



**COVID-19
Feedback Collection
17 March 2021**



Supported by the Justice
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	Infected Prisoner	Infected Staff	Dead Prisoner	Dead Staff	
Austria	5	8			As of February 25, 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	12	13			<p>please find below updated information on the COVID-19 related situation in the Croatian prison system and probation (active cases on 5th of February 2021):</p> <p>Infected prisoners: 12 Infected prison staff: 13 Infected probation staff: 0</p> <p>(Self-)isolated prisoners: 44 Self-isolated prison staff: 9 Self-isolated probation staff: 0</p>
Denmark	89	210			<p>Number of COVID-19 cases in the Danish Prison and Probation Service as of March 8.th is:</p> <p>COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates: 89 Prison staff: 210</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: 0</p>
England and Wales					https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hm-prison-and-probation-service-covid-19-statistics
Estonia	2	11			<p>Current Covid-19 cases in Estonia as of 11.03.2021: Inmates 2 Prison staff 11</p> <p>Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates 302 Prison staff 118</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: Prison staff 0 Inmates 0</p>
Finland	1	0			<p>Here's the current (4 March 2021) situation in Finland:</p> <p>Prisoners - Current cases: 1 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 11, deaths: 0) Staff - Current cases: 0 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 18, 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	100	319			Numbers in custody: 3,810; as at 11th March 2021.
Israel	98	29			<p>Staff: 29 confirmed. 86 in quarantine 1 is hospitalized.</p> <p>Inmates: 98 confirmed. 121 in quarantine.</p> <p>In respond to visits: Visits resumed as of this week - Feb, 21. The visits are behind a glass partition. Every inmates is entitled to one visitor + 2 minors from the immediate family.</p> <p>As of Feb, 22: 6,105 staff members which is 83% of the staff received the second shot of the vaccine. 8,489 inmates received the second shot of the vaccine.</p>
Italy	458	709			<p>Monday 15 March 2021, published on the webpage of the Italian Ministry of Justice https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_2_27.page. NEWS: we are providing also the number of inmates and of staff members who have been vaccinated against COVID-19</p> <p>PRISONERS Total number of prisoners present: 52,591 Infected prisoners (active cases on 15 March 2021): 458 Of which: 426 without symptoms 10 with symptoms (followed inside prisons) 22 hospitalized outside prisons Total inmates vaccinated against COVID-19 until 15 March 2021 1,799</p> <p>PENITENTIARY POLICE STAFF Total number of Penitentiary Police staff members on duty: 36,939 Infected Penitentiary Police officers (active cases on 15 March 2021): 659 Of which: 628 at home 15 at their barrack room 16 hospitalized Total Penitentiary Police staff vaccinated against COVID-19 until 15 March 2021 9,797</p> <p>PRISON GOVERNORS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF Total number of staff: 4,021 Infected staff members (active cases on 15 March 2021): 50 Of which: 50 at home Total prison governors, administrative and technical staff vaccinated against COVID-19 until 15 March 2021 803</p>
Latvia	35	32			Numbers as of March 12th
Lithuania	3	8			<p>Current situation in the Lithuanian prison system (4 March 2021):</p> <p>Infected inmates: 3 Infected staff: 8 Infected probation staff: 1</p>
Luxembourg	19	-			Since the beginning of the pandemic, 19 detainees have been tested positive for COVID-19 in Luxembourg (as of March 1st).
Malta	1	1			<p>1 prisoner still not recovered 11 Correctional Officers all recovered 1 Administration staff member still not recovered</p>

