



**COVID-19
Feedback Collection
01 February 2021**



Supported by the Justice Programme of the European Union

	Infected Prisoner	Infected Staff	Dead Prisoner	Dead Staff	
Austria	14	5			As of January 13, 2021
Belgium	32				<p>Number of new positive cases on COVID 19 since 18/12/2020: - Prisoners : +7</p> <p>Since the start of the pandemic, 378 detainees have tested positive (18 new cases last week). There are currently 32 infectious COVID patients in a prison / 0 in an external hospital. 30 of the beds kept free for COVID patients (Bruges and Lantin) have been taken.</p> <p>No prisoners have died of Covid-19</p>
Bulgaria	2	13			<p>Current Covid-19 cases as of 07.01.2020: Inmates – 2; Prison staff – 13.</p> <p>Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates – 53; Prison staff – 362.</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: Prison staff – 2; Inmates – 3.</p>
Cyprus	0	7			<p>No COVID cases for inmates in the prison establishments as from the COVID outbreak on 9th of March till today. However two of them while they were treated in the Psychiatric hospital they contracted COVID, so they did not return to prisons until their treatment was completed and with a negative PCR test.</p> <p>As regards the number of cases for staff, we had 7 officers that were contracted COVID due to their social contacts for the period 9th of March till today, and they stayed away from the service until they were treated and they returned with a negative PCR test.</p>
Czech Republic	753	373			.
Croatia	38	16			<p>please find below updated information on the COVID-19 related situation in the Croatian prison system and probation (active cases on 22nd of January 2021):</p> <p>Infected prisoners: 38 Infected prison staff: 16 Infected probation staff: 0</p> <p>(Self-)isolated prisoners: 83 Self-isolated prison staff: 14 Self-isolated probation staff: 0</p>
Denmark	72	188			Numbers as of 26th January. COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning: 0
England and Wales					https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hm-prison-and-probation-service-covid-19-statistics
Estonia	1	10			<p>Here are the statistics update of the Estonian Prison Service as of 28.1.2021:</p> <p>Infected inmates: current cases 1 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 232) Infected staff: current cases 10 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 82)</p>
Finland	2	0			<p>COVID-19 situation in Finland, 18 January 2021: Prisoners - Current cases: 2 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 9, coronavirus-related deaths: 0) Staff - Current cases: 0 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic : 15, coronavirus-related deaths: 0)</p>
Georgia	0	0			
Hungary	95	504			<p>Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020: Inmates - 95 Prison staff – 504</p> <p>COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates - 517 Prison staff –1208</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic – 2 inmates</p>

Ireland	52	249			Numbers in custody: 3,700
Israel	176	134			As of Jan 18th : Inmates Confirmed: 176 , Quarantine: 191 Staff Confirmed: 134, Quarantine: 368
Italy	624	647			Please find below the data about COVID-19 infections among prisoners and staff as of Monday 11 January 2021, published on the webpage of the Italian Ministry of Justice https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_2_27.page . PRISONERS Total number of prisoners present: 52404 Infected prisoners (active cases as of 11 January 2021): 624 Of which: 587 without symptoms 11 with symptoms (followed inside prisons) 26 hospitalized outside prisons PENITENTIARY POLICE STAFF Total number of Penitentiary Police staff members on duty: 36939 Infected Penitentiary Police officers (active cases as of 11 January 2021): 647 Of which: 622 at home 11 at their barrack room 14 hospitalized PRISON GOVERNORS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF Total number of staff: 4021 Infected staff members (active cases as of 11 January 2021): 61 Of which: 60 at home 1 hospitalized
Latvia	9	40			Here are the latest numbers from Latvia on 29 January 2021: 9 prisoners and 40 staff members are COVID-19 positive
Lithuania	75	82			Here's the updated situation at the Lithuanian prison service (28-01-2021): Infected inmates: 75 Infected staff: 82 Infected probation staff: 5
Luxembourg					As of the 1st December, Luxembourg has counted 13 detainees that have been tested positive to Covid-19 (since the beginning, not necessarily active cases). We don't track cases among staff members.
Malta	1	1			1 prisoner still not recovered
Moldova	87	316			COVID-19 as of 24.01.2021 Inmates: 1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 263; 2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 87; 3) At the treatment (active cases) – 0; 4) Death among inmates – 0; Staff members: 1) Total confirmed staff members since the beginning of the pandemic – 316; 2) At the treatment (active cases) – 11;

