

Key Figures

prison administration



as at 1 January

2015



MINISTRY DE OF JUSTICE

www.justice.gouv.fr

General Organisation and Structures

PRISON ADMINISTRATION



9 inter-regional directorates (Bordeaux, Centre-Est-Dijon, Est-Strasbourg, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Paris, Rennes, Toulouse), 1 overseas correctional services task group (MOM), 188 establishments, 103 SPIPs, 1 office with national scope (SEP) and an administrative public establishment (National School of Penitentiary Administration).

General Organisation and Structures

Decentralised Agencies as at 1 January 2015

Figures as at 1.1.2014 in parentheses and italics

188 establishments

- **91 (96) remand prisons (MA)** and 42 (40) MA zones (located inside prison centres).
- **88 (88) detention centres** or:
 - 46 (44) prisons centres (CP) consisting of at least 2 zones for different detention regimes
 - 25 (27) detention centres (CD) and 36 (36) zones (QCD)
 - 6 (6) security prisons (MC) and 6 (6) zones (QMC)
 - 11 (11) day-leave centres (CSL) and 12 (10) zones (QSL), and 9 (8) zones for adjusted-sentence inmates (QPA).

In addition, a national review centre (CNE) at three sites: Fresnes (capacity: 57), Southern Ile-de-France (capacity: 231) and Lille-Annœullin (capacity: 30).

- 6 correctional facilities for minors (EPM).
- 1 Fresnes National Public Healthcare Institution (EPSNF).

- **54 (54) establishments under delegated management** out of a total 188 establishments.

• **57,841 (57,516, +0.6%) "operational" capacity** (capacity available for inmates in correctional facilities):

- 33 692 (33 853) in MAs and QMAs
- 19 613 (19 418) in CDs and QCDs
- 2 165 (2 165) in MCs and QMCs
- 609 (513) in adjusted-sentence zones (QPA)
- 1 007 (896) in day-leave centres and zones
- 353 (353) in EPMs
- 318 (318) in CNEs
- 84 at the EPSNF

103 reintegration and probation centres

- 103 head offices
- 169 local units

New Establishments in 2014-2015

- **In 2014:**
 - the security prison in Vendin le Vieil opened (capacity: 238)
 - the Orléans Saran CP opened (capacity: 768)
 - the Majicavo MA was extended (Phase I)
 - the Noumea CP was restructured (capacity: 123)
 - the Toulon-La Valette QSL was opened (capacity: 41)
 - the Longuenesse QPA was opened (capacity: 90)
 - the inmate release preparation zone (QPS) was opened at Noumea CP (capacity: 80)

- **In 2015:**
 - was Bois d'Arcy QSL opened (capacity: 60)
 - was Majicavo MA extended (Phase II, total capacity: 161)
 - the Beauvais CP was opened (capacity: 594)
 - the Valence CP was opened (capacity: 456)

As the Ministry of Justice's primary builder **Agence publique pour l'immobilier de la Justice (APIJ)** was mandated by the Prison Administration to serve as project leader for real estate programme "13200" as well as for the new real estate programme. APIJ will thus direct the construction projects for the new correctional facilities, as well as for the large-scale renovations planned (see www.apij.justice.fr).

Care Structures

217 healthcare or hospital units

- **175** healthcare units in the correctional environment are operated by the local hospital unit implemented at each establishment (except day-leave centres).
- **8** inter-regional high-security hospital units (UHSA) implemented in the CHUs to accommodate planned hospital care exceeding 48 hours: Nancy (2004), Lille (2004), Lyon (2005), Bordeaux, Toulouse and Marseille (2006), Paris Pitié-Salpêtrière (2008), and Rennes (2012). Total UHSA capacity available amounts to 181.
- **1** national public healthcare institution in Fresnes.

Reminder: since the January 1994 Act, the provision of healthcare and organisation of treatment in the correctional environment are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. All inmates are registered for public health insurance and assigned a beneficiary number accordingly.

- **26 SMPR** (regional psycho-medical care units), implemented in 26 correctional facilities.
- **7** specially-outfitted hospital units (UHSA) implemented in hospital environments to accommodate patients requiring hospitalisation for psychiatric care (with or without consent): Lyon (May 2010), Nancy (March 2012), Toulouse (January 2012), Orléans (March 2013), Paris (April 2013), Lille (June 2013) and Rennes (September 2013). 2 UHSAs are currently under construction: Bordeaux and Marseille.

Persons in the prison system

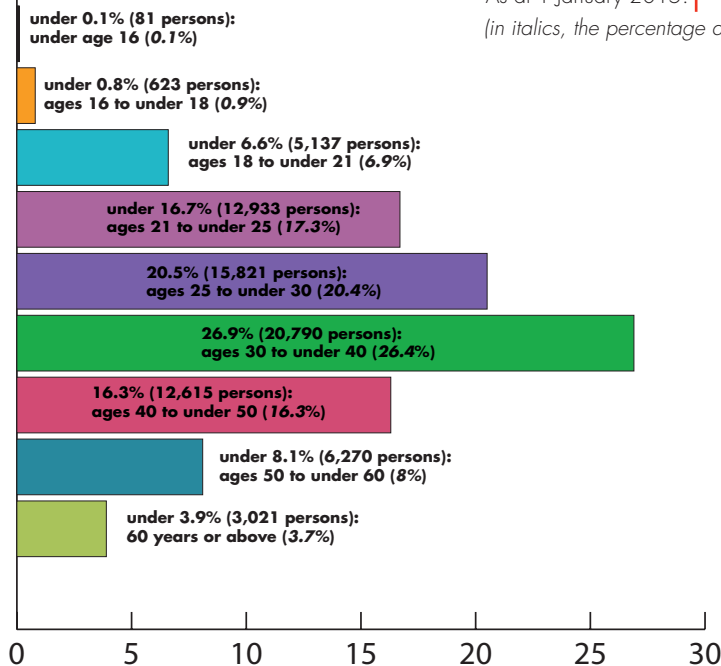
As at 1 January 2015: **249,298** persons received care from the AP, 172,007 in open custody and 77,291 in secure custody. As at 1 January 2014, 251,991 persons received care, 174,108 in open custody and 77,883 in secure custody.

Secure custody

- **77,291** persons in secure custody as at 1 January 2015 (-0.8% in 1 year):
 - **66,270** persons detained in secure custody (-1.2% in one year) including:
 - 2,073 women (-4.1% in one year). They account for 3.1% of persons in custody (3.2% one year earlier)
 - 704 minors (-3.7% in one year). They account for 1.1% of persons in custody, as was the case one year earlier.
 - **11,021** persons in non-resident custody (+2% in 1 year)
 - **10.4 months:** the average time spent in custody in 2014 (as compared to 9.9 months in 2013).
- In 2014:
- **2%** served 5 years or more (as was the case in 2013)
 - **78%** served less than one year (as compared to 79% in 2013)
 - **31%** served 3 months or less (as compared to 32% in 2013)
- average age of persons in custody as at 1 January 2015: **34.6 years** (34.4 years, one year earlier).
 - **Detainment rate** as at 1 January 2015: 99.9 persons incarcerated per 100,000 inhabitants (as compared to 101.6 per 100,000 as at 1 January 2014)
 - **Custody rate:** 116.5 persons in custody per 100,000 inhabitants (as compared to 117.9 per 100,000 as at 1 January 2014)

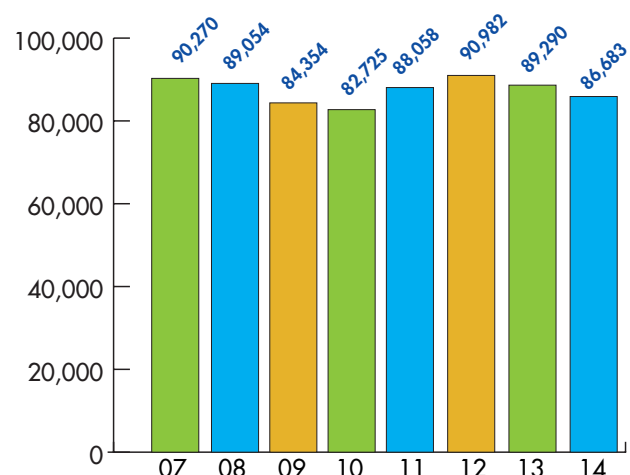
Breakdown by age of persons detained

As at 1 January 2015:
(in italics, the percentage as at 1.1.2014)



