



Persons under the supervision of  
Probation Agencies

## SPACE II - 2018

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## Key points of SPACE II 2018

- The participation rate in the 2018 SPACE II Survey was satisfactory: 44 out of the 52 Probation Agencies (or equivalent institutions) of the 47 Council of Europe Member States answered the questionnaire.
- About 82% of the Probation Agencies of the responding countries are placed under the authority of the national Ministry of Justice. This authority is shared with the Prison Administration in around 32% of these cases.
- During the year 2017, 2,225,913 persons entered into supervision by the probation services, and 1,400,788 left that supervision. This represents an average rate of 279 entries and 186 exits per 100,000 inhabitants.
- On 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018, there were 1,764,043 persons under the supervision of the probation services of the responding countries. This represents an average rate of 202 probationers per 100,000 inhabitants.
- If we restrict the comparison to countries with more than one million inhabitants, the average rate on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 is 214 per 100,000.
- Non-custodial sanctions and measures are seldom used as an alternative to pre-trial detention: Roughly, only 10.5% of the probation population corresponds to persons placed under supervision before trial.
- On average, on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018, among the 34 Probation Agencies that provided figures including female probation clients, the latter represented 10.6% of the total probation population.
- On average and on the same date, among the 25 Probation Agencies that provided figures including foreigners, the latter represented 13.3% of the total probation population.
- On average and on the same date, among the 24 Probation Agencies that provided figures including minors, the latter represented 3.8% of the total probation population.
- On average, there are 50 probationers per one (1) probation staff member, with large individual variation across countries.
- Each probation staff member across Europe is in charge, on average, of six (6) pre-sentence reports.
- In 30 countries, probation is used for all types of criminal offenses.

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## COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE II – *PERSONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF PROBATION AGENCIES IN 2018*

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### Introduction

The SPACE II 2018 annual report is part of the SPACE project<sup>2</sup>. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*)<sup>3</sup> and non-custodial (*SPACE II*) sanctions and measures in the Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports.

SPACE II focuses on **probation populations** and the **Probation Agencies** that supervise them. In principle, persons in probation are **serving non-custodial and semi-custodial sanctions and measures**. The latter are frequently referred to as *alternatives to imprisonment* and most of them are **community sanctions and measures** (CMS).

According to the Council of Europe's Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)3, "the expression 'community sanctions and measures' means sanctions and measures which maintain suspects or offenders in the community and involve some restrictions on their liberty through the imposition of conditions and/or obligations. The term designates any sanction imposed by a judicial or administrative authority, and any measure taken before or instead of a decision on a sanction, as well as ways of enforcing a sentence of imprisonment outside a prison establishment".

Persons who are serving such sanctions are generally under the supervision of the CSM implementing authority, which in the majority of countries is a probation agency. Council of Europe's Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)4 defines a **probation agency** as "a body responsible for the execution in the community of sanctions and measures defined by law and imposed on an offender. Its tasks include a range of activities and interventions, which involve supervision, guidance and assistance aiming at the social inclusion of offenders, as well as at contributing to community safety. It may also, depending on the national legal system, implement one or more of the following functions: providing information and advice to judicial and other deciding authorities to help them reach informed and just decisions; providing guidance and support to offenders while in custody in order to prepare their release and resettlement; monitoring and assistance to persons subject to early release; restorative justice interventions; and offering assistance to victims of crime. A probation agency may also be, depending on the national legal system, the 'agency responsible for supervising persons under electronic monitoring'".

SPACE II is not designed to cover all the existing CSM. The sanctions and measures covered are basically those encouraged by the Council of Europe through the following Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to member States: Rec(99)19 concerning mediation in penal matters, Rec(99)22 concerning prison overcrowding and prison population inflation, Rec(2003)22 concerning conditional release (parole), CM/Rec(2010)1 on the Council of Europe Probation Rules, CM/Rec(2014)4 on electronic monitoring, and

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<sup>2</sup> Website of the SPACE Project: [www.unil.ch/space](http://www.unil.ch/space).

<sup>3</sup> Aebi, M.F. & Tiago, M.M. (2018). *SPACE I – 2018 – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison Populations*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

CM/Rec(2017)3 on the European Rules on community sanctions and measures.

The data gathered by the SPACE II survey includes the **stock (number of persons under the supervision of Probation Agencies on 31 January 2018)**, the **flow of entries (number of persons placed under the supervision of Probation Agencies during 2017)**, the **flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be under the supervision of Probation Agencies during 2017)**, **socio-demographic information** on these persons, and information on the **staff of Probation Agencies** and the **reports** produced by them.

Data for the SPACE II report are collected by means of a questionnaire agreed by the Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-CP) of the CoE and sent every year by the research team of the University of Lausanne (UNIL) to the Probation Administrations (or equivalent bodies) of the CoE Member States. The aim is to obtain data that are comparable across States. However, any **comparisons of the levels** (in rates, ratios and percentages) shown by the countries according to different indicators are always problematic and must be conducted **very cautiously**. This is due to the fact that the way in which data are collected in different countries varies from country to country. For that reason, since 2010, the SPACE II questionnaire includes questions on the way in which data are collected (known as **metadata**) and provides sufficient space for comments that can help explain some artificial differences between countries. Thus, the questionnaire aims to identify, and whenever possible reduce, differences in the way in which categories are defined and data are gathered in the national statistics of each country.

The questionnaire is filled by the national correspondents in each Probation Administration and sent back to a team of experts of the University of Lausanne (UNIL), which undertakes a **procedure of data validation** that involves a multilevel counterchecking of the information received. In that perspective, significant inconsistencies and visible *outliers* (corresponding to very high or very low values) are identified as the data are introduced in the database through a series of control tables. In such cases, the countries that provided the data are contacted and asked to check the figures or explain the reasons for the inconsistencies. The revised figures or explanations are then introduced in the database, which sometimes lead to further exchanges between the UNIL research team and the national correspondents. After that, a first draft version of the SPACE II report is produced and circulated among colleagues, who may identify other inconsistencies which can be solved before publication. Nevertheless, despite this data validation procedure, there are some **inconsistencies** that cannot be fully elucidated (and in that case the figures are presented between brackets) and there may be others that have not been identified before the publication of the final report. In that context, any readers' comments, notes or criticisms are welcome. The **Notes** to the tables included in the SPACE report provide an additional and invaluable source of information about the data included in the tables. In that perspective, the golden rule for users of SPACE II is to **avoid using the data included in SPACE II without taking into account the notes and comments to that data**.

#### SPACE WEBSITE

In addition to the data presented in this report, the Website of the SPACE project provides supplementary information related to the use of custodial and non-custodial sanctions across Europe (e.g. recidivism studies, useful links and addresses concerning the Prison and Probation administrations).

## Main modifications introduced in 2018

The SPACE II questionnaire had been fully revised in 2010 on the basis of the experience accumulated through the previous SPACE II surveys. The main revisions included the use of the **person** as the *counting unit* throughout the questionnaire, the inclusion of the **flow of exits** as a new indicator, a clarification of the **status of Probation Agencies** inside the different criminal justice systems, the inclusion of the **reports** produced by Probation Agencies, as well as a new classification of the items included in the questionnaire. Comparability with SPACE II surveys conducted before 2010 is thus problematic, but the increase in the quantity and the quality of the answers received showed that the 2010 questionnaire produced better results, in terms of validity and reliability of the data, than the previous ones. In 2017, a meeting of the national correspondents of SPACE II and the team of experts of the University of Lausanne was organized, at the premises of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, in the framework of the project *Foreign offenders in prison and under probation in Europe 2009-2015*, cofinanced by the Council of Europe and the European Union. As a result of that meeting, the questionnaire used for the current survey (2018) has been further improved. In particular, the reference date for the stock indicators is **31<sup>st</sup> January of the current year (2018)** instead of 31<sup>st</sup> December of the previous year. This change assures comparability with data on prison populations collected through the SPACE I questionnaire. At the same time, moving the date of data collection by one month should not compromise comparability with previous SPACE II surveys when establishing time series.

Apart from that, the 2018 questionnaire indicates clearly that the item *Mixed sanctions or measures* (formerly called *Mixed orders*) should be used to indicate the number of persons serving a combination of two or more CSM (for example, home arrest with electronic monitoring) and the details about the kind of combination being used should be provided in the notes to that item (see items 1.2.0 and 2.2.0). Similarly, the questionnaire includes only one item for the total number of persons serving *alternatives to pre-trial detention* with supervision by probation agencies, and asks the national correspondents to indicate the kind of CSM being used in the notes to that item (see items 1.1.1 and 2.1.1). Following a request of the national correspondents, the 2018 questionnaire includes also two new items in section B: *Total number of staff in direct contact with probationers* (item 5.8A) and *Staff on long-term leave* (item 5.8B). Finally, the module on *Criminal offences and probation* has been modified. The offences for which data are requested have been grouped into five categories representing four types of offences (offences against persons, offences against property, drug offences, and road traffic offences) and a residual category called *other offences*. Consequently, the national correspondents are asked to indicate which offences are included under each category.

## Conventions used

<b>NAP</b>	<b>Not applicable:</b> The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a notion that does not exist in the criminal justice system of the country concerned.
<b>0</b>	<b>Zero:</b> The concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned, but there are no cases (the number of cases or persons is zero).
<b>...</b>	<b>Not available:</b> There are no figures available, but the concept exists in the criminal justice system of the country concerned.
<b>[number]</b>	Data are presented between square brackets when the validation procedure revealed inconsistencies that cannot be explained.
<b>---</b>	When the country uses a symbol whose meaning is not explicit (for example "/" or "-"), we replace it with the symbol "----".

All the comments by the countries as well as the mentions of discrepancies between the national definitions and the ones used in SPACE have been grouped in the notes to the relevant Table.

## Measures of central tendency

In Tables containing rates or percentages, the following measures have been used to describe the distribution of the data:

**Mean (Average):** The arithmetic mean is the outcome of dividing the sum of the data supplied by the total number of countries. The mean is sensitive to extreme values (very high or very low values).

**Median:** The median is the value that divides the data supplied by the countries concerned into two equal groups so that 50% of the observations are above the median and 50% are below it. The median is not influenced by very high or very low values.

**Minimum:** The lowest value in the given column of the Table.

**Maximum:** The highest value in the given column of the Table.

Merged categories are not included in the calculation of these measures.

In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain (addition of the figures for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

***Disclaimer: For reasons of accuracy we have calculated the mean and median values from the original database, which contains all the decimals not presented in the Tables. Readers who rework the calculations from the data presented in the Tables - which only contain one or two decimals - will therefore reach slightly different results than the ones presented in the report.***

## Demographic data

The rates presented in this report have been calculated using demographic data (total population of each European country on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018), taken from the Eurostat Database (“Population on 1<sup>st</sup> January by age and gender”<sup>4</sup>).

Exceptions: For some countries, the figures of the population are not available in the Eurostat datasets. The territories concerned and the sources used for their demographic data are the following:

- **Andorra:** Demographic data refer to 1st July 2018. Retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20th December 2018.
- **Azerbaijan:** Demographic data refer to 1st July 2018. Retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20th December 2018, and include the population of Nagorno-Karabakh.
- **Monaco:** Demographic data refer to 1st July 2018. Retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20th December 2018.
- **Russian Federation:** Demographic data refer to 1st July 2018. Retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20th December 2018.
- **Spain – Catalonia:** Data retrieved from <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=245&lang=en> on

<sup>4</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search\\_database](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database) (figures retrieved from the database on 17 December 2018)

20th December 2018.

- **Spain – State Administration:** Demographic data is an estimation made by the authors based on the demographic data of Catalonia and the all territory of Spain.
- **UK: England & Wales:** Demographic data is an estimation made by the authors based on the demographic data of the United Kingdom, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- **UK: Scotland:** Demographic data refer to July 2018. Retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/> on 20th December 2018.

## Response rate of the survey

Forty-four (44) out of fifty-two (52) countries and administrative entities answered the 2018 SPACE II questionnaire. In comparison, there were 25 for the 2007 edition, 34 for 2009, 43 for 2010, 44 for 2011, 47 for 2013, 45 for 2014 and 47 for 2015. Only 8 out of the 47 Member States (corresponding to 52 administrative entities) of the Council of Europe **did not answer** the questionnaire, despite several reminders:

1. **Albania**
2. **Georgia**
3. **Hungary**
4. **Liechtenstein**
5. **North Macedonia**
6. **Poland**
7. **San Marino**
8. **UK: Northern Ireland**

The following administrative entities answered the questionnaire mentioning that they have **no data available** for SPACE II 2018 report:

1. **Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska:** There is currently no system of probation supervision and no Probation Agencies.
2. **Bosnia and Herzegovina: State level:** There is currently no system of probation supervision and no Probation Agencies.
3. **Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:** There is currently no system of probation supervision and no Probation Agencies.

**Table 1. Administrative status of the Probation Agencies** (Under the authority of which official body are the Probation Agencies placed?)

