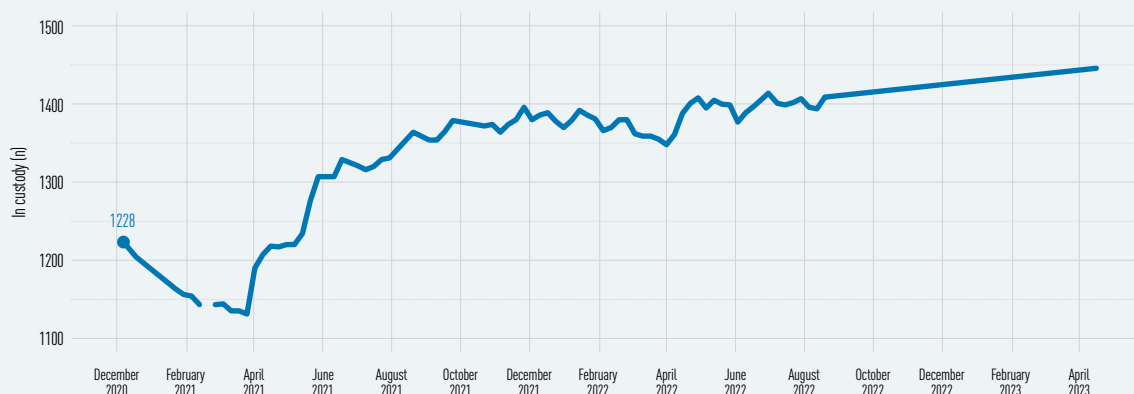
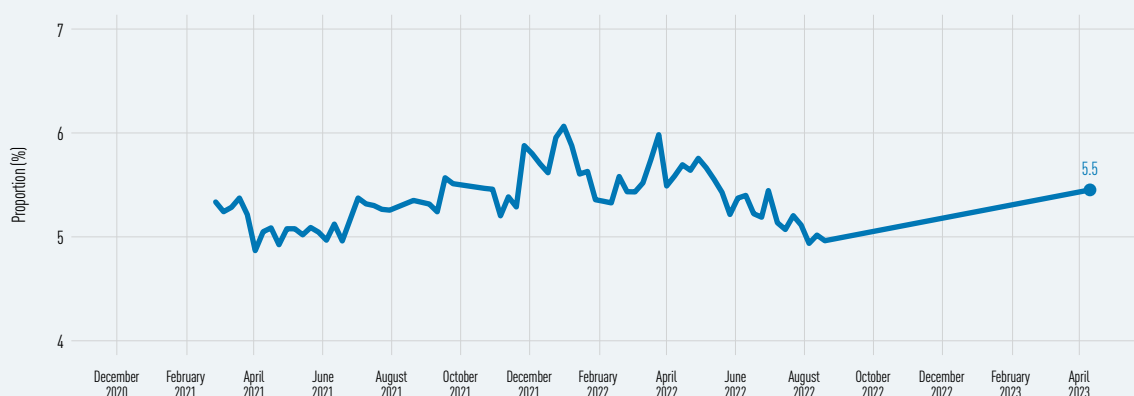


Fig. 2. Proportion of females in prison, in Slovenia





COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	659	455.74
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	46 (7.0%)	582.28
Staff	855	928.34
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Slovenia

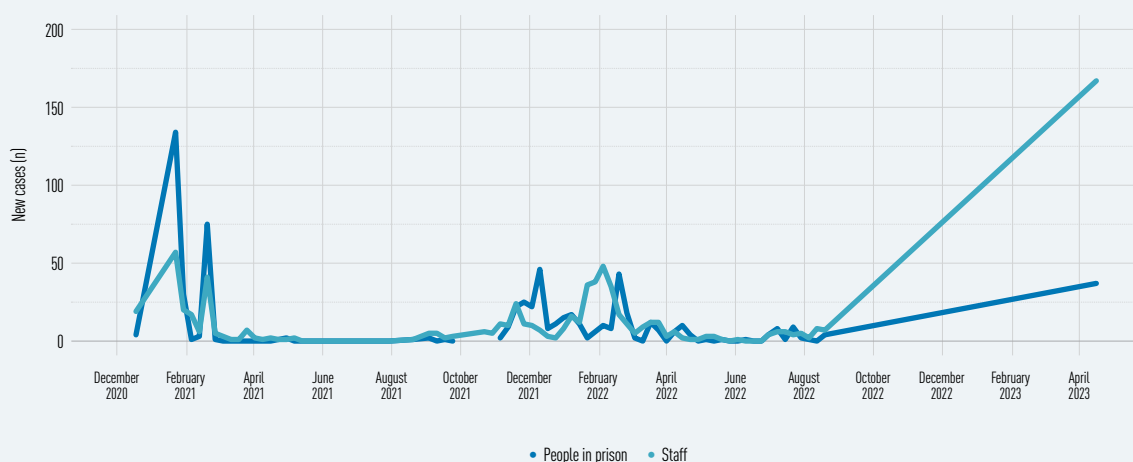
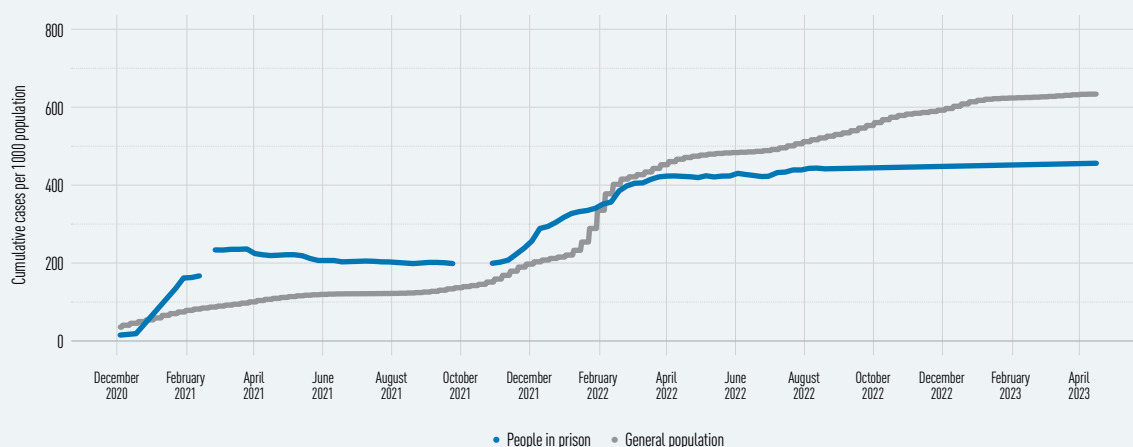


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Slovenia



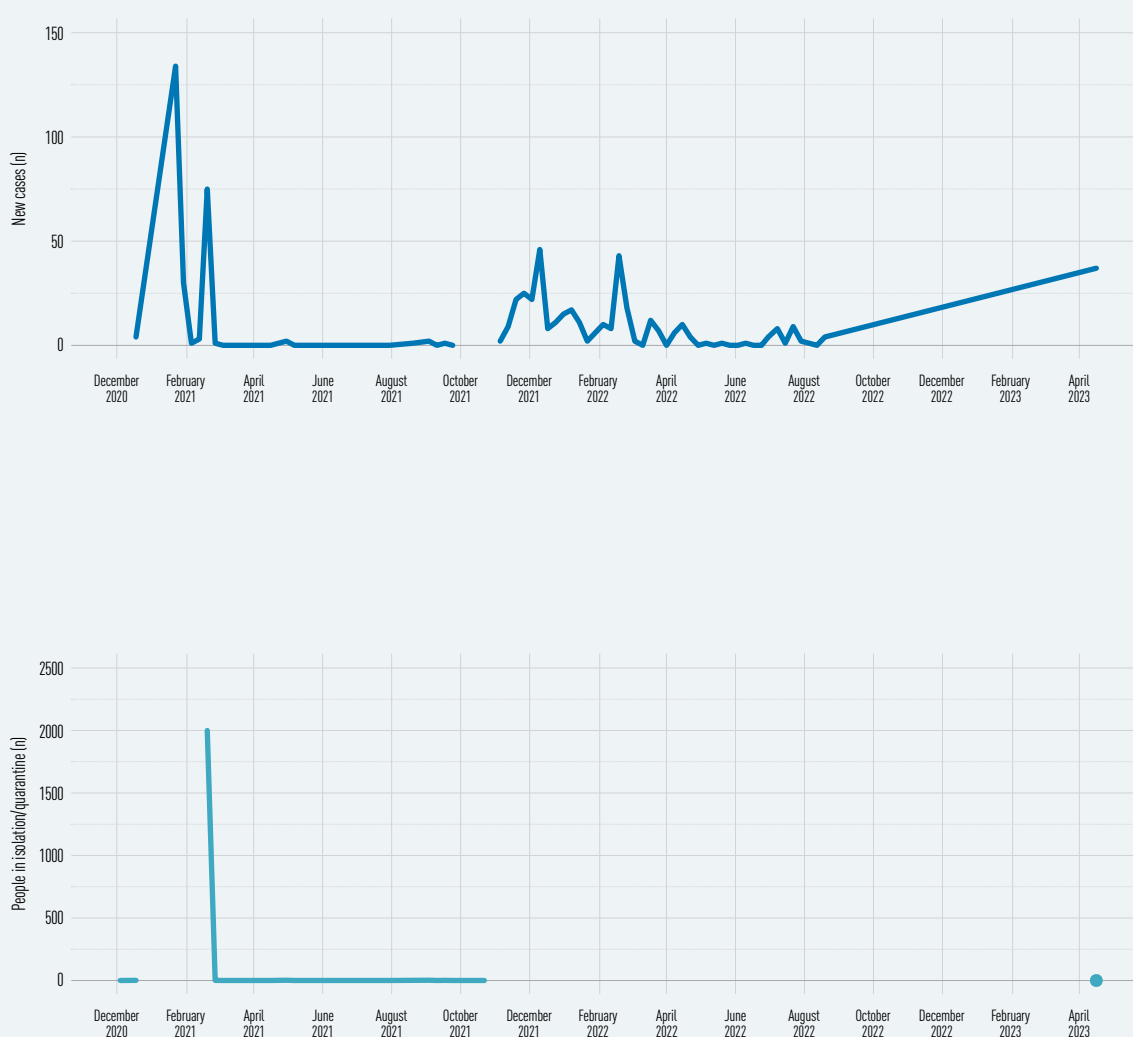
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 2

