

WHEN A CONVICTION CARRIES NO SHAME

The comedian Steve Martin used to tell a joke that inflation wasn't a bad thing because everyone would then be a millionaire. The obvious flaw in the theory is it does not recognize that if everyone is a millionaire, the buying power of a dollar is diminished. A loaf of bread that currently costs \$ 2.00 would cost \$ 50,000.00, give or take several thousand. No one as a matter of substance would really be richer, even though as a matter of form, we would all technically be millionaires.

Similarly, if the majority of citizens have a criminal conviction, the conviction does not carry any shame or disgrace. The intended concept of being convicted of a criminal act is that the "criminal" is supposed to be recognized as a really bad person, whereas the average citizen is respected. However, once laws are adopted prohibiting virtually everything, or are applied in an arbitrary manner so that anyone can be convicted for committing acts which are not violent, heinous, or harmful, the importance of being convicted of a crime is diminished.

If driving an automobile after drinking two glasses of alcohol constitutes a serious felony, it becomes irrationally equivalent to homicide which is also a serious felony. The effect of classifying both as serious "Felonies", diminishes the horrible nature of homicide by placing it on a level equivalent to driving after having two drinks of alcohol. Criminal convictions should be applied sparingly, so that they carry immense weight and detrimental impact upon those who are really guilty of serious crimes.

As of the year 2010, in this nation approximately 1 out of 3 African-American Adult males had a criminal conviction of some type. That was up from approximately 1 in 8 in the year 1980. ^{FN 584} The source of these statistics is from the premier Study on this issue is a well-known and frequently cited academic paper titled "**The Growth, Scope, and Spatial Distribution of People with Felony Records in the United States, 1948-2010.**" ^{FN 584} I believe it is widely considered the premier study on this issue. I am unable to find a more recent study that shows the same type of statistics subsequent to the year 2010. I also understand from the above cited paper itself, that while the U.S. Department of Justice maintains extensive statistics presenting imprisonment and arrest totals by race, they do not maintain statistics

combining "currently" incarcerated individuals with those having prior convictions that are then also broken down by race at the state level.

Based on the foregoing, being an African-American adult male means there's a quite probability you're a felon. It also means in my view, that applying basic principles of logic, African-Americans really shouldn't view having a felony conviction as all that bad of a thing, since so many people have them. If one adult African-American male tells another African-American they have been convicted of a crime, the recipient should logically interpret the communication as meaning, "well, maybe he committed a crime and maybe he didn't." It would have to be the logical response.

The issue however, is by no means limited to minority groups. The premier and frequently cited worldwide statistical for the highest prison totals by country and by percentage rate within each country is publicly available for free in an online database in the **World Prison Brief** publicly available for free at www.prisonstudies.org.^{FN 585} The data is presented by country and ranked in order of highest to lowest. It reflects the United States imprisons more people than any other nation. More specifically, as just some examples in the **U.S. there are approximately 1.8 million people** in prison. The second highest is **China with 1.7 million** people in prison. Russia is a lot lower on the list with 433 thousand people imprisoned; Iran has 189,000 imprisoned.^{FN 585} However, imprisonment population totals should be considered in conjunction with the percentage rate of incarceration based on population totals. Thus, a second table is available also in the World Prison Brief. It reflects although the imprisonment total for the U.S. at 1.8 million is only about 100,000 higher than China at 1.7 million that is primarily attributable to the fact that China's total population is immensely higher than the U.S. Specifically, the U.S. has a population of approximately 350 million people; while China's population is about 4 times higher at 1.4 Billion people. Thus, the U.S. incarceration rate is 542 people per 100,000 people; while China's rate is 133rd on the list at only 119 people per 100,000. Russia's rate is 300 people per 100,000 and it is 35th on the list. Iran's rate is only 228 people per 100,000 and it is 64th on the list. Notably, the U.S. is actually not the highest on the list when considered in terms of percentage rates. That dubious distinction goes to El Salvador, which has an incarceration rate of 1,659 people per 100,000 individuals.^{FN 585}

One of the key points that I seek to communicate is that the high incarceration rate in the U.S. is generally reflective of excessive criminalization of certain human activities. Stated more succinctly our Laws are too irrationally strict. Put simply, the manner in which virtually everything a person does

today, potentially subjects them to a criminal prosecution. The result is that the impact of having a Conviction has become immensely diluted. Due to the reckless manner in which legislators enact laws, the prevalence of prosecutions for relatively minor acts has diminished the importance of criminal convictions in our nation. There is something seriously wrong with irrational state legislators, when conduct that was completely legal 20 years ago, results in a lengthy prison sentence today.