Country	A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	F*	G*	H*
Albania								
Andorra								
Armenia								
Austria								
Azerbaijan								
Belgium								
BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level)								
BiH: Fed. BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria								
Croatia								
Cyprus								
Czech Republic								
Denmark								
Estonia								
Finland								
France								
Georgia								
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary								
Iceland								
Ireland								
Italy								
Latvia								
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Malta								
Moldova								
Monaco								
Montenegro								
Netherlands								
North Macedonia								
Norway								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Russian Federation								
San Marino								
Serbia								
Slovak Republic								
Slovenia								
Spain (State Admin.)								
Spain (Catalonia)								
Sweden								
Switzerland								
Turkey								
Ukraine								
UK: England and Wales								
UK: Northern Ireland								
UK: Scotland								

\*A: Ministry of Justice

\*B: Ministry of Interior

\*C: Prison Administration

\*D: Probation agencies are independent State bodies

\*E: Probation agencies are independent private bodies

\*F: Probation agencies are mixed (State and private) independent bodies

\*G: Probation services do not exist in the country

\*H: Other (please specify)

## **Notes –Table 1**

### **Austria:**

- General comment: the Austrian Probation Service “Verein NEUSTART” is an association (NGO, NPO), which is mainly funded (around 90 percent) by the Federal Ministry of Justice.

### **Andorra:**

- H: "Other" are:
  - Social services of the Government of Andorra.
  - Treatment against addiction Unit (alcoholism, narcotic substances, etc.).

### **Belgium:**

- General comment:
 

In the context of the 6<sup>th</sup> state reform, the probation services have been transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the following three federal entities:

  - The Flemish speaking community
  - The German speaking community
  - The French speaking community.

For simplicity, the numbers for all three communities are presented together.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

- General comment: There is currently no system of probation supervision and no Probation Agencies.

### **Bulgaria**

- General comments:
 

Directorate General “Execution of Punishments” (GDES) is a specialized administrative structure, legal entity under the Minister of Justice with headquarters in Sofia. The directorate exercises direct supervision and control over the places of deprivation of liberty and probation services.

Its activity is regulated by the Execution of Punishments and Detention in Custody Act and is related to the enforcement of sentences of life imprisonment, deprivation of liberty and probation, and the remand measure of detention in places of deprivation of liberty.

### **Cyprus:**

- General comments:
 

The Prison Administration (PA) is under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order. Probation officers of the PA are under the authority of the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance.

The Police, which is under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order, and the Social Welfare Services (SWS), which is under the authority of the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance, are not considered Probation Agencies. However, these two government agencies employ probation officers who handle probation cases (among other responsibilities that they have).

### **Czech Republic:**

- General comments: The Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech republic (PMS) is a organizational unit of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic. The supervision of its activities is

carried out by the Ministry of Justice. The legislation of PMS is contained in Act No. 257/2000 Coll. Probation and Mediation Service.

**Iceland:**

- General comments: The Prison system in Iceland is run by the Prison and Probation Administration (PPA), a governmental institution controlled by the Ministry of Justice (since 1 May 2017, before it was the Ministry of Interior). According to the Execution of Sentences Act (ESA) no. 15/2016 the PPA's role is to supervise the execution of sentences and other functions in accordance with the provision of the Act and the regulations issued thereunder and to supervise the running of the prisons.
- According to ESA, Article 80, the PPA may decide that a prisoner is to be released on probation and according to Article 81 a condition for probationary release shall be that the person concerned does not commit a new offence during the probation period and furthermore it may be decided, amongst other conditions, that the person will be under supervision and monitoring by the PPA or another party appointed by it. The PPA shall take decisions on the arrangements provided for in the article and may waive conditions, partially or in their entirety, in the light of changed circumstances. When it is instructed that supervision is to be maintained of persons whose prosecution proceedings have been deferred, who have been given suspended sentences or who have been pardoned, the PPA shall, according to Article 83, exercise supervision or entrust it to another party.
- According to ESA, Article 37 the PPA decides whether a prison sentence is to be executed in the form of community service and what type of community service the person sentenced is to perform in each individual case. The same applies to the length of time for which community service is to be performed; however, this period may never be shorter than two months.
- When a person has been sentenced to up to 12 months (nine months until 30/3 2016), non-conditional imprisonment shall be possible, if it is not contrary to the public interest. The person can execute the sentence in the form of unpaid community service lasting a minimum of 40 hours and a maximum of 480 hours. The PPA may decide that part of this unpaid community service shall take the form of counselling (cognitive therapy), provided that it does not correspond to more than one fifth of the community service.
- And the PPA may also decide whether a surrogate punishment is to be executed in the form of community service. If it proves impossible to collect a fine of ISK 100,000 or more and a commissioner of police decides that the person involved is to serve a surrogate punishment, then if this is not opposed to the public interest, the surrogate punishment may be imposed in the form of unpaid community service of at least 40 hours. (Article 89).
- According to ESA Article 32 an enforcement outside prison is (from 1. October 2011) allowed under electronic monitoring. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months prison or longer the PPA may decide that a prisoner can complete serving his sentence outside prison provided he has a special equipment in order to maintain surveillance of his movements. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months the electronic surveillance is 60 days (30 days until 30/3 2016) and lengthens by 5 days (2,5 days until 30/3 2016) per month, to the maximum of 360 days (240 days until 30/3 2016). The PPA has a contract with a private security company to monitor those who are in community service and under electronic monitoring in addition with the PPA

**Ireland:**

- General comments: The Annual Report Year of the Probation Service in Ireland is January to

December, so the period of reference used for all the data is the 31st of December 2017 and not 31st of Jan 2018.

Since October 2016, the Department of Children and Youth Affairs has been operating a pilot Bail Supervision Scheme. This Scheme operates from the Dublin Children's Court, and the pilot will last 2 years, with the option of a 3rd year. The Scheme is operated by Extern Ireland, who were successful following a public tendering process.

The Bail Supervision Scheme provides a court with the option to grant bail to a child, rather than detaining the child, during remand proceedings. The option offered to the court would be to release the child on bail with conditions set by the court.

The scheme is undergoing an evaluation during the pilot project, which is due to be completed in October 2018.

**Italy:**

- General comment: The National Probation Service for adults in Italy is a public service within the Department of Juvenile and Community Justice.

**Latvia:**

- General comment: State Probation Service of Latvia operates as a distinct body (not as a department/unit in a ministry) but is subordinate to Ministry of Justice.

**Netherlands:**

- General comment: In the Netherlands, there are three Probation Agencies, which are independent private bodies. These agencies are almost fully financed by the Ministry of Justice.

**Norway:**

- General comment: Both prisons and probation offices are managed by five regional offices, which in turn are managed by the Directorate of Correctional Service. The Directorate answers to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and receives its policy instructions and budget from the Ministry.

**Russian Federation**

- General comments: In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, the Penitentiary Inspectorates of the Federal Penitentiary Service execute punishments against persons convicted without isolation from the community, and also monitor suspects and defendants for whom preventive measures have been chosen in the form of Home arrest, bail and prohibition of certain actions.

From January 1, 2017 in the Russian Federation, punishment is executed without isolation from the community in the form of forced labour. Punishment is performed by correctional centres

- G: Penitentiary inspectorates of FPS of Russia (part of tasks)

**Serbia:**

- General comment: The Probation service does not exist, alternative sanctions are enforced by the Department for treatment and alternative sanctions, within the Administration for the Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions.

**Slovak Republic:**

- General comments:
  - A. According to national legislation The Ministry of Justice (The Criminal Law Department) governs and guides conceptually and methodically the administration of probation. However, such an activity should not be considered probation administration as such.
  - H. Regional courts (8 x) - The probation officers are employed by the regional courts, i. e. a president of the respective regional court is considered their chief of staff. Besides, the place of their operation are the district courts, not the regional courts.

**Slovenia:**

- General comments: In Slovenia probation activities are carried out by different authorities. Therefore data entered in Space II are scattered among various institutions in Slovenia (Courts, State's prosecution office, Prison Administration, Commission for the conditional release, Social work centers).  
Social Work Centres (under the supervision of Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities) carry out most probation activities (community service, fully suspended custodial sentence with supervision, conditional release with supervision). Part of the probation activities are carried out by Prison Administration as body of the Ministry of Justice (weekend prison, social work in prison). Judges are responsible for Home arrest (the supervision is carried out by the Police), the mediators, who carry out mediation proceedings, are managed by Public Prosecutors. Public Prosecutors are also responsible for deferral.  
Slovenian Probation Administration was established on 1.1.2018, and started operating on 1.4.2018; all probation tasks in 2017 were carried out by different authorities above mentioned.

**Spain (State Administration):**

- General comment: In Catalonia, the only autonomous community with the prison competences transferred, Probation Agencies are placed under the authority of the Regional Justice Administration.

**Switzerland:**

- General comments: The date of reference for all data is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017.  
Concerning community service and electronic monitoring, the data for 2017 are not complete (next year they will be revised; state of that database on 09.11.2018)

**Turkey:**

- General comment: Probation service in Turkey is under the authority General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses of MoJ since it established on 2005.

**UK: Scotland:**

- General comment: Probation services in Scotland are funded through the Scottish Government equivalent of the Ministry of Justice (Directorate General of Education, Communities and Justice). The funding is then distributed by geographically-based local authorities who manage the operation of criminal justice social work through their social work departments. Some services are also provided by the voluntary sector.

## Section A: Persons under the supervision of Probation Agencies in 2018

### **COUNTING UNIT: THE PERSON**

The counting unit in Section A is **the person**, not the number of cases or records. The goal is to know the number of persons that on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (stock), respectively during the year 2017 (flow), were under the supervision of Probation Agencies.

### **Items 1 and 2 (in Tables 2 to 5): Forms of probation/supervision**

#### **Definitions and explanations**

##### **1.1, 2.1 Forms of probation/supervision before the sentence**

###### **1.1.1, 2.1.1 ALTERNATIVES TO PRE-TRIAL DETENTION WITH SUPERVISION BY PROBATION AGENCIES (TOTAL)**

Pre-trial detention is used in this questionnaire as a synonym of remand in custody. Remand in custody is any period of detention of a suspected offender ordered by a judicial authority and prior to conviction; it also includes any period of detention after conviction whenever persons awaiting either sentence or the confirmation of conviction or sentence continue to be treated as unconvicted persons (Rec (2006) 13, ch.1).

###### **1.1.2, 2.1.2 CONDITIONAL SUSPENSION OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**

This item refers to cases where the whole procedure is postponed before the person is found guilty. Indeed, it covers cases where, before any finding of guilt, an authority of the criminal justice system (examining magistrate, court, prosecutor or other) orders the suspension of the procedure for a given time in order to assess the behaviour of the accused person during that period or to allow mediation or conciliation procedures.

###### **1.1.3, 2.1.3 DEFERRAL (POSTPONEMENT OF THE PRONOUNCEMENT OF A SENTENCE)**

Cases where the person is found guilty, but the decision of the sentence to be imposed is postponed during a certain period of time in order to appreciate the evolution of the behaviour of the person during that time. At the end of it, and according to the evolution of his/her behaviour, the person can be sentenced or the proceedings can be closed. Cases in which the deferral is pronounced without probation are not included.

###### **1.1.4, 2.1.4 VICTIM-OFFENDER MEDIATION**

Mediation is a way of resolving conflicts or differences of interests between the offender and the victim. It is not a CSM but it is sometimes handled by Probation Agencies.

##### **1.2, 2.2 Forms of probation/supervision after the sentence**

###### **1.2.0, 2.2.0 MIXED SANCTIONS OR MEASURES**

Two or several types of CSM ordered at the same time or that supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Applied combinations are presented in the comments of item 1.2.0, respectively 2.2.0.

**1.2.1, 2.2.1 FULLY SUSPENDED CUSTODIAL SENTENCE WITH PROBATION**

The judge can attach conditions to the suspension of a sentence during a given period. The person has been sentenced to imprisonment, but the enforcement of the sanction is suspended and the person remains under the obligation to conform to the conditions imposed.

**1.2.2, 2.2.2 PARTIALLY SUSPENDED CUSTODIAL SENTENCE WITH PROBATION**

The partial suspension allows the judge to pronounce a sentence of imprisonment of which a part is served under custody and the other is suspended. In this category are also counted periodical prison stays (e.g. semi-custodial sanctions) accompanied by probation supervision during the rest of the time.

**1.2.3, 2.2.3 CONDITIONAL PARDON OR CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE (WITH PROBATION)**

The pardon or the discharge are granted if the attached requirements (e.g. payment of the damages to the victim, detoxification therapy, etc.) have been fulfilled during a given period of time. The conditional pardon can be pronounced after a sentence has been imposed. The discharge can be pronounced when the person is found guilty (i.e. before the sentence is imposed).