Moldova	32	23			<p>COVID-19 as of 12.03.2021</p> <p>Inmates:</p> <p>1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 352;</p> <p>2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 121;</p> <p>3) At the treatment (active cases) – 32;</p> <p>4) Death among inmates – 0;</p> <p>Staff members:</p> <p>1) Total confirmed staff members since the beginning of the pandemic – 385;</p> <p>2) At the treatment (active cases) – 23 / 1 in hospital;</p> <p>3) Death among staff members NAP – 2.</p>
Netherlands	33				<p>On behalf of the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency, please find an update below:</p> <p>Current number as of the 3th of March:</p> <p>25 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration;</p> <p>7 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care;</p> <p>0 confirmed C-19 infection among detainees within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders;</p> <p>1 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within detention centres;</p> <p>Total: 33 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees.</p>
Northern Ireland					<p>The statistics for the Northern Ireland Prison Service are as follows:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>No prisoners have died of Covid-19</p>
Norway	85	111			<p>The update is from March 15th.</p> <p>In total 111 staff members and 85 inmates/convicted persons have been infected by Covid 19. 9 staff members and 37 inmates/convicted persons have still not recovered.</p>
Poland	31	104			<p>Find below updated information about the number of infections in Poland (01/02/2021):</p> <p>The total number of inmates: 68 828 of which 31 infected that constitutes 0.04 %.</p> <p>The total number of officers and civilian employees: 29 295 of which 104 infected that constitutes 0.35 %</p>
Romania	0	*			<p>* 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.</p>
Slovakia	80	221			<p>Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020:</p> <p>Inmates - 80</p> <p>Prison staff – 221</p> <p>COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:</p> <p>Inmates - 743</p> <p>Prison staff – 752</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic – 0</p>
Slovenia	51	45			<p>Current Covid-19 cases as of 27.01.2021:</p> <p>Inmates – 51;</p> <p>Prison staff – 45.</p> <p>Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:</p> <p>Inmates – 179;</p> <p>Prison staff – 175.</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:</p> <p>Prison staff – 0;</p> <p>Inmates – 0.</p>
Spain	147	78			<p>Our data are:</p> <p>Officers: active cases 78/under observation 43.</p> <p>Inmates: 147/414.</p>

Spain - Catalonia	66	61			In Catalonia since March 2020 to date the numbers are as follows: Staff: 61 active cases (483 recovered, total 544) Inmates: 66 active cases (698 recovered, total 764)
Sweden	34				As of February second, the numbers of infected prisoners within the Swedish Prison and Probation Service are as follow; Total number of infected prisoners; 503 Total number of recovered prisoners (from Covid-19 infection); 469 Currently infected prisoners; 34
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	1) Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions will be prioritized. 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 3) Inmates will be vaccinated with the remaining population if they are not considered vulnerable. The Danish Health Authority has determined that vaccinations is given in the following order: 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. Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions are in category 11. Other categories of staff and inmates in category 12.				
Catalonia	Concerning the question on the vaccination policy, in what follows we share an update on how vaccination is evolving in the Catalan prison system: Inmates: initially it was decided that they would be vaccinated following the same criteria that apply to the rest of the population. However, health authorities have changed their approach and this Wednesday 24 February inmates have started to be vaccinated. • All inmates between 18 to 56 years of age will be vaccinated with Astra-Zeneca, including those on remand. • 80 years old inmates or older will be vaccinated with Pfizer. They will be followed by inmates from 75 to 79 years of age until the vaccines are finished. Only those with the following conditions will be excluded from the vaccination process: • Allergic disorders • Certain types of tumours (B cells) • It is recommended that pregnant women wait to be vaccinated once they have given birth. Vaccination is voluntary and a record of those who do not want to be vaccinated will be kept for health prevention purposes. Every vaccinated inmate will receive a report with the date of the first dose and the recommended date for the second dose. They are being informed that if they are released from prison in the meantime, they should go to their health community centre to request the second dose. For every released inmate that has received the first dose, the nurses of the prison health teams, will liaise with the health community centre of the place of residence of the released inmate to ensure he/she is given an appointment to receive the second dose in due time. Health staff working at the Covid-19 and hospital units within the prisons as well as in prison infirmaries, have been vaccinated with Pfizer (also the staff working in Juvenile Justice centres). Prison staff below 56 years of age has been vaccinated with Astra-Zeneca. Currently almost 77% of the staff has been vaccinated. Those older than 55 years old, will be vaccinated when the Health Ministry approves Astra-Zeneca for this age group or other types of vaccines arrive that are appropriate for them Concerning the vaccination process, following the policy we shared last week: • Inmates nearly 92% have been vaccinated and the effect is substantial. • Health staff working at the Covid-19 and hospital units within the prisons as well as in prison infirmaries, 100% have been vaccinated with Pfizer (also the staff working in Juvenile Justice centres). • Prison staff below 56 years of age has been vaccinated with Astra-Zeneca. Almost 77% of the staff has been vaccinated. Those older than 55 years old will be vaccinated when the Health Ministry approves Astra-Zeneca for this age group or other types of vaccines arrive that are appropriate for this age group.				