When I was 19 years old, I went drinking at Bars regularly. It was totally legal and everyone I knew did the same thing. Today, a 19 year-old may wind up having a "Criminal Conviction" for doing the same thing. That's wrong. The matter is simply too trivial in nature to criminalize. That Conviction will "dog" that person relentlessly for years to come and can not help but breed disrespect for the law. Legislators need to come to the realization that they are not the Babysitters of society. They are wholly unfit to assume the role of moral guardian. As former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Jackson wrote:

"It is not the function of the government to keep the citizen from falling into error, it is the function of the citizen to keep government from falling into error."

American Communications Association v Douds, 339 U.S. 382
(1950) - Justice Robert Jackson Concurring and Dissenting in Part

It is well known that many of our Presidents have at one time or another committed criminal acts. Similarly, many Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court at one time or another committed criminal acts. It is irrefutable we have allowed the importance of the criminal conviction to become greatly diluted by prosecuting people and even sending them to prison for relatively trivial matters that in fact harm absolutely no one.

The launching of prosecutions for minor acts is then coupled with a failure of defense counsel to provide competent representation, resulting in a so-called "conviction." The theory of our criminal justice system is that one must be proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. As a matter of substance however, the mere charging of one with a crime typically is sufficient to obtain a plea bargain of guilt, even when the defendant is innocent. Such convictions must logically be construed as carrying no shame.

It must be remembered that legislators are not particularly bright individuals. They rarely consider whether the laws they enact will withstand constitutional scrutiny, and instead for the most part adopt an attitude of "we'll

roll the dice and see what happens." The impact of such is that the courts are forced to sift through all of the laws to determine what is constitutional and what is not. Courts have essentially been forced into a position of becoming super-legislatures due to reckless legislators.

Consider the following hypothetical (which I do not believe is all that far-fetched in today's world.) A Legislature in some hypothetical state, (which we'll call "Florida") adopts a law prohibiting every single conceivable act of any nature a person could commit. Only two possibilities then exist. The first is that every single citizen in Florida would be a felon, and therefore a felony conviction would obviously carry no shame. In fact, all of the Florida felons could get together and joke about their convictions with each other. In such an instance, the legislature would have caused an immense harm to the societal interest, since citizens would be unable to set apart those individuals who were truly violent criminals. In substance, the most violent criminals would have become the beneficiaries of an irrational and foolish legislature that criminalized everything, thereby placing guilty individuals on a level equal to innocent people.

The second possibility under this hypothetical, is the Florida courts would have to sift through all the laws to determine which ones were constitutional. Through no fault of their own, they would be forced into deciding which laws citizens should be bound by, and which laws were unconstitutional. The result would be the Legislature by virtue of its' own ignorant eagerness to assume authority in all areas, totally negated its' own power. The Courts would be deciding in every subject area what was legal, and what was illegal. The Legislative statutes would be rendered substantively meaningless.

Legislators as stated, are not particularly bright individuals. Laws in order to have the maximum degree of respect by both citizens and the courts, should only be enacted to prohibit those areas of conduct which are truly, irrefutably and undoubtedly viewed by most citizens as being criminal in nature. If there exists doubt about whether a law is constitutional, the chances are that it isn't. If it criminalizes conduct that was widely accepted as legal by society during the last several decades, it probably isn't constitutional. If violating a particular law doesn't result in actual harm to someone else, chances are the law is not constitutional. At some point, Legislators should catch on to the fact that the more laws they pass, the more power they transfer to the Judiciary, thereby diluting their Legislative authority.

The Judiciary is by no means absolved of guilt in these matters. We have entered an era where the State Bars vindictively impose so-called ethical discipline on attorneys who buck the system. State Bars consistently falsely

classify falsely the brave acts of attorneys by using the ambiguous phrase "**prejudicial to the administration of justice.**" That is quite simply put, nothing less than a **meaningless, garbage phrase**. Ultimately, if the State Bars are themselves the ones acting in an "unjust" or unethical manner, then engaging in conduct inimical to their false definition of "justice," actually constitutes an act of morality and justice. When the most passionate lawyers are banned from the profession, for reasons including but not limited to attacking the immoral conduct of the State Bars then Disbarment becomes an honor. When State Bars are proven to have used deceptive and unconstitutional investigation tactics characterized by a marked absence of due process and fairness, for the purpose of enhancing their own interests, Disbarment also becomes an honor.

It is a well-known premise of constitutional law dating back to *Marbury v Madison*, that the violation of an unconstitutional enactment is not an illegal act. Former Justices William O. Douglas; Earl Warren; William Brennan and Abe Fortas of the U.S. Supreme Court once emphasized citizens have a civic responsibility to violate unconstitutional laws when he wrote:

"The right to defy an unconstitutional statute is basic. . . .

