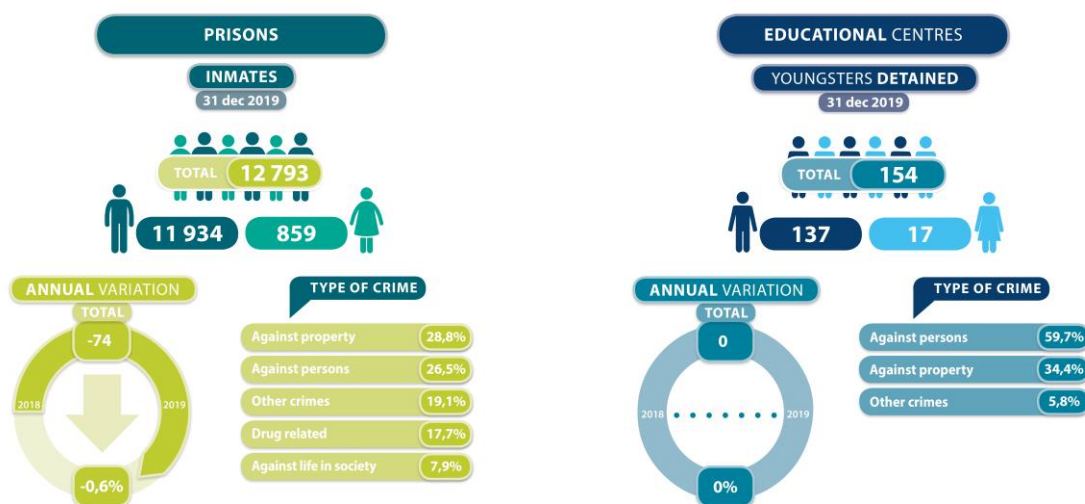


# JUSTICE STATISTICS

## Statistics on inmates in prison and on youngsters detained in educational centres (2010-2019)



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

In table 1 it is possible to observe that between 2010 and 2019 there has been an increase of around 10.2% in the overall total of inmates in prison (going from 11.613 in 2010 to 12.793 in 2019). However, this increase is not uniform, as there is a 37.0% increase in the number of female inmates and a 8.6% increase in the number of male inmates.

Compared to the previous year, in 2019 there was a decrease of about 0.6% in the overall total of inmates in prison establishments (from 12,867 in 2018 to 12,793 in 2019), with a 3.7% increase in the number of female inmates and a 0.9% decrease in the number of male inmates.

Table 1 - Inmates in prisons, by gender, 2010-2019

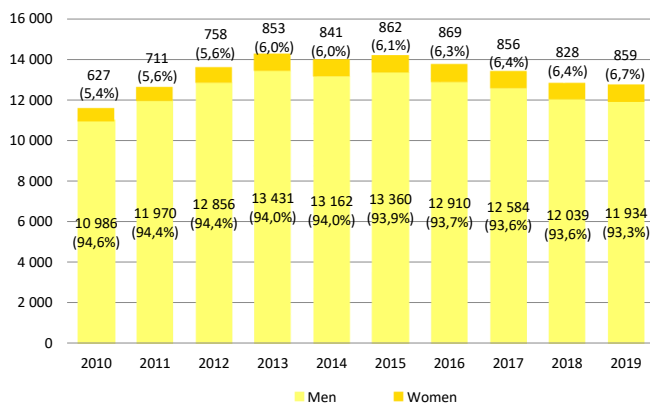
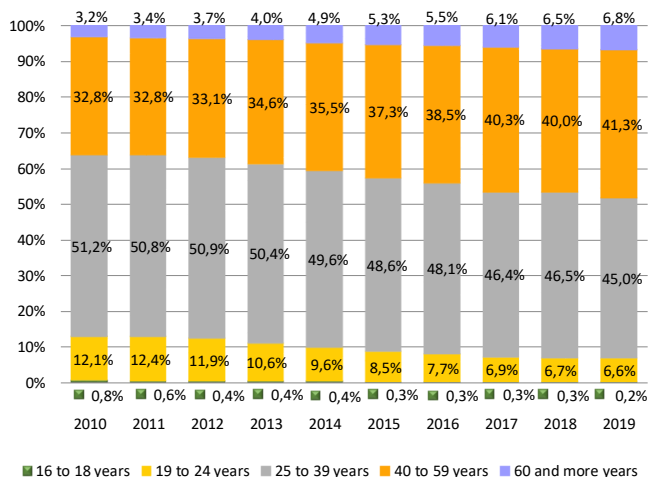