Latvia	<p>1) Today, the extent and pace of vaccination depends on the pace of vaccine production and vaccine supply. These figures are highly variable. Of course, taking into account the closed environment of prisons, where the Covid-19 virus can circulate asymptotically, as well as the risks of officials and staff becoming carriers of the infection, the Latvian Prison Administration has given priority to vaccinating prisoners and staff. Prison medical practitioners have already been vaccinated in late December 2020 and early 2021.</p> <p>2) The health criteria according to which prisoners are considered “vulnerable” are: dangerous infectious diseases among prisoners (20% of prisoners suffer from HIV / AIDS, viral hepatitis C and B) 60% of prisoners have personality and behavioral disorders, 15% of prisoners are disabled people of groups II and III, including the persons after a heart attack and stroke. Among prisoners there are oncological patients, patients with diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and other chronic diseases. About 10% of prisoners are over 50 years old.</p> <p>3) The 7th group and the vaccination time – July 2021 – is determined for prisoners and prison administration staff (5.7 thousand of persons) in the population vaccination time plan. But this is a provisional time, because if vaccine manufacturers deliver the promised quantities of vaccines on time, if new vaccines are registered and available in the European Union and due to many other factors, the vaccination of prison staff and prisoners may be earlier.</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. Currently, our prison health staff is already being vaccinated and we hope to finish in a few weeks. We are vaccinating with our prison nurses or public health nurses. At this stage, the elderly homes and their staff are also vaccinated. 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”?</p> <p>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>
Luxembourg	<p>1) The National Administration of Penitentiaries has applied the measures issued at national level through the Vaccination Strategy against COVID-19 in Romania, so the 3 national vaccination stages among prison officers have been respected.</p> <p>Stage I: Health and social workers - public and private system:</p> <p>a) Hospital and ambulatory staff (i.e. medical-health, auxiliary, administrative, security, surveillance and other categories of staff); b) Emergency medical staff; c) Primary health care staff – family, school and community healthcare network; d) Staff working in laboratories, pharmacies and other health workers; e) Dental staff; f) Resident doctors and medical students profile; g) Paramedics and other volunteers working in health facilities; h) Health care staff working in residential and medical-social centers; i) Staff providing medical and social care at home; j) Staff working in public health services, i.e. National Institute of Public Health, Public Health Directorates; k) Staff working in the health units of the ministries with their own health network; l) Staff working in dialysis and transfusion centers; m) Personnel involved in vaccination campaigns.</p> <p>Stage II:</p> <p>a) Population at risk</p> <p>i. Adults over 65 years of age; ii. Persons with chronic diseases, regardless of age, according to the indications of the vaccines used. b) Staff working in key, essential areas: i. Key staff for functioning state institutions, i.e. parliament, presidency, government, ministries and institutions subordinated to them; ii. Defense, public order, national security and judicial authority staff; iii. Staff in the vital economic sector: - Processing, distribution and merchandising basic foodstuffs, namely: bakery, dairy, meat, fruit and vegetables; - Water purification, transport and distribution plants;- Electricity production, transmission and distribution;- Gas production, transmission and distribution units;- Liquid and solid fuel production, transmission and distribution units;- Medicinal products and sanitary materials for producing, transporting and distributing; - Transport of persons and goods; - Railway junctions, civil and military airports, essential ports; - Communications, namely special telecommunication service, national radio and television. iv. Staff working in educational facilities and nurseries; v. Postal and courier staff; vi. Religious cults staff; vii. Media staff engaged in activities with high risk of exposure to SARS COV2 infection such as: reports in medical facilities; viii. Sanitation and waste water staff.</p> <p>Stage III: General population</p> <p>a) Adult population;</p> <p>b) Pediatric population, depending on the epidemiological developments and the characteristics of the vaccines approved for use in case of persons under 18 years of age.</p> <p>Thus, the medical staff working in the prison system benefited from vaccination against SARS-CoV-2, with priority, in stage I. The rest of the prison staff were vaccinated in stage II, falling into the category of defense, public order, national security and judicial authority staff.</p> <p>With regard to inmates, they are vaccinated in stage III, exception for the persons over 65 years of age or with chronic diseases (vulnerable). Persons over 65 years of age or with chronic diseases (vulnerable) are included for vaccination in stage II.</p>