An court does not have jurisdiction to do what a city or other agency of a State lacks jurisdiction to do. . . . **An ordinance -- unconstitutional on its face . . . is not made sacred by an unconstitutional injunction that enforces it. It can and should be flouted in the manner of the ordinance itself.** Courts as well as citizens are not free "to ignore all the procedures of the law," The "constitutional freedom" of which the Court speaks can be won only if judges honor the Constitution."

Walker v City of Birmingham, 388 U.S. 307 (1967) - Justices O'Douglas; Warren, Brennan and Fortas Dissenting

I suggest the eager little, hypocritical Legislators begin thinking a bit more carefully about the laws they enact and whether they can sustain constitutional scrutiny, instead of trying to be moralistic Babysitters. Because the bottom line is that **there are a lot of laws that are ripe for "flouting."**



Highest to Lowest - Prison Population Total

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Please use drop down menu 1 to choose the category of data you wish to view, and press 'Go' to load category page. Once the page has reloaded please choose the continent/region from drop down menu 2 and then press 'Apply'.

Data shown in the highest to lowest lists are the most recent available but not necessarily from the same date. Please click on each individual country to see the date to which the data refer. As it is not possible to obtain meaningful comparative data on numbers of children in custody in different countries, we do not include juvenile imprisonment data in the highest to lowest lists.

1. Select a category of data and press 'Go' (the page will reload)

Prison Population Total

Go

2. Select a continent/region and click 'Apply'

Entire world

Apply

Hide chart

Solomon Islands	556
Gambia	543
Equatorial Guinea	500
Seychelles	482
Curaçao (Netherlands)	434
Comoros	422
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	404
Antigua and Barbuda	400
Grenada	370
Samoa	358
American Samoa (USA)	301
Sao Tome e Principe	300
Virgin Islands (USA)	261
Dominica	260
Aruba (Netherlands)	252
Cayman Islands (United Kingdom)	249
Vanuatu	230
Jersey (United Kingdom)	176
Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	170
Greenland (Denmark)	167
Isle of Man (United Kingdom)	160
St. Kitts and Nevis	160
Iceland	140
Virgin Islands (United Kingdom)	132
Micronesia, Federated States of	132
Kiribati	129
Bermuda (United Kingdom)	124

Prison Population Total

Show All entries

Search:

Ranking	Title	Prison Population Total
1	United States of America	1 833 700
2	China	1 690 000
3	Brazil	909 067
4	India	530 333
5	Russian Federation	433 006
6	Turkey	402 014
7	Thailand	277 475
8	Indonesia	276 136
9	Mexico	255 190
10	Iran	189 000
11	Philippines	171 247
12	South Africa	166 008
13	Vietnam	133 986

Cook Islands (New Zealand) 28

Ranking	Title	Prison Population Total
14	Argentina	133 585
15	Egypt	120 000
16	Ethiopia	110 000
17	El Salvador	109 519
18	Pakistan	108 643
19	Colombia	103 952
20	Peru	103 478
21	Morocco	102 653
22	Myanmar (formerly Burma)	100 324
23	Algeria	94 749
24	Cuba	90 000
25	Rwanda	87 621
26	United Kingdom: England & Wales	86 596
27	France	86 229
28	Malaysia	84 143
29	Uganda	79 186
30	Bangladesh	78 894
31	Nigeria	77 438
32	Iraq	73 715
33	Poland	69 561
34	Venezuela	67 200
35	Italy	63 499
36	Taiwan	63 157
37	Chile	63 045
38	Germany	59 413
39	Spain	59 226
40	Republic of (South) Korea	59 088
41	Kenya	59 013
42	Cambodia	57 000
43	Saudi Arabia	c. 48 660
44	Australia	46 998
45	Democratic Republic of Congo	44 536
46	Ukraine	44 024
47	Japan	40 544
48	Sri Lanka	39 193
49	Ecuador	36 980
50	Canada	35 485
51	Turkmenistan	35 000
52	Cameroon	34 419
53	Tunisia	33 000
54	Belarus	32 556
55	Kazakhstan	32 171
56	Bolivia	31 105
57	Nepal	29 484
58	Madagascar	29 281
59	Uzbekistan	29 000
60	Zambia	28 225
61	Cote d'Ivoire	27 149
62	Azerbaijan	26 894
63	Tanzania	26 802
64	Panama	24 860
65	Dominican Republic	24 801