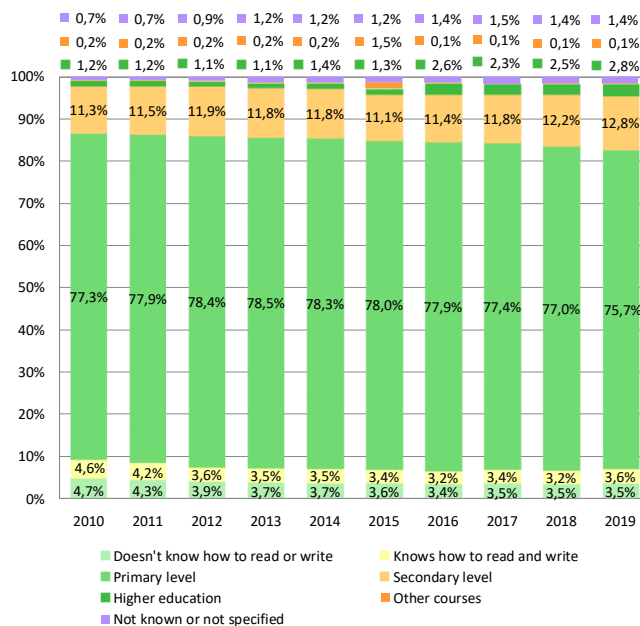
Table 2 shows the weight of the several age groups of the inmates in prison. The observed trend shows a slight increase in the groups from the age of 40 and a decrease in the remaining inmates' age groups, although the most representative category is that of individuals between 25

and 39 years old. This category shows a slight decrease in its weight, going from 51.2% to 45.0% of the total, between 2010 and 2019 and from 46.5% to 45.0% of the overall total, between 2018 and 2019.

**Table 2 - Inmates in prison, by age groups, 2010-2019**



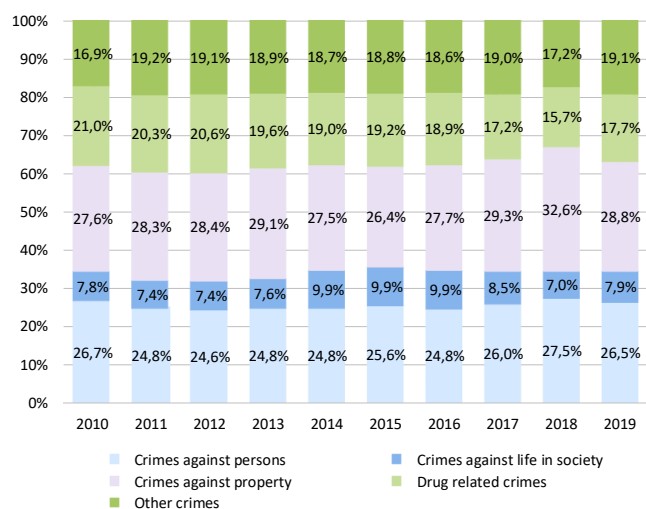
**Table 3 - Inmates in prison, by education level, 2010-2019**