Trend in number of persons incarcerated between 2007 and 2014

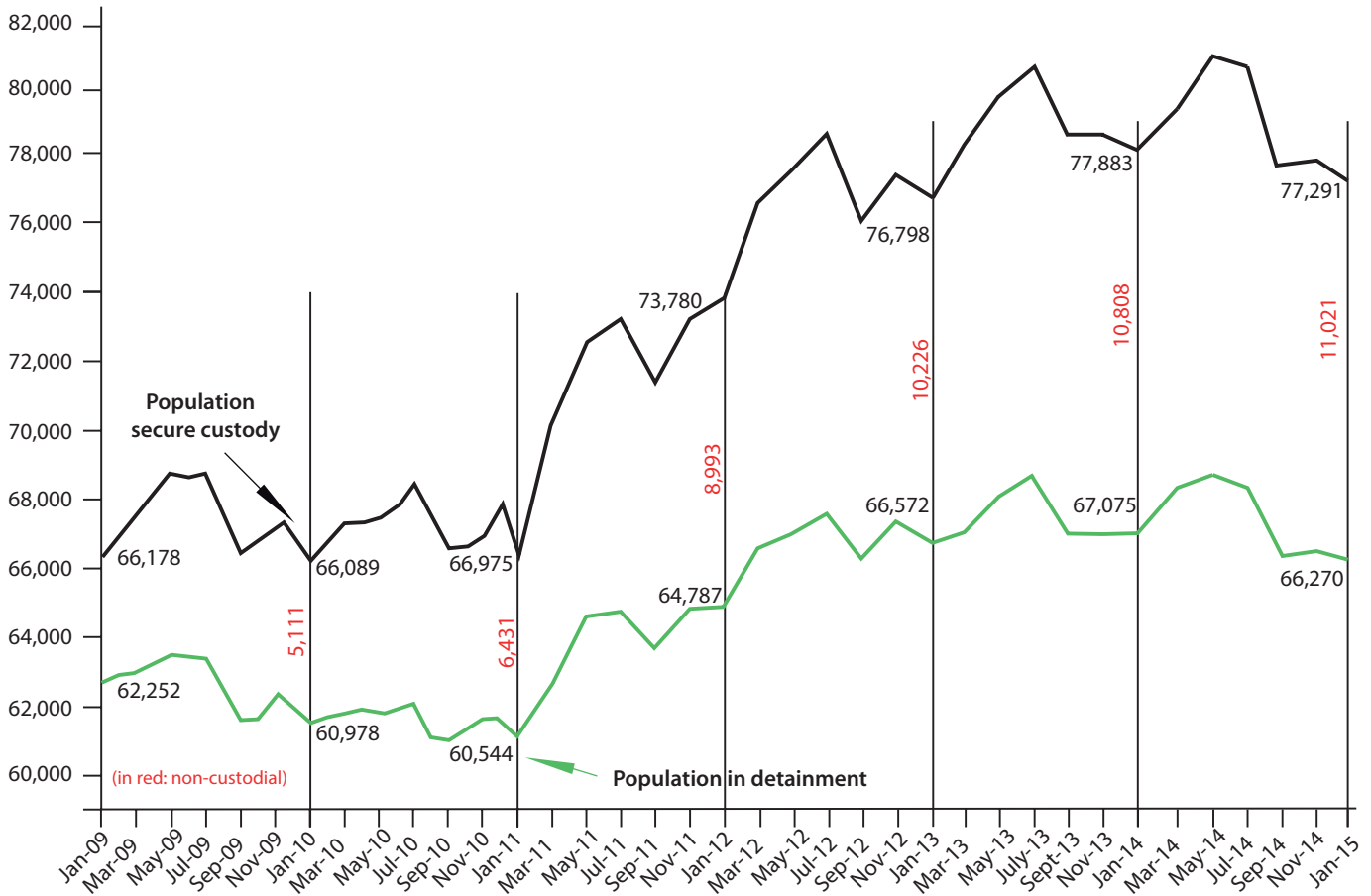
Total incoming per year



Persons in the prison system

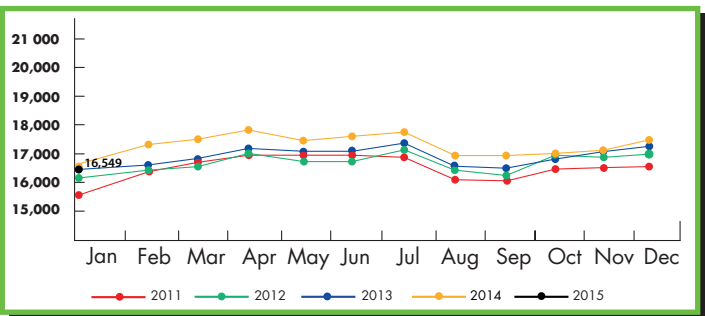
Secure custody

Trend in population in secure custody since 2009

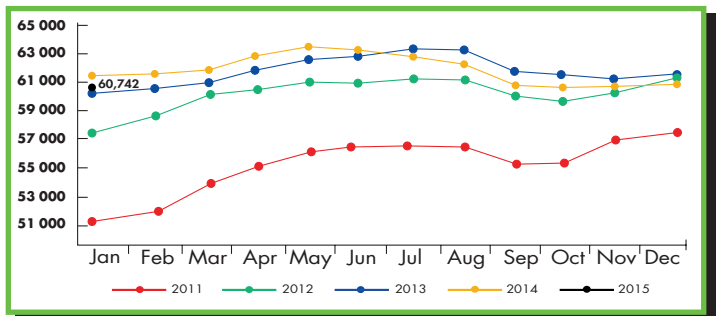


Trend by month between 2011 and 2014

persons accused



persons convicted (including non-resident)



Persons in the prison system

Accused

As at 1 January 2015:

16,549 persons accused, or 25% of persons detained (as compared to 16,622 as at 1 January 2014, or 24.8%).

- 24.7% of men detained were accused (+ 0.2 point)
- 32.8% of women detained were accused (+ 0.1 point)
- 63.8% of minors detained were accused (+ 2.5 points)

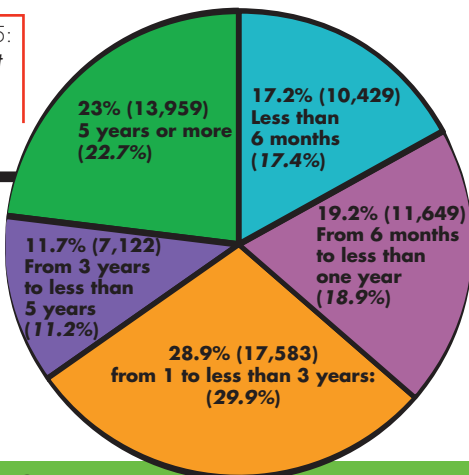
Convicted

As at 1 January 2015:

- 60,742 of those in custody were convicts, or 78.6% of the total number in custody (78.7% as of 1.1.2014) including:
 - 86.8% further to correctional sentences (86.7%)
 - 13.2% further to criminal sentences (13.3%)

Breakdown of convict population by sentence

As at 1 January 2015:
(in italics, data as at 1.1.2014)



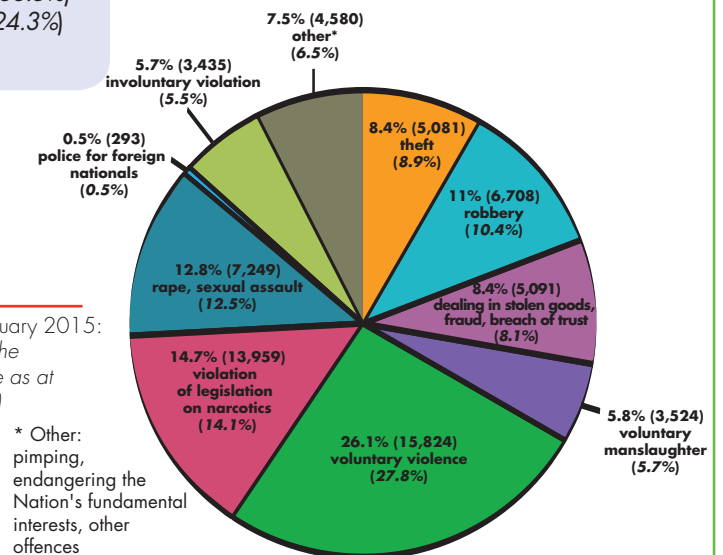
8,025 of which ranged

persons sentenced to imprisonment or criminal detention (8,123)

from 5 to less than 10 years: 3.1% (3.2%)
 from 10 to less than 20 years: 66.8% (66.5%)
 from 20 to less than 30 years: 24.2% (24.3%)
 Life: 5.9% (475) (5.9% - 482)

Breakdown of convict population by offence

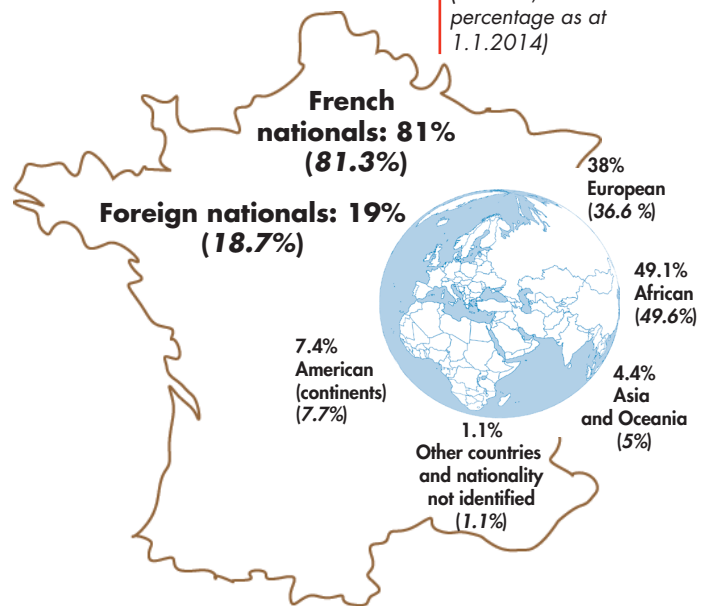
As at 1 January 2015:
(in italics, the percentage as at 1.1.2014)