Ranking	Title	Prison Population Total
66	Romania	24 628
67	Zimbabwe	24 089
68	Angola	24 068
69	Guatemala	23 361
70	Afghanistan	23 000
71	Mozambique	22 000
72	Sudan	21 000
73	Nicaragua	20 918
74	Jordan	20 000
75	Israel	19 756
76	Paraguay	19 674
77	Benin	19 563
78	Czech Republic	19 553
79	Honduras	19 481
80	Libya	19 103
81	Hungary	18 729
82	Costa Rica	18 090
83	Malawi	16 536
84	Niger	15 831
85	Uruguay	15 767
86	Tajikistan	14 911
87	Senegal	14 147
88	Ghana	14 133
89	Belgium	13 483
90	Portugal	13 152
91	Burundi	12 524
92	Laos	11 885
93	Serbia	11 701
94	Netherlands	11 537
95	Georgia	11 055
96	New Zealand	10 860
97	Singapore	10 792
98	Mali	10 773
99	Syria	10 599
100	Hong Kong (China)	10 520
101	Greece	10 203
102	United Arab Emirates	9 826
103	Sweden	9 748
104	Austria	9 611
105	Chad	9 589
106	Lebanon	9 254
107	Namibia	8 900
108	Burkina Faso	8 799
109	South Sudan	8 400
110	United Kingdom: Scotland	8 229
111	Slovakia	8 063
112	Kyrgyzstan	7 728
113	Haiti	7 163
114	Switzerland	6 994
115	Bulgaria	6 378
116	Moldova (Republic of)	5 892
117	Puerto Rico (USA)	5 798

Ranking	Title	Prison Population Total
118	Mongolia	5 700
119	Ireland, Republic of	5 627
120	Guinea (Republic of)	5 549
121	Gabon	5 501
122	Papua New Guinea	5 373
123	Togo	4 990
124	Albania	4 578
125	Lithuania	4 551
126 =	Eswatini/Swaziland	4 500
126 =	Kuwait	4 500
128	Sierra Leone	4 453
129	Croatia	4 445
130	Yemen	4 268
131	Denmark	4 129
132	Botswana	3 971
133	Trinidad and Tobago	3 802
134	Jamaica	3 720
135	Bahrain	3 485
136	Liberia	3 398
137	Latvia	3 271
138	Finland	3 041
139	Norway	3 027
140	Mauritania	2 826
141	Somalia (Federal Republic of)	2 799
142	Mauritius	2 754
143	Cape Verde (Cabo Verde)	2 700
144	Central African Republic	2 678
145	North Macedonia	2 605
146	Lesotho	2 600
147	Armenia	2 469
148	Guyana	2 300
149	Fiji	2 276
150	United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	2 082
151	Qatar	2 055
152	Oman	1 960
153	Kosovo/Kosova	1 830
154	Bosnia and Herzegovina: Federation	1 688
155	Estonia	1 618
156	Reunion (France)	1 576
157	Slovenia	1 470
158	Congo (Republic of)	1 388
159	Bahamas	1 357
160	Belize	1 308
161	Macau (China)	1 267
162	Maldives	1 195
163	Cyprus (Republic of)	1 123
164	Bhutan	1 119
165	Martinique (France)	1 108
166	French Guiana/Guyane (France)	1 087
167	Montenegro	1 047
168	Guadeloupe (France)	985
169	Guam (USA)	928