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	0.00
Staff	0	0.00	0.00
Health-care workers	0	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

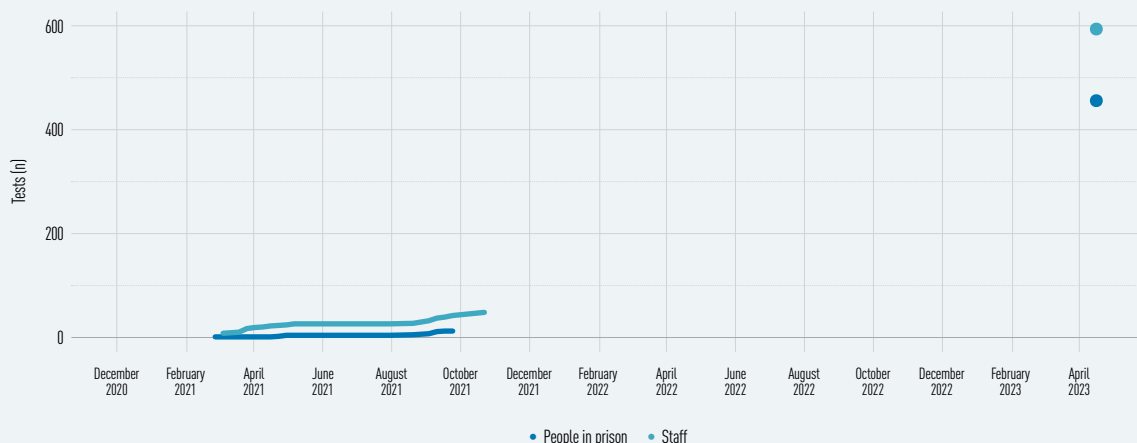
Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Slovenia



Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: 456
- on staff: 594
- on health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 6. Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in prisons, in Slovenia



Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

126 reports between 30 April 2020 and 15 March 2023, comprising information from all the autonomous communities of Spain except Catalonia. Since 1 October 2021, information reported comprises all autonomous communities of Spain except Catalonia and Euskadi.

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: data not available

Number of people in prison: 46 770

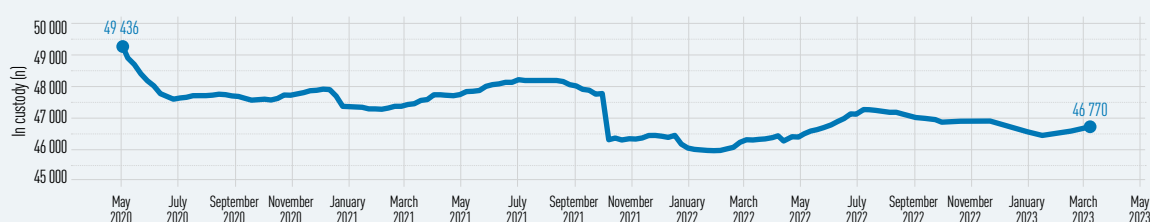
Number of people in prison aged 60 or older: 2396 (5.1% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 3374 (7.2% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 23 839⁷

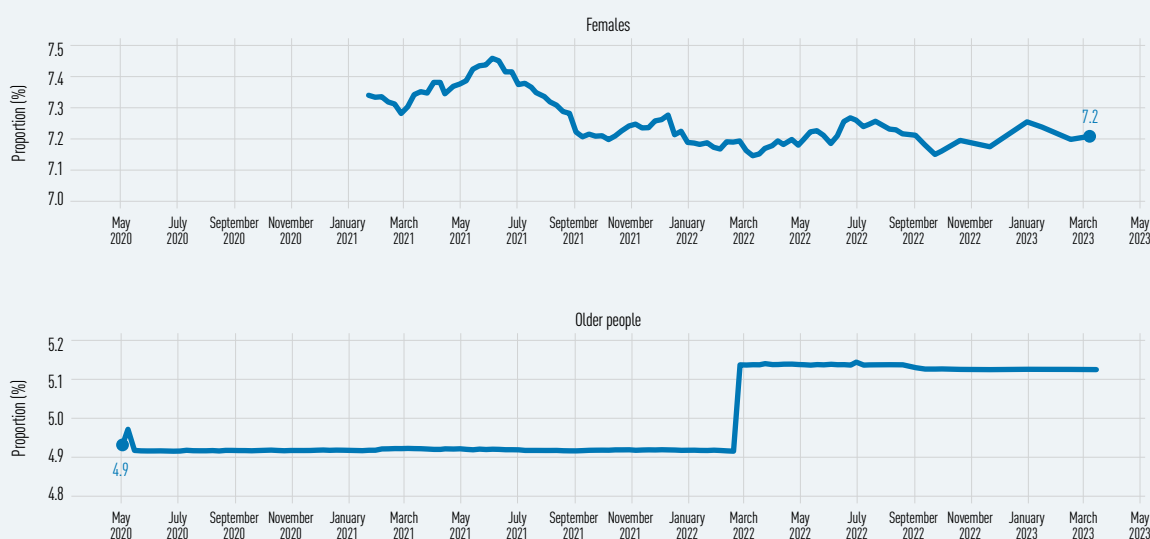
Number of health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Spain*



* Since October 2021, data from the autonomous community of Euskadi is no longer included within the data reported, which resulted in an abrupt decrease in the reported number of people living in prison.

Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Spain



* Aged 60 or older

⁷ Total staff dependent on the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions, which includes both the professionals who work directly in the centres and in the management areas, as of 31/06/2021.



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	9453	202.12
Older detainees*	data not available	data not available
Female detainees	data not available	data not available
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 60 or older.

Fig. 3. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Spain

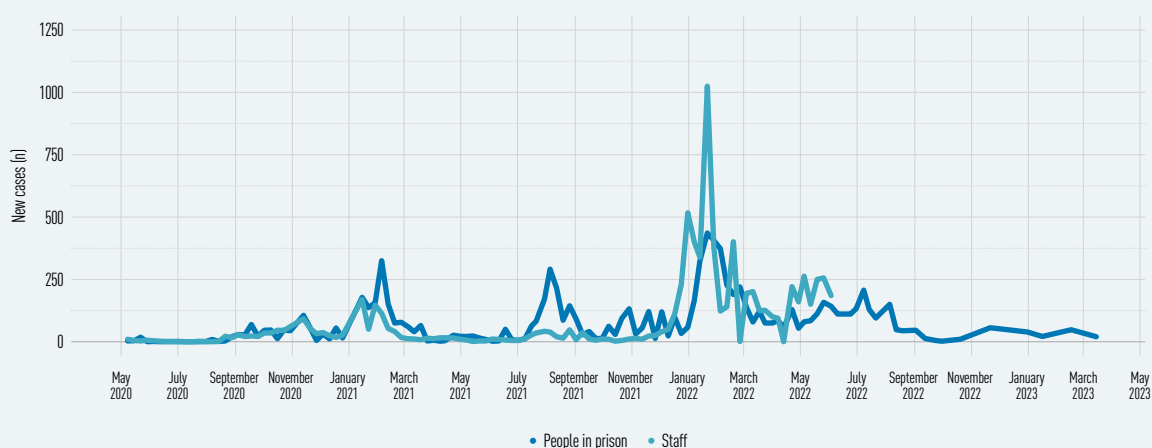
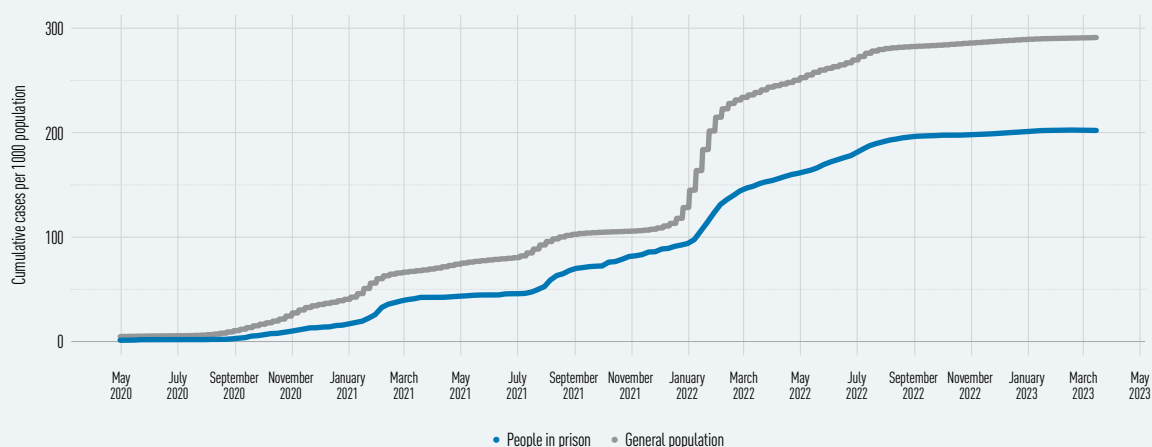