Netherlands	142				137 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration; 3 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care; 1 confirmed C-19 infection among detainees within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders; 1 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within detention centres; Total: 142 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees.
Northern Ireland					The statistics for the Northern Ireland Prison Service are as follows: 1,947 prisoners have been tested up to 16:00 hrs on 15/12/2020 and 45 results are awaited. 98 prisoners have refused the offer of testing. 2 prisoners have tested positive for COVID-19 within the general population, 4 prisoners tested positive in committal quarantine, 1 prisoner tested positive prior to committal and 1 prisoner long-term in outside hospital (outbreak on ward). No prisoners have died of Covid-19
Norway	44	88			As of 18th January, in total 88 staff members and 44 inmates/convicted persons have been infected by Covid-19. 8 staff members have still not recovered. All inmates/convicted persons have recovered.
Poland	31	104			Find below updated information about the number of infections in Poland (01/02/2021): The total number of inmates: 68 828 of which 31 infected that constitutes 0.04 %. The total number of officers and civilian employees: 29 295 of which 104 infected that constitutes 0.35 %
Romania	0	*			* In the Romanian prison system, since the beginning of the epidemic, there have been 148 cases reported among prison staff and 0 cases reported among prison population, until the 31st August.
Slovakia	80	221			Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020: Inmates - 80 Prison staff – 221 COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates - 743 Prison staff –752
Slovenia	51	45			Current Covid-19 cases as of 27.01.2021: Inmates – 51; Prison staff – 45. Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates – 179; Prison staff – 175. COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: Prison staff – 0; Inmates – 0.
Spain	573	339			Active cases: Officers 339/ Inmates 573. Under observation: 302/1953
Spain - Catalonia	56	74			In Catalonia, since March 2020 to date, the numbers are as follows: •Staff: 74 active cases (356 recovered, total 430) •Inmates: 56 active cases (472 recovered, total 528) Unfortunately the rise in numbers in our prisons, reflects the rise in numbers in the community as in the whole of Spain we are experiencing the 3rd wave. Family visits have not been suspended.
Sweden	38	-			Prisoners - Current cases: 38 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 240)
1) What priorities are given to the vaccination of prisoners and staff members within the prison administration/service? 2) According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as “vulnerable”? 3) In terms of vaccination, what priority is given by your government to the prison population compared to other vulnerable populations?					
England and Wales	Whilst a more robust model for vaccination of staff and prisoners is under consideration here at HMPPS, currently both groups are being vaccinated in line with the priorities set in the community. This can be found on the GOV.UK website: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-care-home-and-healthcare-settings-posters/covid-19-vaccination-first-phase-priority-groups				
Czech Republic	According to the National C19 vaccination strategy, prison staff members fall into the second priority group (the first group being people over the age of 80 and social-care homes’ clients). The second priority group also consists of medical staff, the police, fire brigades, and other members of the so-called critical infrastructure. Within the prison service, there are further priority subgroups - such as staff working at C19 units in prison hospitals, general medical staff in prison hospitals and in prisons, front-line prison guards and prisoner treatment specialists (educators, psychologists...), etc. Prisoners as a whole are not set as a separate priority group. Respecting the “equivalence of care”, they shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general population, i. e. priority shall be given according to their individual vulnerability status related to their age and health condition.				

