

Table 4: Total Corrections Populations in Top 50 Countries with Highest Prison Populations (2020)

| Rank | Country | Prison Population (Year)* | Community Corrections Population (Year)* | Total Corrections Population |
|------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | United States of America | 2,094,000 (2018) | ¹ 4,399,000 (2018) | 6,493,000 |
| 2 | China | 1,710,000 (2018) | ² 707,058 (2013) | 2,417,058 |
| 3 | Brazil | 755,274 (2019) | ³ -- | |
| 4 | Russian Federation | 496,791 (2020) | ⁴ 511,191 (2019) | 1,007,982 |
| 5 | India | 478,600 (2019) | ⁵ 39,199 (2015) | 517,799 |
| 6 | Thailand | 379,274 (2020) | ⁶ 230,107 (2014) | 609,381 |
| 7 | Turkey | 281,094 (2020) | ⁴ 454,599 (2019) | 735,693 |
| 8 | Iran | 240,000 (2018) | -- | |
| 9 | Indonesia | 232,736 (2020) | ⁶ 57,456 (2015) | 290,192 |
| 10 | Philippines | 215,000 (2018) | ⁷ 83,208 (2019) | 298,208 |
| 11 | Mexico | 198,384 (2019) | -- | |
| 12 | South Africa | 154,437 (2020) | ⁸ 71,573 (2018) | 226,010 |
| 13 | Vietnam | 123,697 (2019) | ⁶ 50,800 (2015) | 174,497 |
| 14 | Ethiopia | 113,727 (2020) | -- | |
| 15 | Egypt | 106,000 (2014) | -- | |
| 16 | Argentina | 103,209 (2018) | ⁹ 4,665 (2018) | 107,874 |
| 17 | Colombia | 102,864 (2020) | ¹⁰ 75,125 (2020) | 176,989 |
| 18 | Peru | 95,765 (2019) | ¹¹ 29,559 (2019) | 125,324 |
| 19 | Myanmar (formerly Burma) | 92,000 (2018) | ⁶ -- | |
| 20 | Bangladesh | 88,084 (2020) | ⁵ -- | |
| 21 | Morocco | 85,767 (2019) | ¹² Λ | |
| 22 | United Kingdom (England & Wales) | 79,433 (2020) | ¹³ 241,350 (2020) | 320,783 |
| 23 | Pakistan | 77,275 (2019) | ¹⁴ 44,437 (2018) | 121,712 |
| 24 | Poland | 69,375 (2020) | ⁴ 245,328 (2019) | 314,703 |
| 25 | Malaysia | 68,603 (2020) | ¹⁵ Λ | |
| 26 | Rwanda | 65,000 (2019) | -- | |
| 26 | Algeria | 65,000 (2019) | -- | |
| 28 | Nigeria | 62,258 (2020) | ¹⁶ Λ | |
| 29 | Saudi Arabia | 61,000 (2017) | -- | |
| 30 | Taiwan | 60,956 (2019) | ¹⁷ 11,685 (2020) | 72,641 |
| 31 | France | 58,695 (2020) | ⁴ 175,978 (2019) | 234,673 |
| 32 | Spain | 58,642 (2020) | ⁴ 60,157 (2019) | 118,799 |
| 33 | Germany | 57,600 (2020) | ¹⁸ 160,948 (2010) | 218,548 |
| 34 | Cuba | 57,337 (2012) | -- | |
| 35 | Venezuela | 57,096 (2017) | -- | |
| 36 | Uganda | 55,229 (2019) | -- | |
| 37 | Republic of (South) Korea | 53,920 (2020) | ¹⁹ 199,184 (2013) | 253,104 |
| 38 | Italy | 53,619 (2020) | ⁴ 81,623 (2019) | 135,242 |
| 39 | Kenya | 53,348 (2019) | ²⁰ 450,300 (2012) | 503,648 |
| 40 | Ukraine | 52,609 (2020) | ⁴ 58,439 (2019) | 111,948 |
| 41 | Japan | 48,802 (2019) | ⁶ 40,000 (2015) | 88,802 |
| 42 | Iraq | 45,000 (2015) | -- | |
| 43 | Australia | 44,358 (2020) | ²¹ 80,411 (2020) | 124,769 |
| 44 | Canada | M = 39,579 (2018) | ²² 150,239 (2018) | 189,818 |
| 45 | Chile | 46,989 (2020) | ²³ 49,723 (2020) | 96,712 |
| 46 | Ecuador | 39,251 (2020) | -- | |
| 47 | El Salvador | 34,949 (2020) | ²⁴ 1,704 | 36,693 |
| 48 | Cambodia | 36,600 (2019) | ⁶ Λ | |
| 49 | Tanzania | 35,803 (2019) | ²⁵ 175 | 35,978 |
| 50 | Belarus | 32,500 (2018) | ²⁶ Λ | |

*'Year' refers to the most recent year in which either prison population or community corrections data were published.