Fig. 4. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Spain



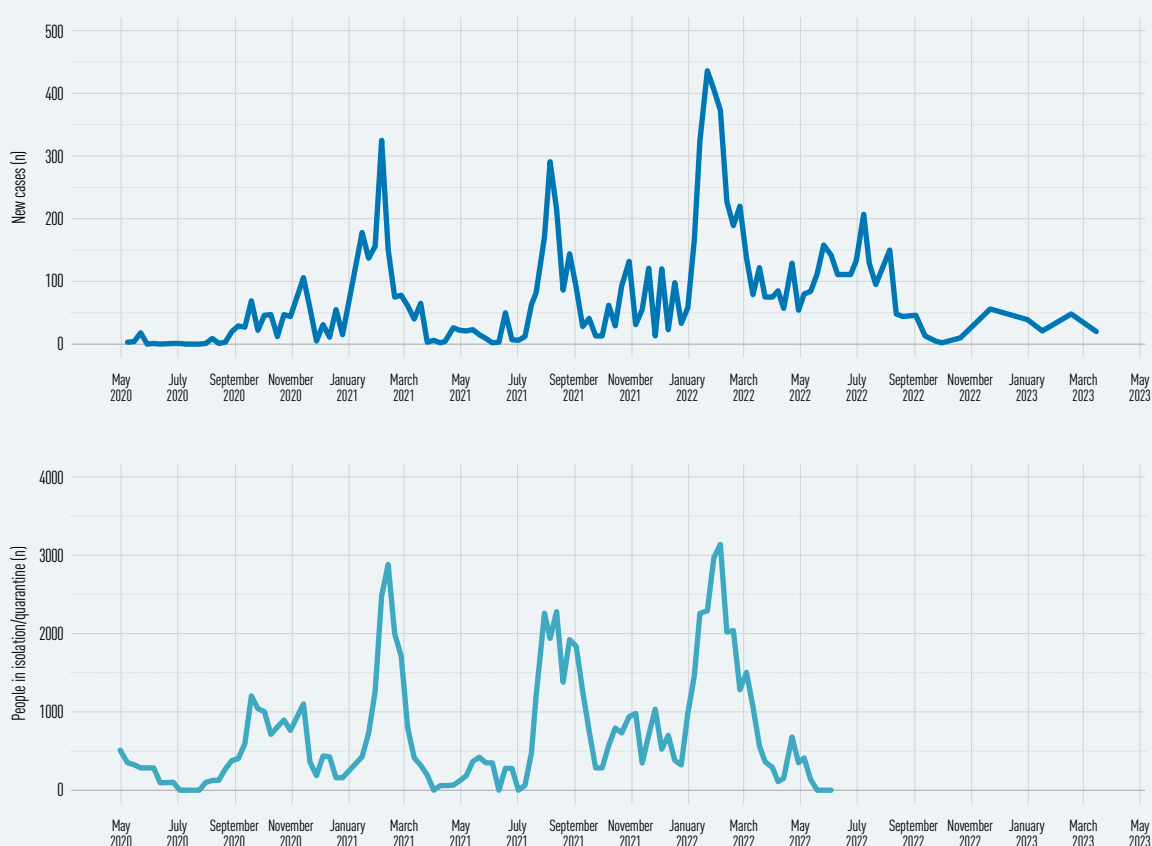
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 142

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	14	0.30	0.15
Staff	data not available	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: data not available

Fig. 5. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Spain



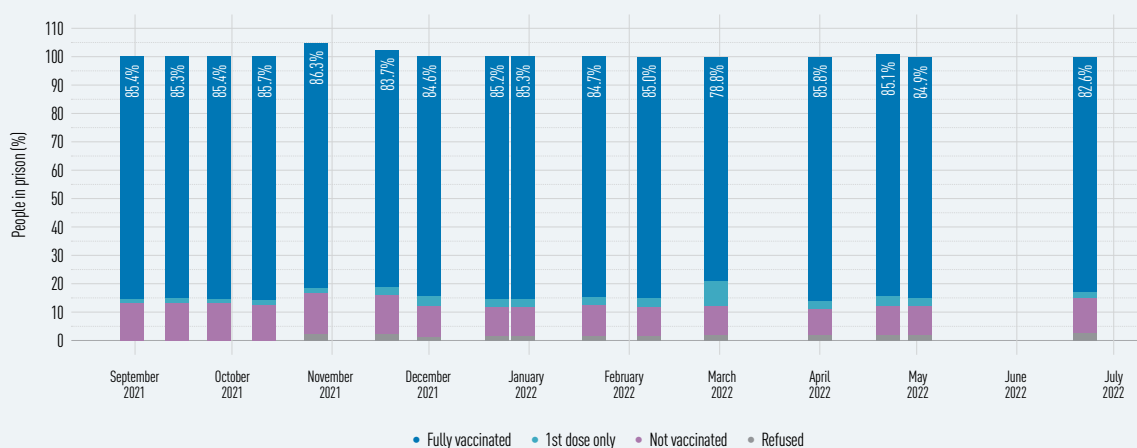
Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 6. Distribution of people living in prison by vaccination status against COVID-19 in 2021 and 2022, in Spain



Sweden



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

7 reports between 19 June 2020 and 29 July 2021

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, on 29 July 2021, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 7672

Number of people in prison: 7018, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 91.5%

Number of people in prison aged 65 or older: data not available

Number of females in prison: data not available

Number of detention centre staff: 15 800

Number of health-care workers: 200

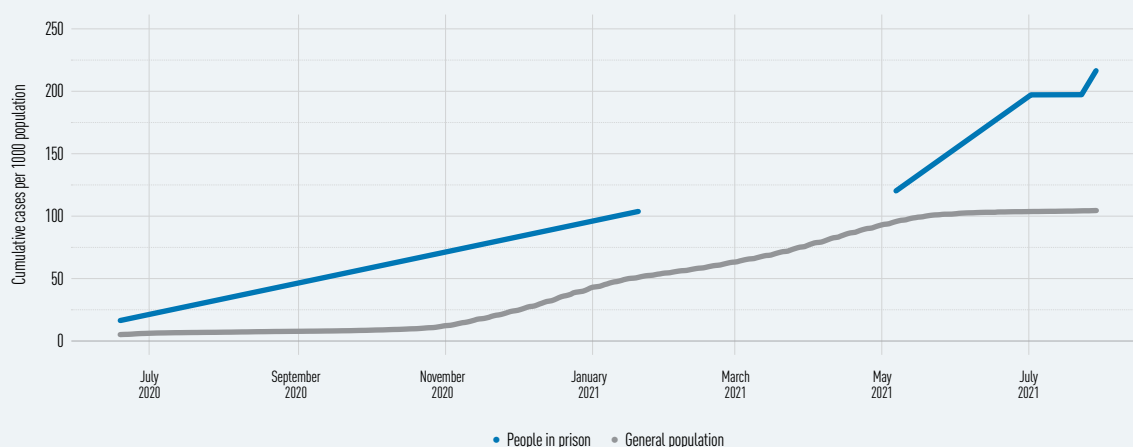
COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	1517	216.16
Older detainees*	11 (0.7%)	data not available
Female detainees	0 (0.0%)	data not available
Staff	51	3.23
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

* Aged 65 or older.

Fig. 1. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Sweden



Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: data not available

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	0.00	0.00
Staff	1	0.06	1.96
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

United Kingdom



The United Kingdom is a country that comprises four nations: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The prison system in the United Kingdom is administered as three systems: one system in England and Wales, one in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland. Two of these systems are presented in section A presenting retrospective data, reported cross-sectionally (England and Wales; and Scotland) and the third system (Northern Ireland) is presented in section B of the report, which includes longitudinal analysis.

The latest available data for the United Kingdom ⁽¹⁵⁾ shows a prison population of approximately 89 500, comprising 90.1% of its population in England and Wales, 8.2% in Scotland and 1.8% in Northern Ireland.⁸ The same sources state that the prison population in the United Kingdom decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic in all its jurisdictions, mostly between February and June 2020, but has steadily grown since then, without yet returning to its pre-pandemic level.

England and Wales (United Kingdom)

WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data: 1 report submitted in 13 April 2023

However, during the validation process, some additional retrospective data was provided for some indicators by the country focal point. The retrospective data provided is shown in figures.

Official prison population figures for 2023 in England and Wales are publicly available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prison-population-figures-2023>.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Official prison capacity: 84 733

Number of people in prison: 83 536, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 98.6%

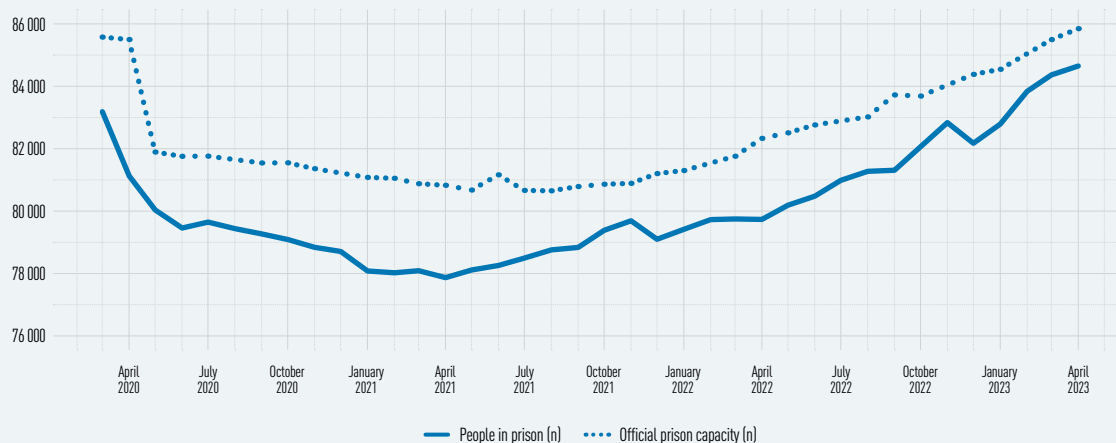
Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: data not available

Number of females in prison: 3289 (3.9% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 38 457

Number of health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons and the official prison capacity, in England and Wales



8 Figures corrected as of 30 June 2022 for Ministry of Justice Offender Management Statistics Quarterly, 24 June 2022 for Scottish Prison Service Prison Population, and 25 June 2022 for Department of Justice Weekly Situation Reports, according to report notes.