**1.2.4, 2.2.4 COMMUNITY SERVICE**

Community service consists of unpaid work for the benefit of society. Community service can be pronounced as a sanction in its own right, as a condition attached to a suspended or conditional sentence or a conditional release, as well as a supplementary sanction. **If community service is combined with another CSM, the number is included under item 1.2.10, respectively 2.2.10.**

**1.2.5, 2.2.5 ELECTRONIC MONITORING**

Electronic monitoring allows the localization of the person using different techniques. Electronic monitoring can be pronounced as a sanction in its own right, as a condition attached to a suspended or conditional sentence, or as a condition attached to a conditional release.

**1.2.6, 2.2.6 HOME ARREST (CURFEW ORDERS)**

The person is required to remain in a permanent way at his/her residence. If, in your country, home arrest is used exclusively with Electronic Monitoring, please indicate it under the heading "Comments".

**1.2.7, 2.2.7 SEMI-LIBERTY**

Under this regime, the offender must spend a certain amount of time in the community and a certain amount of time in prison. The time spent in prison can be executed at different times. For example, the person may be obliged to spend the nights, the weekends or certain days in prison.

**1.2.8, 2.2.8 TREATMENT**

Treatment requirements can be pronounced at different stages of criminal proceedings. These may concern treatment provided for drug-dependent, alcohol-addicted offenders, as well as offenders with mental disorders and persons convicted for sexual offense.

**1.2.9, 2.2.9 CONDITIONAL RELEASE (PAROLE) WITH PROBATION SUPERVISION**

Conditional release of a prisoner before the end of his/her sentence (also known as parole) under individual/specific conditions.

**Table 2. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of Probation Agencies) in absolute numbers on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018**

Country	Country population on 1.1.2018	1.0. Total number of persons under the supervision of Probation Agencies	Of which:																
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence					1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence											
			Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by Probation Agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release		
Code	POP	1.0	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11	
Albania																			
Andorra	76 953	...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Armenia	2 972 732	5 234	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		2 017	NAP	NAP	534	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	267	2 742	
Austria	8 822 267	14 896	221	3 370	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 594	1 341	0	981	363	NAP	NAP	96	3 930	NAP	
Azerbaijan	9 923 914	10 620	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		2 166	NAP	NAP	91	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	901	7 462	
Belgium	11 413 058	48 619	3 032	NAP	8 938	6 975			15 832	...	0	9 214	1 471	NAP	80	NAP	2 546	531	
BiH: St. level																			
BiH: Fed. BiH																			
BiH:R.Srpska																			
Bulgaria	7 050 034	5 774	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	159	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	481	5 134	
Croatia	4 105 493	3 937	37	37	0	0	0		849	68	0	2 401	0	0	0	0	398	184	
Cyprus	864 236	913	417														29		
Czech Rep.	10 610 055	26 261	858	137	NAP	...	666		12 943	NAP	15	9 541	0	149	NAP	396	4 267	362	
Denmark	5 781 190	8 470	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		1 224	198	2	2 350	307	NAP	NAP	251	1 369	2 769	
Estonia	1 319 133	4 360	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		2 157	349	NAP	1 241	0	NAP	NAP	3	546	57	
Finland	5 513 130	2 885	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP		686	NAP	NAP	959	41	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 073	6	
France	67 221 943	175 936	4 003	1 559	95	...	NAP	...	124 850	...	...	37 965	10 712	...	...	...	5 084	5 060	
Georgia																			
Germany	82 850 000	...								NAP	NAP		88	NAP	NAP	NAP			
Greece	10 738 868	19 927	4 180	588	555	461	478	675	3 061	3	68	1 781	1	39		43	4 380	3 614	
Hungary																			
Iceland	348 450	273	NAP	3	0	NAP	0		9	1	0	178	13	NAP	19	2	48	0	
Ireland	4 838 259	6 274	6	NAP	727	...			12	981	1 008	1 673	2 237	NAP	NAP	NAP	311	30	
Italy	60 483 973	69 289		11 102			15 269			7 836			6 999		10 392	833	3 082	3 744	10 032
Latvia	1 934 379	6 449	NAP	NAP	NAP	108	NAP	571	2 489	NAP	217	2 536	NAP	NAP	227	132	301	NAP	
Liechtenstein																			
Lithuania	2 808 901	11 017	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	93	3 514	NAP	NAP	546	NAP	2 511	NAP	NAP	840	3 513	
Luxembourg	602 005	914	33	...	3	...	NAP	NAP	283	96	NAP	287	12	NAP	22	NAP	171	7	

Country	Country population on 1.1.2018	1.0. Total number of persons under the supervision of Probation Agencies	Of which:															
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence								1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence							
			Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by Probation Agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	
Code	POP	1.0	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11
Malta	475 701	1 031	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	120	32	139	NAP	496	66	NAP	NAP	NAP	91	35	NAP
Moldova	3 547 539	11 369	2	...	NAP	...	...		4 563	NAP	0	1 315	33	NAP	...	33	453	4 970
Monaco	38 897	32	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	30	0	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	1	1	0
Montenegro	622 359	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			...	NAP	NAP	28	24	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP
Netherlands	17 118 084	42 980	3 447	1 543	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	15 818		5	19 329	NAP	NAP	273	663	1 902	NAP
North Macedonia																		
Norway	5 295 619	2 207	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		580	NAP	NAP	989	294	7	NAP	NAP	336	1
Poland																		
Portugal	10 291 027	30 837	838	6 253	...	...	0	476	15 836	...	...	6 785	354	141	...	459	3 040	0
Romania	19 523 621	66 897	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	21 185	44 932								514	266
Russian Fed.	143 964 709	504 248	6 753	NAP	NAP	NAP			NAP	NAP	NAP	36 747	NAP	NAP	NAP	350	NAP	460 398
San Marino																		
Serbia	7 001 444	1 707	280	...	184	...			NAP	NAP	NAP	81	429	653	NAP	NAP	18	62
Slovak Rep.	5 443 120	12 149	814	136	...	147	...		6 533	...	NAP	2 302	21	17	NAP	...	1 062	...
Slovenia	2 066 880	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	NAP	...	...	NAP	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	46 659 302	46 314				351			8 762			21 573	1 875		6 021	346	7 386	
Spain (State Adm.)	39 124 489	35 319							7 120			15 404	1 875		4 469		6 451	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 534 813	10 995	NAP	NAP	NAP	351	NAP		1 642	NAP	NAP	6 169	NAP	NAP	1 552	346	935	NAP
Sweden	10 120 242	10 001	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 633	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 895	185	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 939	4 252
Switzerland	8 482 152	4 280	...	...	NAP	NAP	0		1 686	645	NAP	807	64	...	...	70	1 008	0
Turkey	80 810 525	380 375	223 771	NAP	463	NAP	511	1 234	1 412	NAP	87 741	18 612	...	63	NAP	49 917	51	13 137
Ukraine	42 216 766	63 936	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 483	49 976	NAP	NAP	9 895	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	582	
UK: Eng. & Wales	59 235 716	187 546	NAP					26 828	48 400	NAP	NAP	18 845	573	NAP	NAP	11 817	73 847	13 849
UK: North. Ireland																		
UK: Scotland	5 450 000	22 400	...	...	...	...	...	8 575	...	...	...	6 400	900	...	...	1 422	2 503	2 600

**Table 3. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of Probation Agencies) in rates and percentages on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018**

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Of which: Percentage of															Total percentage
		1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence					1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence										
Code	1.0	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11
Albania																	
Andorra																	
Armenia	176.1							38.5			10.2					5.1	52.4
Austria	168.8	1.5	22.6					30.8	9.0	0.0	6.6	2.4			0.6	26.4	100.0
Azerbaijan	107.0							20.4			0.9					8.5	70.3
Belgium	426.0	6.2		18.4	14.3			32.6		0.0	19.0	3.0		0.2		5.2	1.1
BiH: St. level																	
BiH: Fed. BiH																	
BiH:R.Srpska																	
Bulgaria	81.9							2.8				0.0				8.3	88.9
Croatia	95.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		21.6	1.7	0.0	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	4.7	
Cyprus	105.6	45.7														3.2	48.8
Czech Rep.	247.5	3.3	0.5			2.5		49.3		0.1	36.3	0.0	0.6		1.5	16.2	1.4
Denmark	146.5							14.5	2.3	0.0	27.7	3.6			3.0	16.2	32.7
Estonia	330.5	0.2						49.5	8.0		28.5	0.0			0.1	12.5	1.3
Finland	52.3							23.8			33.2	1.4				37.2	0.2
France	261.7	2.3	0.9	0.1				71.0			21.6	6.1				2.9	2.9
Georgia																	
Germany																	
Greece	185.6	21.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.4	15.4	0.0	0.3	8.9	0.0	0.2		0.2	22.0	18.1
Hungary																	
Iceland	78.3		1.1	0.0		0.0		3.3	0.4	0.0	65.2	4.8		7.0	0.7	17.6	0.0
Ireland	129.7	0.1		11.6			0.2	15.6	16.1	26.7	35.7					5.0	0.5
Italy	114.6		16.0		22.0			11.3			10.1		15.0	1.2	4.4	5.4	14.5
Latvia	333.4				1.7		8.9	38.6		3.4	39.3			3.5	2.0	4.7	102.0
Liechtenstein																	
Lithuania	392.2						0.8	31.9			5.0		22.8			7.6	31.9
Luxembourg	151.8	3.6		0.3				31.0	10.5		31.4	1.3		2.4		18.7	0.8
Malta	216.7				0.1	11.6	3.1	13.5		48.1	6.4				8.8	3.4	95.1
Moldova	320.5	0.0						40.1		0.0	11.6	0.3			0.3	4.0	43.7
Monaco	82.3							93.8	0.0	0.0				0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Of which: Percentage of															Total percentage	
		1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence					1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence											
Code	1.0	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11	
Montenegro																		
Netherlands	251.1	8.0	3.6					36.8		0.0	45.0			0.6	1.5	4.4	100.0	
North Macedonia																		
Norway	41.7							26.3			44.8	13.3	0.3			15.2	0.0	100.0
Poland																		
Portugal	299.6	2.7	20.3			0.0	1.5	51.4			22.0	1.1	0.5		1.5	9.9	0.0	110.8
Romania	342.6							31.7	67.2							0.8	0.4	100.0
Russian Fed.	350.3	1.3									7.3				0.1		91.3	100.0
San Marino																		
Serbia	24.4	16.4		10.8							4.7	25.1	38.3			1.1	3.6	100.0
Slovak Rep.	223.2	6.7	1.1		1.2			53.8			18.9	0.2	0.1			8.7		90.8
Slovenia																		
Spain (Total)	99.3				0.8			18.9			46.6	4.0		13.0	0.7	15.9		100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	90.3							20.2			43.6	5.3		12.7		18.3		100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	145.9				3.2			14.9			56.1			14.1	3.1	8.5		100.0
Sweden	98.8						26.3			18.9	1.8					29.4	42.5	119.0
Switzerland	50.5					0.0		39.4	15.1		18.9	1.5			1.6	23.6	0.0	100.0
Turkey	470.7	58.8		0.1		0.1	0.3	0.4		23.1	4.9		0.0		13.1	0.0	3.5	104.3
Ukraine	151.4						5.4	78.2			15.5						0.9	100.0
UK: Eng. & Wales	316.6						14.3	25.8			10.0	0.3			6.3	39.4	7.4	103.5
UK: North. Ireland																		
UK: Scotland	411.0						38.3			28.6	4.0			6.3	11.2	11.6	100.0	
Mean	202.0	10.5	7.0	4.9	3.3	4.3	11.2	33.2	6.3	7.3	24.2	3.4	7.8	4.2	2.9	11.8	18.2	
Median	168.8	3.3	2.0	0.3	1.7	0.1	4.4	30.9	5.2	0.0	19.0	1.5	0.4	1.8	1.6	8.5	3.5	
Minimum	24.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	470.7	58.8	22.6	18.4	14.3	22.0	38.3	93.8	16.1	48.1	65.2	25.1	38.3	14.1	13.1	39.4	91.3	

## **Notes – Tables 2 and 3**

### **Austria:**

- Counting unit: The counting unit is the (physical) person. The persons with only one cause for supervision are to be found under the different categories,
- 1.1.2: Criminal proceedings can be suspended ("diversion") in four different forms: 1. for paying an amount of money, 2. as a suspension with probation to assess the behaviour of the accused person, 3. for community service and 4. for victim-offender-mediation. Only community service, mediation and, partly, suspension with probation are supervised by NEUSTART probation agency.
- 1.1.3: This measure only exists for juveniles.
- 1.1.4: In Austria, mediation is a CSM whereas the definition for item 1.1.4 states the opposite, so the number of persons who underwent mediation is included in item 1.1.2.
- 1.2.4: Community service after the sentence is only possible as an alternative to arrest in case you can't afford to pay your fine (unpaid work for fine defaulters).
- 1.2.5. This is the number of persons who are electronically monitored front-door or back-door. Electronic monitoring is combined exclusively with home arrest. Electronic "ankle bracelets" are used as technical support. The person charged with a crime wears a plastic band at the ankle which communicates with a base station at its home. Under this category Austria added the persons who were electronically monitored as an alternative to pre-trial-detention.
- 1.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Preparational probation/Court order: 221

### **Armenia:**

- Counting unit: 326 persons have more than 1 punishment.
- The provided data covers the period from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 up to December 31, 2017.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Fines: 2365.
  - Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practise a certain profession: 367.
  - Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or a child under 3 years or for health problems): 10.

