Three years of COVID-19 enhanced surveillance in prisons

Member States’ efforts and capacities during a public health emergency of international concern
Three years of COVID-19 enhanced surveillance in prisons
Member States’ efforts and capacities during a public health emergency of international concern
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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Abbreviations

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

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.

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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.
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.

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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>3337</td>
<td>370.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>315 (9.4%)</td>
<td>1188.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>35 (1.0%)</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3006</td>
<td>884.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>248.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

![Graph showing the number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Belgium.](image)

**COVID-19 reporting**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1,000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Czechia

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>6606</td>
<td>337.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>7087</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In custody (n)</th>
<th>April 2021</th>
<th>May 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2310</td>
<td>2305</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2295</td>
<td>2290</td>
<td>2285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2299</td>
<td></td>
<td>2291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
<th>April 2021</th>
<th>May 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older People</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Aged 50 or older

---

Three years of COVID-19 enhanced surveillance in prisons
COVID-19 reporting

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>142.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>62 (19.0%)</td>
<td>133.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>1 (0.3%)</td>
<td>10.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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: 6
Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Three years of COVID-19 enhanced surveillance in prisons
COVID-19 reporting

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>313.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>53 (6.2%)</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>426.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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: 2,672 (3.8% of people in prison)
Number of females in prison: 2,230 (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>17,649</td>
<td>251.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1 000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Georgia

**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: 9,580, 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: 1,515
- Number of health-care workers: 387

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 2021</td>
<td>9,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2022</td>
<td>9,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2022</td>
<td>9,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2022</td>
<td>9,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2022</td>
<td>9,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2022</td>
<td>9,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2022</td>
<td>9,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2023</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2023</td>
<td>9,580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Females:**
  - December 2021: 3.5%
  - December 2022: 3.5%
  - February 2023: 3.5%

- **Older people:**
  - December 2021: 2.2%
  - December 2022: 2.2%
  - April 2023: 2.2%

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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)
**Greece**

**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

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

*Proportion (%) of females and older people* living in prison, in Greece

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

* Aged 65 or older

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Three years of COVID-19 enhanced surveillance in prisons
COVID-19 reporting

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>6014</td>
<td>621.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>193 (3.2%)</td>
<td>750.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>485 (8.1%)</td>
<td>925.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3057 data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Aged 65 or older.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- People in prison: 8,882
- Staff: 2,993
- Health-care workers: 104
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>440.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>369 (18.2%)</td>
<td>493.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>137 (6.8%)</td>
<td>655.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3379 data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0 data not available</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>2489</td>
<td>781.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>405 (16.3%)</td>
<td>874.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>192 (7.7%)</td>
<td>716.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>701.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: 6,691
- on health-care workers: 1,133

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>1326</td>
<td>271.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>161 (12.1%)</td>
<td>216.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>64 (4.8%)</td>
<td>301.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>622.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>663.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Aged 50 or older

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>848.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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: 5
Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Malta

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>372.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>16 (7.2%)</td>
<td>207.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>33 (14.9%)</td>
<td>647.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>278.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>428.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1 000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 \(^\text{(14)}\)
- among staff: 323, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 68.1%, nearing the set target of 70% \(^\text{(14)}\)
- among health-care workers: 28, which corresponds to a vaccination coverage of 100.0%, as set as target \(^\text{(14)}\)

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: 3,438 (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](image-url)

![Fig. 2. Proportion of females and older people* living in prison, in Poland](image-url)

* Aged 50 or older

Three years of COVID-19 enhanced surveillance in prisons
### COVID-19 reporting

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>3757</td>
<td>51.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>88 (2.3%)</td>
<td>25.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: 6000
- on staff: data not available
- on health-care workers: data not available

5 As of 25/03/2022.
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.** Cumulative number of tests for COVID-19 performed in prisons, in Poland

**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: 2,850 (23.0% of people in prison)
Number of females in prison: 867 (7.0% of people in prison)
Number of detention centre staff: 6,347, of which 4,175 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>5,298</td>
<td>427.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>345.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 18,800 and 7,666, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>85.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>62 (12.2%)</td>
<td>68.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>45 (8.8%)</td>
<td>144.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>296.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>916.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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: 7
Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>7810</td>
<td>770.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff &amp; health-care workers*</td>
<td>4812</td>
<td>788.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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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 Corp 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

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

![Graph showing the number of individuals held in custody in prisons over the period of report, in Slovenia. The graph displays data from December 2020 to April 2023, with fluctuations in numbers.]()

