

Italy

59 641 488

Population, 2020

High

Income group

US\$ 31 834

Gross national income per capita

A: PENAL STATISTICS

OFFICIAL PRISON CAPACITY:

50779

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN PRISON:

53364

NUMBER NEWLY ADMITTED IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR:

35280

2016

2020

OCCUPANCY LEVEL (%)

110.0

105.1

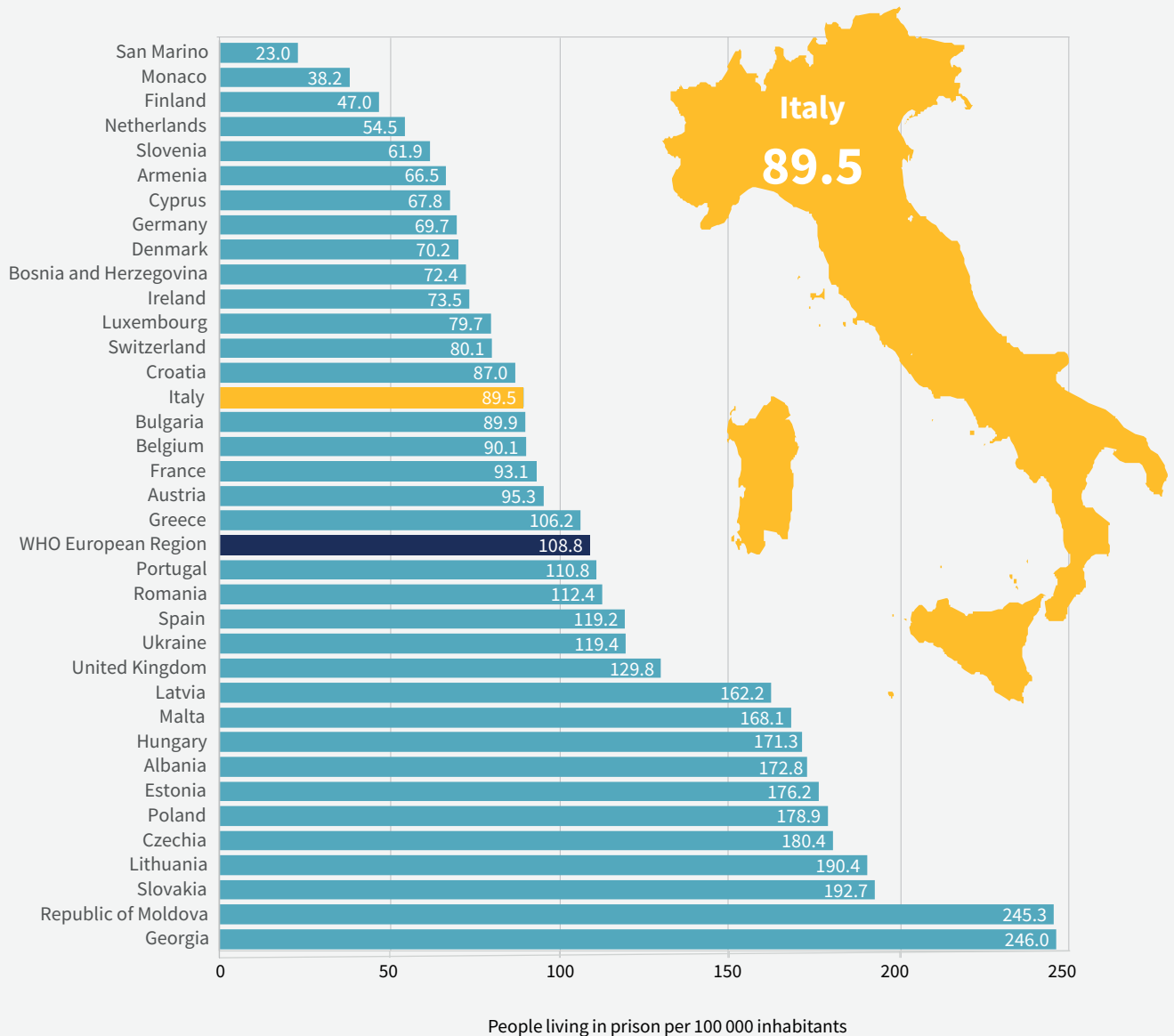
INCARCERATION RATE

91.0

89.5

Per 100 000 of national population

Figure 19.1: Incarceration rate per 100 000 inhabitants in Europe





Number of prison establishments in the country

198

Mean length of incarceration per individual over the last 12-month period: **60 months**