COVID-19 reporting

Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

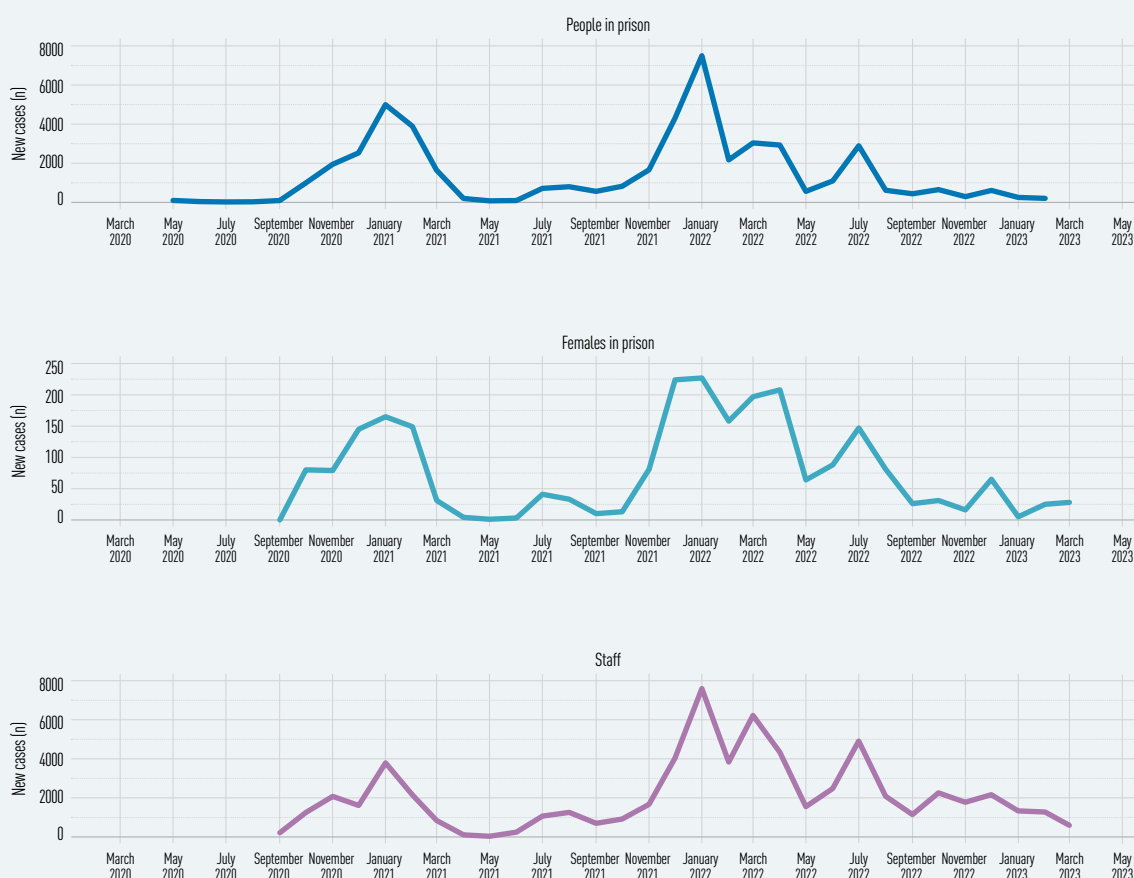
- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases
Total detainees	50 413
Older detainees*	data not available
Female detainees	2364 (4.7%)
Staff	64 963
Health-care workers	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 2. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in England and Wales

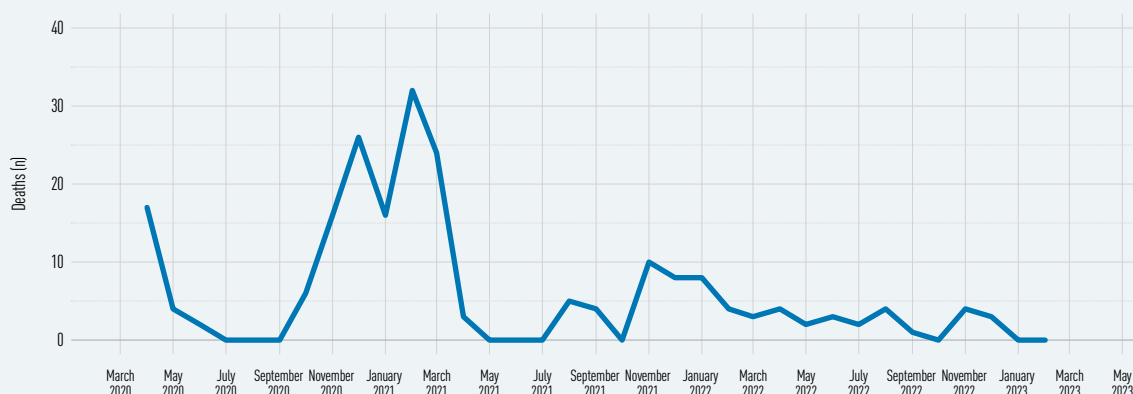


Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: data not available

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths ⁹	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	208	0.41
Staff	39	0.06
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

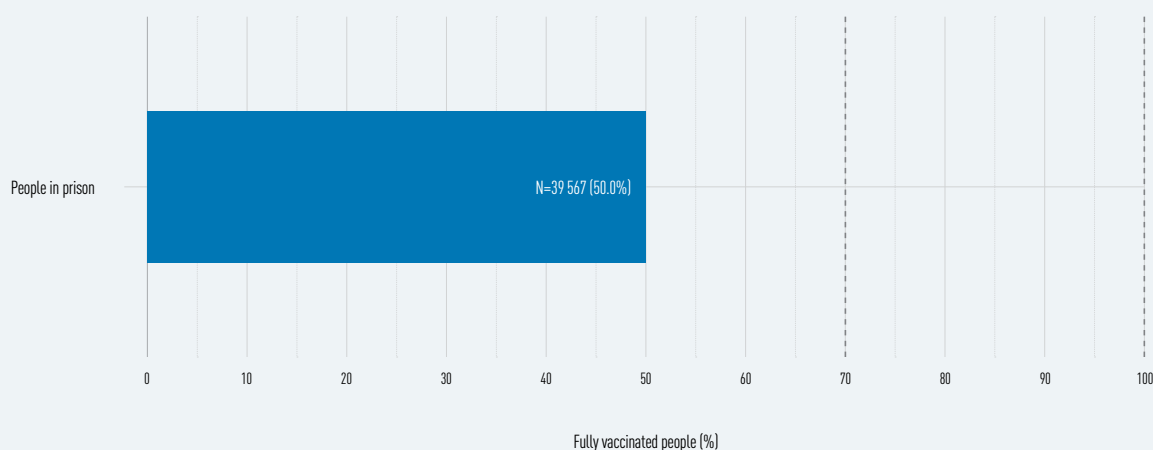
Fig. 3. Number of deaths by COVID-19 in people in prison, in England and Wales



Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in England¹⁰:

- among detainees: 39 567, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 50.0%, falling behind the set target of 70% (14)
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 4. Number and percentage of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in England



⁹ Mortality data is publicly available at HMPPS_COVID19_Feb_23_Sum_Tables.ods (live.com) (Reference: HMPPS COVID-19 statistics. Ministry of Justice; February 2023 (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hmpps-covid-19-statistics-february-2023>)). Reported deaths include all those where the person tested positive within 60 days of the death or where there was a clinical assessment and COVID-19 was a contributory factor in their death regardless of cause of death. The cause of death is provisional until the official cause of death has been determined by the coroner.

¹⁰ Data for Wales not available.

Northern Ireland (United Kingdom)

WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

57 reports between 22 May 2020 and 28 April 2023

Northern Ireland consistently reported weekly data between May 2020 and June 2021, and again between October 2022 and April 2023, despite the latest period consisting of mostly incomplete reports.