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

![Graph showing the proportion of females in prison, in Slovenia. The graph displays data from December 2020 to April 2023, with fluctuations in the proportion.]()
COVID-19 reporting

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>455.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>46 (7.0%)</td>
<td>582.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>928.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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
Spain

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: 2,396 (5.1% of people in prison)
Number of females in prison: 3,374 (7.2% of people in prison)
Number of detention centre staff: 23,839
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*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>9453</td>
<td>202.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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: 142
Table 2. Number of COVID-19-related deaths that have ever occurred

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>1517</td>
<td>216.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>11 (0.7%)</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


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: 3,289 (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

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>50,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>2,364 (4.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>64,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths(^9)</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of people in detention settings fully vaccinated against COVID-19 at the date of report, according to country guidelines, in England\(^{10}\):
- 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. 3. Number of deaths by COVID-19 in people in prison, in England and Wales

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

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\(^{9}\) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**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: 4562
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>5186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>810 (15.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>289 (5.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>data not available</td>
<td>data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: 2165

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Cases per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>4759</td>
<td>99.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older detainees*</td>
<td>193 (4.1%)</td>
<td>85.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female detainees</td>
<td>183 (3.8%)</td>
<td>161.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3338</td>
<td>136.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>226.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number deaths</th>
<th>Deaths per 1 000 people</th>
<th>Case fatality rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total detainees</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care workers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**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

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, 7,517 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 3,973 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: 2,155, 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 5,626 prisoners [31.6%]), 2,155 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.
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. 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. 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 disproportionally 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 against 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 Members 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.
References


18. Why people living and working in detention facilities should be included in national COVID-19 vaccination plans: advocacy brief. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2021 [https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/341497, accessed 15 August 2023]. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.


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:

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. What is your (current) approved operational capacity in prisons?

2. How many detainees do you have in custody today?

2.1 How many older detainees do you have in custody today?

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?

2.2 How many female detainees do you have in custody today?

3. What is the total number of detention centre staff?

4. What is the total number of health workers?

COVID-19 REPORTING

Three years of COVID-19 enhanced surveillance in prisons
5. How many detainees with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 or contacts of COVID-19 cases are in isolation/quarantine **today**?  

6. What is the total number of COVID-19 tests **ever** performed:  
   6.1 On detainees?  
   6.2 On staff?  
   6.3 On healthcare workers?  

7. What is the total number of cases diagnosed with COVID-19 (laboratory-confirmed cases) **ever**:  
   7.1 Among detainees?  
   7.1.1 Among older detainees?  
   7.1.2 Among female detainees?  
   7.2 Among staff members?  
   7.3 Among healthcare workers?  

8. How many detainees **ever** been transferred out of the detention facility to hospital or specialist care for COVID-19 treatment?  

9. How many COVID-19-related deaths **ever** occurred:  
   9.1 Among detainees?  
   9.2 Among staff?  
   9.3 Among healthcare workers?  

10. How many people are currently fully vaccinated against COVID-19 in detention settings, according to the current guidelines?  
    **Note:** please indicate the number of people.  
    10.1 Detainees  
    10.2 Staff  
    10.3 Healthcare workers
## 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".

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>What is the total number of monkeypox tests ever performed?</td>
<td>[\phantom{1}\phantom{0}\phantom{0}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>How many detainees have ever been screened for signs and symptoms of monkeypox?</td>
<td>[\phantom{1}\phantom{0}\phantom{0}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>How many detainees have ever been classified as cases with probable case [see definition at <a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2022.3">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2022.3</a>] of monkeypox?</td>
<td>[\phantom{1}\phantom{0}\phantom{0}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>How many detainees have ever been classified as a confirmed case of monkeypox?</td>
<td>[\phantom{1}\phantom{0}\phantom{0}]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considering only the confirmed cases among detainees [14], how many of those are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.1</th>
<th>Sex at birth:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.1.1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.1.2</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.1.3</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.2</th>
<th>Sexual orientation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.2.1</td>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2.2</td>
<td>Men who have sex with men/homosexual or bisexual male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2.3</td>
<td>Women who have sex with women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2.4</td>
<td>Bisexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2.5</td>
<td>Other</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.3</th>
<th>Prior occupation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.3.1</td>
<td>Sex workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3.2</td>
<td>Health workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.4</th>
<th>Medical history:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.4.1</td>
<td>HIV positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4.2</td>
<td>Immunocompromised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 15. | How many detainees are currently vaccinated against smallpox/monkeypox? | \[\phantom{1}\phantom{0}\phantom{0}\] |
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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