Unsentenced and serving life sentences individuals:

	<i>n</i> (%)
Number of unsentenced/remand prisoners	16840 (31.6)
Number of individuals serving life sentences	17840 (33.4)

Social characterization of people in prison

	<i>n</i>	%
Females	2 265	4.2
Pregnant	MISSING	MISSING
LGBTIQ	MISSING	MISSING
Under 18	MISSING	MISSING
Above 50	9 504	17.8
Above 65	4 630	8.7
Migrants	17 334	32.5
Minorities	MISSING	MISSING
Disabled	MISSING	MISSING
Physically disabled	MISSING	MISSING
Intellectually disabled	MISSING	MISSING

B: PRISON HEALTH SYSTEMS

HEALTH SYSTEM FINANCING

Agency or agencies are responsible for delivering prison health care:

Ministry of Health only (or health authorities), with 16.7% of Member States reporting Ministry of Health only (or health authorities) (*n* =36).

Agency or agencies are responsible for financing prison health care:

Ministry of Health only. Most Member States (50%, out of *n* =36) are financed by Ministry of Justice only.



To what extent is health care of people in prison covered by any health insurance systems:

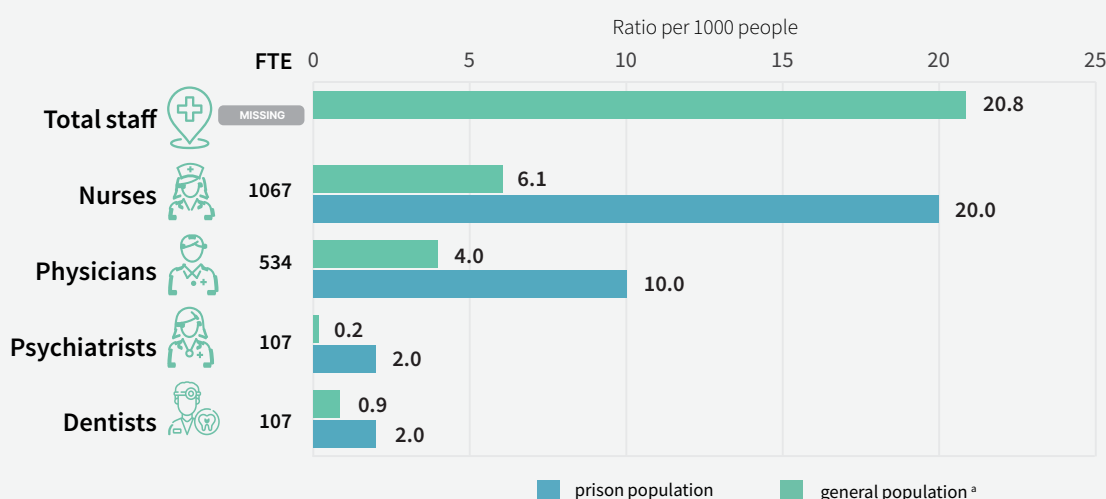
Fully covered by health insurance. Health care fully covered by health insurance was reported by 41.7% of Member States (*n* =36).