Denmark	<p>1) Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions will be prioritized.</p> <p>2) Age Certain chronic diseases and persons with weakened immune systems Overweight - persons with a BMI over 35 or with a BMI over 30 and one or more chronic diseases. Pregnant women</p> <p>3) Inmates will be vaccinated with the remaining population if they are not considered vulnerable.</p> <p>The Danish Health Authority has determined that vaccinations is given in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residents in nursing homes, etc. 2. People aged ≥ 65 years who receive both personal care and practical assistance. 3. People aged ≥ 85 years. 4. Personnel in healthcare, elderly care and selected parts of the social sector who are at particular risk of infection or who has been identified as performing a critical function in society. 5. Selected persons with conditions and diseases that result in a significantly increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19. 6. Selected relatives of persons at significantly increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19 or relatives who are indispensable as carers. 7. People aged 80-84. 8. People aged 75-79. 9. People aged 65-74. 10. People under 65 years of age who have conditions and diseases that put them at risk of severe illness from COVID-19. 11. Staff in other sectors critical to the functioning of society. 12. The remaining population, for example prioritized according to age. <p>Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions are in category 11. Other categories of staff and inmates in category 12.</p>
Spain	<p>regarding the vaccination of inmates and workers in our prisons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sub directorate General of Penitentiary Health holds weekly meetings on COVID measures and vaccination with the Ministry of Health and all health services of the Autonomous Communities. • Vaccination of our inmates and prison workers is included in the National COVID-19 Vaccination Plan like all Spaniards. We have agreed that each Autonomous Community includes prisons located in its territory (inmates and prison professionals) as well as includes the general population. <p>According to the prioritizations in Spain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1st phase, all health professionals in all prisons are already being vaccinated just as health professionals in hospitals or health centres are being. <p>Currently, our prison health staff is already being vaccinated and we hope to finish in a few weeks.</p> <p>We are vaccinating with our prison nurses or public health nurses.</p> <p>At this stage, the elderly homes and their staff are also vaccinated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 2nd phase, prison workers will be vaccinated for being essential staff (as well as firefighters, police, etc.). Also inmates given their vulnerability and because prisons are closed institutions.
France	<p>The government strategy is in the process of being deployed. As it stands, the guidelines of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health with regard to detainees are to align the priority public for the 1st vaccination campaign with the principle applied to the general population.</p> <p>In concrete terms, since January 18, 2021, vaccinations have been gradually implemented for prisoners over 75 years old and / or at risk of comorbidity.</p> <p>A national doctrine regarding public detainees is being finalized by the Ministry of Solidarity and Health to be sent to regional health agencies and health units.</p> <p>This involves specifying the challenges of logistics (including delivery of doses), assessment of needs by site, coordination with the prison authorities for concrete implementation.</p>
Lithuania	<p>1) Prison healthcare staff have already received vaccination. Prisoners will be vaccinated in line with the priorities set forth by the National health authorities.</p> <p>2) According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as “vulnerable”? All prisoners are considered vulnerable as they are exposed to health risks.</p> <p>3) Prisoners shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general vulnerable population depending on which priority group they fall under.</p>
Belgium	<p>In response to your question, I can tell you that this issue is also a concern to us.</p> <p>A task force has also been set up at federal level in which the federated entities are also represented, given Belgium's institutional structure and their role in the vaccination of the population.</p> <p>Our wish is that the prisons will soon be included in the vaccination plan, especially in the wave of vaccination of the communities. We do not yet have a decision on this matter.</p> <p>At the level of the administration, we have developed priorities between institutions according to the vulnerability of the prison population: institutions with older and interned populations, institutions with medical centres, annexes). A vaccination plan for inmates and staff is being drawn up for a first institution, which will also serve as a test for subsequent institutions.</p> <p>We do not yet have a date, depending on the delivery of the vaccines, which is not clear at the moment and we are awaiting a decision from the task force.</p>
Northern Ireland	<p>Vaccination policy in Northern Ireland is based on the recommendations and advice provided by the independent Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI)</p> <p>The most recent JCVI advice on prioritisation of the vaccine was published on 30 December 2020 and the ranking of priorities is a combination of clinical risk stratification and an age-based approach, which should optimise both targeting and deliverability. A link to the relevant guidance is provided below: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/priority-groups-for-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccination-advice-from-the-jcvi-30-december-2020/joint-committee-on-vaccination-and-immunisation-advice-on-priority-groups-for-covid-19-vaccination-30-december-2020#vaccine-priority-groups-advice-on-30-december-2020.</p> <p>Vaccinations in prison settings will be in line with the JCVI recommendations and the first prisoners who meet these criteria have been vaccinated.</p>

Slovakia	Vaccination policy in Slovakia is given by the Regulation of the Ministry of Health that stipulates the order of precedens. Prison population as such is not mentioned there, i.e. rules valid for the general population apply what is guaranteed also by the Act on Pre-trial Detention and Act on Prison Sentence Execution: inmates have the right to the health care in the extent available for the general population. Medical staff is in the first phase of the vaccination that is over at the moment, thus all prison medical staff who wanted to be vaccinated, has already received the jab.
Bulgaria	In regards of your request concerning the vaccine strategy and the vaccination of prisoners and staff members, below you will find short description of Bulgarian strategy, implemented by the government. According to the strategy there are 5 stages of vaccination, as follow: 1st stage covers a group of persons (first line medical staff in hospitals, dentists, pharmacists etc.) with high risk of infection and also the risk that they can transmit the infection to vulnerable groups. 2nd stage covers staff of social institutions, pedagogical specialists and staff of mink farms. 3rd stage covers staff from different areas responsible for essential public activities. At this stage are included the staff members from the prisons, probation services and detention centers. As of 26 of January 2021 there are app. 700 staff members from prisons, probation services and detention centers who have expressed a desire to get vaccination. 4th stage are included elderly people and over 65 years of age and persons with concomitant diseases. 5th stage are included vulnerable groups and the criteria is high risk of infection because of their way of life. According to the strategy prisoners are included at this stage with no other criteria.
Estonia	1)In Estonian Prison Service priority is given to medical personnel and prison staff providing escort between housing and medical units. Next priority groups are: 1) risk group prisoners; 2) rest of prison officers and staff who have direct contact with prisoners; 3) prison support structure staff As a whole, Estonian Prison Service follows the Estonian National Vaccine Plan which gives priority to: Health care workers and people working in health care institutions; Employees and residents of care institutions; All people over the age of 70 and people with certain diagnoses. 2) According to the same criteria stated in the Estonian National Vaccine Plan. 3)In Estonia vaccination is implemented following the National Vaccination Plan. There is no special regulation or priority given to the prison population.
Ireland	1) Prisons, staff and prisoners are considered as a vulnerable setting and vaccination will be administered in line with the priority groups as set out by Government; 2) Age>65, chronic diseases and immunosuppressed 3)Prisoners are considered equivalent to vulnerable groups within the general population, ie the same clinical criteria apply as to vulnerable groups with chronic conditions