

RIMES Project: Measuring social exclusion generated by criminal justice systems

RIMES Instrument

Pool	Rules	Practices
1. Control of public spaces	1. Any person may be arrested for repeated street begging	11. Discriminatory street police interventions (stop and search, arrests, frisks/body searches...) targeting specific groups occur regularly
	2. An individual may be arrested for loitering	
	3. At its discretion, the police may enforce restrictions on specific individuals to access some public spaces (parks, squares, streets...)	
2. Legal Safeguards	21. The criminal justice system lacks indigent defense services	25. A significant number of mentally ill inmates serve their sentences in regular correctional facilities
	22. Payment of court fees is legally required from the defendant in order to get access to appellate review	
	24. The regular term for police detention established by the law exceeds 5 days	
3. Sentencing and sanctions systems	33. In the case of prison sentences, neither probation as an alternative to sentencing nor suspended sentences are envisaged in the law	37. The incarceration rate is higher than 120 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants
	35. The law lacks provisions for penalties other than prison (community service, fines, house arrest...) in case of less serious felonies	
	36. Default imprisonment is the sole alternative to non-payment of a fine	
4. Harshest penalties	42. Death penalty is legally available	50. Those sentenced to life imprisonment regularly serve more than 25 years
	43. Life imprisonment without release is legally available	
	46. A minimum of 20 years served is required before claiming release from life imprisonment	
5. Prison rules	55. The system lacks a specific prison regime for young adults	68. Family and intimate visits take place at intervals of over one month
	62. The law lacks statutory provisions regulating inmates' legal assistance for penitentiary matters	
	64. The law requires payment of fees by the inmate before claiming judicial review of penitentiary decisions	
6. Preventive intervention	74. Preventive detention may last for an unlimited period of time	81. The average length of preventive detention exceeds 5 years 82. Over 30% of the prison population is in pre-trial detention
	79. The maximum statutory term for pretrial detention exceeds 3 years	

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7. Legal and social status of offenders and ex-offenders	86. Those sentenced to up to 3 years of imprisonment for any criminal offence may be deprived of the right to vote for over 4 years after serving their sentences	
	88. Legally resident foreigners may be deported if they receive a custodial sentence up to one year or a non-custodial sentence	
	91. Those sentenced to up to 3 years of imprisonment are prohibited from doing certain jobs not connected with their offences or with law enforcement for a period of more than 5 years after their sentence has been completed	
	92. Those sentenced to up to 3 years of imprisonment for any criminal offence are not eligible for public housing for a certain period after having served their sentences	
	93. Nationals sentenced to imprisonment for any criminal offence are not eligible for welfare benefits for a certain period after having served their sentences	
8. Police and criminal records	99. Private employers which are not related to private security companies or to those working with children or vulnerable adults are entitled to request information about criminal records to potential employees.	107. The media regularly disclose the full names, current addresses or pictures of ex-felons
	100. Anyone may request information about other people's criminal records without needing to argue grounds established by law	
	101. The criminal records of any citizen are legally accessible through internet	
9. Youth criminal justice	113. Youth justice applies to children who are 12 years old or younger	121. Custodial sanction is one of the three most common sanctions applied to minors
	117. Youth justice provides custodial sanctions of over 10 years	126. Alien minors are deported because of an offence
	120. Minors' criminal records keep legal effects after reaching the age of majority	

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