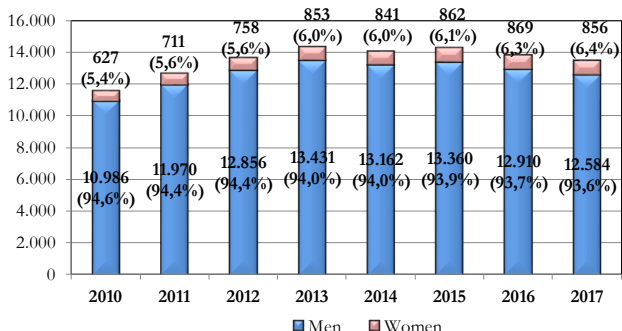


## Statistics on inmates in the prison establishments and on youngsters detained in educational centres (2010-2017)

The current report aims to portray the evolution of some indicators on inmates in the prison establishments and on youngsters detained in educational centres, between 2010 and 2017.

Table 1 - Inmates in the prison establishments, by gender



### Characterization of inmates in the prison establishments<sup>1</sup>

In table 1 it is possible to observe that between 2010 and 2017 there has been an increase of around 15.7% in the **overall total of inmates** in the prison establishments (going from 11.613 in 2010 to 13.440 in 2017). However, this increase is not uniform, as there is a 36.5% increase in the number of female inmates and a 14.5% increase in the number of male inmates.

Table 2 - Inmates in the prison establishments, by age groups

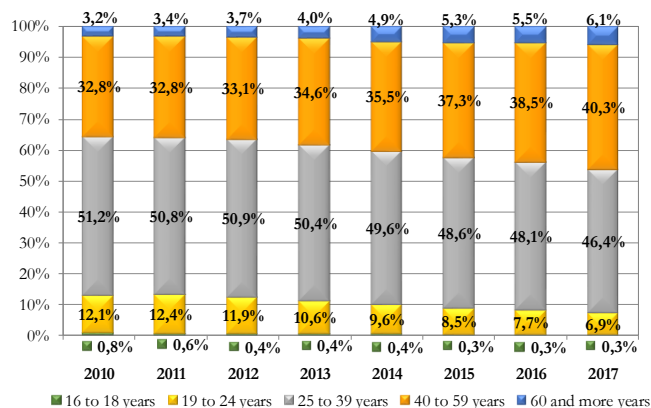
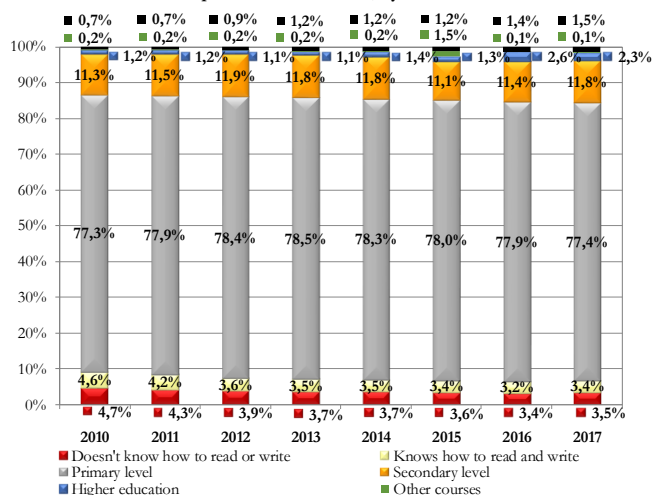


Table 2 shows the weight of the several **age groups** of the inmates in prison. The observed trend shows a slight increase in the groups from the age of 40 and a decrease in the remaining inmates' age groups, being the most representative category that which stands between 25 and 39 years old. Between 2010 and 2017, this category shows a slight decrease in its weight, going from 51.2% to 46.4% of the overall total. The second most representative category in the age structure is that of individuals between 40 and 59 years, which, in the same period, has gone from 32.8% to 40.3% of the overall total.

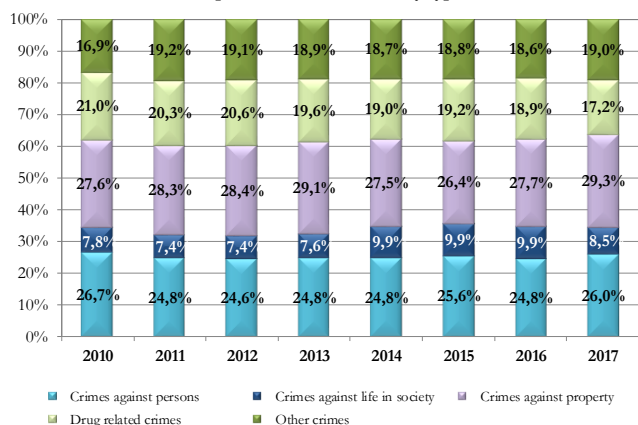
Table 3 - Inmates in the prison establishments, by education level



There is a stable tendency as regards the distribution of the weight according to the **education level** (table 3), being the most representative category the one that corresponds to primary education with

more than 77% of the total weight, in all the years under consideration. Between 2010 and 2017 there has been a slight reduction in the weight of the categories corresponding to lower levels of education than primary education, which together accounted for 9.3% of the total in 2010 and 6.9% in 2017. This reduction is partially compensated by an increase in the category corresponding to higher education, which represented 1.2% in 2010 and 2.3% in 2017.