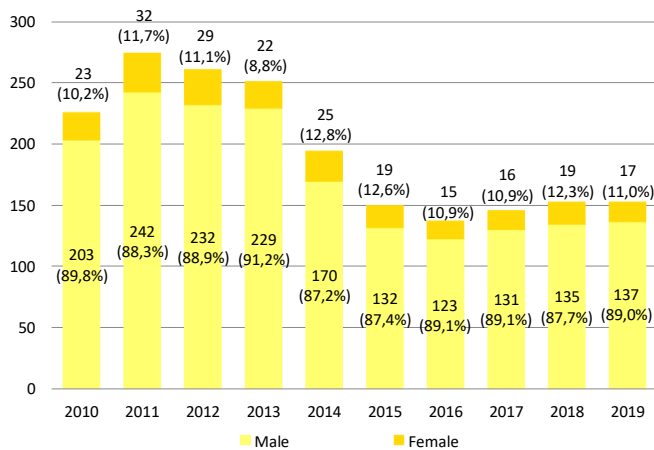
There is a stable tendency as regards the distribution of the weight according to the **education level (table 3)**, being the most representative category the one that corresponds to primary education with more than 75% of the total weight, in all the years under consideration. Between 2010 and 2019 there has been a slight reduction in the weight of the categories corresponding to levels of education lower than primary education, which together accounted for 9.3% of the total in 2010 and 7.1% in 2019. This reduction is in part compensated by an increase in the category corresponding to higher education, which represented 1.2% in 2010 and 2.8% in 2019.

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 2019, when compared to 2010, there has been a decrease of 3.3 percentage points in the number of inmates who committed crimes related to narcotic drugs, and a decrease of 0.2 percentage points in the number of inmates who committed crimes against persons. Between 2018 and 2019, there was a decrease of 3.8 percentage points in the number of inmates who committed crimes against property and an increase of 2.0 percentage points in the number of inmates who committed drugs related crimes.

**Table 4 - Inmates in prison, by type of crime, 2010-2019**



**Table 5 - Youngsters detained in educational centres, by gender, 2010-2019**



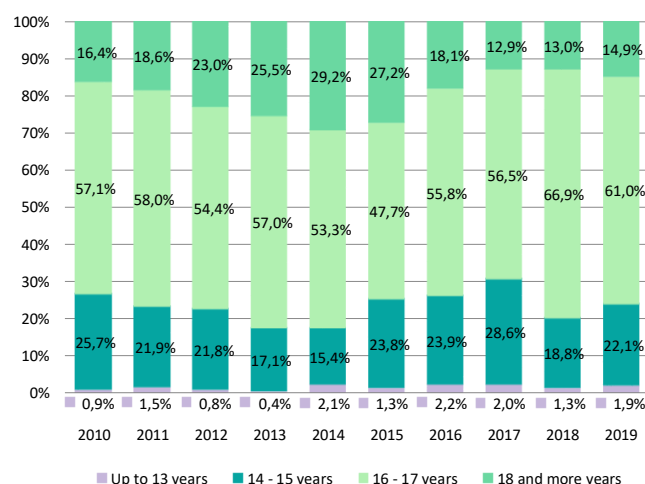
**Characterization of minors in educational centres**

Focusing on the total number of youngsters detained in educational centres (table 5), it may be observed that, between 2010 and 2019, there was a decrease of around 31.9% (going from 226 in 2010 to 154 in 2019). This decrease is due to a 32.5% reduction in the number of young male detainees and a 26.1% reduction in the number of young female detainees.

Between 2018 and 2019, the total number of young people admitted to educational centres remained stable with a decrease of 1.3% percentage points in the number of young male detainees and the corresponding increase in the number of young female detainees.

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 has undergone an increase of 3.4 percentage points between 2010 and 2018). This increase is compensated by a decrease of 1.4 percentage points in the weight of the category corresponding to the age group of 18 years and more.

**Table 6 - Youngsters detained in educational centres, by age groups, 2010-2019**



From the observation of the distribution of youngsters detained in educational centers<sup>3</sup>, by **type of crime**<sup>2</sup> (table 7) between 2010 and 2019, an increase of 35.0 percentage points in the number of young people hospitalized in educational centers that committed crimes against people is observed., largely compensated by a 33.3 percentage point decrease in the number of youngsters detained who committed crimes against property. Between 2018 and 2019, however, there was a decrease of 0.7 percentage points in the number of youngsters detained who committed crimes against people and 2.0 percentage points in the number of youngsters who committed crimes against property.

**Table 7 - Youngsters detained in educational centres, by type of crime, 2010-2019**



## Footnotes

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<sup>1</sup> It does not include the 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.

<sup>3</sup> The numbers refer to the first crime recorded in the process that originated the request for support to the enforcement of the internment measure, not being guaranteed that it is the main crime. Youngsters detained in educational centres on a weekend basis are not included due to their short duration.

## 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.

The 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 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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