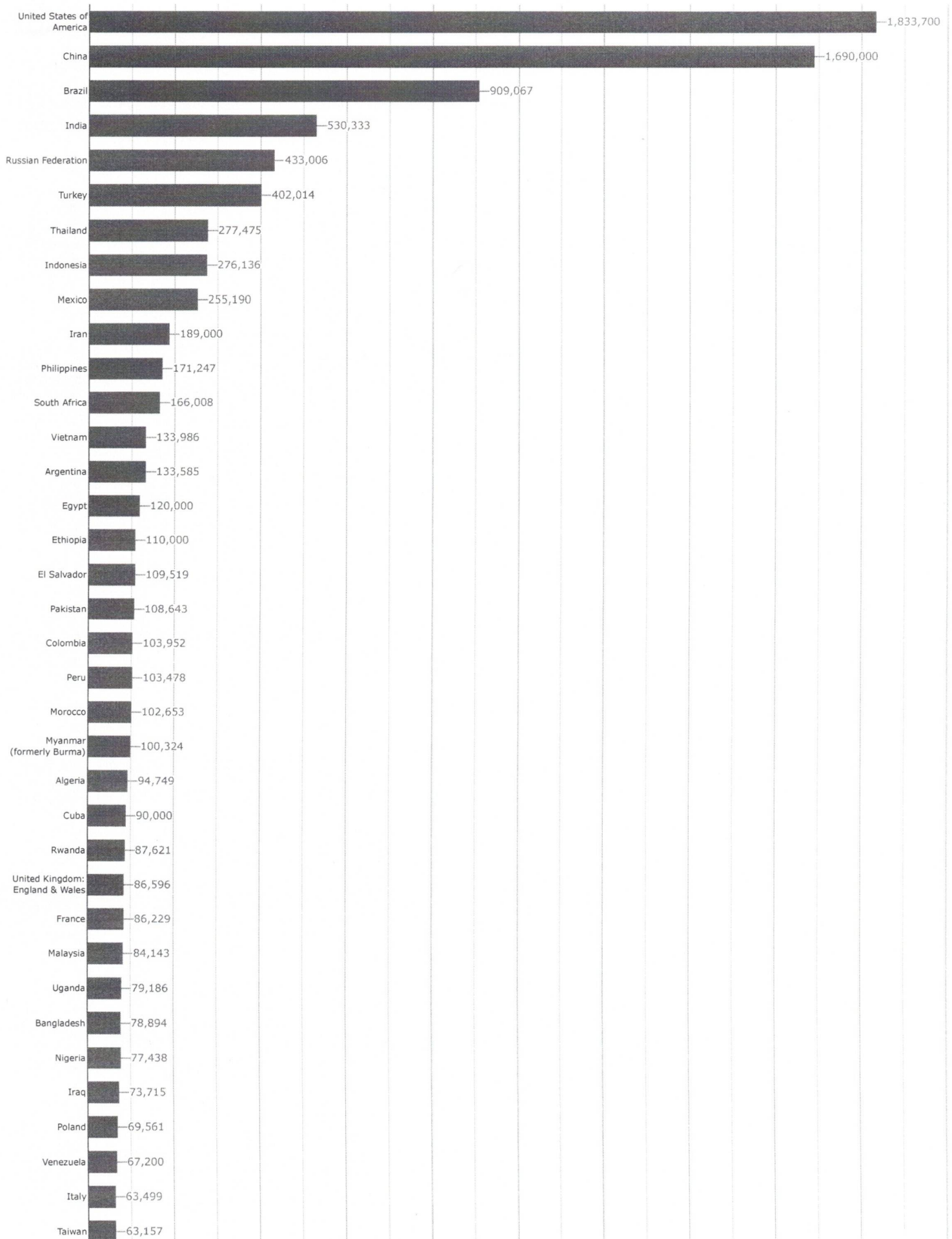
Ranking	Title	Prison Population Total
170	Suriname	808
171	Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor)	763
172	Djibouti	750
173	Barbados	692
174	Malta	671
175	Brunei Darussalam	636
176	Mayotte (France)	629
177	Luxembourg	613
178	Guinea Bissau	596
179	Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska	590
180	St. Lucia	579
181	French Polynesia (France)	575
182 =	New Caledonia (France)	557
182 =	Tonga	557
184	Solomon Islands	556
185	Gambia	543
186	Equatorial Guinea	500
187	Seychelles	482
188	Curaçao (Netherlands)	434
189	Comoros	422
190	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	404
191	Antigua and Barbuda	400
192	Grenada	370
193	Samoa	358
194	American Samoa (USA)	301
195	Sao Tome e Principe	300
196	Virgin Islands (USA)	261
197	Dominica	260
198	Aruba (Netherlands)	252
199	Cayman Islands (United Kingdom)	249
200	Vanuatu	230
201	Jersey (United Kingdom)	176
202	Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	170
203	Greenland (Denmark)	167
204 =	Isle of Man (United Kingdom)	160
204 =	St. Kitts and Nevis	160
206	Iceland	140
207 =	Virgin Islands (United Kingdom)	132
207 =	Micronesia, Federated States of	132
209	Kiribati	129
210	Bermuda (United Kingdom)	124
211	Gibraltar (United Kingdom)	92
212	Sint Maarten (Netherlands)	87
213	Guernsey (United Kingdom)	82
214	Palau	66
215	Andorra	61
216	Nauru	38
217	Anguilla (United Kingdom)	36
218	Marshall Islands	35
219	Monaco	31
220	Cook Islands (New Zealand)	28
221	San Marino	15

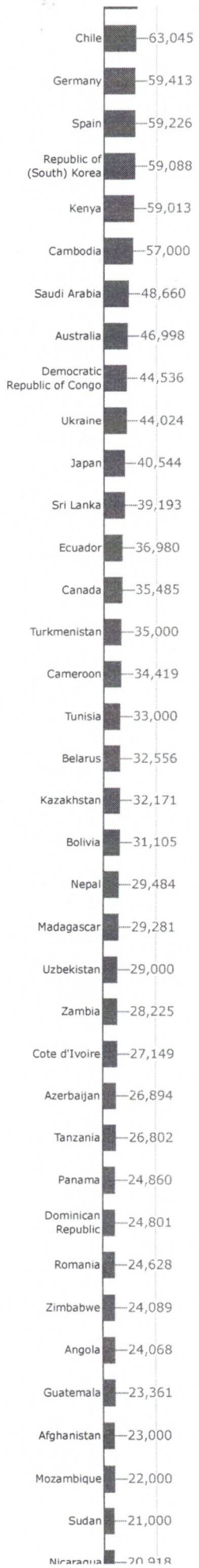
Ranking	Title	Prison Population Total
222	Faeroe Islands (Denmark)	13
223	Tuvalu	11
224	Liechtenstein	8