The numbers presented next represent the last submitted report, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 1997

Number of people in prison: 1853, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 92.8%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 312 (16.8% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 92 (5.2% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: data not available

Number of health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 5. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Northern Ireland

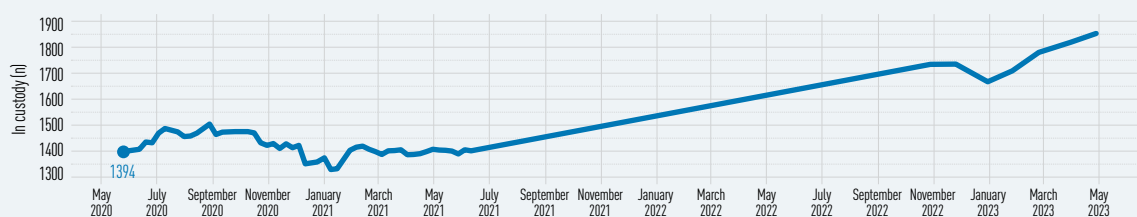
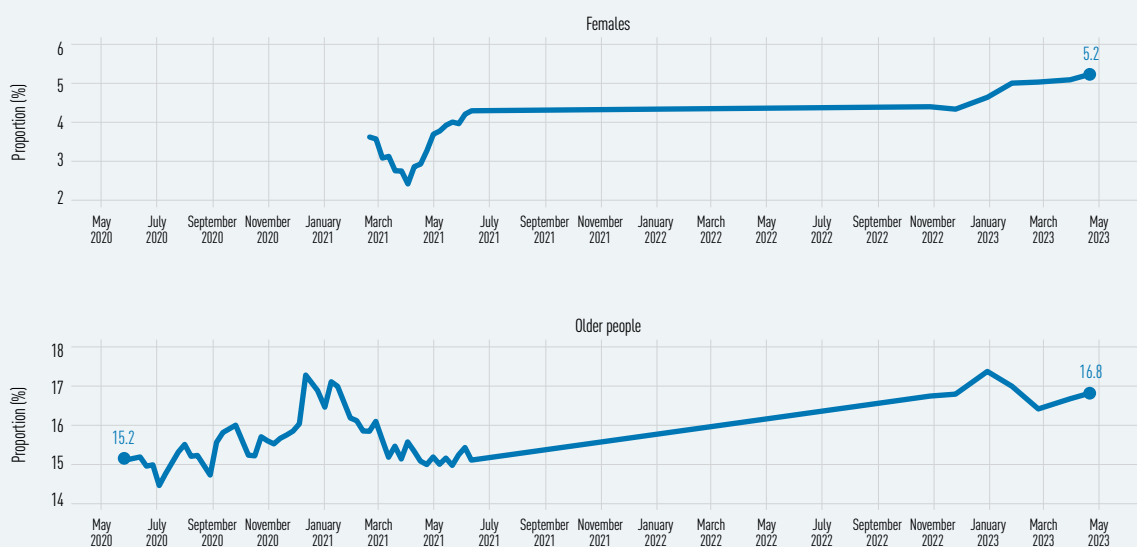


Fig. 6. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Northern Ireland



* Aged 50 or older



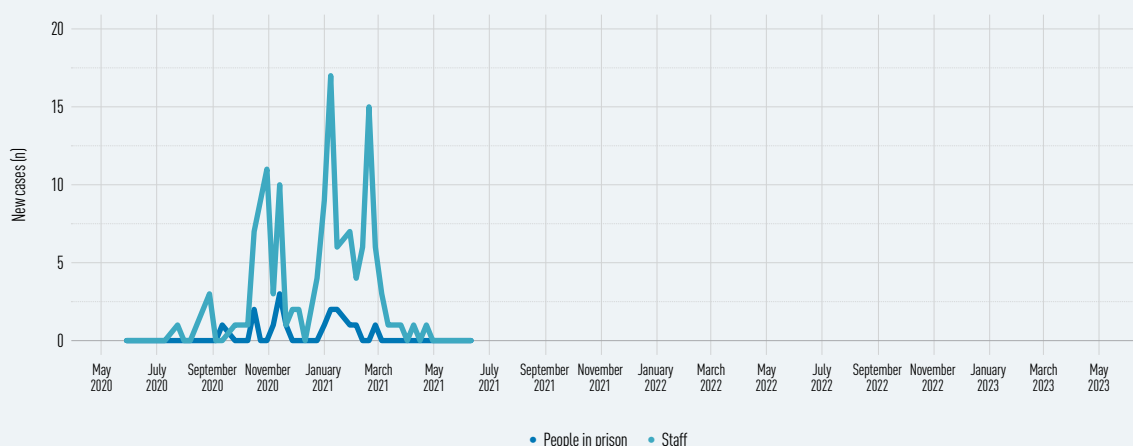
COVID-19 reporting

Table 3. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases
Total detainees	data not available
Older detainees*	data not available
Female detainees	data not available
Staff	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Fig. 7. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in prisons, in Northern Ireland



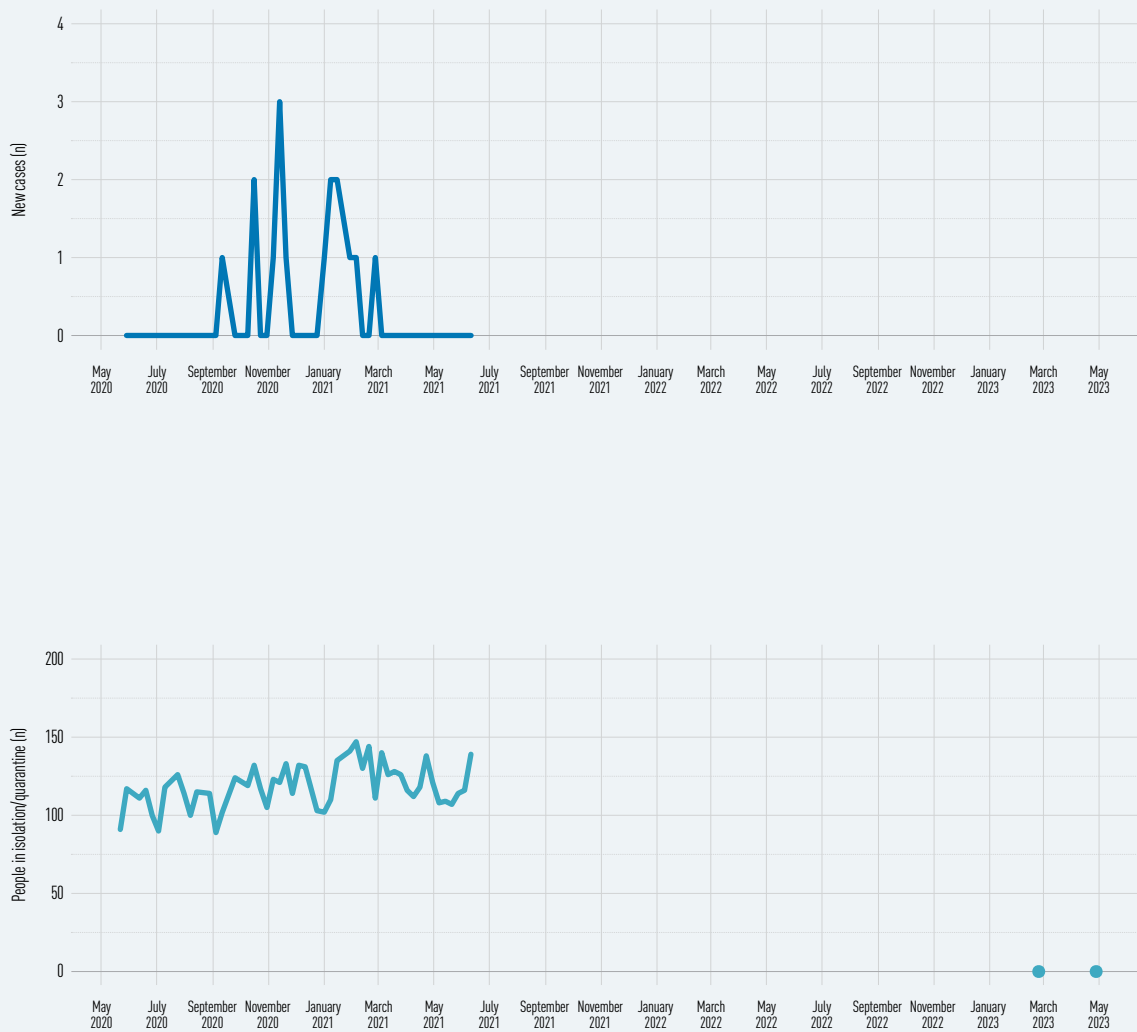
Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: data not available

Table 4. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	0	data not available
Staff	1	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 0

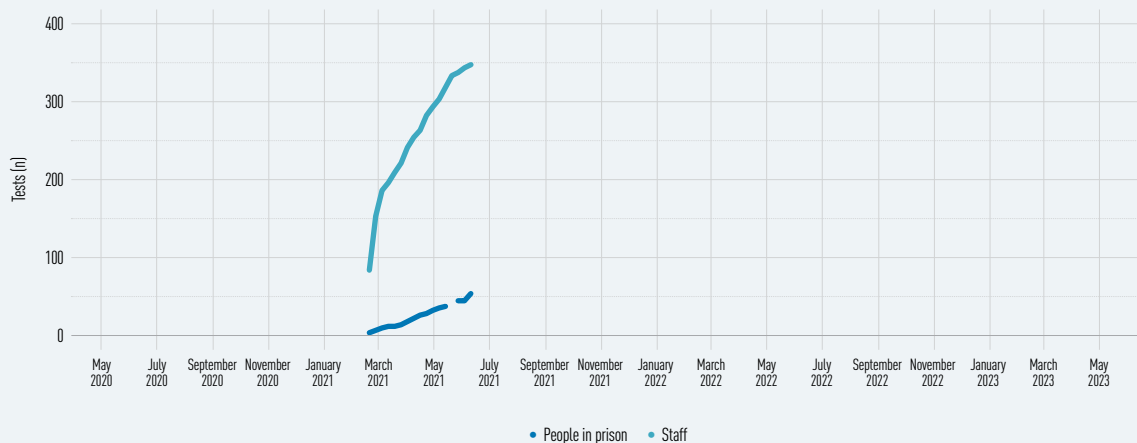
Fig. 8. New cases of COVID-19 and number of people in isolation/quarantine among those living in prison, in Northern Ireland



Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

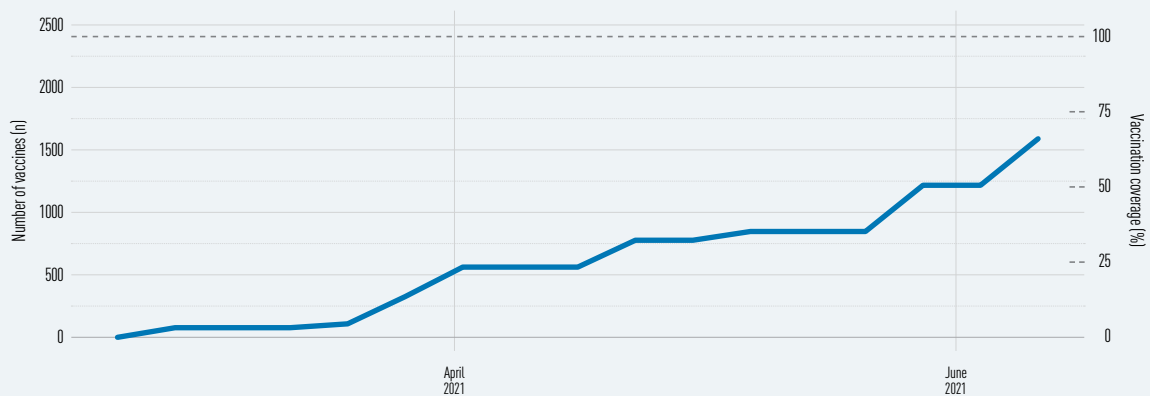
Fig. 9. Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in prisons, in Northern Ireland



Number of people fully vaccinated against COVID-19 in detention settings, according to the guidelines in force at the date of report:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Fig. 10. Total number of 1st dose vaccines against COVID-19 administered to people in prison and respective vaccination coverage, in Northern Ireland



Scotland (United Kingdom)

WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data:

1 report submitted in 7 June 2023

The data presented here has been fully provided by the Scottish Government and Scottish Prison Service, under the coordination of the United Kingdom Health Security Agency, during the preparation and validation of the United Kingdom profile, and is not published elsewhere.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 7684

Number of people in prison: 7733, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 100.6%

Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 1279 (16.5% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 324 (4.2% of people in prison)

Number of detention centre staff: 4562¹¹

Number of health-care workers: data not available

COVID-19 reporting

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 5

Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Table 5. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases
Total detainees	5186
Older detainees*	810 (15.6%)
Female detainees	289 (5.6%)
Staff	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available

* Aged 50 or older.

Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: data not available

11 As of 31 March 2023.

Table 6. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	16	0.31
Staff	data not available	data not available
Health-care workers	data not available	data not available

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: 5

Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:

- on detainees: data not available
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

Number of people fully vaccinated against COVID-19 in detention settings, according to the guidelines in force on date of report:

- among detainees: data not available
- among staff: data not available
- among health-care workers: data not available

Ukraine



WHO Minimum Datasets for Prisons Survey available data: 21 reports between 16 July 2021 and 11 February 2022

During the validation process, data was updated and corrected as of February 2022. Moreover, additional data regarding vaccination as of 31 December 2022 was provided by the country focal point. This is reflected in the numbers presented next, and the evolution over time of some key indicators is presented in figures.

General detention and detainees' characteristics

Country's official prison capacity: 79 253

Number of people in prison: 48 007, which corresponds to an occupancy level of 60.6%

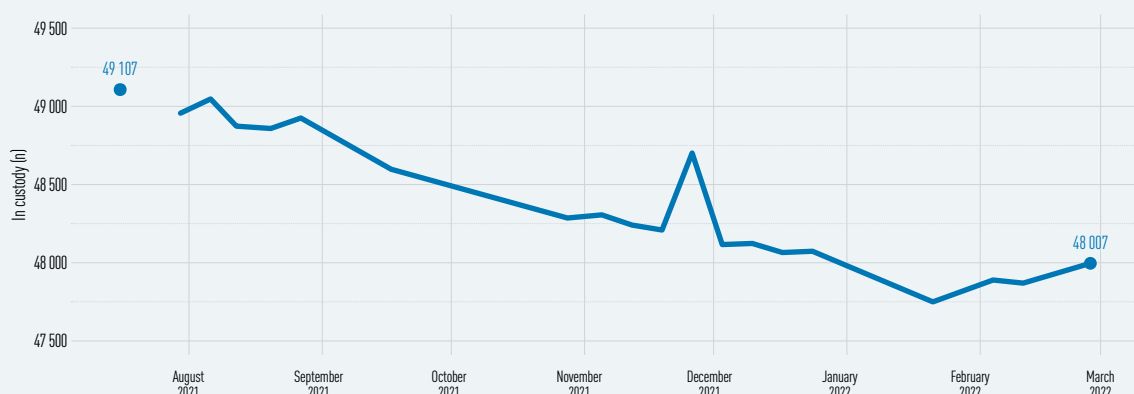
Number of people in prison aged 50 or older: 2268 (4.7% of people in prison)

Number of females in prison: 1132 (2.3% of people in prison)

Number of detention center staff: 24 408

Number of health-care workers: 2165¹²

Fig. 1. Number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Ukraine



COVID-19 reporting

Table 1. Number of confirmed cases with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed) ever

Population	Number of cases	Cases per 1000 people
Total detainees	4759	99.13
Older detainees*	193 (4.1%)	85.10
Female detainees	183 (3.8%)	161.66
Staff	3338	136.76
Health-care workers	491	226.79

* Aged 50 or older.

12 Number of medical personnel of the Health Care Centre of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine.

During 2022, 2469 cases of COVID-19 were registered in penal institutions and remand detention centres of the State Security Service of Ukraine, of which 1357 were among people living in prison (380 cases were among prisoners, 977 among convicts), 976 among staff of the State Security Service of Ukraine, and 136 among health-care workers.

Fig. 2. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in people in prison, in Ukraine

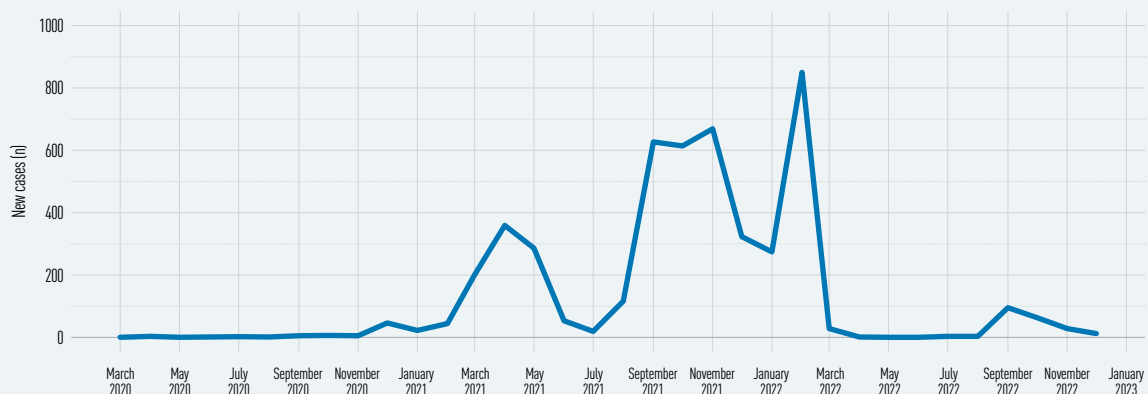
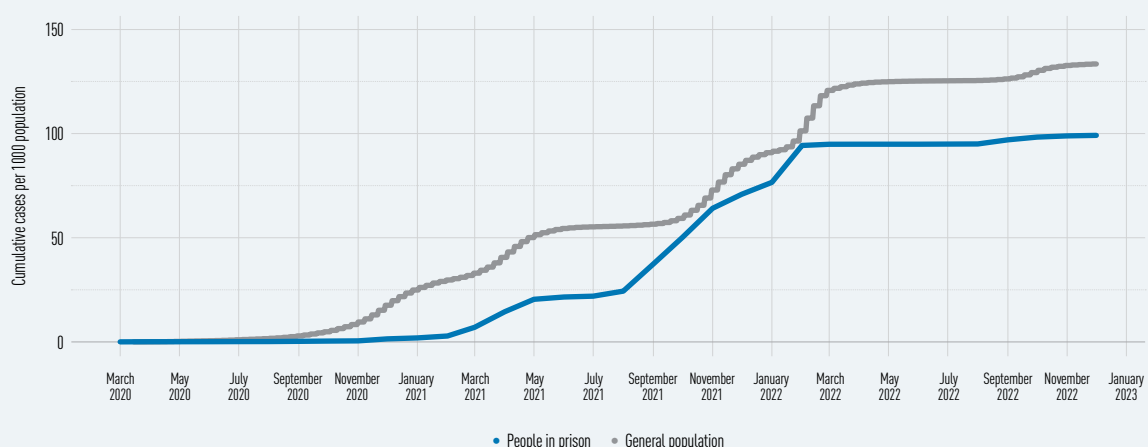


Fig. 3. Cumulative cases of COVID-19/1000 population in the general population and people living in prison, in Ukraine



Number of people in prison ever transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment: 22

Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

Population	Number deaths	Deaths per 1 000 people	Case fatality rate (%)
Total detainees	7	0.15	0.11
Staff	5	0.20	0.15
Health-care workers	3	1.39	0.61

Detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases on date of report: data not available

Number of COVID-19 tests ever performed, on detainees:

- 170 263 rapid tests for the SARS-CoV-2 antigen, 83 448 of which were in the year 2022
- 13 213 Xpert Xpress SARS-CoV-2 tests, 7517 of which were in the year 2022

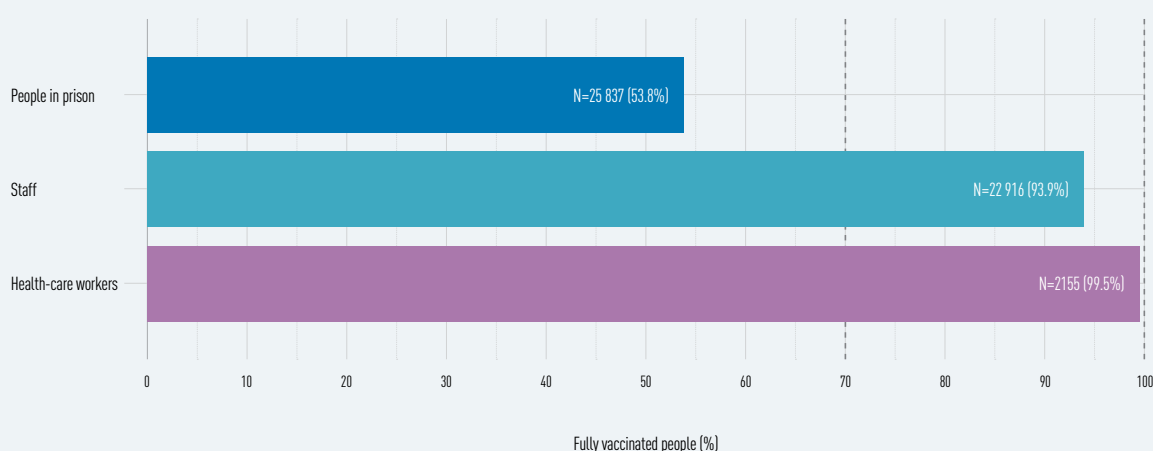
Under the context of martial law, people living in prison were allowed extended visits with close relatives, exempt from the need for the relative to undergo a PCR test or bear the cost of PCR testing. In efforts to curb the introduction and dissemination of SARS-CoV-2 among people in prison, medical professionals from the Health Care Center of the State Criminal Enforcement Service of Ukraine administered complimentary COVID-19 testing to people in prison who participated in the extended visits.

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines:

- among detainees: 25 837, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 53.8%, falling behind the set target of 70% (14). Of those, 21 864 are post-trial prisoners (74.8%) and 3973 are pre-trial individuals (22.3%)
- among staff: 22 916, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 93.9%, above the set target of 70% (14)
- among health-care workers: 2155, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 99.5%, close to the set target of 100% (14)

As of 31 December 2022, 56 149 people were vaccinated against COVID-19 with one dose, of which 30 350 were people living in prison (24 724 convicts (84.6%) and 5626 prisoners (31.6%)), 2155 were health-care workers and 23 644 were staff of the State Security Service. Of those, 25 837 people in prison had a second dose of the vaccine, as well as 22 916 staff members and all health-care workers.

Fig. 4. Number and percentage of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in Ukraine





Interpretation

1. Decarceration and alternative measures of incarceration

Following initial efforts to comply with international recommendations aimed at decreasing the prison population, in order to increase prisons' ability to implement public health and social measures, which was witnessed in 2020 by a decreasing trend in the occupancy rate of many countries (e.g. Finland, Lithuania and Scotland, even though trends had varying visibility of changes over time, according to frequency of reporting), most countries resumed their normal functioning over the course of 2021. The release of the United Nations Common Position on Incarceration in May 2021 seems to have had limited to no impact on measures adopted (16). In fact, the tendency to resume back to excessive prison occupancies was sustained during 2022 and, in some cases, even increased further than the baseline. This suggests that public health recommendations may be more valued than human-rights-based approaches, but also that public health recommendations are particularly followed in situations of emergency and to a lower extent in situations of prevention. There were a few countries that, throughout the entire period of observation, and despite international recommendations, steadily increased their prison population (e.g. Belgium, Ireland, Slovenia) and for these, it would be particularly important to understand the reasons and, above all, to study what could be facilitators for preventing and reversing this situation. Overcrowding during these three years (or at least in one moment of the observation period) was observed in seven Member States out of 22, or in eight nations out of 24, which represents, respectively, 31.8% and 33.3%, which is an even higher proportion than that reported in the most recent *Status report on prison health in the WHO European Region* (17). Considering the impact of overcrowding on the general health of imprisoned populations, and in the context of a communicable disease of epidemic or pandemic nature, particularly the impact on the transmission rate within and beyond prison walls, it seems urgent to call for governments to seriously consider criminal laws and the implementation of alternative measures of incarceration.

2. Preventing SARS-CoV-2 from entering prisons

Prisons are not isolated from society and the constant flow between prisons and the outside community, both by people detained or released, and by providers of care that come in and out of work on a daily basis, makes prisons and other closed settings particularly vulnerable to viruses being carried from the outside, putting their populations at risk. In Fig. 4, it can be seen that the cumulative number of infections observed in those responsible for ensuring security in prisons far exceeded those observed in the general population (e.g. Austria, Lithuania, Slovenia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine); also, those responsible for providing health care in prisons had excessive infection rates compared to the general population (e.g., Finland, Latvia). However, in most Member States, respect for measures recommended to protect the prison population prevented transmission within prisons, and thus the infection rates for people in prison were similar to those observed in the general population; some exceptions were visible, however, in Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg and Slovakia.

3. COVID-19 infections in prisons mimic community transmission

Cumulative cases, both in general and prison settings, have steadily increased during these three years, with a sharper increase in early 2021, plateauing in most countries during the second half of 2021. Most changes mimicked community transmission. Nonetheless, out of the 22 countries included in this report, eight (Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Sweden, Slovakia) registered excessive numbers of standardized cases of COVID-19 when compared to the non-prison community.

4. Data disaggregation

Disaggregation of data by sex and age categories is not available in some countries. Age stratification is not standardized across countries and does not permit reliable comparisons. Analysis shows that females and the elderly were disproportionately affected by COVID-19 in prison settings. This is the case, for example, in Malta, where females constitute 8.6% of the prison population but represented 14.9% of people living in prison diagnosed with COVID-19. In Austria, the elderly represent only 2.9% of the prison population but accounted for 9.4% of COVID-19 positive diagnosis.

5. COVID-19-related deaths in prisons

The overall death figures suggest that prison systems had appropriate measures in place to protect their populations. There were 11 countries reporting zero deaths among people living in prison (out of 22 providing this information), 10 countries reporting zero deaths among their staff (out of 16 providing this information) and nine countries reporting zero deaths among their health-care workers in prison (out of 10 providing this information). The case fatality rate was generally low across reporting countries, with the highest values reaching around 0.4, or 40% (e.g. for people in prison in England and Wales; and for staff and health-care workers in the Republic of Moldova). Of note is that the classification system adopted by England and Wales considered reported deaths to include “all those where the person tested positive within 60 days of the death or where there was a clinical assessment and COVID-19 was a contributory factor in their death regardless of cause of death”, which may obviously lead to an inflation of the case fatality rate when compared to other countries considering only cases where the cause of death is exclusively attributed to COVID-19 disease.

6. Quarantine and medical isolation of COVID-19 in prisons

Practices, such as quarantine and isolation, were reported to a very limited extent by participating countries. The observation of the number of individuals segregated (in isolation or in quarantine), compared to new cases identified in the same time periods, suggests that most countries apply such practices reactively (i.e. when new cases emerge, people are isolated rather than preventively quarantining new entrants and contacts, as recommended by the WHO interim guidance *Preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-19 in prisons and*

other places of detention. In fact, in some countries, there was an exact match when comparing new cases and cases in isolation (e.g. Spain).

7. Testing for SARS-CoV-2 in prisons

Testing was found to be an indicator that was hard to report by many countries and data obtained suggests this is an underutilized practice in prison. In most cases and for most of the observation period, apparently, tests were being reserved only for symptomatic cases that need confirmation of diagnosis. Moreover, the indicator was particularly problematic for health-care workers, as these may be also tested elsewhere and, due to a lack of interoperable systems, records are not available. In the future, it will be important to refine registration mechanisms as it will enable estimation of the positivity rate throughout the period of analysis.

8. Vaccination againsts COVID-19 in prisons

Vaccination was initiated late in most countries compared to dates observed in the non-prison community (January/February 2021), with a more intense roll-out from June/July 2021, shortly after the launch of WHO's advocacy brief calling for the inclusion of people working and living in prisons in COVID-19 vaccination plans (18). This suggests an average time lag period of around six months. At the present date, eight countries (out of nine that reported) have more than half the people living in prison immunized against COVID-19, and three countries (Georgia, Lithuania, Malta) exceed a 70% coverage, in line with set targets (14). There were also four countries (out of four reporting) where more than half of prison officers were immunized against COVID-19, and two of those (Republic of Moldova, Ukraine) exceeding a 70% coverage, in line with set targets (14). Among health-care workers, targets set were more demanding, at 100% coverage: two Member States have met those (Malta, Ukraine), and all six that reported have already surpassed 90% (Georgia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine). In addition to the limitations discussed earlier, it is important to note that it was particularly difficult for Member States to report data pertaining to prison workers (only four reported data for prison officers and six for health-care workers), suggesting it is imperative to improve data capturing systems.