^ = Probation currently not in place.

-- = Data not available, but community corrections system is in place.

Note: All prison population data were extracted from the [World Prison Brief database](#) (2020).

¹ Data from the [U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) (BJS).

² Data are 2013 estimates, based on a review by Yang (2017) "Community corrections programs in China: New forms of informal punishments?" *Asian-Pacific Law & Policy Journal Vol. 19*(1), 50-109, Figures 5 & 6 (p. 91).

³ In 2011, [an amending decree](#) was put into motion preventing persons who have committed crimes punishable with less than four years' imprisonment from being arrested, making incarceration a last resort. With the new Law, the person can only be arrested preventively [after having been sentenced](#). Instead of incarceration, the legislation introduces new alternatives, such as the placement of a bond that can be determined by the police authority and/or a judge; electronic monitoring; nighttime house arrest; travel bans; prohibiting travel to certain places and having contact with certain people; and suspension of the exercise of public or economic activity. Consequently, because 37% (N=183,520) of Brazil's prison population (N=496,000) in 2011 had not yet been tried, these inmates were to be immediately released. It is important to note that this 37% applied to Brazil's prison population count in 2011 (and not present). However, this amended decree has proved to be futile. In 2019, [at least 40% of Brazil's prison population](#), equating to over 302,000 inmates, was comprised of pre-trial detainees who, under this decree, should have been provided an alternative sanction; however, the vast majority of persons awaiting trial in Brazil are still incarcerated with convicted inmate despite legislation saying otherwise.

⁴ Data from Table 4 of Council of Europe's [Annual Penal Statistics "Persons under the supervision of probation agencies" SPACE II Report](#) (pgs. 22-23).

⁵ Data denoting the number of individuals on parole in India were extracted from a publication by the Bangladesh Judicial Service entitled, "[Alternative sanctions to convicted offenders in Criminal Justice System in Bangladesh focusing on probation and parole: A lesson from India](#)" (Rahim & Parvin, 2018). While data were not provided for Bangladesh (as of 2018), the authors stated that, "Bangladesh...[is] heading towards correctional approach in criminology and penology schemes and [has] already passed some laws which allow the concerned authorities to impose alternative sanctions to the convicted offenders including probation and parole." At the time of this publication the authors, however, noted that "Parole and probation are rarely used in criminal administration of Bangladesh," thus insinuating that the role of alternative sanctions is in its infancy.

⁶ Data from [The Seminar on Promoting Community-Based Treatment in the Asean Region Report](#) from 2015 – includes both adult and juvenile probationers and parolees. Data for Vietnam reflect cumulative totals (to date) of individuals who have experienced suspended or non-custodial sentences. No specific data were provided for Myanmar; however, the report provides further context regarding Myanmar's community-based treatment and probation as of 2015. In Japan, it is estimated that as of 2015, probation offices deal with approximately 40,000 juvenile and adult probationers and parolees at any given time. Cambodia, "At present, [has] no mechanisms to look after offenders or ex-offenders in the society, except for offenders in the prison who received services like vocational training skills..." (as of 2015).

⁷ Data from the Philippines Department of Justice [Parole and Probation Administration](#).

⁸ This number reflects the [average number of community corrections caseloads](#) (probation, parole, and awaiting trial) in South Africa in 2018.

⁹ Data from the [Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos's Report: Informe Ejecutivo 2018, Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas sobre la Ejecución de la Pena \(SNEEP\)](#) include totals for alternative sentences to incarceration, such as electronic monitoring (3,909) and / or house arrest (756) as of 2018.

¹⁰ Data from the [Instituto Nacional Penitenciario y Carcelario's \(INPEC\) Report: Informe Estadístico, Agosto 2020](#). Include totals for alternative sentences to incarceration, such as house arrest (70,138) and electronic monitoring (4,987).

¹¹ Data from the [Instituto Nacional Penitenciario, Informe Estadístico, Noviembre 2019](#). Include totals for parole (5,978), alternatives to incarceration (949), community service orders and limitation of free days (22,632).

¹² Based on an [interview](#) conducted between Justice Trends Magazine and Moroccan Delegate General of the Correctional Department, Mohamed Salah Tamek, Morocco plans to combat prison overcrowding not through alternative sanctioning (translating to a reduced prison population), but rather through increasing the quantity of facilities and infrastructure necessary to house an ever-increasing number of inmates. Additionally, he plans to increase the number of prison staff nationwide.