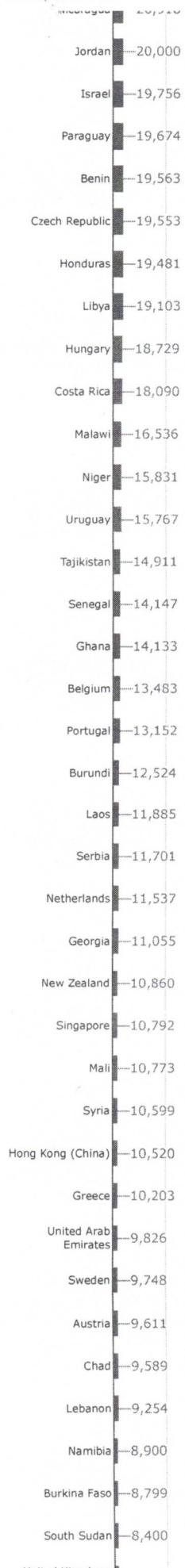
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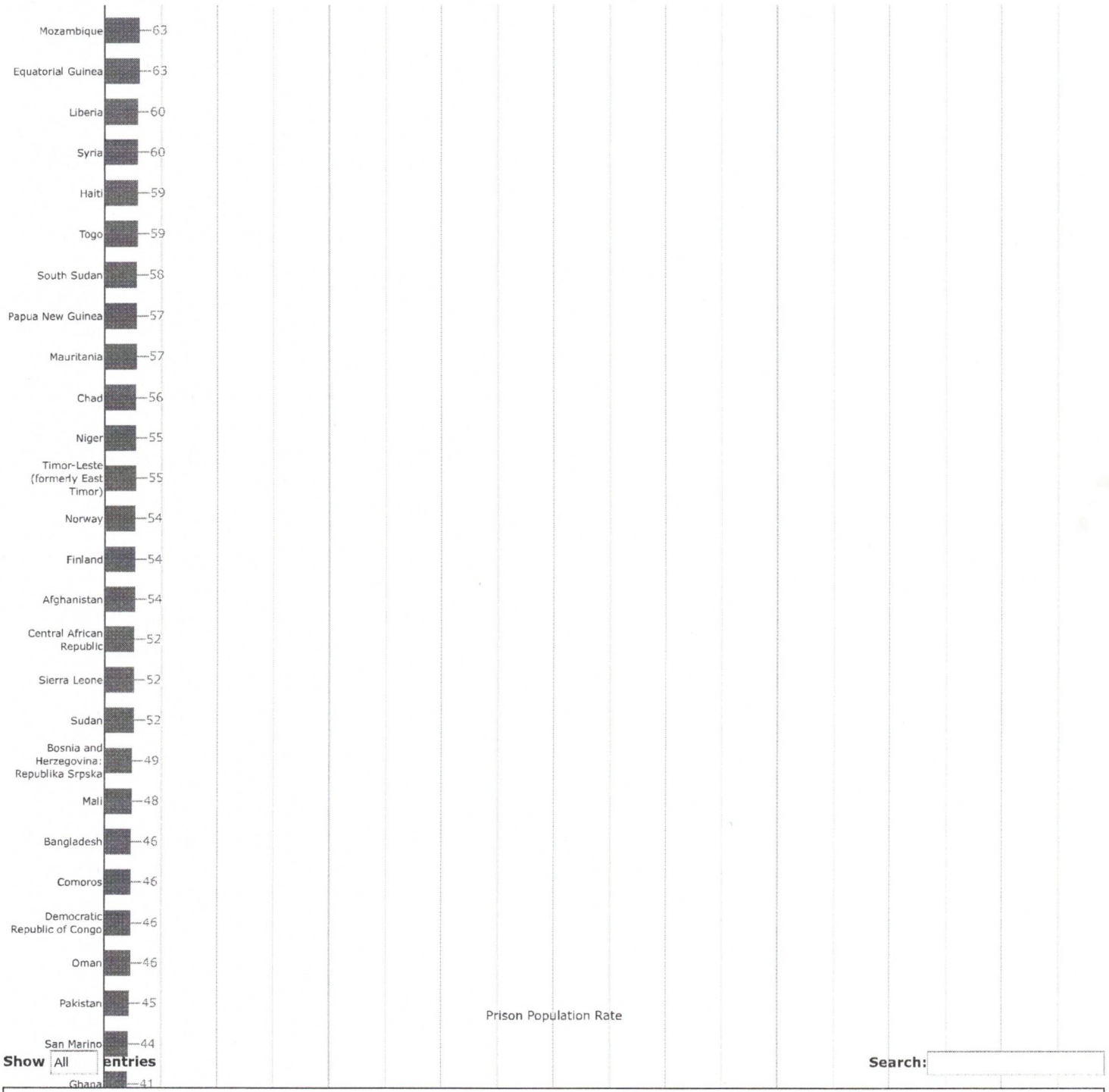