HEALTH SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

AVAILABILITY

Total number of health-care staff (physicians, nurses, nursing assistants, etc., including external service providers) on full-time equivalents (FTEs) and ratio (per 1000 people) for a known year:

Figure 19.2: Health-care staff available in prison and in the general population



^a Source: Eurostat (2020)

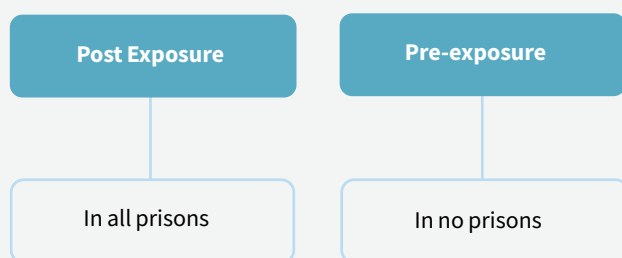
ACCEPTABILITY

Proportion of prison established with vaccines available:



	Offered at	% Member States with "All prisons"
DTP	All prisons	72.2
Human Papilloma virus	A minority of prisons	52.9
Hepatitis A	Most prisons	55.9
Hepatitis B	All prisons	69.4
Seasonal flu	All prisons	83.3
MMR	A minority of prisons	61.8
Meningococcal vaccination	A minority of prisons	52.9
Pneumococcal vaccination	A minority of prisons	57.6
COVID-19	All prisons	91.4

Proportion of prison establishments where people in prison have access to HIV prophylaxis:



% Member States with "All prisons"

Post Exposure	Pre-exposure
77.8	58.3

QUALITY OF CARE



	Yes/No	% Member States with "Yes"
Assessments performed in prisons on the availability of essential medicines	YES	88.9
Standardized process for reporting medication errors in prisons	NO	41.7
Standardized process for reporting adverse drug events in prisons	NO	55.6

HEALTH INFORMATION

Inform public health authorities about diseases amongst prisoners:

MISSING Public health authorities being informed for both IDs and for NCDs was reported by 45.5% of Member States ($n=33$).



Keep clinical health records of people in prison:

Yes, in some prisons we keep paper-based clinical health-records and in others we keep electronic clinical health records. Electronic clinical health records in all prisons were reported by 22.2% of Member States ($n=36$).

Information registered in clinical records:

	Yes/No	% Member States with "Yes"
Screening tests performed	YES	91.7
Screening tests results	YES	94.4
Vaccination	YES	97.2
Health behaviours	YES	97.2
Diagnoses established	YES	97.2
Visits to external care providers	NO	94.4
Treatment and medications	YES	97.2

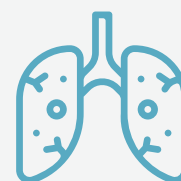
C: HEALTH SERVICES

PREVENTIVE SERVICES

DISEASE PREVENTION

History of TB and current signs and symptoms assessed on or close to reception for all people in prison:

Yes, and a diagnostic test is offered in addition to the clinical evaluation. Most Member States report "Yes, clinical assessment and diagnostic tests are made and when the test is positive, additional assessment for MDR-TB is ensured" (50%, out of $n=36$).



Screening for infectious diseases:



HIV

Yes, on an opt-in basis



HCV

Yes, on an opt-in basis



HBV

Yes, on an opt-in basis



STI

Yes, on an opt-in basis

% Member States with "Yes, on an **opt-out** basis"

50.0

42.9

37.1

32.4

Cancer screening offered to prisoners:



Cervical

YES



Colon

YES



Breast

YES

% Member States with "Yes"

66.7

58.3

66.7

HEALTH PROTECTION

Products offered free of charge:



Soap



Condoms



Lubricants



Needles and syringes

Offered at

All prisons

No prisons

No prisons

No prisons

% Member States with "All prisons"

97.2

47.1

12.1

8.3



Disinfectants



Dental dams



**Tampons/
sanitary towels**

Offered at

No prisons

All prisons

All prisons

% Member States with "All prisons"

30.6

28.6

72.2

HEALTH PROMOTION
















Smoke free policy implemented in the country applicable to prisons: No. Most Member States report "Yes, nationwide" (72.2%, out of $n=36$).