* Other: pimping, endangering the Nation's fundamental interests, other offences

Nationality of persons placed in custody

As at 1 January 2015:
(in italics, the percentage as at 1.1.2014)



Persons in the prison system

Adjusted-sentence

- **20.9%** of those convicted and in custody were granted sentence adjustment (as compared to 20.2% as at 1 January 2014)
- **12,689** of all persons were granted sentence adjustment while in custody as at 1 January 2015 (+2.5% in 1 year):
 - 10,030 were placed under electronic surveillance (PSE), or +4.6% as compared to 1 January 2014
 - 1,689 were placed in day-leave (SL), or - 4.3%
 - 970 were placed in non-resident custody (PE), or - 5.1%
- **48,481 granted day parole** in 2014, or -12.3% in one year
- **7,949 granted parole (LC)** in 2014, or -0.6% in one year
- **36,295** sentence adjustment measures granted in 2014 (see graph here), as compared to 37,973 in 2013, or -4.4% in 1 year.

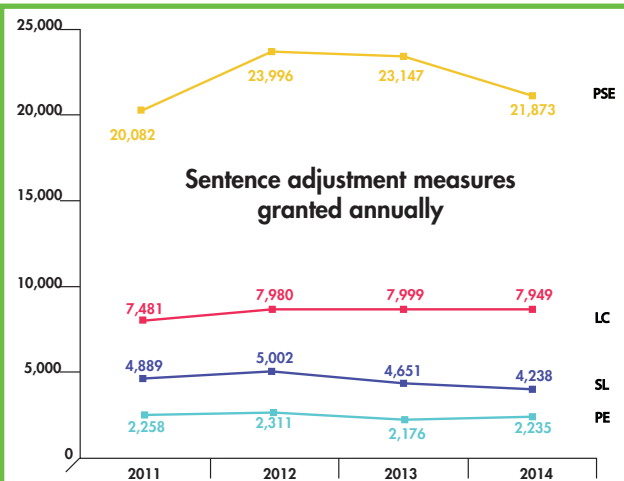
Electronic surveillance

- Population under electronic surveillance **10,767** (as compared to 10,439 one year ago, or + 3%)
- a) Convicted in custody, placed under electronic surveillance: **10,419** (10,161, or +2%)
- PSE adjusted-sentence **10,030** (9,591, or 5%)
 - PSE end of sentence (SEFIP)*: **389** (570, or - 32%)
- b) Persons not in custody under electronic surveillance **348** (278, or 25%)
- House arrest, under electronic surveillance (ARSE): **284** (230, or 23%)
 - House arrest, under electronic surveillance (ARSE): **4** (as compared to 5, as at 1.1.2014, 31 since creation)
 - Convicted, placed under mobile electronic surveillance (PSEM): **60** (as compared to 43, as at 1.1.2014, 199 since creation)

(*): Act 2014-896 ratified on 15 August 2014 establishing the necessarily individual nature of sentences and heightening the effectiveness of criminal sanctions replaced the SEFIP, as of 1 January 2015 (sentences being served as of that date continue nonetheless as originally issued)

Outgoing

- **87,275** were released from the prison system in 2014, as compared to 88,203 in 2013, or -1.1%



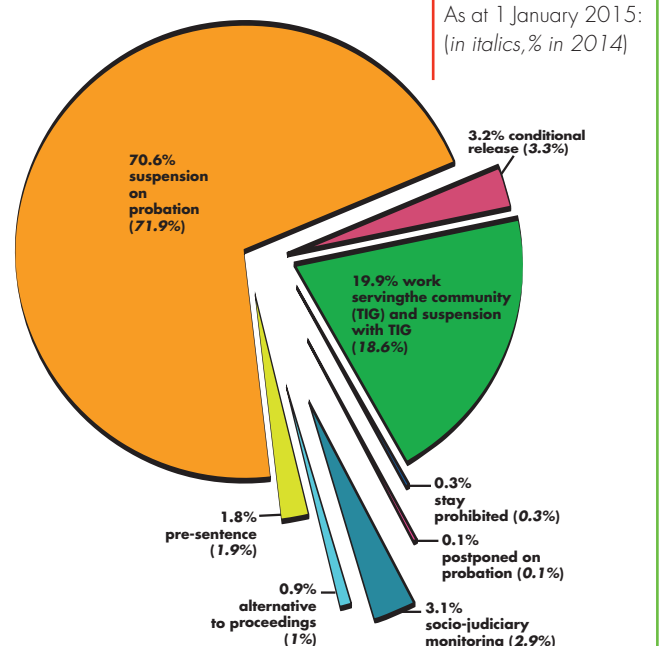
Open Custody

Breakdown of monitored community-based measures

As at 1 January 2015:

- **172,007** of those in placed in open custody by the Prison Offices for Integration and Probation (SPIP) under at least one community-based measure, either prior to sentencing, or once a sentence adjustment has been pronounced (as compared to 174,108 as at 1 January 2014).
- **193,739** community-based measures* were monitored by the SPIPs in open custody (as compared to 196,207 as at 1 January 2014).
- As at 1 January 2015, **215 persons** were being monitored for at least one coercive criminal justice measure.
- **6.3%** of those monitored serving community-based measures are women.
- **35 years**: average age of persons monitored serving community-based measures.

* not included in the above are judiciary surveillance, good citizen internships, sentence suspensions on medical grounds, ARSE and ARSEM, security-related surveillance

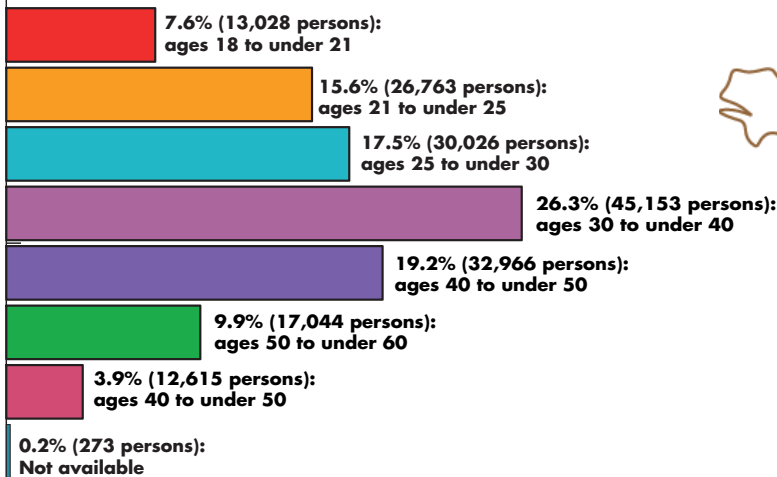


Persons in the prison system

Open Custody

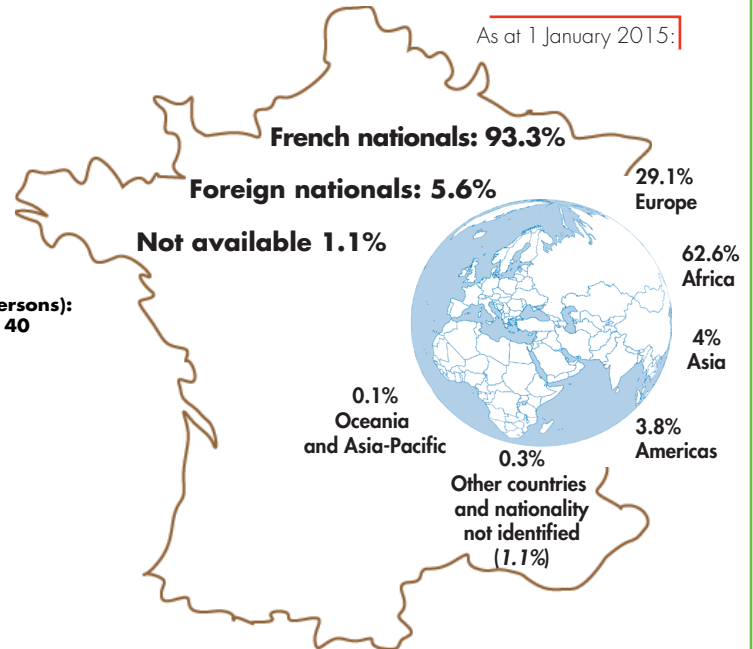
Breakdown of monitored population in open custody

As at 1 January 2015:

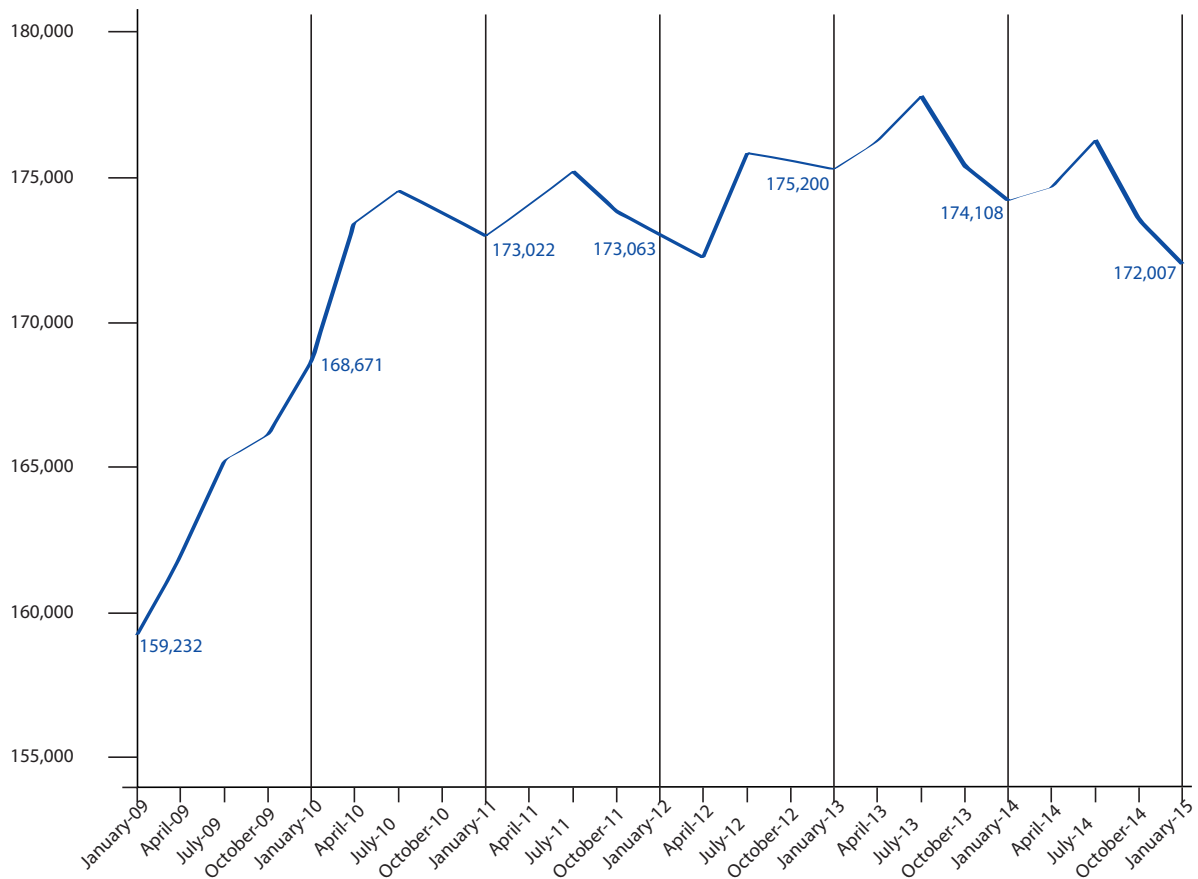


Monitored population in open custody by nationality

As at 1 January 2015:



Trend in monitored population placed in open custody, since January 2009



Persons in the prison system

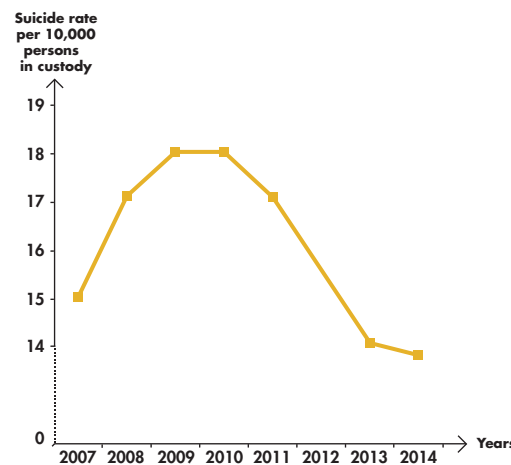
Incidents

In 2014, the prison administration recorded:

- **25** escapes (18 in 2013)
- **12** hostage-takings (7 in 2013)
- **679** collective movements (1,111 in 2013) 44 requiring intervention on the part of ERIS (29 in 2013)
- **4,122** instances of physical assault on personnel, 149 of which resulted in an ITT (4,192 in 2013, including 144 with ITT)
- **8,061** instances of physical assault detained persons (8,560 in 2013)
- **1** homicide (1 in 2013)

Suicide prevention

- **94** suicides + **16** non-resident (PSE...) as compared to 97 + 14 in 2013 and 106 + 17 in 2012
- The suicide rate amounted to **13.9/10,000** in 2014 (as compared to 14.1/10,000 in 2013 and 16/10,000 in 2012)
- **1,033** suicide attempts in 2014, as compared to 1,391 in 2013, 1,671 in 2012 and 1,932 in 2011
- In 2014, **1,552** students received initial training in suicide prevention at ENAP.
- As at 1 January 2015, nearly **87%** of the staff had received "Terra" training on suicide prevention.
- As at 1 January 2015, **137** emergency protection units (CproU) were operational at **96** establishments.
- Since the 1st CproU [emergency protection cell] was validated (March 2010), approximately 1,300 such placements have been recorded.



Supervision - Mediation

- 154 establishments offered a legal advice desk (unchanged since 2014).
- 581 outside figures, including 74 Parliamentarians, visited prison system establishments since 2014.
- 12 establishments and structures visited by the Controller-General responsible for places of deprivation of liberty in 2014 (33 in 2013).
- 16 administrative enquiries run by the Inspectorate of Prison System Establishments (28 in 2013, which also carried out 169 internal audits and task group follow-ups (171 in 2013) and produced 12 responses to the Controller General responsible for places of deprivation of liberty.
- As at 1 January 2015, **164** correctional facilities had received the Quality Label granted by Bureau Veritas, certifying that their prison admission processes are in line with the Quality Guidelines on Professional Practices in the Penitentiary. This label has been in existence since 2008, and will extend, in 2015, to care for released inmates and inmates placed in disciplinary or isolation zones.

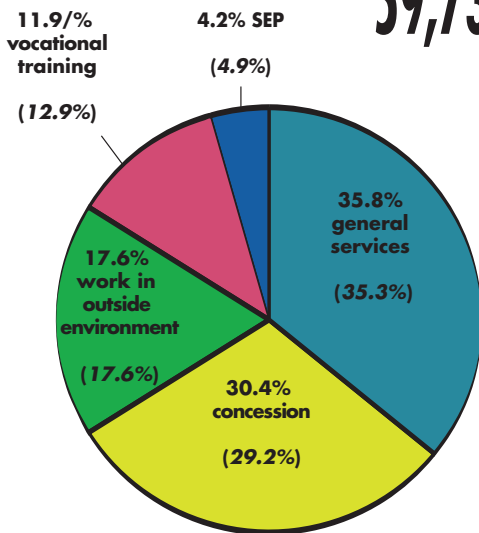
Reintegration Action

Work and paid vocational training

23,423 incarcerated persons, as a monthly average, were in paid work in 2014, or 758 fewer than in 2013.

59,735,540€

Total gross remuneration paid in Year 2014 for work (concession, CEP, general services), as compared to 59,892,105 euros in 2013, 3,894,885 days worked compared to 3,948,438 in 2013.



- **Percentage engaged in paid activity in 2014: 34;6%** (-3.24% compared to 2013).

The percentage varies by establishment: 31.5% in remand prisons (as compared to 33.2% in 2013) and 51% in prisons (as compared to 50.1% in 2013).

- **Average net monthly remuneration (full-time equivalent):**

- 532 euros for service at a prison establishment (SEP) (555 euros in 2013)
- 408 euros in concession work (403 euros in 2013)
- 254 euros in general services (250 euros in 2013)
- 2,26 euros net/h in vocational training (unchanged as compared to 2013).