¹³ Data from the [Ministry of Justice](#) "National Statistics Offender management statistics quarterly: January to March 2020" (published 30 July 2020).

¹⁴ Community corrections data for Pakistan from [Altaf et al., 2018](#).

¹⁵ For more about Malaysia's justice process: http://malaysia.justiceaudit.org/?page_id=28

¹⁶ Various sources ([Non-custodial sentence as a means of prison decongestion in Nigeria](#), [Probation as a non-custodial measure in Nigeria: Making a case for adult probation service](#), & [Appraisal of the restorative criminal justice measures in Nigeria](#)) convey that while Nigeria has the legislation to divert individuals to community corrections-based sanctioning (in theory), noncustodial alternatives are hardly ever implemented (in practice). The follow [quote](#) best encapsulates this tension: "It is only unfortunate that probation or suspended sentence and other noncustodial measures are not yet in use in Nigeria in spite of provisions for them in some relevant statutes. It has thus been observed that: 'Nigeria has the statutory provisions for probationary sentences, but the administrators of justice hardly ever employ such provisions. Yet evidence shows that on the basis of the statutorily stipulated criteria for probationary sentences, about 40% offenders presently sent to prison should have qualified for such sentences...'"

¹⁷ Data indicating the combined number of individuals on probation and parole from [Taiwan's Ministry of Justice Judicial Protection Statistics page](#).

¹⁸ In the Vera Institute's report entitled: "[Sentencing and prison practices in Germany and the Netherlands: Implications for the United States](#)" data from 2010 were provided on the percentage of Germany's corrections population (15%) that comprised of having received suspended sentencing as a sanction, which the authors describe as the following: "In Germany, if an offender is sentenced to a prison sentence of up to two years, the court will typically suspend the execution of that sentence and place the offender on probation." To calculate the total count of individuals with suspended sentences, the total correctional population was [first](#) calculated by multiplying Germany's total incarcerated population (N = 64,379) by 100 (the denominator of 6%) and then dividing by 6 (which represents the percentage of incarcerated individuals), thus yielding a total correctional population of approximately 1,072,983 individuals. Finally the total correctional population (N = 1,072,983) was multiplied by 15% to yield the number of individuals with suspended sentences in Germany, which equates to roughly **160,948** individuals.

¹⁹ Data from the [United Nations Asia and Far East Institute \(UNAFEI\)'s "Overview of the community corrections system of the Republic of Korea"](#) (2013). The types of noncustodial sanctioning in South Korea include: probation (N=96,574), community service orders (N=41,511), educational orders (N=28,054), investigations (e.g., Pre-sentence investigation - requested by judge, Pre-ruling investigation - requested by judge, Pre-decision investigation - requested by prosecutor; N=30,487), electronic monitoring (N=2,555), and pharmacological treatment (N=3).

²⁰ Data from the [UNAFEI's "Overview of the community corrections system in Kenya"](#) (2012). Types of noncustodial sanctioning in Kenya include probation (N=72,637) and community service (N=377,663) orders.

²¹ Data from [the Australian Bureau of Statistics 'Key Statistics' page](#) (last updated June 2020).

²² Data on Canadian community corrections were extracted from [Statistics Canada](#) (2019). The number provided (above) is a summation of the adult [provincial / territorial community corrections](#) (N=150,114) AND [federal community corrections](#) populations [admitted](#) between 2017 and 2018. It is also important to note that on any given day between 2017 and 2018, [there were 94,904 adult offenders under community supervision among Australia's provinces/territories \(which is 80% of Australia's total correctional population\), while the daily count among adult offenders under federal community supervision was 9,043.](#)

²³ Data from [Gendarmería de Chile, Estadísticas Penitenciarias a 31 de Agosto \(2020\)](#). Include Open system (48,372) and Presidential Pardon due to COVID-19 (1,351)

²⁴ Data from [Estadística Penitenciaria](#) (August 17, 2020).

²⁵ PRI verified that Tanzania (among other African countries) do have some level of community corrections in place, in Tanzania's case, community service order. However, [specific data](#) were only located for probation and parole in Dodoma, the national capital of Tanzania, between the years of 2010 and 2012.

²⁶ Belarus is not currently operating a community corrections system. According to the [Prison Insider](#), it is considered the "last dictatorship in Europe" and is the last country in Europe to uphold the death penalty. Moreover, Belarus is the only country in Europe to not yet sign the European Convention on Human Rights.