Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees

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16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

| 16.3.2 | Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population |

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Department of Prison Administration and of Minors’ Justice
Number of adult inmates present in Italian prisons

Data are influenced by regulatory measures: → greater access to alternative measures to detention in prison for those present in institutions and limiting admissions to prison for crimes of lesser seriousness

-23.2% in the 2010-2015 period
+16.5% between 2015 and 2019

53,364 in 2020, 12.2% compared to 2019
Decreasing also due to measures taken to address COVID-19 emergency

Data Source: Ministry of Justice - Department of Prison
Number of adult inmates present in Italian prisons

16.3% of inmates is waiting for the first judgment

More important decrease in 2020

Data Source: Ministry of Justice - Department of Prison

Data of minors in prisons are very small (278) and it depends on the specificity of the judicial procedure concerning minors.
Who are the people waiting for first judgment?

- 95.4% of men, 4.6% of women
- 63.5% of Italian, 36.5% of foreigners,
- more foreigners between the "waiting for first judgment“ → 36.5% of foreigners while the percentage of foreigners in prison in 32.5%

- It is not possible to analyze the length of stay in prison only for inmates awaiting trial, because the positions are mixed.
- In addition, some inmates who are awaiting trial for committing a crime are atoning for previous crimes. And the system keeps track of the previous positions
- Also crime committed by inmates awaiting trial are not known
Some more data on persons in prison

Type of crime most frequently committed by adult inmates are:

- against property → 57.6% of inmates
- and crimes against the person → 43.3%
- violations of drug laws → 35.1%

Inmates present convicted, with at least one definitive sentence for penalty imposed

Data Source: Ministry of Justice - Department of Prison
In conclusion

• Data are useful to study the situation of prisons and prisoners
• Data can be improved, from the qualitative and quantitative point of view
• Now there is a more attention to harmonization, also thanks
  • to the international recommendations
  • and to the work of the inter-institutional framework, established between national stakeholders