Breakdown of paid activity executed by incarcerated persons in 2014
(in italics, breakdown in 2013)

Vocational training action

3,040,440

hours of internship time, 81% was paid training, followed by

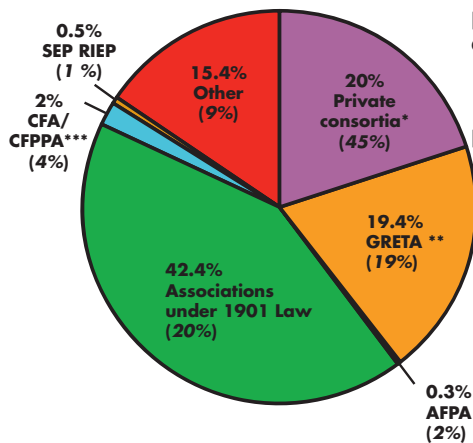
22,514 incarcerated persons enrolled in training

(In 2013: 3,244,704 internship hours, 66% of which were connected with paid training programmes involving 26,661 persons)

* This percentage includes programmes outsourced by private service providers to public training organisations

** GRETA: establishment consortia

*** CFA: Apprentice Training Centre
CFPPA: Centre for Vocational Training and Promotion of Agriculture



In conjunction with the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Vocational Training and Social Dialogue, as well as with the Regions:

- **6,033** incarcerated persons received the benefit of a qualification programme (5,589 in 2013)
- **9,895** incarcerated persons received the benefit of a pre-qualification initiative (work-study project, adaptation to employment programme, etc.) (10,873 in 2013)
- **2,375** incarcerated persons took part in basic training or skills-building programmes (literacy, French as a second language, distance learning, etc.) (4,125 in 2013)
- **4,211** incarcerated persons took part in a preparation for release programme (6,074 in 2013).

Degrees and certification granted further to vocational training programmes

- CFG: 415 tested; 329 passed (288/267 in 2013)
- Level V (CAP, BEP...): 1,961 tested; 1,276 passed (1,749/ 1,189)
- Level IV (Vocational Baccalaureate...): 85 tested; 66 passed (73/46)
- Higher education: 7 tested; 3 passed (11/9)
- Skills Booklets issued certifying the know-how gained: 3,533 (4,433).

Bodies providing vocational training to incarcerated persons in 2014 *(in italics, % levels in 2013)*

Reintegration Action

Teaching

• Educational level in criminal population

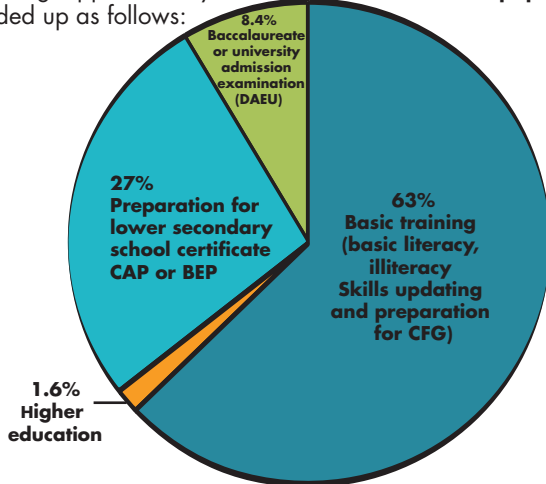
Standard screening for illiteracy, instituted in 1995, was conducted in 2013 in all correctional facilities and information was taken on **51,019** persons:

- 1.6% have never been schooled;
- 4.8% do not speak French and 5.1% have only a basic grasp of the language;
- 43.4% have no degree;
- 76.2% have not been educated beyond the vocational certification (CAP) level;
- 28.5% have completed short-cycle education or dropped out of the traditional school system (primary, specialised education, lower secondary school up to age, ...);
- 22% of those received were unable to complete the reading test put before them (10% can be considered illiterate based on the test, and a further 12% failed due to lesser difficulties).

• As at the start of the September 2014 school year: **405 instructors** qualified for primary education (*404 as at 1.9.2013*), most of whom were specialised **78 teachers** qualified for full-time secondary education (*77 as at 1.9.2013*), alongside whom there are positions as psychological guidance counsellors (COPsy) and one position as coordinator of the school drop-out prevention task group (MLDS).

In addition to the **482 positions** (*481 as at 1.9.2013*) came **4,673 additional hours/year** (*stable over a 1-year period*) provided so that substitute primary and secondary school teachers can be employed, along with 17 supervisory positions for inter-regional education (leadership and deputy management positions at regional educational units).

• **General adult education** for school year 2013-2014: involving approximately **25% of the incarcerated population** divided up as follows:

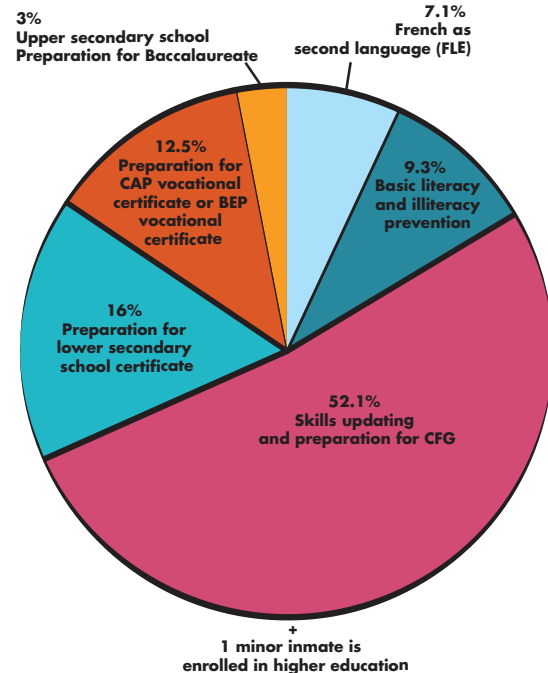


Distance Learning

Over the course of the last school year, **3,697 inmates (the majority of whom were of age)** took part in distance learning, with the association Auxilia (64.5%), the National Centre for Distance Learning (16.5%) and other organisations, in particular, the university-level distance learning centre (19%).

General education for minors

• Over school year 2013-2014, **97.5% of minors in custody received schooling** (+ minors in custody for less than three weeks, given placement tests, skills review and appropriate courses).



• **Achievement by incarcerated persons enrolled in schooling on National Education examinations for school year 2013-2014:**

• **5,325 incarcerated persons** attempted a National Education examination (*4,748 in 2012-2013*)

• **4,166 (78.2%) earned passing marks** (*75.1% the previous session*):

- **3,123** tested for the CFG (General Training Certificate) (*2,810 in 2012-2013*)
- **454** tested for the CAP or BEP vocational training certificates (*256*)
- **358** tested for the national lower-secondary level examination (*344*)
- **174** tested for the Baccalaureate or DAEU (Diploma allowing Access to University Education) (*150*)
- **57** tested for a higher-education degree (*35*)

• **Achievement on other degrees or certifications for School Year 2013-2014:**

- B2i (computer and internet skills certificate): **2,132**
- ASSR (school certification on road safety): **623**
- Highway Code: **370**
- DILF (First French Language Degree): **1,458**
- DELF (French Language Studies Degree): **1,357**

The above two degrees are awarded by the Ministry of National Education to foreigners engaged in learning spoken and written French.

Reintegration

Prevention of Repeat Offences

- **138 repeat offence prevention programmes (PPR)*** set up in 2014 (*153 in 2013*).

- **56** correctional centres for integration and probation (SPIP) mobilised (*57 in 2013*).

* data based on information reported by the 7 inter-regional prison directorates

Themes most frequently addressed by PPRs in 2014:

- **34:** offences of a sexual nature (*36 in 2013*)
- **27:** intra-familial and marital violence (*36 in 2013*)
- **34:** other violences (*21 in 2013*)
- **16:** road-related offences

Culture

- **3** memorandums of understanding signed between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Culture and Communication (1986, 1990 and 2009), 2 enforcement circulars (library in 1992 and cultural initiatives in 2012) and 25 agreements between inter-regional directorates for prison service with the regional directorates for cultural affairs, including 11 three-way agreements including inter-regional directorates for the legal protection of young people

- **12** regional task group leaders for culture/justice **65** territorial cultural coordinators

- Partnership agreements between most correctional facilities, SPIPs and cultural establishments (to organise workshops, host performances, exhibitions)

- **67%** of correctional facilities run their libraries under partnerships with municipal public libraries, **39%** with the territorial public library. Prison libraries are open 21 hours per week, on average. **85%** are declared to be direct-access and, while **30%** are declared to be direct- and open-access; **12%** of correctional facilities benefit from the services of professional librarians; **252** inmate library assistants manage the prison libraries daily; **60%** of correctional facilities organise activities around books (according to the latest overview report on libraries, produced in 2010)

- **45** correctional facilities are equipped with their own internal video channel

- Participation in events suggested by the Ministry of Culture: Fête de la Musique, Documentary Film Month, the Shortest Day of the Year, Heritage Days, Poets' Springtime, Tell Me Ten Words, Nature Day, etc.

Sports

- **14** federations were partners to the Directorate for Prison Administrations

- **Almost 300** sports monitors-instructors

- **1 agreement dedicated** to developing physical and sporting activity, in favour of ageing and/or dependent incarcerated persons was signed in September 2014 with the Directorate for Sports and 4 federations: EPGV, Sports pour tous, UNS Léo Lagrange and Sport adapté.

3 major sporting events in 2014:

- The Eco-Trail on 29-30 March 2014
- The Basketball Tournament at Pierre de Coubertin Stadium on 9 May 2014
- The 2014 Correctional Games at the Boulouris CREPS Site (Var) from 22-26 September.