United Kingdom Scotland	8,229
Slovakia	8,063
Kyrgyzstan	7,728
Haiti	7,163
Switzerland	6,994
Bulgaria	6,378
Moldova (Republic of)	5,892
Puerto Rico (USA)	5,798
Mongolia	5,700
Ireland, Republic of	5,627
Guinea (Republic of)	5,549
Gabon	5,501
Papua New Guinea	5,373
Togo	4,990
Albania	4,578
Lithuania	4,551
Eswatini/Swaziland	4,500
Kuwait	4,500
Sierra Leone	4,453
Croatia	4,445
Yemen	4,268
Denmark	4,129
Botswana	3,971
Trinidad and Tobago	3,802
Jamaica	3,720
Bahrain	3,485
Liberia	3,398
Latvia	3,271
Finland	3,041
Norway	3,027
Mauritania	2,826
Somalia (Federal Republic of)	2,799
Mauritius	2,754
Cape Verde (Cabo Verde)	2,700
Central African Republic	2,678
North Macedonia	2,605
Lesotho	2,600

Armenia	—2,469
Guyana	—2,300
Fiji	—2,276
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	—2,082
Qatar	—2,055
Oman	—1,960
Kosovo/Kosova	—1,830
Bosnia and Herzegovina: Federation	—1,688
Estonia	—1,618
Reunion (France)	—1,576
Slovenia	—1,470
Congo (Republic of)	—1,388
Bahamas	—1,357
Belize	—1,308
Macau (China)	—1,267
Maldives	—1,195
Cyprus (Republic of)	—1,123
Bhutan	—1,119
Martinique (France)	—1,108
French Guiana/ Guyane (France)	—1,087
Montenegro	—1,047
Guadeloupe (France)	—985
Guam (USA)	—928
Suriname	—808
Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor)	—763
Djibouti	—750
Barbados	—692
Malta	—671
Brunei Darussalam	—636
Mayotte (France)	—629
Luxembourg	—613
Guinea Bissau	—596
Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska	—590
St. Lucia	—579
French Polynesia (France)	—575
New Caledonia (France)	—557
Tonga	—557



Ranking	Title	Prison Population Rate
1	El Salvador	1 659
2	Cuba	794
3	Rwanda	620
4	Turkmenistan	576
5	United States of America	542
6	American Samoa (USA)	538
7	Panama	533
8	Guam (USA)	530
9	Tonga	516
10	Turkey	468
11	Cape Verde (Cabo Verde)	467
12	Uruguay	449
13	Virgin Islands (United Kingdom)	426

Ranking	Title	Prison Population Rate
14	Brazil	416
15	Antigua and Barbuda	400
16	Thailand	395
17	Seychelles	392
18	Eswatini/Swaziland	369
19	Palau	367
20	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	361
21	Dominica	356
22 =	Nauru	345
22 =	Costa Rica	345
22 =	Belarus	345
25	Bahamas	336
26	Nicaragua	332
27	Chile	329
28	Grenada	324
29	French Guiana/Guyane (France)	321
30	Cambodia	320
31	Namibia	318
32	St. Lucia	310
33	Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	304
34	Belize	302
35	Russian Federation	300
36	Peru	299
37	Martinique (France)	298
38	St. Kitts and Nevis	296
39	Greenland (Denmark)	294
40	Guyana	288
41	Georgia	285
42	Argentina	284
43	Cayman Islands (United Kingdom)	280
44	Trinidad and Tobago	276
45	Gibraltar (United Kingdom)	273
46	Taiwan	270
47	Libya	269
48 =	Tunisia	267
48 =	Morocco	267
50	Azerbaijan	264
51	Curaçao (Netherlands)	262
52	South Africa	260
53	Paraguay	259
54	Moldova (Republic of)	255
55	Bolivia	252
56	Virgin Islands (USA)	251
57	Fiji	248
58	Guadeloupe (France)	247
59	Malaysia	244
60 =	Barbados	240
60 =	Anguilla (United Kingdom)	240
62	Bahrain	234
63	Aruba (Netherlands)	233
64	Iran	228
65	Gabon	226