9. Reporting capacity of prison services

Lack of data reporting was common for many of the requested variables. This was particularly the case for indicators that required disaggregated data. It is important to emphasize that this reporting system was voluntary. However, the reporting dataset was entitled "Minimum dataset", the reason being that it should be the very minimum information that all Member States were expected to be able to collect in the presence of a pandemic situation. Nonetheless, the efforts developed by all Member States, who periodically reported this data over the past 36 months, must be praised, and recognition should be given that this exercise contributed to a strengthened information system in prisons. We believe that we shall progressively attain more robust health information systems that extend beyond COVID-19, increasing capacity to also report on other infectious diseases. Such systems are essential for building resilient prison health systems.

Discussion

The WHO Regional Office for Europe presented a previous report with COVID-19-related data exclusively for prisons in October 2021 (19). In that report, it was stated that a limited number of countries were able, or willing, to report in a timely manner. In the current report, a larger number of countries have been included, suggesting that some investment was made to strengthen surveillance systems. Nonetheless, only half the countries in the Region (26 out of 53) have reported data. This suggests that these countries have the strongest surveillance capacity, which calls for cautious interpretation of data. Moreover, reporting capacity varied widely. Only 12 countries (out of 26) provided data in a sustained way to enable a more robust analysis over time. In the *Status Report on prison health in the WHO European Region* launched this year, an overview of the performance of prison health systems was provided. Even though the level of data requested from Member States was considerably higher, it was also acknowledged that further investments were needed to increase capacity to provide morbidity data and to disaggregate data (17).

Moreover, for functional surveillance systems, it is essential that prison health is fully integrated into public health. This implies having digitalized health information systems, interoperable with the existing ones in primary and secondary care, but it also implies having a common approach to laboratory surveillance. In many Member States the decision, for example, to test and send samples for analysis, requires financial decisions often beyond the jurisdiction of the ministry responsible for delivering health-care in prisons. Likewise, the fact that the oversight of prisons tends to be outside the purview of the minister of health hinders full implementation of any emerging guidance for integrated approaches to infectious diseases across prison and non-prison communities.

Through the period of observation, SARS-CoV-2 mutated several times, resulting in over ten emerging variants with different transmission patterns (e.g. Omicron, by being more transmissible, was responsible for a higher surge in cases observed) and causing varied severity of disease. However, society's capacity to react and develop more efficient systems to protect people also evolved. Vaccine availability, supply chain management, and the production of evidence-based guidance issued by international organizations or national authorities are good examples of this shift.

The Regional Office released guidance on *Preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention*, updating information on testing, prevention and management strategies and adding recommendations for emerging outbreaks, surveillance and considerations on vaccine allocation procedures (8).

A subsequent report showcased many good practice examples, collected across the Region and beyond, that illustrate the adoption of these recommendations and their impact in the protection of people deprived of liberty and, in certain instances, the surrounding communities (20).

The current report finalizes a period of more intense monitoring of COVID-19 in detention places and illustrates Member States' efforts and capacities to document and report cases of infectious diseases in a pandemic context. Despite the limitations that have been presented and adequately acknowledged throughout the report, we believe the development of this monitoring system and the efforts made for more intense monitoring surely contributed to raising awareness among Member States of the added value of developing information systems that can capture granular data, while enabling their extraction in a manner that enables macro reporting. Additional efforts must be

developed in the future for maximizing these capacities and, ideally, to connect prison surveillance systems with public health surveillance.

There are a few considerations emerging from this analysis that are believed to be particularly useful to better plan for the future. It is important to acknowledge that data collection for a country in its entirety can be challenging when it spans different agencies and ministries. There is a need to ensure that data collection methods and data systems are interoperable, and that political will allows for shareable information in an aggregate manner to preserve confidentiality and anonymity.

Ideally, for good surveillance, we require comparable data collection methods and similar indicators to be available across the different countries and regions, but also within countries (i.e. between prison and non-prison populations). Alternatively, the national routine datasets should enable identifying prison populations, even if not identifiable for data protection.

There is an obvious need to create more sophisticated systems, and even automatized ones, to constantly monitor the population turnover and be able to use this information to obtain accurate denominators that allow more precise epidemiological estimations.

Finally, governments should recognize that improving data systems requires a budget and training, and this should be a national priority considering the need for deriving evidence-based policies.

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Annex

Minimum dataset

Following WHO Director-General declaration that COVID-19 no longer constitutes a Public Health Emergency of international Concern (PHEIC) and that the multi- country outbreak of mpox no longer represents a PHEIC, the Minimum Dataset is temporarily suspended.

Considering changes in emergence of infectious diseases, we have revised the dataset to include information on COVID-19 and on monkeypox.

We have also revisited the submission period and suggest you submit your responses at the **last day of each month**.

Please note that the submission form for COVID-19 has been modified in October 2022. All figures requested are now CUMULATIVE (for COVID-19, please refer to the numbers recorded since the start of the pandemic, in March 2020, until the current date), except for those variables that specifically state “today”.

For monkeypox, please consider all cases since 23 July 2022, date when WHO DG declared the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).

Please select your country or indicate sub-nation, jurisdiction, or region, as appropriate, using "other" answer choice.*

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'European Region' at question '[Region]' (Please select your region.)

If you choose 'Other:' please also specify your choice in the accompanying text field.

Please choose **only one** of the following:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Albania	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lithuania
<input type="checkbox"/>	Andorra	<input type="checkbox"/>	Luxembourg
<input type="checkbox"/>	Armenia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malta
<input type="checkbox"/>	Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Republic of Moldova
<input type="checkbox"/>	Azerbaijan	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Macedonia
<input type="checkbox"/>	Belarus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monaco
<input type="checkbox"/>	Belgium	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bulgaria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Norway
<input type="checkbox"/>	Croatia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poland
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cyprus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugal
<input type="checkbox"/>	Czechia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Romania
<input type="checkbox"/>	Denmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Russian Federation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Estonia	<input type="checkbox"/>	San Marino
<input type="checkbox"/>	Finland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Serbia
<input type="checkbox"/>	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovakia
<input type="checkbox"/>	Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovenia
<input type="checkbox"/>	Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spain
<input type="checkbox"/>	Greece	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sweden
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hungary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Switzerland
<input type="checkbox"/>	Iceland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tajikistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Türkiye
<input type="checkbox"/>	Israel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkmenistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ukraine
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kazakhstan	<input type="checkbox"/>	United Kingdom
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kyrgyzstan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uzbekistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Latvia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

Prisons

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was at question '[Setting]' (For which setting are you submitting your answers?)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'Prisons' at question '[Setting]' (For which setting are you submitting your answers?)

Please enter a number "0-9999999" or click "Do not know".

	CAPACITY	DO NOT KNOW
1. What is your (current) approved operational capacity in prisons?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'Prisons' at question '[Setting]' (For which setting are you submitting your answers?)

Please enter a number in all rows or click "Do not know".

	DATA	DO NOT KNOW
2. How many detainees do you have in custody today ?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.1 How many older detainees do you have in custody today ?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.1.1. If you use an age cut-off other than >50 years to define older detainees, what age cut-off have you used?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.2 How many female detainees do you have in custody today ?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. What is the total number of detention centre staff?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. What is the total number of health workers?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

COVID-19 REPORTING

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'Prisons' at question '[Setting]' (For which setting are you submitting your answers?)

Please enter a number in all rows or click "Do not know".

	CAPACITY	DO NOT KNOW
5. How many detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases are in isolation/quarantine today ?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. What is the total number of COVID-19 tests ever performed:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6.1 On detainees?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6.2 On staff?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6.3 On healthcare workers?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. What is the total number of cases diagnosed with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed cases) ever :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.1 Among detainees?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.1.1 Among older detainees?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.1.2 Among female detainees?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.2 Among staff members?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.3 Among healthcare workers?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. How many detainees have ever been transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. How many COVID-19-related deaths have ever occurred:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9.1 Among detainees?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9.2 Among staff?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9.3 Among healthcare workers?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. How many people are currently fully vaccinated against COVID-19 in detention settings, according to the current guidelines? Note: <i>please indicate the number of people.</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1 Detainees	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.2 Staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.3 Healthcare workers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

MONKEYPOX REPORTING

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was 'Prisons' at question '[Setting]' (For which setting are you submitting your answers?)

Please enter a number in all rows or click "Do not know".

	CAPACITY	DO NOT KNOW
11. What is the total number of monkeypox tests ever performed?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. How many detainees have ever been screened for signs and symptoms of monkeypox?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13. How many detainees have ever been classified as probable case (see definition at https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2022.3) of monkeypox?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14. How many detainees have ever been classified as a confirmed case of monkeypox?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Considering only the confirmed cases among detainees [14], how many of those are:		
14.1 Sex at birth:		
14.1.1 Male	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.1.2 Female	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.1.3 Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.2 Sexual orientation:		
14.2.1 Heterosexual	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.2.2 Men who have sex with men/homosexual or bisexual male	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.2.3 Women who have sex with women	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.2.4 Bisexual	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.2.5 Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.3 Prior occupation:		
14.3.1 Sex workers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.3.2 Health workers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.4 Medical history:		
14.4.1 HIV positive	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14.4.2 Immunocompromised	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15. How many detainees are currently vaccinated against smallpox/monkeypox?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



The WHO Regional Office for Europe

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created in 1948 with the primary responsibility for international health matters and public health. The WHO Regional Office for Europe is one of six regional offices throughout the world, each with its own programme geared to the particular health conditions of the countries it serves.

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