3 major sporting events in 2013:

- The Eco-Trail on 16-17 March 2013
- The Basketball Tournament at Palais Omnisports de Bercy on 3 May 2013
- "Dans les roues du tour" in September 2013 during 3 stages of Tour de France

Places of Worship

The chaplaincy personnel may be either chaplains, who may be paid or volunteer, and volunteer chaplaincy assistants. As at 1 January 2015, there were **1,628** chaplaincy personnel, including **453** paid chaplains, **972** volunteer chaplains and **203** volunteer chaplain assistants.

The breakdown by type of service is as follows: 10 chaplains for the Buddhist service, 760 for the Catholic service, 75 for the Israelite service, 193 for the Muslim service, 52 for the Orthodox service, 377 for the Protestant service, 111 for the Jehovah's Witness service and 50 for other services.

For comparison purposes, as at 1 January 2014, there were, **1,403** chaplaincy workers, including **413** paid workers, **794** volunteer workers and **196** assistant chaplaincy workers.

The breakdown by type of service was as follows: 716 chaplains for the Catholic service, 77 for the Israelite service, 170 for the Muslim service, 21 for the Orthodox service, 362 for the Protestant service, and 57 for other services.

Association Community - Partners

The prison administration serves its responsibilities in partnership with many associations, at the local and national levels.

• Accredited nation-wide partner associations:

- **ANVP** (national association of prison visitors): 1,161 volunteers visit incarcerated persons.

- **AUXILIA** "Training and Friendship, a New Chance": a network of 1,020 volunteers teaching approximately 2,700 incarcerated persons via distance learning.

- **Cimade**: 120 volunteers work with persons of foreign nationality at 75 establishments

- **CLIP** (prison computer club): 255 volunteers trainers work with incarcerated persons at 47 establishments

- **Le Courier de Bovet**: 1,088 members correspond with nearly 1,100 incarcerated persons.

- **French Red Cross**: social support and talk helpline (CRED) and network of correctional environment workers.

- **David and Jonathan**: the association works with and provides psychological assistance to homosexual inmates and develops initiatives to fight homophobia through information and training.

- **FARAPEJ** (federation of discussion-action associations focused on prisons and justice): 65 member associations served by 3,000 volunteers and 300 employees.

- **FNARS** (national federation of information and social reintegration associations): over 850 associations and public bodies that manage nearly 2,700 establishments and services, the majority of which are housing and social reintegration centres.

- **FREP** (federation of child-parent halfway houses): 600 volunteers supervised by over 50 professionals present in almost half of the system's establishments.

- **GENEPI** (national student consortium dedicated to teaching incarcerated persons): more than 1,200 volunteer students work with incarcerated persons in 79 correctional facilities.

- **Sidaction**: programmes dedicated to fighting AIDS and hepatitis in incarcerated populations.

- **Petits frères des Pauvres**: an association dedicated to fighting isolation in elderly populations, working with the severely-ill or those nearing the end of their lives. It also offers support to those just coming out of prison.

- **UFRAMA** (union of regional association federations of family centres for families and friends of incarcerated persons): 9 federations, 130 member or partner associations and support for the 159 associations of welcome centres for the families of incarcerated persons, 1,500 volunteers.

• Other nation-wide partner associations include:

- **AIDES**: initiatives developed around HIV/AIDS, hepatitis and STDs in correctional facilities, monitoring in the outside environment and support action to families.

- **Le Secours catholique**: grants to low-income individuals, the families of incarcerated persons and persons recently-released from prison.

- **La Licra**: 29 September 2010 Agreement - develops initiatives using sport as a vehicle for social integration.

In 2014, at the national level alone, **550,000 euros** (*521,755 euros in 2013*) were paid by the prison administration (excluding decentralised agencies) to the association community players.

Employment

• **145** Employment Office counsellors worked with the prison system in 2013, or 62.5 full-time equivalents

• **18,709** incarcerated persons came in for interviews and follow-up with a counsellor, **5,044** (27%) of whom were offered an employment integration opportunity upon coming out of incarceration, or as part of a sentence adjustment measure.

• As part of their final release, **954** were able to enter employment (open-term or fixed-term contract, IAE "integration through economic activity" contract). **732** were able to enter vocational training, and **1,160** benefited from an Employment Office service.

• As part of a reduced sentence, 2,087 professional integration solutions (328 on probation, 734 in electronic surveillance placement, 797 in open custody, 228 non-resident) were successfully implemented.

Maintaining Family Ties

• As at 1.1.2015, the Prison Administration provided inmates with:

- **162** structures open to families waiting to enter the visiting room
- **22** night accommodation structures for families travelling from afar
- **65** spaces outfitted for children in the visiting rooms

73 structures providing child-care, **22** providing support to children during visits. **159** associations coordinate both services.

• **100%** of the establishments are equipped with phone booths to enable detained persons to exercise their right to call their relatives.

• **85 family living units (UVF)** were in operation at 26 establishments, as at 1 January 2015 (as compared to 71 UVFs in 21 establishments as at 1 January 2014). They consist of apartments (1-2 bedroom) where detained persons (whether accused or convicted) may accommodate their families for a maximum duration of 72 hours.

• **45 family visiting rooms** were in operation at 12 correctional facilities as at 1 January 2015 (as compared to 36 PFs in 9 correctional facilities as at 1 January 2014). They are small lounges that enable confidentiality and privacy, varying in surface area from 12 to 15m². Detained persons (whether accused or convicted) may see their families there for a maximum duration of 6 hours.

Personnel

Headcount as at 1.1.2015 (in italics as at 1.1.2014)

- **36,535** civil servants as at 1 January 2015 (35,863), including:
 - 502 management personnel (511)
 - 26,734 surveillance personnel (26,578)
 - 4,538 SPIP personnel (4,190)
 - 2,915 administrative personnel (2,853)
 - 618 technical personnel (609)
 - 1,228 other (contractual, chaplains, etc.) (1,122)
- **ENAP headcount:** 223 civil servants as at 1 January 2015 (225).

ENAP Training

• Initial training

2,310 students trained in 2014 (2,037 in 2013) **1,259** of whom completed their training in 2014:

- **11 prison services directors** (42th graduating class, "Germaine Tillion")
- **26 prison services directors in charge of adaptation training** "Guillaume Gilet"
- **26 prison services directors in charge of integration and probation** (6th graduating class, "Alexis de Tocqueville")
- **11 prison services directors in charge of integration, probation, training and adaptation** "Arnould Bonneville de Marsangy"
- **125 prison counsellors in charge of integration and probation** (17th graduating class, "Jean Moulin")
- **632 wardens:** 370 (Graduating Class 185 "Pierre Cannat"); 262 (Graduating Class 186 "Georges Fully")
- **206 first wardens** (22th graduating class "Yves Davenne")
- **48 lieutenants** (18th graduating class "Jean-Louis Séveri")
- **6 programme heads and 17 instructors** (39th graduating class "Henri Guichard")
- **8 technical directors**
- **12 technicians**
- **34 technical assistants**
- **16 attachés**
- **81 administrative assistants**

In 2014, the following drop-outs were recorded: 2 DPIP students, 6 lieutenant students, 25 warden students and 4 CPIP students.

• Vocational Training

241 sessions in 2014 (223 in 2013):

3,244 persons (3,585 in 2013) including:

- **12** fire instructors
- **18** shooting instructors
- **13** escort agents
- **38** ERIS
- **12** first aid instructors
- **18** technical intervention instructors
- **29** sports instructors

21,329 days of training (idf)

6th graduating class integrated preparatory course (CPI): 11 auditors. CPI success rate: 40% during year of preparation.

• 2014 Budget

• Initial training:

- **270,573** training days (190,214 in 2013)
- **6.26** million euros in training budget (excluding payroll and travel expenses) (6.118 million euros in 2013)

• Vocational Training:

- **21,329** training days (27,055 in 2013)
- **390,430** million euros in operating budget (excluding payroll and travel expenses) (873,430 in 2013)
- **293,000** euros in vocational training purchases

Personnel

ÉRIS (regional intervention and security teams)

- **313** civil servants had, as at 31 December 2014, completed 12,264 missions since it was first created in 2003, including **1,558** in 2014 (1,671 in 2013).
- In 2014, 111 missions were carried out further to unscheduled interventions in the custodial environment (103 in 2013). The missions completed by the 9 inter-regional teams were primarily dedicated to providing security for administrative transfers (341, as compared to 407 in 2013), training in intervention techniques and the use of weapons (265, as compared to 278 in 2013), providing security for works in establishments (144, as compared to 80 in 2013), and carrying out digs in specific zones (114, as compared to 199 in 2013).