Luxembourg	<p>2) The criteria according to which inmates are considered vulnerable and may be classified in vaccination stage II are the age over 65 years and history with the chronic diseases listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diabetes; • obesity; • metabolic, including congenital diseases; • cardio-vascular disease; • kidney disease; • oncological disease; • lung disease; • neurological conditions, including Down syndrome; • moderate/severe liver disease; • autoimmune diseases; • HIV/AIDS.
Luxembourg	<p>3) In view of the above, the prison population has been assimilated to the general population and it will benefit from the SARS-CoV-2 vaccine in the last vaccination implemented at national level, with the exception of vulnerable inmates.</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>
Italy	<p>Questions n. 1 & 3 – The vaccination of the prison population and of the Penitentiary Administration staff follows the priorities indicated by the Italian Ministry of Health, in agreement with the Higher Institute of Health and the national Drug Agency.</p> <p>Order of priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare workers and social-healthcare workers • Staff and residents in long-term care facilities for elderly people • People aged 80 and over • People aged between 60 and 79 • People with at least one chronic comorbidity, immunodeficiency, or weakness, independent from their age • Social groups at higher risk of serious illness or death • High priority teachers and school staff • Remaining teachers and school staff • Workers of essential services and of settings at risk • Persons living and working in prisons and other confined settings. • People with moderate comorbidity • General population <p>Question n.2 - The prison population considered as vulnerable (intended as people suffering from conditions which, due to a pre-existing damage to one organ or due to a compromised immune reaction to SARS-COV-2 are at particularly high risk to develop serious or deadly forms of COVID-19) complies with the characteristics below, similar to those ones relevant to the general population.</p> <p>See below table</p>

Italy

Pathology Area	Definitions
Respiratory diseases	Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; other diseases requiring oxygen-therapy
Cardiovascular diseases	Advanced heart failure (IV NYHA); patients post cardiogenic shock
Neurological conditions and di	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); multiple sclerosis; childhood cerebral paralysis; patients under treatment with biological medicines or with immunosuppressive and the persons living with them, myasthenia gravis; dysimmune neuropathies.
Diabetes / other serious endor	Persons aged over 18 with diabetes of the young, type-2 diabetes and who need at least 2 oral glucose-lowering medicines or who have a peripheral vasculopathy with a Fontaine index of 3 or more.
Cystic fibrosis	Patients to be considered by default as highly weak due to the respiratory implications typical of that disease.
Kidney failure/kidney disease	Patients undergoing dialysis
Auto-immune diseases – prim:	Persons with lungs seriously compromised or marked immunodeficiency and persons living with them. Autoimmune diseases associated with immunosuppression following treatments and persons living with them.
Hepatic diseases	Patients diagnosed with hepatic cirrhosis
Cerebrovascular diseases	Persons who suffered from an ischemic accident of cerebral hemorrhage which affected the neurological and cognitive autonomy of the patients. Persons who got a stroke in 2020 and for the previous years with a ranking equal to or higher than 3.