PROVISION OF PRIMARY CARE

Suspected cases of an infectious disease with access to laboratory tests:

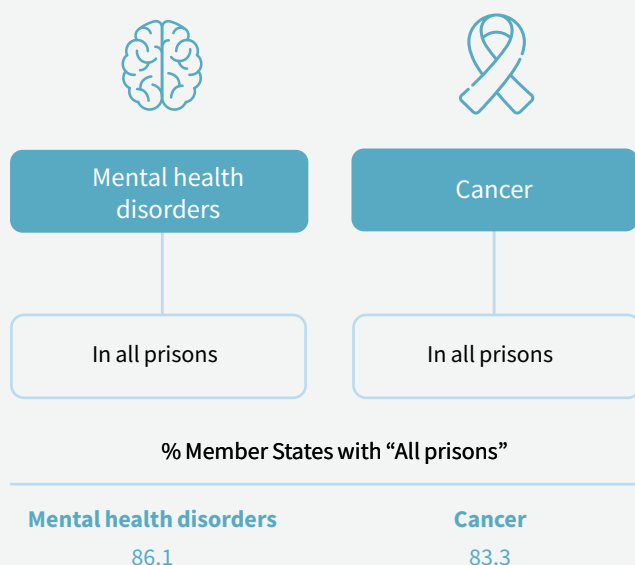
Yes, everyone in prison has access to laboratory tests when these are necessary. Most Member States report “Yes, everyone in prison has access to laboratory tests when these are necessary” (94.4%, out of $n = 36$).

Number and proportion of people diagnosed that received or completed treatment over the last 12 months:

	<i>n</i> (%)
 Tuberculosis (TB)	
Individuals receiving TB treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals completing TB treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Multidrug-resistant Tuberculosis (MDRTB)	
Individuals receiving MDR-TB treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals completing MDR-TB treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 HIV	
Individuals with HIV who received treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals completing HIV treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Hepatitis C	
Individuals with chronic HCV infection who received antiviral treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals who following antiviral treatment achieved sustained viral response over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Hepatitis B	
Individuals with chronic HCV infection who received antiviral treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals who following antiviral treatment achieved sustained viral response over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)	
Individuals with STIs who received treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals completing STI treatment over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Oral health	
Individuals with oral health visit over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Mental health disorders	
Individuals who have received treatment for any mental health disorder over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Substance Use Disorders	
Individuals who have received pharmacological treatment for a substance use disorder over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals who have received pharmacological treatment for an opioid use disorder over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Diabetes Mellitus	
Individuals with a diabetes mellitus diagnosis who had at least two routine health-care visits (excluding ophthalmology and other specialty visits) over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals with a diabetes mellitus diagnosis who had at least one ophthalmology visit over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals who have received pharmacological treatment for diabetes over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Hypertension	
Individuals who have received pharmacological treatment for hypertension over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Cardiovascular Disease	
Individuals with a CVD diagnosis who had at least one routine health-care visit over the last 12-month period	MISSING
Individuals who have received pharmacological treatment for cardiovascular disease over the last 12-month period	MISSING
 Cancer	
Individuals who have received treatment for cancer over the last 12-month period	MISSING

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECONDARY AND TERTIARY CARE

Arrangements/protocols established for transferring people in prison to specialized institutions to treat:



REHABILITATION

Access to:



People are allowed to continue their family relationships by web communication:

No. Most Member States report "Yes, with time restrictions" (38.9%, out of $n=36$).

CONTINUITY OF CARE

Support service to register people released from prison with a GP/community health service:

Yes. Having this support service was reported by 47.2% of Member States ($n=36$).

Components included in the support service:

	Yes/No	% Member States with "Yes"
Scheduling medical appointment upon release	YES	70.6
Development of a Care Plan to be shared with external providers	NO	76.5

D: HEALTH OUTCOMES

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Assessments of perceived well-being (or life satisfaction):

Yes, on an ad hoc basis. Assessments conducted regularly were reported by 19.4% of Member States ($n=7$).