Remuneration as at 1.1.2015, in euros including minimum-level IR or IFO

IR: accountability compensation; IFO: functions and objectives compensation

Management personnel Monthly net	Tier 1	Highest tier
Student Director	1,586	
Director of Prison Offices	2,117	4,531
Inter-Regional and Functional Director	4,352	6,218

Integration and probation staff Monthly net including bonuses	Tier 1	Highest tier
Student prison advisor for integration and probational affairs	1,630	
Prison advisor for integration and probational affairs	1,658	2,869
Head of Integration and Probation Services	2,064	2,936
Prison Director in charge of Integration and Probational Affairs	1,826	3,778
Functional Director of Prison Services in charge of Integration and Probational Affairs	1,940	4,631
Pay grid for prison counsellors in charge of integration and probational affairs adjusted as at 1.1.2015		

Technical Personnel Monthly net including bonuses	Tier 1	Highest tier
Technical Assistant	1,476	
Technician	1,646	2,510
Technical Director	1,857	3,790

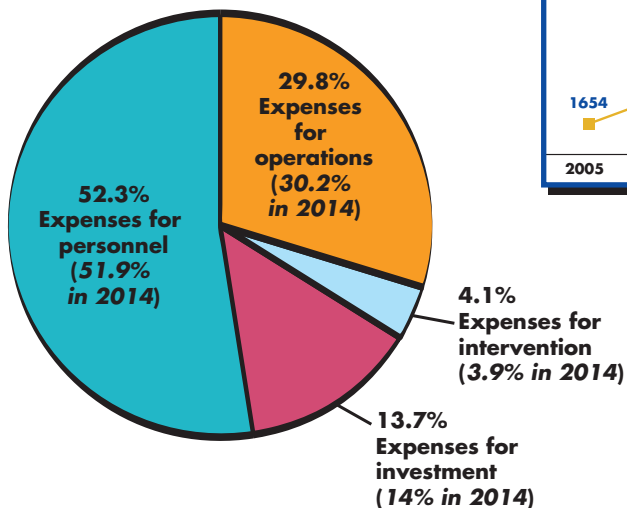
Administrative Personnel Net monthly salary, including bonuses	Tier 1	Highest tier
Deputy Administrative Officer	1,595	1,854
Head Administrative Assistant	1,623	2,239
Administrative Secretary	1,748	2,780
Administrative Attaché	2,041	3,317
Head Administrative Attaché	2,356	3,920
Unclassified Attaché	3,353	4,864
Administrative Advisor	3,297	4,841
Based on the PFR figures granted at the 1st functional tier for attachés and at the 5th tier for CAMJs (Administrative Advisor to the Ministry of Justice). Category C and SACN (Administrative Secretary, Normal Classification) pay grid adjusted as at 1.1.2015.		

Surveillance personnel Monthly net	Tier 1	Highest tier
Student Warden	1,445	
Warden	1,543	2,165
Brigadier Warden	1,740	2,215
Head Warden	1,955	2,366
Major	2,215	2,503
Correctional Lieutenant	1,705	2,662
Correctional Captain	2,217	2,927
Correctional Commander	2,839	3,502
* Remuneration including standard compensation at base rates, excluding compensation for night duty, work on Sundays or holidays and overtime. Management pay grid adjusted and enforced as at 1.1.2015		

Budget/Communication

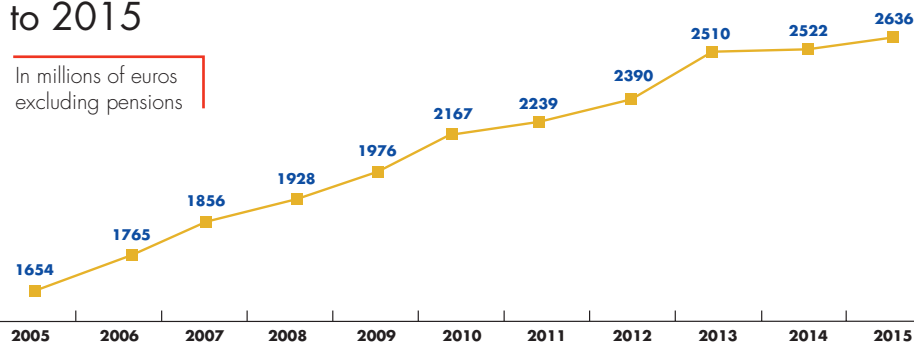
Budget

Budget allocation (payment credits, excluding pensions) for 2015



Prison Administration Budget Trends, from 2005 to 2015

In millions of euros
excluding pensions



- **2.64 billion euros.** This figure reflects the prison administration's budget (excluding pensions) in 2015, as compared to 2.52 billion euros in 2014, or +4.5% over a one-year period. It accounts for 42.7% of the Ministry of Justice's budget in 2015 (total budget, including pensions), as compared to 41.4% in 2014.

Communications

Press

- **1,902** requests were received from the press in 2014 (as compared to **2,132** in 2013).
- **1,456** requests were granted (as compared to **1,396** in 2013), or 77% of requests, across all media (written press, television and radio, primarily):

Filming

In 2014, **14** documentary films were shot at correctional facilities (9 in 2013)

In 2014, **23** film shootings were allowed in **18** correctional facilities, resulting in **22** productions **7** of which were full-length features. **37** days of film shooting in total. **7** film shootings in Ile-de-France and **16** in the provinces.

In 2013, 19 correctional facilities opened their doors to 27 film shootings, resulting in 26 productions, including 7 full-length features. 37 days of film shooting in total. 16 shootings in Ile-de-France and 10 in the provinces.

Film shooting teams were hosted at a cost (Government Order 27, issued on 1.2.2012), resulting in a total of €91,520 in 2014 (and €76,890 in 2013)

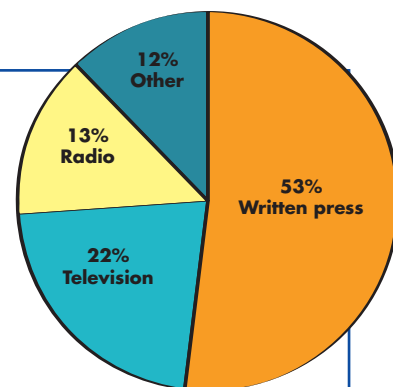
Hiring Campaigns

In autumn 2014, two communications campaigns were carried out, primarily on-line and in free newspapers. **16,450** applicants were registered for the competitive examination to become warden (**43.8%** of whom took part in the written examination on 22 October 2014); **7,448** applicants were registered for the external competitive examination to become CPIP (**34.4%** of whom took part in the written examination on 13 and 14 January 2015).

In Autumn 2013, a solely-online campaign was run to hire new wardens: **13,087** applicants registered, **45%** of whom took part in the written examination in February 2014.

Event

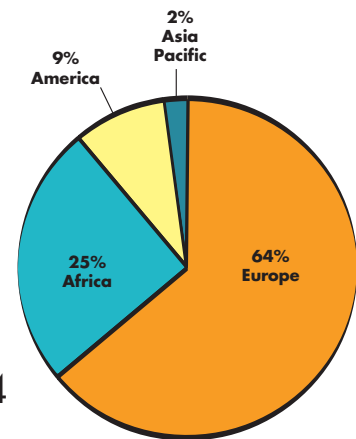
In 2014, special tours of the remand prison at La Santé were offered, in connection with European Heritage Days: **2,000** visitors, **30** personnel coordinated the visits.



International Relations

Travel

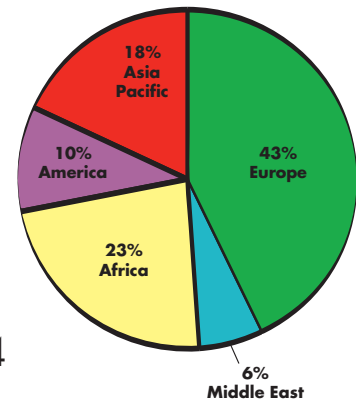
- Travel is funded for three types of action: audit or information-gathering missions, working group sessions and participation in seminars.
- **60** trips were organised in **25** countries. They involved **152 agents**. 64% of travel took place in Europe.



Travel outside of France in 2014

Visits

- The prison administration's establishments **opened their doors to 49 foreign delegations**, representing **29 countries**, or a total of **219 visitors**. 44% of the delegations came from a European country. Most of the visitors were civil servants.



Visits from foreign delegations in 2014

Figures on Europe

	Incarceration rate per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012	Detention rate* per 100,000 inhabitants as at 01/09/2013	Average time in detention (in months) in 2012	Escape rate per 10,000 inmates in 2012
Germany	126.1	84.1	8.2	0.9
Austria	136	104.5	9.2	3.4
Belgium	164.1	113.8	7.5	11.4
Denmark	248.2	73	3.4	34
Spain (excluding Catalonia)	114.7	148	15.9	0.7
Finland	111.8	57.6	6.1	43.8
France	138.7	119.5	8.9	13.3
Greece		119.7		
Hungary	241.4	184.8	9.4	0
Ireland	375.6	88.5	3	2.3
Italy	105.6	108.6	12.5	2.1
North Ireland	347.7	99.6		0
Norway	204	73.2	4.2	39.4
Netherlands	232.4	62.9	3.6	1.8
Portugal	63	136.2	24.1	16.9
England - Wales	198	147.2		1.2
Scotland		148.8		11
Sweden	407.9	61.4	1.9	6.2
Switzerland		88		36.4
Czech Republic	135.8	154.7	16.7	0

Source: Council of Europe SPACE 1 Survey 2013 - 15 December 2014
 * for France, the rate reflects the percentage of persons in custody

Detention Centre (Centre de détention, CD)

For those sentenced to more than 2 years, considered as enjoying the best prospects for reintegration. For this reason, the incarceration regime at CDs is geared primarily at re-socialising the detained persons.