Onco-hematic diseases and he Down syndrome	Onco-hematic patients undergoing treatments with immunosuppressive drugs, myelosuppressive drugs or who stopped treatment less than six months ago and persons living with them. Parents of onco-hematic patients younger than 16. Patients suffering from thalassaemia All the patients with Down syndrome, due to their partial immunocompetence and since they often suffer from congenital cardiopathy, are considered as vulnerable subjects.
Transplant of a solid organ and Serious obesity	Persons who underwent a transplant of a solid or haematopoietic organ and suffer from a chronic graft-versus-host disease under immunosuppressive therapy and persons living with them. Patients with a BMI over 35.
Israel	The Israel Prison Service got priority for the vaccine from the government. We were second in the priority staff and inmate. As of Feb 2 : Staff vaccination 93% received the first shot. 44% received the second shot. Inmates vaccination: 74% received the first shot.
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
Updated information about the visits in prison in defferent countries. Are visitations suspended?	
Austria	Visits of inmates within the meaning of Section 93 StVG (concerning general visits by family, friends, etc.) are permitted again since February 8, 2021. However, these visits will continue to be only permitted without exception by way of "glass panel visits". A maximum of two persons is permitted to visit an inmate at the same time. In any case, care must be taken and appropriate preparatory organization to ensure that there are no large crowds during the visit, and that the minimum distance of two meters between persons who do not live in the same household is to be kept. The visitors are also to be made aware of the other protective and hygienic measures (FFP-2 masks, disinfection, etc.). In the event of a dynamic infection situation within a correctional institution among the staff and/or inmates, the prison management may, in consultation with the General Directorate, suspend visits of inmates within the meaning of Section 93 StVG for a short period of time. In this case, the information system shall be adapted accordingly.
Belgium	Visits in Belgian prisons are still possible on condition that the necessary measures are taken. Since 1 February, children between the ages of 12 and 15 are again admitted to the table visit and the regular visitor can change after four weeks. The changes are important for the well-being and family contacts of the detainees. The current prevention and protection measures in place in prisons (e.g. no physical contact, respect for cleanliness rules, etc.) ensure that these changes to the visiting rules can be implemented in a safe manner. A maximum of one permanent adult visitor (≥ 16 years) is allowed for a minimum of four weeks. Afterwards the visitor may change. It is the detainee who has to request this. For children a maximum of 2 children (< 16 years) is allowed, this does not always have to be the same children.
Estonia	In Estonia long-term family visits are cancelled since Oct 2020. Short-term visits in secured individual rooms where visitors and detainees are separated by glass continue as normal, while following all hygiene and disinfection requirements. Also, everyone entering a prison is checked with a no-touch thermometer and in case of cold-like symptoms is denied entry.

Lithuania	From 1 March 2021 the Lithuanian prison service is resuming contactless visits up to 1 hr duration. Max 2 visitors allowed. Upon entrance they will be asked to present one of the documents: 1) negative C-19 test (valid for 72 hrs); 2) a proof issued by a family doctor or e-health system that the concerned person has recovered from C-19; 3) proof of C-19 vaccination (two vaccines).
France	The visits are still going on in France
Finland	<p>Visits are prohibited based on the epidemiological situation on of the area the prison is located in. Finland is using 3-level model (basic phase, accelerating phase and spreading phase). Prisons located in areas that are in the spreading phase are currently restricting the visits. Additionally prisons can limit the visits based on the national situation as whole, i.e.. the current risks of B.1.1.7 spread.</p> <p>However The Agency just updated the covid-19 guidelines and the new guidelines underline that even if the visits are banned there should be an extra effort to allow visits by underage children. These visits are made possible with additional measures like voluntary PCR-tests or 14 days quarantine after the visit.</p>
Lithuania	In Lithuania the visits in prisons are still suspended
Bulgaria	the prison visits in Bulgarian prisons, please be informed that at the moment the prisons and detention centers are open for visits. All visitors must respect the anti-epidemical rules and requirements – wearing a face mask which covers their nose and mouth. For each visitor of the prison or detention center obligatory thermometry is conducted and hands sanitizer is provided. Before and after each visit the premises should be disinfected. Observing a physical distance and control the numbers of entrants in order to prevent crowding is a must.