Ranking	Title	Prison Population Rate
66	Maldives	225
67	Dominican Republic	219
68 =	Israel	217
68 =	Algeria	217
70	Mauritius	215
71	Mayotte (France)	204
72 =	French Polynesia (France)	200
72 =	Bermuda (United Kingdom)	200
74 =	New Zealand	199
74 =	Colombia	199
74 =	Venezuela	199
77 =	Ecuador	196
77 =	Sint Maarten (Netherlands)	196
77 =	Albania	196
77 =	Hungary	196
81	Jordan	194
82	Poland	191
83 =	Mexico	188
83 =	Honduras	188
85 =	Isle of Man (United Kingdom)	186
85 =	New Caledonia (France)	186
87	Macau (China)	185
88	Myanmar (formerly Burma)	183
89	Sri Lanka	180
90 =	Czech Republic	179
90 =	Samoa	179
90 =	Iraq	179
93	Singapore	178
94 =	Serbia	177
94 =	Puerto Rico (USA)	177
96	Latvia	175
97 =	Australia	170
97 =	Reunion (France)	170
99	Jersey (United Kingdom)	169
100	Montenegro	168
101 =	Mongolia	166
101 =	Laos	166
103	Kazakhstan	163
104	Botswana	161
105 =	Cook Islands (New Zealand)	156
105 =	Lithuania	156
107 =	Uganda	150
107 =	Zimbabwe	150
109 =	Slovakia	149
109 =	Philippines	149
111	United Kingdom: Scotland	147
112 =	Tajikistan	145
112 =	Bhutan	145
114	Benin	144
115	Brunei Darussalam	143
116	North Macedonia	142
117	Lebanon	141

Ranking	Title	Prison Population Rate
118	Saudi Arabia	140
119	Hong Kong (China)	139
120	United Kingdom: England & Wales	138
121	Zambia	137
122	Vietnam	135
123	Suriname	134
124 =	Romania	129
124 =	Sao Tome e Principe	129
126	Micronesia, Federated States of	127
127	France	126
128 =	Jamaica	124
128 =	Guernsey (United Kingdom)	124
130	Guatemala	123
131 =	Spain	121
131 =	Portugal	121
133 =	Malta	119
133 =	China	119
135 =	Estonia	118
135 =	Cameroon	118
137	Lesotho	117
138	Ukraine	116
139 =	Croatia	115
139 =	Republic of (South) Korea	115
141	Cyprus (Republic of)	114
142 =	Belgium	113
142 =	Egypt	113
142 =	Kiribati	113
145	Kyrgyzstan	112
146	Tuvalu	110
147	Italy	108
148	United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	107
149 =	Austria	104
149 =	United Arab Emirates	104
151 =	Ireland, Republic of	101
151 =	Kuwait	101
153	Kenya	100
154 =	Bulgaria	99
154 =	Kosovo/Kosova	99
154 =	Ethiopia	99
157	Greece	98
158	Indonesia	96
159	Madagascar	95
160	Cote d'Ivoire	94
161	Nepal	93
162	Sweden	92
163	Luxembourg	91
164 =	Burundi	90
164 =	Canada	90
166	Uzbekistan	85
167	Armenia	83
168	Monaco	81
169	Bosnia and Herzegovina: Federation	79

Ranking	Title	Prison Population Rate
170	Malawi	78
171	Switzerland	77
172	Senegal	76
173 =	Djibouti	74
173 =	Solomon Islands	74
175 =	Andorra	71
175 =	Germany	71
177 =	Slovenia	69
177 =	Denmark	69
177 =	Qatar	69
180	Vanuatu	68
181	Marshall Islands	66
182	Angola	65
183	Netherlands	64
184 =	Mozambique	63
184 =	Equatorial Guinea	63
186 =	Liberia	60
186 =	Syria	60
188 =	Haiti	59
188 =	Togo	59
190	South Sudan	58
191 =	Papua New Guinea	57
191 =	Mauritania	57
193	Chad	56
194 =	Niger	55
194 =	Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor)	55
196 =	Norway	54
196 =	Finland	54
196 =	Afghanistan	54
199 =	Central African Republic	52
199 =	Sierra Leone	52
199 =	Sudan	52
202	Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska	49
203	Mali	48
204 =	Bangladesh	46
204 =	Comoros	46
204 =	Democratic Republic of Congo	46
204 =	Oman	46
208	Pakistan	45
209	San Marino	44
210 =	Ghana	41
210 =	Tanzania	41
212	Guinea (Republic of)	38
213 =	India	37
213 =	Burkina Faso	37
215	Iceland	35
216 =	Japan	33
216 =	Nigeria	33
218	Guinea Bissau	31
219	Congo (Republic of)	27
220	Faeroe Islands (Denmark)	24
221	Gambia	22

Ranking	Title	Prison Population Rate
222	Liechtenstein	20
223	Somalia (Federal Republic of)	16
224	Yemen	14

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