Access to mental health counsellors:

In a minority of prisons. Having mental health counsellors in all prisons was reported by 72.2% of Member States ($n=36$).

MORTALITY















	Total mortality	Mortality rates per 100 000 incarcerated people	Mortality rates per 100 000 people (general pop.)
Total deaths	186	348.6	1 294.4 ^a
Suicide	63	118.1	15.4 ^a
Drug overdose	MISSING	MISSING	1.8 ^a
COVID-19	15	28.1	122.8 ^b

^a Source: Global Burden of Disease database, according to the most recent data available (2019), (As the female prison population is 4.2%, the general population data is given only for males over 20 years)

^b Source: Our World Data Database (2020) (Given for both sexes, as disaggregated data was not available in open source).

MORBIDITY

Number and proportion ¹ of unique individuals living in prison diagnosed with:











	<i>n (%)</i>
 Tuberculosis (TB) Active TB diagnosis	MISSING
 Multidrug-resistant Tuberculosis (MDRTB) Active MDR-TB diagnosis	MISSING
 HIV Active HIV diagnosis	MISSING
 Hepatitis C Chronic HCV infection (HCV RNA positive)	MISSING
 Hepatitis B Chronic HBV (HBsAg)	MISSING
 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) STI diagnosis (last 12-month)	MISSING
 COVID-19 SARS-Co-V2 infection laboratory confirmed	6351 (11.9)
 Oral health Individuals keeping 21 or more natural teeth	MISSING
 Mental health disorders Mental disorder diagnosis on record	MISSING
Psychotic disorder diagnosis on record	MISSING
Recorded suicide attempt events (last 12-month)	MISSING
 Substance Use Disorders Active drug use disorder (last 12-month)	1759 (3.3)
 Diabetes Mellitus Diagnosis on record	MISSING
 Hypertension Diagnosis on record	MISSING
 Cardiovascular Disease Diagnosis on record	MISSING
 Cancer Diagnosis on record	MISSING

¹ Percentage is calculated by considering the number of people with a diagnosis on record in 2020 divided by the total number of people in prison in the same country where data has been provided for the same reference year.

E: PRISON ENVIRONMENT

	 Access to a toilet in-cell	 Facilities available for physical activity	 Able to use facilities at least once a week	 Diets in prison adapted to cultural needs (at least two options of food)
Offered at	All prisons	All prisons	Most prisons	A minority of prisons
% Member States with "All prisons"	69.4	94.4	91.7	88.9

F: HEALTH BEHAVIOURS

	 Both sexes, <i>n</i> (%)	 Male, <i>n</i> (%)	 Female, <i>n</i> (%)
 BMI ≥ 25	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
 BMI ≥ 30	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
 Currently use tobacco products	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
 Drink/have drunk alcohol (last 12 months)	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
 Use/have used drugs (last 12 months)	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
 Inject/have injected drugs (last 12 months)	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
 Regularly exercise for a minimum of 150 minutes/week	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING

Clarification: Although data are recorded in individual electronic clinical files, the current legislation in Italy on health care for prisoners (Legislative Decree 230/99 and subsequent additions) does not allow the Department of the Penitentiary Administration to access this information, not even in aggregate form.

G: ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUIVALENCE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS



Decisions taken by health staff can be overruled or ignored by non-health prison staff:

No. Most Member States report “No” (77.8%, out of $n=36$).

National health-care complaints system, available to prisoners:

No. Most Member States report “Yes” (72.2%, out of $n=36$). Number of complaints received: 0.

H: REDUCING HEALTH INEQUALITIES AND ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Health related information products for people in prison in multiple languages:

In most prisons. Most Member States report “In all prisons” (52.8%, out of $n=36$).



Option to be attended by female health-care staff

YES



Pregnancy test on admission to prison

Yes, only once



Possibility of prenatal care or termination, in case of a positive result

YES

% Member States with “Yes”

75.0

61.1

100.0

Number of women who gave birth whilst in prison in the last 12 months:
 $n=28$ (1.2% of all women living in prison).