### **Azerbaijan:**

- General comments: The number of persons with regard to whom the execution of the sentence was postponed according to the Art. 79 of Criminal Code is also included under the Item: 1.2.1. (Art.79 - The postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to a pregnant women or a single parent taking care of a child under the age of 14).
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Fine: 3591.
  - Correctional works: 2797.
  - Others: 1074.

### **Belgium:**

- Counting unit: The counting unit used by Belgium to answer the questionnaire is the number of cases and not the number of persons.
- General comments: The numbers were extracted from the SIPAR database, except for electronic monitoring, which data come from the SISSET database.

- 1.1.1 "Alternatives" are:
  - Electronic monitoring ("contrôle électronique"): 245
  - Conditional release ("libération sous conditions"): 2787.
- 1.2: This point includes data for 1.2.1 and 1.2.2. Their database does not allow the distinction between fully suspended and partially suspended custodial sentence with probation.
- 1.2.4: The numbers for community service correspond with the decisions of work sentence made by the tribunal.
- 1.2.7: Following the introduction of the 17 May 2016 law on the external legal status ("statut juridique externe") of detainees, limited detention (equivalent to semi-liberty) has been implemented for persons convicted of sentences longer than three years. Guidance provided by the probation services in the context of semi-liberty is not applicable anymore. Instead, attention is requested towards the fact that limited detentions managed by the probation services are modes of execution for persons who maintain their status as detainees. A part of the numbers for limited detention can thus also be included in SPACE I.
- 1.2.8: Treatment does not exist as an autonomous sanction in the Belgian penal system. Treatment can be imposed under conditions. Persons concerned by the law about internment are not counted in SPACE II.
- 1.2.11: Since 1<sup>st</sup> May 2016, the Belgian legislator has established the sentence of autonomous probation ("peine de probation autonome") imposed by a judge for a maximum length of two years of time.
- "Other" are:
  - Autonomous probation sentence: 531.

**Bulgaria:**

- 1.2.10: According to the Law for Execution of Sentences and Detention, Bulgaria has two obligatory probation measures. In that case all the orders are mixed, including Community service due to the fact that in Bulgaria it is not imposed as separate measure. Bulgaria excludes from 1.2.10 the numbers from items 1.2.1 and 1.2.9 because according to the law only one probation measure could be imposed for fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and conditional release with probation

**Croatia:**

- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 166
  - Benefits and interruption prison sentence: 18

**Cyprus:**

- 1.0: The figure is the sum of those provided by the Police, the PA and the SWS.
- 1.2.9: The figure is provided by the PA.
- 1.0 and 1.2.9 (from the PA): Out of the 45 persons under the supervision of probation services in 2017, 16 of them were placed under supervision services (parole) in 2016, and they were released during 2017.
- 1.0 (figure from SWS): A total of 451 persons were under probation by the SWS. This figure refers to 31/12/2017 and not 31/01/2018 as it was not available for the latter date.

**Czech Republic:**

- Counting unit: One person can be registered with more than one sanction or measure (forms

of probation / supervision) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018. This explains the difference between the total number of persons under supervision of probation agencies shown in column 1 of Table 2 (19 651) and the total number of 28 943 cares, sanctions and measures (forms of probation / supervision) obtained when adding the rest of the columns of that Table.

- 1.1.1: “Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies” are:
  - Electronic monitoring: 0
  - Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 858.
- 1.1.5: “Other” are:
  - Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 650.
  - Other: 16.
- 1.2.11: “Other” are:
  - Prohibition of the enter to sport, cultural and other social events: 98.
  - Reports with respect to conditional release: 226.
  - Other: 38.
- General comment : DATA SOURCE: AIS PMS - administrative and statistical file system
- 1.1.1 – 1.2.11 The number of persons in individual case of the supervision of Probation Agencies by above-mentioned categories and their file status were factual active this date. From SPACE 2015, the Czech Republic changed the definition from administrative active to objective active. The main impact of the change is in decreasing counts of the resolving conflicts activities and reporting with respect to conditional release.
- 1.1.1 An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within the replacement of pre-trial detention, but doesn't technically available now.
- 1.1.2 The specified number of is the number of persons with imposed the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of prosecutors. The decision of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors or the court in the czech legal system is more frequently during the year 2017, but only the small part of these cases can be registered within PMS.
- 1.1.2 The Czech Republic has recorded 4 786 decisions corresponding to all conditional suspensions of criminal proceedings by prosecutors in the czech legal system during the year 2017 (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2017).
- 1.1.2 The number of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings without appropriate obligations or restrictions can't be countable within STOCK.
- 1.1.4 The definition of the victim – offender mediation, which was defined in this questionnaire has a constrictive character. This direct type of a mediation isn't monitored like form of the probation / the supervision within their statistical system, because can be performed cross - sectional in every form of activities of probation officers before and after sentence, but it was recording the most often just in pre-sentence (pre-trial) phase of a proceedings.
- 1.1.4 The number of person with the victim – offender mediation cannot be included within the category STOCK.
- 1.1.5 Resolving conflicts activities have a broad character than the victim – offender mediation in their service. The definitions of the mediation of resolving conflicts is containing all activities aimed at the settlement of conflicts in context of criminal proceedings (including the victim - offender mediation) including Pre-sentence report (a home arrest and a community sanctions).

- 1.2.1 The specified number is the number of persons with the Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (12 650) and the Fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (293), which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court too.
- 1.2.1 All Fully suspended custodial sentence without probation (with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court or with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which aren't supervised by PMS) are more frequently during the year 2017, but only the small part of these cases can be registered within PMS.
- 1.2.1 The Czech Republic has recorded 31 055 persons with fully suspended sentence without probation in the czech legal system during the year 2017 (The CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2017) including cumulative sentences (difference between 2016 and 2017).
- 1.2.1 The number of persons with the Fully suspended sentence without probation can't be countable within STOCK.
- 1.2.5 An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within a home arrest and within a conditional release with a obligation of a home arrest, but doesn't technically available now.
- 1.2.8 The protective treatment is imposed by court as a protective measure, not as form of probation, separately or together with another sanctions. The Czech Republic has recorded 641 persons with protective treatment imposed by court during the year 2017 (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2017) including cumulative sentences (difference between 2016 and 2017).
- 1.2.9 The specified number is the number of persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions, but which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court (48) and The Parole with probation (4 219). A condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions (obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court or which aren't supervised by PMS) are more frequently in czech legal system during the year 201, but only the part of these cases can be registered within PMS.
- 1.2.9 The Czech Republic has recorded 2 862 persons in conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2017 (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2017).
- 1.2.9 The number of persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions can't be countable within STOCK
- 1.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Electronic monitoring: 0
  - Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 858.
- 1.1.5: "Other" are:
  - Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 650.
  - Other: 16.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Prohibition of the enter to sport, cultural and other social events: 98.
  - Reports with respect to conditional release: 226.
  - Other: 38.

**Denmark:**

- Counting unit: Cases.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Mentally disturbed under supervision: 2742
  - Alternative imprisonment – as being placed in an institution: 15

- Other: 12

**Estonia:**

- 1.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Electronic Monitoring: 7.
- 1.2.9: Includes those who were released on EM.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 27.
  - Sanctions applicable to minors: 30.

**Finland:**

- 1.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Conditional prison sentence + community service: 109.
  - Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 11.
- 1.2.5: Includes only persons under front-door electronic monitoring. Persons under back-door electronic monitoring are supervised by prisons, and have been reported in SPACE I questionnaire.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Juvenile punishment: 6.

**France:**

- Counting unit: The data represents counted measures and not persons. Only the total number of people under the supervision of probation services counts persons. Thus it is not equal to 1.1+1.2.
- 1.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Home arrest (*Assignation à résidence*): 290.
  - Judicial control (*Contrôles judiciaires*): 3713.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Community order (*Contrainte pénale*): 2613.
  - Banning orders (*Interdiction de séjour*): 1042.
  - Work release (*Placement extérieur non hébergé*): 585
  - Citizenship classes (*Stage de citoyenneté*): 820.

**Germany:**

- 1.1.1: That kind of data are not collected. The judge can choose "any" measure within constitutional limitations he/she deems best to achieve the desired result (i.e. avoiding the flight of the suspect or his tampering with evidence). Sect. 116 StPO.
- 1.2.5: Gemeinsame Überwachungsstelle der Länder (GÜL) (shared monitoring agency) Elektronische Aufenthaltsüberwachung im Rahmen der Führungsaufsicht 2016 (electronic monitoring in the context of supervision of conduct).  
This number covers data for December 31st 2016 for all German Laender. The technical support used for the electronic monitoring in Germany includes electronic ankle bracelets provided with GPS as well as telephone calls. Electronic monitoring is not exclusively used with home arrest. It can be free from restrictions of the monitored person's whereabouts or there can either be inclusion zones that must not be left or exclusion zones that must not be entered.

**Iceland:**

- Counting unit: 1.2.5. Ankle bracelet.
- 1.1.1: If there are conditions for detention a judge may instead of pre-trial detention in prisons order him to stay at a certain location and/or ban him to leave the country. The police can decide that the accused person shall inform the police about his location or visit the police at certain times and furthermore the police can decide that the accused person has to give his passport to the police for safekeeping. (They are not under supervision by the PPA and were not counted in their figures.)
- 1.1.4: According to Icelandic regulations, mediation is a resource that can substitute prosecution but is not used concurrently. If mediation is successful, i.e. leads to a contract that is fulfilled the prosecutor then cancels prosecution and the offence does not go on the offender's criminal record and there is no follow up on behalf of the police or the PPA.
- 1.2.4: There were 112 persons doing community service in stead of unconditional imprisonment and 66 in stead of surrogate punishment 31 January 2018. (See comment in Table 1)
- 1.2.5: See comment in Table 1.
- 1.2.9: Additionally there were 108 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released but not under supervision (they are not counted).

**Ireland:**

- General comments: The total of all people on different orders is 6985. However some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 1.0 (6274) includes some offenders counted more than once in section 1.2. These offenders are just counted once in section 1.0. Family conference 13 also in 'Other Orders' above.
- 1.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Extern: 6.
- 1.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Probation Supervision with Community Service: 12.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Deferment of detention order: 2.
  - Detention and supervision order: 6.
  - Other: 22.

**Italy:**

- Counting unit: The number of measures handled by the probation offices at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- 1.1.5: "Other" are:
  - Applications for conditional suspension of criminal proceedings: 15269.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Supervised Liberty: 3804.
  - Substitutive sanctions: 162.
  - Activity of observation of offenders at liberty and inquiries for security measures: 6066.

**Latvia:**

- Supplementary probation supervision sanction can be an addendum to community service, or fine. These sanctions are included under item 1.2.0 "Mixed sanctions".

- Supplementary community service sanction can be an addendum to deprivation of liberty (deprivation of liberty + community service orders are included under item 1.2.4. "Community service").
- One of the possible diversions from criminal procedure used for juveniles is Community Service as educational measure. Numbers of persons that were placed under probation with this measure are included under item 1.2.4.
- Treatment is not separate sanction/measure, but it can be applied as condition/obligation for persons who are under supervision of probation. Numbers of persons who received treatment are included/collected under item 1.2.0.. 1.2.1, 1.2.7. and 1.2.9.
- 1.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Community service/Fine + Probationary supervision: 424.
  - Suspended custodial sentence/Parole + Community service: 92.
  - Parole + Electronic Monitoring: 55.

#### **Lithuania:**

- General comments: Information refers to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- 1.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Home detention/Restriction of freedom with electronic monitoring: 57.
  - Conditional release with electronic monitoring: 36.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Persons upon whom a measure of criminal impact is imposed: 3282.
  - Educational measures: 231.

#### **Luxembourg:**

- 1.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Judicial control (*Contrôle judiciaire*): 33.

#### **Malta:**

- 1.1.5: "Other" are:
  - Provisional Order of Supervision: 120.
- 1.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Combination Order: 32.
  - Probation Order with Treatment Order: ---
  - Suspended Sentence with Supervision & Treatment Order: ---
- 1.2.0: In the last few years some members of the judiciary started to issue Probation Order with Treatment Order and Suspended Sentence with Supervision & Treatment Order. Further changes in the administration of this data. Thus, the Department will be modifying the system so that as from next year this data will be available to be included in future SPACE statistics.

#### **Moldova:**

- 1.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Electronic Monitoring: 2.
- 1.2.7: Semi-liberty exists in the Republic of Moldova, but it is under the supervision of the Penitentiary institution, not under probation.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Deprivation of the right to occupy certain function: 4970.