Prison Centre (Centre pénitentiaire, CP)

Multi-regime facility with at least two zones implementing different types of incarceration (remand centres, detention centres and/or central prisons).

Detention Centre for Reduced-Sentence Inmates (Centre pour peines aménagées, CPA)

May accommodate convicted persons who have been granted day-leave or non-resident status, as well as convicted persons whose remaining prison time is less than or equal to two years.

Day-Leave Centre (Centre de semi-liberté, CSL)

Is dedicated to convicts granted day-leave (see "day-leave") or non-custodial status

National Assessment Centre (Centre national d'évaluation, CNE)

The CNE is an agency of the prison administration specialised in the assessment of incarcerated persons. Three sites serve this mission: Fresnes, Sud Francilien and Lille-Sequedin. The CNE runs two types of multi-disciplinary assessment: one intended to determine which type of custody is best suited to the personality of the incarcerated person and make recommendations on care for that person during the correctional period; and another to determine whether there exists or remains any danger connected with the convict, as part of the review conducted further to a request for reduced sentence or security measure.

Emergency Protection Unit (Cellule de protection d'urgence, CproU)

An emergency protection unit is a "smooth" cell, in which no gripping points can be found. The cell is designed to hold inmates whose condition, due to risk of imminent suicide or during an acute suicidal attack, appears unsuited to placement in an ordinary holding cell, for a maximum of 24 hours, until such time as appropriate healthcare can be provided.

Since they were first created in 2010, the CProUs have been used for placement on 1,300 occasions.

Concession Holder

A private company that provides working opportunities to individuals held in the establishments.

Convicted

A person detained in a prison establishment further to final sentencing under the law.

Criminal Constraint

Probationary sentence instituted as of 1 October 2014, subjecting the convicted to responsibilities and restrictions as part of a continual and individual care plan designed to bring the individual out of delinquency. It is applicable to persons of legal age who have committed an offence punishable by up to 5 years in prison (any offence from 1.1.2017). The person is subject to responsibilities, determined on the basis of a personality assessment and situation, performed by the SPIP, as soon as the sentence is pronounced. The sentence may apply for a maximum

duration of 5 years, with assessment to be repeated at least once per year. Should the individual fail to fulfil the responsibilities, the judge may rule in favour of a prison term lasting up to 2 years.

Legal Supervision

An alternative to incarceration, ordered by the investigating judge or judge on liberties and detention, pending the actual ruling. The convict is subject to specific responsibilities during this time (requirement to respond to SPIP summons, refrain from meeting with specific individuals or frequenting specific places, etc.) and may, depending on situation, be offered social support.

Average duration of detainment

Ratio between the average number of individuals in detainment and the number of incarcerations in a given year

ÉRIS (regional intervention and security teams)

They are responsible for providing added security in correctional facilities should specific or serious events arise; ensure security is maintained during prison searches; restore order prior to the intervention, if necessary, of the military or civil police.

The ERIS are composed of surveillance staff selected on the basis of an internal examination. They then take part in training at the ENAP, as well as in a military police school and at the GIGN.

Establishments under delegated management

54 establishments have their everyday affairs (accommodation-catering, cleaning, maintenance) and certain functions connected with care for detained persons (work, vocational training, etc.) entrusted to private consortia. Management, security, integration and registrar remain the responsibility of the prison administration and its staff.

Parole

Reduced sentence for convicts who display serious efforts to re-adapt socially. The individual is released prior to the prison sentence's initially-planned end-date, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions during what is referred to as a probationary period. Once that period has passed and if no incidents have occurred during that time, the person is deemed to have served the sentence in full.

Release on licence

Instituted as of 1 January 2015, this measure enables persons sentenced to one or more prison sentences up to five years, having completed two-thirds of their sentence, and having agreed to execute, in line with the judge in charge of sentence enforcement, the remainder of their sentence on day-leave, non-resident, electronic surveillance or parole. In the event of failure to fulfil the responsibilities set by the judge in charge of sentence enforcement, the person may be re-incarcerated.

Remand Prison (maison d'arrêt, MA)

Accommodates accused and convicted persons whose sentence or remaining sentence does not exceed two years.

Security Prison (maison centrale, MC)

Accommodates the most difficult convicts.

Their custodial regime is structured primarily in terms of security.

Open Custody

Is one aspect of SPIP action. The SPIP integration and probation personnel who, under judiciary mandate, serve in open custody environments, also handle those persons sentenced to measures restricting liberty, whether pre-sentence (judiciary supervision, home arrest under electronic surveillance, etc.) or post-sentence (restriction under criminal law, sentence suspension with probation, TIG, social-judiciary monitoring, etc.) SPIP personnel in open custody environments also contribute to developing (through investigation) and following-up on sentence adjustment measures.

Outplacement

Prison sentence adjustment giving convicts involved in integration or re-integration programmes the opportunity to serve their sentence outside the establishment. The individual may be under correctional surveillance or placed under the care of associations, further to agreements signed with the prison administration, offering housing, socio-educational support, employment and/or training.

Placement under electronic surveillance (PSE) and placement under mobile surveillance (PSEM)

The PSE is considered a reduced sentence measure. Convicted persons may consequently remain at home and work. They wear a bracelet around the ankle or wrist, such that their hours and movements can be recorded.

Placement under mobile electronic surveillance makes it possible to locate the person at any time using a satellite tracking system (GPS).

Accused

A person in custody in a prison establishment whose trial has not yet been completed or whose sentence is not yet final.

Probation

Sanctions and measures executed in an open custody environment defined by the law and pronounced against the perpetrator of an offence. Probation consists of an entire series of actions, including assessment, tracking, support, verification to ensure fulfilment of responsibilities, and work on the causes of the offence and the meaning of the sentence, with respect to preventing repeat-offence.

Day-Leave

Mode of sentence execution in which a convict may, outside the prison establishment, engage in paid work, receive education or training, receive medical treatment or become involved in any other form of integration or re-integration project, so as to prevent risk of repeat offence. The convict must return to the day-leave centre upon completing the said activities.

Prison Employment Department (Service de l'emploi pénitentiaire, SEP)

Service run at the national level. In charge of organising the production of goods and services by detained persons and responsible for marketing, managing and furthering the development of work and training activities, in particular in correctional facilities (CD, MC) and managing industrial coordination at correctional facilities (RIEP).

General Services

Jobs held by inmates in the establishments in maintenance, catering and accommodations.

Head Office Prison Department for Integration and Probation (Siège de service pénitentiaire d'insertion et de probation, SPIP)

The SPIP is under the responsibility of the territorial authorities. It operates both in open-custody and secured environments, serving incarcerated persons (the accused or convicted) and, when specifically mandated by the judiciary authorities, those sentenced to alternative, pre-sentence or post-sentence measures. The SPIP's main mission is to prevent repeat offences, specifically by:

- assisting in the judicial ruling process and individualisation of sentences
- preventing de-socialisation
- enabling (re-)integration for those placed under the care of the court system
- monitoring and verifying fulfilment of their responsibilities

Suspension with probation

Measure by which the convicted person is exempted from all or part of a prison sentence, subject to fulfilment of specific responsibilities set by the magistrate (frequenting specific places or meeting with specific persons prohibited, etc.) during the probational period set at the time of sentencing (12, 24 or 36 months).

Detainment rate

Ratio between the number of persons detained and the number of inhabitants in a country at a given point in time

Custody rate

Ratio between the number of persons in custody and the number of inhabitants in a country at a given point in time This rate includes not only those physically in custody, but also those under electronic surveillance and outplacement (except correctional surveillance).

Incarceration rate

Ratio between number of incoming detained persons in a given year and the number of inhabitants in a country

Community service (TIG)

This alternative measure to incarceration, adopted in 1983, requires the convicted person's consent in order to be executed This is non-paid work lasting 20 to 280 hours maximum, for the betterment of a community, public establishment or association.

Specially-Outfitted Hospital Unit (Unité hospitalière spécialement aménagée, UHSA)

A unit implemented in a hospital environment, enabling psychiatric care for detained persons affected by mental disorders requiring hospitalisation with and without consent.

High-Security Inter-Regional Hospital Unit (Unité hospitalière sécurisée interrégionale, UHSI)

Unit implemented in a university hospital complex, open to persons cared for concurrently by correctional facility personnel and hospital personnel. The UHSI is open to patients within its geographic perimeter with somatic pathologies for scheduled stays lasting more than 48 hours.

Healthcare unit in hospital environment

Hospital care structure, established in a correctional environment, to provide somatic and psychiatric care to detained persons.

Publication Director: Isabelle Gorce. **Editors in Chief:** Valérie Cormont, Stéphanie Tenailon.
Layout: Nicolas Chanod. **Printed by:** IME by Est imprim, juin 2015 ISSN: 1291-4630.

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