Table 4 - Inmates in the prison establishments, by type of crime



On its part, the distribution of inmates in prison, by *type of crime*<sup>2</sup> (table 4) also points to a prison population with relatively stable characteristics over the period under analysis. In 2017, when compared to 2010, there has been a decrease of 3.8 percentage points in the number of inmates who committed crimes related to narcotic drugs, and a decrease of 0.7 percentage points in the number of inmates who committed crimes against persons. These are compensated by an increase of 0.7 percentage points in the number of inmates who committed crimes against life in society, of 1.6 percentage points in the number of inmates who committed crimes against property and of 2.1 percentage points in the number

of inmates who have committed “other crimes”. Nonetheless, it should be noted that, in relative terms, to the aforementioned decreases corresponds an increase, in absolute terms, of the number of inmates in prison between 2010 and 2017.

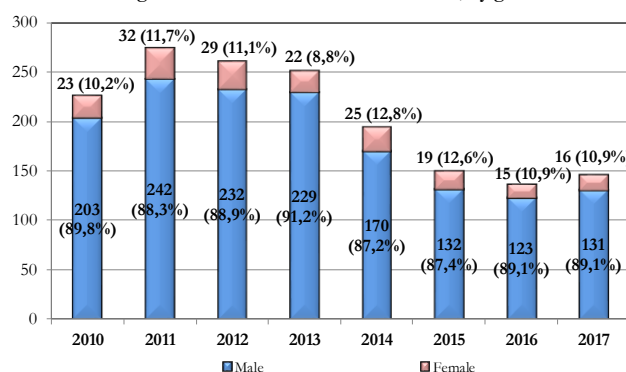
### Characterization of minors in educational centres

Focusing on the *total number of youngsters detained in educational centres* (table 5), it

may be observed that, between 2010 and 2017, there was a decrease of around 35.0% (going from 226 in 2010 to 147 in 2017).

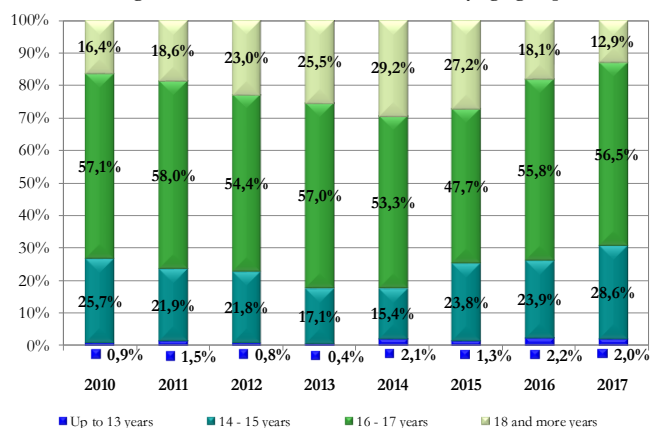
This decrease is due to a 35.5% reduction in the number of young male detainees and a 30.4% reduction in the number of young female detainees.

Table 5 - Youngsters detained in educational centres, by gender



Bearing in mind the *age groups* of the youngsters detained in the educational centres (table 6), there is an increasing trend in the weight of the age groups corresponding to ages equal to or less than 17 years (the weight of these categories have undergone an increase of 3.4 percentage points between 2010 and 2017).

**Table 6 - Youngsters detained in educational centres, by age groups**



This increase is compensated by a decrease of 3.4% percentage points in the weight of the category corresponding to the age group of 18 and more years.

## Footnotes

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<sup>1</sup> It does not include military inmates.

<sup>2</sup> In the Justice Statistical Data System (SIEJ) it is already possible to view, from 2013 onwards, the number of inmates convicted as of 31 December for crimes against the State. Nevertheless, in this analysis, one has chosen to consider them under “other crimes” so as to ensure the same historical series of previous years.

## Technical sheet:

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The Directorate-General for Justice Policy (DGPJ) of the Ministry of Justice, in accordance with Article 2 (1) of Decree-Law 163/2012 of 31 July has the mission to give technical support within the scope of legislative production and legal assessment, to monitor the policies and the strategic planning for the sector, to coordinate the external affairs and the cooperation in the justice area, being also responsible for the statistical data in the Ministry of Justice.

Law 22/2008 of 13 May defines the basic general guidelines and principles that govern the National Statistical System (SEN), particularly with regard to the delegation of powers of the National Statistical Institute (INE), in other entities.

Under the provisions of Article 24 of Law 22/2008, of 13 May, a protocol was celebrated empowering the DGPJ with the production and dissemination of the Justice official statistics.

As a delegated entity, DGPJ is subject to compliance, in its relevant part, with the Law 22/2008, of 13 May, with the Decree-Law 166/2007, of 3 May, as well as with the rules established by Community legislation, adopting the Code of Conduct for European Statistics and the Regulation for the Application of the Principle of Statistical Confidentiality of the National Statistical Institute.

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Directorate General for Justice Policy (DGPJ)  
Av. D. João II, n.º 1.08.01 E, Torre H, Pisos 2/3  
1990-097 Lisboa, Portugal  
Tel.: +351 217 924 000  
Fax: +351 217 924 090  
E-mail: [correio@dgpj.mj.pt](mailto:correio@dgpj.mj.pt)  
<http://www.dgpj.mj.pt>