**Montenegro:**

- General comments: According to the current montenegrin criminal law, electronic monitoring is used exclusively with home arrest (home prison). The official legal name of this criminal sanction is “imprisonment sentence in the residential premises of the convicted persons”. This sanction was introduced in the criminal-legal system through an amendment of the Criminal Code in 2013, but enforcement of the first sentences started at the end of December 2017. In practice, this sanction is executed using ankle bracelets.

**Netherlands:**

- 1.1.1 Electronic monitoring in the Netherlands is not a sanction in its own right, but as a condition attached to:
  - pre-trail supervision by Probation Agencies
  - fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation ;
  - conditional release with probation.
- 1.2.0 Mixed orders are Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation (1.2.1/2 and with electronic monitoring 1.1.1.1) and community service (1.2.4). In the data it is not certain if they are ordered at the same time or that supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are therefore counted double (Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation and community service).
- Home arrest (1.2.6) is also called Electronic Detention (frontdoor EM). Home arrest in the Netherlands was only used after the sentence. In 2003 a pilot project started introducing Electronic Detention (ED) as an alternative for prison sentences of less than 91 days. The main reason for starting the experiment was the fact that during those days the Netherlands suffered a huge shortage of capacity. The measure was refined in March 2005 and March 2010, describing more extensively the rules and regulations around ED, defining target groups more strictly, accentuating and extending reasons for exclusion, etc. There was no legal foundation (ED was not laid down as a law) and the legal foundation was never established. The regulations were withdrawn on the 1st of July of 2010. So to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentence. The Netherlands at this time does not have a shortage of capacity.
- 1.2.7 Stock is measured at 31-01-2018. Other Stock is measured at 01-01-2018.

**Norway:**

- Counting unit: Cases are counted here. Some persons may have entered the system more than once in the course of a year. The registration system does not count individuals.
- Ad 1.2.1: The "fully suspended custodial sanction with probation" consists of a conditional sentence where the offender has to participate in a program for intoxicated drivers (N=415) or a sentence where the offender must participate in a drug court-like program (N=160). In addition, in 7 cases a conditional sentence was imposed with specific conditions.
- Ad 1.2.4: The community sentence in Norway is more than Community service. It may consist of unpaid work, but also various crime-preventing measures. In 2017, 66.9 % of all hours were spent on unpaid work.
- 1.2.11: “Other” are:
  - Unpaid work for fine defaulters: 1.

**Portugal:**

- Counting unit: The counting unit in 1.0 is the person however, in the following questions is the number of measures. A person may have more than one measure running simultaneously by having more than one lawsuit.
- 1.1.1: “Alternatives” are:
  - Restrictive measures of obligations and instructions: 205.
  - Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 365.
  - Court restrain orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 268.
- 1.1.2. Public service obligation can also be imposed in connection with conditional suspension of criminal proceedings in pre sentence stage (STOCK - 2855).
- 1.2.0: “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:
  - Public service obligation in connection with a suspended sentence: 476.

**Romania:**

- Counting unit: Romania declare cases, not persons. However, according to an empirical observation, the number of persons with multiple probation files is irrelevant comparing with the total stock number.
- General comments:
  - 1) Romania treats “Suspension of service of a sentence under supervision” and “Postponement of penalty enforcement with Community service” or “with obligation to attend one or more social reintegration programs” as intermediate sanctions. Consequently, they are counted as “mixed sanctions or measures” (comment on 1.2.0).
  - 2) In the Romanian Penal Code, the Court can order a defendant who has been granted postponement of penalty enforcement/suspension of service of a sentence under supervision to comply with one or several of the following obligations to (with relevance for SPACE II):
    - a) take classes in school or a vocational training;
    - b) perform community service for a duration between 30/60 and 60/120 days, in the conditions ordered by the Court, except for the case where their health precludes them from performing that service. The daily number of hours to be performed shall be established as under the Law on the Service of Penalties;
    - c) attend one or more social reintegration programs operated by the Probation Service or given in cooperation with community entities;
    - d) comply with medical checkups, treatment or care.
- In such a context, the total number of 66.897 stock cases contains:
  - 37.855 cases with community service (comment on 1.2.4);
  - 694 cases with treatment (comment on 1.2.8);
  - 5226 cases with the obligation to take classes in school or a vocational training (probably represent a comment on 1.2.0/1.2.11).
- 1.2.0: “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:
  - “Suspension of service of a sentence under supervision” and “Postponement of penalty enforcement with community service” or “with obligation to attend one or more social reintegration programs”: 21185.
- 1.2.11: “Other” are:
  - Serving the penalty by fine by performing community service: 266.

**Russian Federation:**

- 1.1.1: “Alternatives” are:

- Home arrest: 6753.
- Home arrest is applied with electronic control (ankle bracelet).
- 1.2.8: Obligation to undergo treatment for drug addiction and medical and (or) social rehabilitation.

**Serbia:**

- 1.1.1: “Alternatives” are:
  - Electronic monitoring: 181.
  - Home arrest: 61.
  - Measure of prohibition of meeting or communicating with a specific individual: 38.
- 1.2.11: “Other” are:
  - Post-penal treatment: 3.
  - The application of special measures against perpetrators of sexual crimes against minors: 26.
  - Sentence with protective monitoring, i.e. obligation by the convicted to realize some obligations decided by the court: 33.

**Slovak Republic:**

- Counting unit: The case.
- 1.1.1: “Alternatives” are:
  - Replacement of pre-trial detention with electronic monitoring supervision: 26.
- 1.1.3 (Deferral) - In the form of conditional postponement in Slovakia it may be applied only in juvenile offender cases, it is a special instrument applied within juvenile prosecution.
- 1.2.0: “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:
  - CSM with electronic monitoring: 21.
  - Imposed penalty with obligations/restrictions attached: ...

**Slovenia:**

- General comments: do not have data on 31.1.2017.

**Spain (State Admin.) :**

- General comments: The data for community service and suspended sentences are as at 12-31-2017.

**Sweden:**

- General comments: Reference date 1st of October 2017.  
If a person is serving a sentence with electronic monitoring and another sentence with conditional release or probation which overlap on the date of reference, the person is included in both categories and hence counted twice. However, in the total number of persons reported in 1.0 they are only counted once.  
Persons supervised due to community service reported in 1.2.4 consists of probation with community service and conditional sentence with community service reported separately in 1.2.0.  
Treatment as a form of probation/supervision is always combined with probation in the Swedish justice system. Therefore the number of persons supervised due to treatment are only reported in 1.2.0.

Extended activity release consists of persons serving a prison sentence and are at home, at work or in an educational facility monitored electronically by an ankle bracelet in the end of the prison sentence. The purpose of this kind of release is to make it possible for these persons to return to work or studies before final release.

Electronic monitoring is supported technically by an ankle bracelet.

- 1.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Probation with community service: 1120
  - Conditional sentence with community service: 775.
  - Probation with treatment: 738.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Probation without community service or treatment: 4124.
  - Half-way house: 25.
  - Extended activity release: 103.

#### **Switzerland:**

- General comments: In Switzerland, semi-liberty is not the responsibility of probation, but of penitentiary institutions. The data for semi-liberty are therefore in SPACE I.
- Switzerland cannot differentiate between 1.2.5 Electronic Control and 1.2.6 Home Assignment. With regard to electronic monitoring and community service, Switzerland provided the average number of persons for 2017, because data regarding persons who completed their community service or electronic monitoring in early 2018 were missing. For example, in terms of the number of community service workers at the end of 2017, there were only 355, but that number is not representative of the full year.

#### **Turkey :**

- Counting unit: The reason of difference is mix orders. Mix orders could be under the several type of decision such as judicial control and treatment or early release and treatment etc. Written mix orders are countable ones.
- General comments:
  - A) There are 13 probation decisions (alternative sanctions and measures) that are given by courts to the suspects, accused and convicts and the measures and obligations determined by the probation directorate. These are: I- Judicial Control, II- Treatment and/or Probation, III- Deferral, IV- Alternative Sanctions to Short-Term Imprisonment, V- Suspension of Custodial Sentence with Probation, VI- Prohibition of Enjoying Certain Right And Power, VII- Effective Remorse, VIII- Community Service Instead of Judicial Fine, IX- Probation Sanctions for Juvenile Under Supervision, X- Early Release, XI-Conditional Release, XII-Probation For Recidivist After Release, XIII-Home Arrest

While the questionnaire is filled up, these rows set up as:

1.1.1.Judicial Control

1.1.3.Deferral

1.2.1.Alternative Sanctions to Short-Term Imprisonment + Suspension of Custodial Sentence with Probation

1.2.0.Mix Orders 1.2.3.Early Release 1.2.4.Community Service 1.2.6.Home Arrest

1.2.8.Treatment and Probation 1.2.9.Contitional Release

1.2.11.Effective Remorse + Probation for Recidivist After Release + Prohibition of Enjoying Certain Right And Power

B) Electronic monitoring is not a decision for probation, it is only a tool to monitor probationers. Meaning of electronic monitoring is practices that ensure suspects, accused or convicts are monitored, supervised and controlled by electronic means and instruments within society, and that support the protection of the victim or the community.

C) Early release is similar to conditional pardon.

Early release according to Probation Regulation: Execution of sentences through probation measure refers to the execution of the remaining part of the sentence served by a convict, who is in a good conduct and has less than one year for the release, in order to ensure adaptation to the world outside, continuation and strengthening of family bonds. The Commission (Probation Office) shall decide on one or more of the measures listed below about the convicts to be released under probation, in accordance with the probation plan. These measures are as follows;

- To be employed free of charge in a public service,
- Probation and control at a residence or specific region,
- Prohibition of presence in specific areas or regions,
- Obligation of attending determined programs.

D) Community service could be a decision or a measure. The decisions are article 50/1-f of Turkish Penal Code and article 106/3 of Code on the Execution of Sentences and Security Measures. The measure is the article 105/A of Code on the Execution of Sentences and Security Measures. Turkey could separate community decision easily but for article 105/A the country could not separate the numbers. According to Turkish Penal Code Article 50/1-f: Voluntary employment in a job performed for public interest for a period from one half up to one folds of the imposed punishment.

According to Code on the Execution of Sentences and Security Measures Article 106/3: If the convicted person fails to pay the judicial fine within the specified period following service of the payment order upon him, he shall be imprisoned by decision of the public prosecutor for the number of days that corresponds to the unpaid amount, the convicted person shall be decided to be employed in a work useful to public with two days' work corresponding to a day. Daily working period shall be determined by probation directorate for at least two hours and at most eight hours. In the event that the convicted person does not comply with the warnings and suggestions of probation officers in this scope and the programme prepared about himself/herself, the days s/he works shall be deducted from imprisonment sentence and the remaining part shall be executed in open penal institution.

E) In the row of 1.2.11. these decisions has filled:

Effective Remorse: Probation measure about the convicts who benefit from effective remorse includes the measures taken in order to ensure monitoring, control and rehabilitation of the convicts (founders, leaders and members of an organization) within the society, who disband the organization or help the authorities do so by giving useful information; leave the organization voluntarily or surrender or are apprehended; remorsefully help authorities disband the organization or apprehend the members. The order of 'effective remorse' is given within the scope of article 221 (fifth subclauses) of 'Criminal Procedure Code' numbered 527.

**Probation for Recidivist After Release:** To help recidivists reintegrate into society and minimize the risk of recidivism; some form of probation sanctions and monitoring may be given by court, such as the obligation of attending guidance/rehabilitation activities. The order is given in the scope of article 108 of 'Code on the Execution of Sentences and Security Measures' numbered 5275.

**Prohibition of Enjoying Certain Right And Power:** Deprive of rights refers to the security measures which include prohibition of enjoying certain rights and powers prescribed in the first subsection of Article 53 of the Law No. 5237 or performing a specific profession or art or suspension of the driving license within the periods to be determined by the court, as a result of a conviction decided about the crime committed by the convict. Decisions related to prohibition of certain rights or performing a specific profession or art or suspension of the driving license shall be sent to relevant public authorities and institutions and professional organizations in a written form, within three workdays following the registration process. The notification shall explicitly state the way decisions shall be executed and the dates when the prohibition or suspension shall be in effect. The convict shall be informed about the situation with a written notification. If the convict is in a penal execution institution, relevant authorities shall also be informed.

For more details, see:

<http://www.cep-probation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/PROBATION-in-TURKEY.pdf>

- 1.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Judicial Control: 223260.
- 1.1.5: "Other" are:
  - Electronic monitoring and not leaving the residence as judicial control: 359.
  - Electronic monitoring and not leaving a certain residential area as judicial control: 116.
- Electronic monitoring and not visiting certain places or regions or only visiting certain places as judicial control: 36.
- 1.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Electronic Monitoring and Conditional Pardon: 1226.
  - Electronic Monitoring and Fully Suspended Custodial Sentence With Probation: 4.
  - Electronic Monitoring and Home Arrest: 4.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Effective Remorse: 692.
  - Probation for Recidivist After Release: 8288.
  - Prohibition of Enjoying Certain Right And Power: 4157.

#### **Ukraine:**

- General comments: 1.0 The counting unit is not the person, but the case. A case is a personal case controlled by the probation authorities on criminal and administrative penalties in the form of public or corrective labor by court decisions. At present, Ukraine doesn't have an electronic database that can create the person as the counting unit. In the long run, the Probation organization is working on the construction of a new data management system in which persons are counted.
- 1.2.0 Number of personal cases of convicted persons is indicated in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities (Article 55 of the Criminal

Code of Ukraine) (it is meant that one sentence may have two cases (the main and additional punishment)). This type of punishment may be imposed as a basic punishment for a term of two to five years or as an additional punishment for a term of one to three years (which determines the existence of a single person in the personal affairs case for the basic and additional types of punishment). It may also be imposed as an additional punishment to the punishment of arrest, restraint of liberty, detention in a military battalion of servicemen or imprisonment for a certain period of time. In that case the additional punishment extends to the entire period of serving the basic punishment and, moreover, for the period prescribed by the sentence a court that has acquired legal force. The term of additional punishment is calculated from the moment of the main punishment (the person will be in probation), and when sentencing in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities as additional to other basic punishments, as well as in the case of application of Article 77 of the Criminal Code Ukraine - from the moment of the legal validity of the sentence.

- 1.2.11 Number of personal cases of convicted persons in the form of corrective labor is indicated. This type of punishment is established for a term from six months to two years and takes place at the place of work of the convicted person. From the amount of earnings of the convicted person to correctional work, deductions to the state income in the amount established by the court sentence are made in the range of from ten to twenty percent. Also, in item 1.2.11, the number of personal cases of offenders, to which the administrative penalty in the form of corrective labor has been applied by a court decision, is indicated. Correctional work is applied for a term up to two months with the employment of them at the place of permanent employment of the person who committed an administrative offense, and with the deduction of up to twenty percent of her earnings in income of the state
- 1.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Sentenced to prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities: 3483.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Sentenced to correction works: 563.
  - Under administrative sanction of correction works: 19.

#### **UK: England and Wales:**

- Counting unit: The total number of persons in 1.0 is lower than the sum of the component parts because it counts persons only once, and they may appear in more than one sub-category (ie 1.2.1 and 1.2.4). Persons are however only counted once in sub-category 1.2.1, 1.2.9 and once only in all other sub-categories combined.  
The total number of persons in 1.0 includes all those being supervised in the community under court orders or under post release supervision once they have been released from custody.  
Figures given in sub-categories 1.2.0, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.8 and 1.2.11 are breakdowns of total Community Orders.
- 1.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:  
Any combination of 14 possible requirements: unpaid work, supervision, rehabilitation, accredited programs, drug treatment, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, specified activities, prohibited activities, curfew, exclusion, attendance centre, residential, electronic monitoring.
- 1.2.4: Community Orders with standalone unpaid work only.

- 1.2.5: Community Orders with curfews and electronic monitoring requirements only. Most standalone curfews/electronic monitoring requirements are not supervised by the probation service.
- 1.2.8: Includes orders containing drug, alcohol, mental health treatments, accredited programs and supervision or rehabilitation.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Standalone Rehabilitation: 13200.
  - Other standalone requirements: 649.

**UK : Scotland**

- Counting unit: The order.
- General comments: These stock figures are as at 31 March 2017. They cover only community payback orders, drug treatment & testing orders and fiscal work orders, as well as numbers subject to electronic monitoring (as at 31 January 2018) at 1.2.5. The breakdown of the community payback orders into the various categories in this table are estimates as information on the type of community payback order is now no longer collected for stock figures. All estimated figures are rounded to the nearest 100.
- 1.2.0 : « Mixed sanctions or measures » are :  
Mixed community payback orders : 8575
- 1.2.8 includes drug treatment and testing orders and estimates of the number of drug treatment, alcohol treatment and mental health treatment requirements issued as part of community payback orders.
- 1.2.11 : "Others" are:
  - Community payback orders with supervision only : 2600

**Table 4. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of Probation Agencies) during the year 2017, in absolute numbers**

Country	Country population on 1.1.2018	1.0. Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2017	Of which:															
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence					1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence										
Code	POP	1.0	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11
Albania																		
Andorra	76 953	1 484	13	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	133	...	...	0	...	84	23	50	22	1 159
Armenia	2 972 732	2 403	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		901	NAP	NAP	357	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	205	1 092
Austria	8 822 267	18 215	467	8 855	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 984	657	0	3 784	891	NAP	NAP	51	1 526	NAP
Azerbaijan	9 923 914	17 136	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 399	NAP	NAP	225	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 677	10 835
Belgium	11 413 058	40 777	6 360	NAP	3 797	7 620			6 082	...	0	9 753	5 690	NAP	151	NAP	860	464
BiH: St. level																		
BiH: Fed. BiH																		
BiH: Srpska																		
Bulgaria	7 050 034	4 774	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 176	117	NAP	0	NAP	0	NAP	NAP	481	NAP	
Croatia	4 105 493	8 567	107	107	0	NAP	0	0	1 176	74	0	4 420	5	0	0	0	1 203	1 581
Cyprus	864 236	2 012	1 075															
Czech Rep.	10 610 055	19 651	517	113	NAP	434	7 456	NAP	5 956	NAP	20	6 508	0	168	NAP	142	1 806	789
Denmark	5 781 190	10 581	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		1 290	192	1	4 396	2 163	NAP	NAP	267	1 584	688
Estonia	1 319 133	5 387	33	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 565	201	NAP	2 900	0	NAP	NAP	3	632	53
Finland	5 513 130	3 328	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	318	575	NAP	NAP	1 465	241	NAP	NAP	724	5	
France	67 221 943	120 530	3 201	2 982	222	...	...	...	67 835	...	...	32 116	29 569	...	...	...	6 437	3 360
Georgia																		
Germany	82 850 000			205 248	1 805	25 220			80 111	NAP	NAP		28	NAP	NAP	NAP		
Greece	10 738 868	19 118	2 311	411	555	244	975	498	5 392	334	18	2 511	2	29		42	5 683	113
Hungary																		
Iceland	348 450	358	NAP	0	0	NAP	0	NAP	5	1	0	197	34	NAP	66	27	28	0
Ireland	4 838 259	6 069	24	NAP	1 286	...		10	615	460	1 743	2 215	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	288	41
Italy	60 483 973	96 508		14 385			23 886		8 691			9 335		15 638	818	3 063	3 646	17 046
Latvia	1 934 379	9 952	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 356	NAP	575	1 701	NAP	456	5 395	NAP	NAP	270	655	199	NAP

Country	Country population on 1.1.2018	1.0. Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2017	Of which:															
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence					1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence										
Code	POP	1.0	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11
Liechtenstein																		
Lithuania	2 808 901	15 336	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	756	3 679	NAP	NAP	1 379	NAP	4 027	NAP	NAP	700	4 795
Luxembourg	602 005	534	15	NAP	2	...	NAP	NAP	70	31	NAP	174	34	NAP	73	NAP	95	40
Malta	475 701	676	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	62	47	53	NAP	217	31	NAP	NAP	NAP	65	18	NAP
Moldova	3 547 539	16 757	NAP	...	NAP	...	NAP	2 918	3 281	NAP	0	5 031	33	NAP	...	33	491	4 970
Monaco	38 897	26	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	12	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7	1	6	0
Montenegro	622 359	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	...	NAP	NAP	278	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP
Netherlands	17 118 084	48 654	3 874	1 296	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	8 398		3	32 306	NAP	NAP	758	282	1 737	NAP
North Macedonia																		
Norway	5 295 619	6 649	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	610	NAP	NAP	1 980	3 265	40	NAP	NAP	733	21
Poland																		
Portugal	10 291 027	32 861	1 157	13 107	...	...	0	498	9 387	...	...	10 057	294	140	...	129	1 759	0
Romania	19 523 621	33 021	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	12 509	19 693	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	572	247
Russian Fed.	143 964 709	989 815	21 166	NAP	NAP	NAP		968 649	NAP	NAP	NAP	180 481	NAP	NAP	NAP	550	NAP	
San Marino																		
Serbia	7 001 444	7 297	456	...	3 284	...		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	693	1 677	1 093	NAP	NAP	23	71
Slovak Rep.	5 443 120	8 310	621	146	...	1 168	...	...	3 059	NAP	NAP	1 573	60	18	NAP	1 184	555	...
Slovenia	2 066 880	3 322	288	...	278	...	10	...	253	NAP	...	839	NAP	14	...	...	54	1 874
Spain (Total)	46 659 302	121 012				2 572			13 503			84 073	2 343		10 695	556	7 270	
Spain (State Adm.)	39 124 489	96 887							10 365			71 748	2 343		7 247		5 184	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 534 813	24 125	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 572	NAP	NAP	3 138	NAP	NAP	12 325	NAP	NAP	3 448	556	2 086	NAP
Sweden	10 120 242	14 809	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 065	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 341	1 642	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 251	4 851
Switzerland	8 482 152	5 134	...	...	NAP	NAP	0	0	563	157	NAP	3 393	235	...	...	16	786	0
Turkey	80 810 525	364 285	167 282	NAP	696	NAP	1 897	6 558	1 406	NAP	112 899	33 055	...	66	NAP	63 875	63	13 769
Ukraine	42 216 766	85 106	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 170	37 194	NAP	NAP	45 273	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	469
UK: Eng. & Wales	59 235 716	181 607	NAP					21 851	42 520	NAP	NAP	22 177	7 994	NAP	NAP	10 054	63 895	15 734
UK: North. Ireland																		
UK: Scotland	5 450 000	24 864	335	...	...	...	...	6 806	...	...	...	9 888	2 900	...	...	936	1 121	2 878

**Table 5. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of Probation Agencies) during the year 2017, rates and percentages**

Country	Rate of entries on probation per 100 000 population	Of which: Percentage of															Total percentage	
		1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence							1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence									
		Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by Probation Agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other	
Code	1.0	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11	
Albania																		
Andorra	1 928.4	0.9						9.0			0.0		5.7	1.5	3.4	1.5	78.1	100.0
Armenia	80.8							37.5			14.9					8.5	45.4	106.3
Austria	206.5	2.6	48.6					10.9	3.6	0.0	20.8	4.9			0.3	8.4		100.0
Azerbaijan	172.7							19.8			1.3					15.6	63.2	100.0
Belgium	357.3	15.6		9.3	18.7			14.9		0.0	23.9	14.0		0.4		2.1	1.1	100.0
BiH: St. level																		
BiH: Fed. BiH																		
BiH:R.Srpska																		
Bulgaria	67.7						87.5	2.5		0.0		0.0				10.1		100.0
Croatia	208.7	1.2	1.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	13.7	0.9	0.0	51.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	18.5	101.2
Cyprus	232.8	53.4																53.4
Czech Rep.	185.2	2.6	0.6		2.2	37.9		30.3		0.1	33.1	0.0	0.9		0.7	9.2	4.0	121.7
Denmark	183.0							12.2	1.8	0.0	41.5	20.4			2.5	15.0	6.5	100.0
Estonia	408.4	0.6						29.1	3.7		53.8	0.0			0.1	11.7	1.0	100.0
Finland	60.4						9.6	17.3		44.0	7.2				21.8	0.2		100.0
France	179.3	2.7	2.5	0.2				56.3			26.6	24.5				5.3	2.8	120.9
Georgia																		
Germany																		
Greece	178.0	12.1	2.1	2.9	1.3	5.1	2.6	28.2	1.7	0.1	13.1	0.0	0.2		0.2	29.7	0.6	100.0
Hungary																		
Iceland	102.7		0.0	0.0		0.0		1.4	0.3	0.0	55.0	9.5		18.4	7.5	7.8	0.0	100.0
Ireland	125.4	0.4		21.2			0.2	10.1	7.6	28.7	36.5					4.7	0.7	110.1
Italy	159.6		14.9			24.8		9.0			9.7		16.2	0.8	3.2	3.8	17.7	100.0
Latvia	514.5				13.6		5.8	17.1		4.6	54.2			2.7	6.6	2.0		106.6
Liechtenstein																		
Lithuania	546.0						4.9	24.0			9.0		26.3			4.6	31.3	100.0
Luxembourg	88.7	2.8		0.4				13.1	5.8		32.6	6.4		13.7		17.8	7.5	100.0
Malta	142.1				0.0	9.2	7.0	7.8		32.1	4.6				9.6	2.7		72.9
Moldova	472.4						17.4	19.6		0.0	30.0	0.2			0.2	2.9	29.7	100.0

Country	Rate of entries on probation per 100 000 population	Of which: Percentage of															Total percentage	
		1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence							1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence									
		Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by Probation Agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release		
Code	1.0	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11	
Monaco	66.8							46.2						26.9	3.8	23.1	0.0	100.0
Montenegro																		
Netherlands	284.2	8.0	2.7					17.3		0.0	66.4			1.6	0.6	3.6		100.0
North Macedonia																		
Norway	125.6							9.2			29.8	49.1	0.6			11.0	0.3	100.0
Poland																		
Portugal	319.3	3.5	39.9			0.0	1.5	28.6			30.6	0.9	0.4		0.4	5.4	0.0	111.2
Romania	169.1						37.9	59.6								1.7	0.7	100.0
Russian Fed.	687.5	2.1					97.9				18.2				0.1			118.3
San Marino																		
Serbia	104.2	6.2		45.0							9.5	23.0	15.0			0.3	1.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	152.7	7.5	1.8		14.1			36.8			18.9	0.7	0.2		14.2	6.7		100.9
Slovenia	160.7	8.7		8.4		0.3		7.6			25.3		0.4			1.6	56.4	108.7
Spain (Total)	259.4				2.1			11.2			69.5	1.9		8.8	0.5	6.0		100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	247.6							10.7			74.1	2.4		7.5		5.4		100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	320.2				10.7			13.0			51.1			14.3	2.3	8.6		100.0
Sweden	146.3						34.2				29.3	11.1				22.0	32.8	129.3
Switzerland	60.5					0.0	0.0	11.0	3.1		66.1	4.6			0.3	15.3	0.0	100.3
Turkey	450.8	45.9		0.2		0.5	1.8	0.4		31.0	9.1		0.0		17.5	0.0	3.8	110.2
Ukraine	201.6						2.5	43.7			53.2						0.6	100.0
UK: Eng. & Wales	306.6						12.0	23.4			12.2	4.4			5.5	35.2	8.7	101.4
UK: North. Ireland																		
UK: Scotland	456.2	1.3					27.4				39.8	11.7			3.8	4.5	11.6	100.0
Mean	278.5	9.4	11.4	8.8	8.6	7.8	19.4	20.3	3.2	6.9	31.1	8.9	5.5	8.0	3.8	9.5	14.6	
Median	183.0	2.8	2.3	1.6	10.7	0.4	6.4	16.0	3.1	0.0	29.8	4.7	0.5	2.7	7.2	3.8		
Minimum	60.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	1928.4	53.4	48.6	45.0	18.7	37.9	97.9	59.6	7.6	32.1	74.1	49.1	26.3	26.9	17.5	35.2	78.1	

## **Notes – Tables 4 and 5**

### **Andorra:**

- General comments: Electronic monitoring extends to types of semi-liberty and Home arrest (during the night or partially during the day), with the requirement that the execution does not violate the private life of the convicted. The device used are wrist bracelets.
- 2.1.1: "Other" are:
  - Electronic monitoring: 1
  - Home arrest: 0
  - Obligation to justify a regular job: 0.
  - Obligation to come to court regularly: 3.
  - Avoid certain public places: 0.
  - Suspension of driving license: 6.
  - Interdiction to contact the victim: 3.
  - Avoid using weapons: 0.
  - Obligation to follow medical treatment: 0.
  - Obligation to stay at home during certain times of the day 0.
  - Obligation to stay in the country with delivery of the passport 1.
- 2.2.6:
  - Home arrest (curfew orders): 84.
  - Uncommutable home arrest: 0.
  - Home arrest combined with a suspended sentence: 83.
  - Home arrest combined with a suspended sentence with obligation: 1.
- 2.2.7:
  - Semi-liberty : 23.
  - Ab initio: 7.
  - During the execution: 16.
- 2.2.8 :
  - Treatment: 50.
  - Suspended sentence with obligation,
  - Obligation to follow medical treatment,
  - Alcohol : 36.
  - Psychological : 8.
  - Drug addiction : 6.
  - Sexual offense : 0.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Other suspended sentences with obligation,
  - Obligation to pay compensation to the victim : 7.
  - Obligation to pay a regular pension : 4.
  - Avoid certain public places : 2.
  - Avoid living in a specific place: 0.
  - Obligation to stay at home: 0.
  - Interdiction from contacting the victim : 25.
  - Obligation to come to court regularly : 0.
  - Obligation to justify a regular job : 14.
  - Community service : 0.

- Avoid using weapons : 0.
- Supplementary sentences,
  - Night custody: 9.
  - Night custody combined with a suspended sentence: 589.
  - Night custody combined with a suspended sentence and an obligation: 49.
  - Partial day custody: 1.
  - Partial day custody combined with a suspended sentence: 2.
  - Partial day custody combined with a suspended sentence and an obligation: 0.
  - Weekend custody: 0.
  - Festive time custody: 0.
  - Festive time custody combined with a suspended sentence: 6.
  - Festive time custody combined with a suspended sentence with obligation: 0.
  - Suspension of driving license: 395.
  - Interdiction to issue a check: 0.
  - Interdiction to contact the victim: 12.
  - Suspension from job: 6.
  - Disqualification from exercising a job: 4.
  - Work to the benefit of the community: 1.
  - Expulsion from the Principality of Andorra: 34.
  - Suspension of firearms license: 1.
  - Compensation to the victim : 0.
- Interdiction from consuming alcoholic beverages in establishments or public places: 0.
- Following a work plan prepared by the Social Services: 0.

**Armenia:**

- Counting unit: There are 148 persons who have received more than one punishment.
- General comments: The provided date covers the period from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 up to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Fines: 983.
  - Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practise certain professions: 139.
  - Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or a child under 3 years old): 2.

**Austria:**

- Counting unit: The flow of entries per causes of entries is reported,- which is definitely a bigger figure than the number of persons having entered their services in a year.
- 2.0: The sum 2.0. as sum of the causes of entries will be a bigger figure than the number of physical persons who have entered their services. Actually 17427 different persons entered the services of NEUSTART during the year 2017.
- 2.1.2: Criminal proceedings can be suspended ("diversion") in four different forms: 1. by paying an amount of money, 2. as a suspension with probation to assess the behaviour of the accused person, 3. by community service and 4. for victim-offender-mediation. Only community service, mediation and, partly, suspension with probation are supervised by probation agencies.

- 2.1.3: This measure only exists for juveniles.
- 2.1.4: In Austria, mediation is a CSM whereas the definition for item 2.1.4 states the opposite, so the number of persons who underwent mediation is included in item 2.1.2.
- 2.2.4: Community service after the sentence is only possible as an alternative to arrest in case you can't afford to pay your fine (unpaid work for fine defaulters).
  
- 2.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Preparational probation/Court order: 467.

**Azerbaijan:**

- 2.0: There is no probation service in the Republic of Azerbaijan, as such. The penalties not associated with imprisonment are executed by the officers (bailiffs) of the local Execution Departments of the Ministry of Justice.
- 2.2.1: The number of persons for whom the execution of the sentence was postponed is included under this heading (The postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to a pregnant woman or a single parent taking care of a child under the age of 8).
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Fine: 5237.
  - Correctional works: 3026.
  - Others: 2572.

**Belgium:**

- Counting unit: The counting unit used by Belgium to answer the questionnaire is the number of cases and not the number of persons.
- General comments: The numbers were extracted from the SIPAR database, except for electronic monitoring, which data come from the SISET database.
- 2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:
  - Electronic monitoring ("contrôle électronique"): 906.
  - Conditional release ("libération sous conditions"): 5454.
- 2.1.2: This point includes data for 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. Their database does not allow the distinction between fully suspended and partially suspended custodial sentence with probation.
- 2.2.4: The numbers for community service correspond with the decisions of work sentence made by the tribunal.
- 2.2.7: Following the introduction of the 17 May 2016 law on the external legal status ("statut juridique externe") of detainees, limited detention (equivalent to semi-liberty) has been implemented for persons convicted to sentences longer than three years. Guidance provided by the probation services in the context of semi-liberty is not applicable anymore. Instead, attention is requested towards the fact that limited detentions managed by the probation services are modes of execution for persons who maintain their status as detainees. A part of the numbers for limited detention can thus also be included in SPACE I.
- 2.2.8: Treatment does not exist as an autonomous sanction in the Belgian penal system. Treatment can be imposed under conditions. Persons concerned by the law about internment are not counted in SPACE II.
- 2.2.11: Since 1<sup>st</sup> May 2016, the Belgian legislator has established the sentence of autonomous probation ("peine de probation autonome") imposed by a judge for a maximum length of two years of time.
- "Other" are:
  - Autonomous probation sentence: 464.

**Croatia:**

- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 1475
  - Benefits and interruption prison sentence: 106

**Cyprus:**

- 2.1: A total of 1075 persons report to Police stations.

**Czech Republic:**

- Counting unit: One person can be sentenced by a court to more sanctions and measures (form of probation / supervision ) together during the year 2017. (23 335 cases, sanctions and measures (form of probation / supervision)
- 2.1.1: "Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies" are:
  - Electronic monitoring: 0
  - Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 517.
- 2.1.5: "Other" are:
  - Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 7434.
  - Other: 22.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Prohibition of the enter to sport, cultural and other social events: 55.
  - Reports with respect to conditional release: 709.
  - Other: 25.
- General comments: DATA SOURCE: AIS PMS - administrative and statistical file system
- 2.1.1 – 2.2.10 The number of persons in individual case of the supervision of Probation Agencies by above-mentioned categories and their file status were new registered by the probation officer during this year.
- 2.1.1 An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within the replacement of pre-trial detention, but doesn't technically available now.
- 2.1.2 The specified number is the number of persons with imposed the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of prosecutors. The decision of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors or the court in the czech legal system is more frequently during the year 2017, but only the small part of these cases can be registered within PMS.
- 2.1.2 The Czech Republic has recorded 4 786 decisions corresponding to all conditional suspensions of criminal proceedings by prosecutors in the czech legal system during the year 2017 (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2017).
- 2.1.4 The definition of the victim – offender mediation, which was defined in this questionnaire has a constrictive character. This direct type of a mediation isn't monitored like form of the probation / the supervision within their statistical system, because can be performed cross - sectional in every form of activities of probation officers before and after sentence, but it was recording the most often just in pre-sentence (pre-trial) phase of a proceedings.
- 2.1.4 The number of carried cases of the victim – offender mediation before the sentence is 434, after the sentence 27.
- 2.1.5 Resolving conflicts activities have a broad character than the victim – offender mediation

in their service. The definitions of the mediation of resolving conflicts is containing all activities aimed at the settlement of conflicts in context of criminal proceedings (including the victim - offender mediation).

- 2.2.1 The specified number is the number of persons with the fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (5 826) and the fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (130), which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court too.
- 2.2.1 All fully suspended custodial sentences without probation (with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court or with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which aren't supervised by PMS) are more frequently during the year 2017, but only the small part of these cases can be registered within PMS.
- 2.2.1 The Czech Republic has recorded 31 055 persons with fully suspended sentence without probation in the czech legal system during the year 2017 (The CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2017) including cumulative sentences (difference between 2016 and 2017).
- 2.2.5 An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within the home arrest and within a conditional release with a obligation of a home arrest, but doesn't technically available now.
- 2.2.8 The protective treatment is imposed by court as a protective measure not as form of probation, separately or together with another sanctions. The Czech Republic has recorded 641 persons with protective treatment imposed by court during the year 2017, including cumulative sentences (difference between 2016 and 2017).
- 2.2.9 The specified number is the number of persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions, but which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court (19) and the parole with probation (1 787). A condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions (obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court or which aren't supervised by PMS) are more frequently in czech legal system during the year 2017, but only the small part of these cases can be registered within PMS.
- 2.2.9 The Czech Republic has recorded 2 862 persons in conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2017 (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2017).

**Denmark:**

- Counting unit: Cases.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Mentally disturbed under supervision: 614.
  - Alternative imprisonment (as being placed in a special institution): 40.
  - Other: 34.

**Estonia:**

- 2.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Electronic Monitoring: 33.
- 2.2.5: 2.2.5 Includes only persons under front-door electronic monitoring. Back-door electronic monitoring in Finland is applicable, but persons under it have been reported in SPACE I questionnaire.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 23.
  - Sanctions applicable to minors: 30.

**Finland:**

- 2.2.0: "Mixed orders" are:
  - Conditional prison sentence + community service: 295.
  - Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 23.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Juvenile punishment: 5.

**France:**

- Counting unit: The data represents counted measures and not persons. Only the total number of people under the supervision of probation services counts persons. Thus it is not equal to 2.1+2.2.
- 2.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Home arrest (*Assignation à résidence*): 2675.
  - Judicial control (*Contrôles judiciaires*): 526.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Community order (*Contrainte pénale*) : 1056.
  - Banning orders (*Interdiction de séjour*) : ...
  - Work release (*Placement extérieur non hébergé*) : 547.
  - Citizenship classes (*Stage de citoyenneté*): 1757.

**Germany:**

- General comments: Data taken from statistics published by the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden.
- 2.1.2: "Staatsanwaltschaften 2017" and "Strafgerichte 2017" (more recent data is not available yet).
 

This number covers diversion-decisions person-based on sect. 153a StPO (except para 1 no. 1 and no. 5) and sect. 37 BtMG by the prosecution "Staatsanwaltschaften 2017" (Table 2.4.1) (152,361) and by the court "Strafgerichte 2017" (Tables 2.3, 4.3, 5.3, 7.3 and 8.3) (52,887).
- 2.1.3: "Strafverfolgung 2016" (more recent data is not yet available; Table 2.2).
 

This kind of sanction is applicable to minors and adolescents only (sect. 27 JGG).
- 2.1.4: "Staatsanwaltschaften 2017" and "Strafgerichte 2017" (more recent data is not available yet).
 

This number covers diversion-decisions person-based on sect. 153a para 1 no. 1 (compensation) and no. 5 (victim-offender-mediation) StPO by the prosecution (19,963) and by the court (5,257). Sect. 153a para 1 no. 5 (victim-offender-mediation) StPO alone: 14,036 (12,540 by the prosecution and 1,496 by the court).
- 2.2.1: "Strafverfolgung 2016" (more recent data is not yet available; Tables 3.1 and 4.1).
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Conditional suspension of the enforcement of the sentence: 1805.
  - Compensations: 10836.
  - Ban from office, position or profession: 44.
- 2.2.11: "Strafgerichte 2017" and "Strafverfolgung 2017"
- 2.2.11: "Conditional suspension of the enforcement of the sentence": Decisions applying sect. 27 JGG (vide supra 2.1.3).

- 2.2.11: "Compensations": This data needs explanation, as it is a combination of two different units:  
5,360 cases with a decision concerning civil liability (only data of the first instance available) "Strafgerichte 2017" (Table 2.1 no. 35, 36; 4.1 no. 25, 26; 7.1 no. 25, 26) plus 3,761 suspects(persons) whose case was discharged under the condition of compensation (sect. 153a StPO) "Strafgerichte 2017" (Table 2.3, 4.3, 5.3, 7.3); counted under item 2.1.4 as well) plus 1,715 minor and adolescent offenders (persons) sentenced to compensation "Strafverfolgung 2016" (Table 4.3)
- 2.2.11: Ban from office: "Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2016" Table 5.5; more recent data is not yet available.

#### Greece

- 2.2.8: The four (4) treatment cases are referring to the suspension measure with a restrictive condition of a treatment in a rehabilitation - drug centre or at a psychiatric follow-up (cases: 3) and the imposition of conditional release (case 1)

#### Iceland

- Counting unit: 2.2.5 Ankle bracelet.
- 2.1.1: If there are conditions for detention a judge may instead of pre-trial detention in prisons order him to stay at a certain location and/or ban him to leave the country. The police can decide that the accused person shall inform the police about his location or visit the police at certain times and furthermore the police can decide that the accused person has to give his passport to the police for safekeeping. (They are not under supervision by the PPA and were not counted in their figures.)
- 2.1.4: According to Icelandic regulations, mediation is a resource that can substitute prosecution but is not used concurrently. If mediation is successful, i.e. leads to a contract that is fulfilled the prosecutor then cancels prosecution and the offence does not go on the offender's criminal record and there is no follow up on behalf of the police or the PPA.
- 2.2.4: There were 96 persons that started doing community service in stead of unconditional imprisonment and 101 in stead of surrogate punishment the year 2017. (See comment in Table 1).
- 2.2.5: See comment in Table 1.
- 2.2.9: Additionally there were 83 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released in the year 2017 but not under supervision (they are not counted).

#### Ireland:

- General comments: The total of all people on different orders is 6,658. However some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 2.0 [6,069 (of which 6,045 Probation + 24 Extern)] includes some offenders counted more than once in section 2.2. These offenders are just counted once in section 2.0.
- 2.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Extern: 24.
- 2.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Probation Supervision with Community Service: 10.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Deferment of detention order: 9.
  - Detention and supervision order: 23.

- Other: 9.

**Italy:**

- Counting unit: The number of orders received by the probation offices during the year 2017.
- 2.1.5: "Other" are:
  - Applications for conditional suspension of criminal proceedings: 23886.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Supervised Liberty: 1771.
  - Substitutive sanctions: 250.
  - Activity of observation of offenders at liberty and inquiries for security measures: 15025.

**Latvia:**

- General comments: The information is provided for the number of cases because the State Probation Service doesn't have statistics about the number of persons. However, the number of persons must be slightly less than the number of cases (approximately 5 percent less).
- 2.2.10: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Deprivation of liberty + probationary supervision: 171
  - Deprivation of liberty + Community service + Probationary supervision or Money penalty + Probation supervision: 16
  - Community service + probationary supervision: 324
- Supplementary probation supervision sanction can be an addendum to community service, or fine. These sanctions are included under item 2.2.0 "Mixed sanctions".
- Supplementary community service sanction can be an addendum to deprivation of liberty (deprivation of liberty + community service orders are included under item 2.2.4. "Community service").
- One of the possible diversions from criminal procedure used for juveniles is Community Service as educational measure. Numbers of persons that where placed under probation with this measure are included under item 2.2.4.
- Treatment is not separate sanction/measure, but it can be applied as condicione/obligation for persons who are under supervision of probation. Numbers of persons who received treatment are included/collected under item 2.2.0.. 2.2.1, 2.2.7. and 2.2.9.
- 2.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Community service/Fine + Probationary supervision: 363.
  - Suspended custodial sentence/Parole + Community service: 129.
  - Parole + Electronic Monitoring: 83.

**Lithuania:**

- 2.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Home detention/Restriction of freedom with electronic monitoring: 603.
  - Conditional release with electronic monitoring: 153.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Persons upon who a measure of criminal impact is imposed: 4298.
  - Educational measures: 497.

**Luxembourg:**

- 2.1.1: "Other" are:

- Judicial control (*Contrôle judiciaire*): 15.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Suspension of the punishment (*Suspension de peine*): 40.

**Malta:**

- 2.1.5: "Other" are:
  - Provisional Order of Supervision: 62.
- 2.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Combination Order: 8.
  - Probation Order with Treatment Order: 35.
  - Suspended Sentence with Supervision & Treatment Order: 4.

**Moldova:**

- 2.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Fully suspended sentence with other obligations: 2612.
  - Conditional release with other obligations: 306..
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Deprivation of the right to occupy certain functions: 4970.

**Netherlands:**

- 2.1.1 Electronic monitoring in the Netherlands is not a sanction in its own right, but as a condition attached to:
  - pre-trail supervision by Probation Agencies
  - fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation ;
  - conditional release with probation.
- 2.2.0 Mixed orders are Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation (2.2.1/2) and with electronic monitoring (2.1.1.1) and community service (2.2.4). In the data it is not certain if they are ordered at the same time or that supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are therefore counted double (Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation and community service).
- Home arrest (2.2.6) is also called Electronic Detention (frontdoor EM). Home arrest in the Netherlands was only used after the sentence. In 2003 a pilot project started introducing Electronic Detention (ED) as an alternative for prison sentences of less than 91 days. The main reason for starting the experiment was the fact that during those days the Netherlands suffered a huge shortage of capacity. The measure was refined in March 2005 and March 2010, describing more extensively the rules and regulations around ED, defining target groups more strictly, accentuating and extending reasons for exclusion, etc. There was no legal foundation (ED was not laid down as a law) and the legal foundation was never established. The regulations were withdrawn on the 1st of July of 2010. So to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentence. The Netherlands at this time doesn't have a shortage of capacity.
- 2.2.7 Stock is measured at 31-01-2018. Other Stock is measured at 01-01-2018.

**Norway:**

- Counting unit: Cases are counted here. Some persons may have entered the system more than once in the course of a year. The registration system does not count individuals. The numbers refer to cases started in the period mentioned. They may possibly in a few cases refer to the same person twice but this does not appear in the data.

- Ad 2.2.1: The "fully suspended custodial sanction with probation" consists of a conditional sentence where the offender has to participate in a program for intoxicated drivers (N=468) or a sentence where the offender must participate in a drug court-like program (N=136). In addition, in 6 cases a conditional sentence was imposed with specific conditions.
- Ad 2.2.4: The community sentence in Norway is more than Community service. It may consist of unpaid work, but also various crime-preventing measures.
- Ad 2.2.8: Treatment in an institution as a way of serving a prison sentence (full-time 24/7) is possible for people with a type of problem that cannot be dealt with sufficiently by the prison - e.g. drug addiction. This was not a form that was under the supervision of the probation office in 2017, but it was the prison that was responsible and therefore these numbers are not included here. From 1.1.2018, however, this responsibility has been transferred to the probation offices and the results will show up in SPACE II data for the year 2018
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Unpaid work for fine defaulters: 21.

**Portugal:**

- Counting unit: The counting unit in 2.0. is the person however, in the following questions is the number of measures. A person may have more than a request for execution of measurement for a year for having more than one different lawsuit.
- 2.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Restrictive measures of obligations and instructions: 281.
  - Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 398.
  - Court restrain orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 478.
- 2.1.2. Public service obligation can also be imposed in connection with conditional suspension of criminal proceedings in pre-sentence stage (entries - 8.020).
- 2.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Public service obligation in connection with a suspended sentence: 498.

**Romania:**

- Counting unit: Romania declare cases, not persons. However, according to an empirical observation, the number of persons with multiple probation files is irrelevant comparing with the total flow of entries.
- General comments:
  - 1) Romania treats "Suspension of service of a sentence under supervision" or "Postponement of penalty enforcement with Community service" and "with obligation to attend one or more social reintegration programs" as intermediate sanctions, and they are registered under the frame of mixed sanctions or measures (comment on 2.2.0).
  - 2) According to the Penal Code of Romania, the Court can order a defendant who has been granted postponement of penalty enforcement/suspension of service of a sentence under supervision to comply with one or several of the following obligations to (with relevance for SPACE II):
    - a) take classes in school or a vocational training;
    - b) perform community service for a duration between 30/60 and 60/120 days, in the conditions ordered by the Court, except for the case where their health precludes them from

performing that service. The daily number of hours to be performed shall be established as under the Law on the Service of Penalties;

c) attend one or more social reintegration programs operated by the Probation Service or given in cooperation with community entities;

d) comply with medical checkups, treatment or care.

In such a context, the total number of 33021 flow of entries contains:

- 20828 cases with community service (comment on 2.2.4);

- 270 cases with treatment (comment on 2.2.8);

- 3412 cases with the obligation to take classes in school or a vocational training (probably represent a comment on 2.2.0/2.2.11).2.2.0: “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:

- (Suspension of service of a sentence under supervision) or (Postponement of penalty enforcement) with (Community service) and with (obligation to attend one or more social reintegration programs): 12509.

■ 1.2.11: “Other” are:

- Serving the penalty by fine by performing community service: 247.

**Russian Federation:**

■ 2.1.1: “Alternatives” are:

- Home arrest: 21166.

- Home arrest is applied with electronic control (ankle bracelet).

■ 2.2.8: Obligation to undergo treatment for drug addiction and medical and (or) social rehabilitation.

■ 2.2.11: “Other” are:

- Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities: 126535.

- Restriction of freedom: 70867.

- of them: with the use of electronic control (bracelet on the ankle): 7610

- Corrective labour: 88218.

- Conditional condemnation: 491858.

- Postponement of serving a sentence: 9309.

- Postponement of serving a sentence for a drug addict: 243.

- A compulsory medical measure against a person who, at the age of eighteen, has committed a crime against the sexual inviolability of a minor who has not reached the age of 14, and who suffers from a disorder of sexual preference (pedophilia) that does not exclude sanity: 1.

- Forced labour: 587.

**Serbia:**

■ 2.1.1: “Alternatives” are:

- Electronic monitoring: 351.

- Home arrest: 53.

- Measure of prohibition of meeting or communicating with a specific individual: 52.

■ 2.2.11: “Other” are:

- Post-penal treatment: 4.

- Sentence with protective monitoring, i.e. obligation by the convicted to realize some obligations decided by the court: 33.

- The application of special measures against perpetrators of sexual crimes against minors: 34.

**Slovak Republic:**

- Counting unit: The case (except the item 2.1.4).
- 2.1.1: "Alternatives" are:
  - Replacement of pre-trial detention with electronic monitoring supervision: 37.
- 2.1.3 (Defferal) - In the form of conditional postponement in Slovakia it may be applied only in juvenile offender cases, it is a special instrument applied within juvenile prosecution.
- 2.1.4: number of the accused involved in mediation, regardless of number of files/cases/proceedings.
- 2.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - CSM with electronic monitoring: 60.

**Spain (State Admin.) :**

- Counting unit: Data for suspended sentences and community service refer to the number of judicial cases, not to the number of offenders. That means that the number of judicial cases could be higher than the number of offenders, as one offender may have more than one judicial case.

**Sweden:**

- Counting unit: The counting unit used is the case, hence a person who is placed under the supervision of Probation Agencies more than once during the year is counted once for every occasion.
- General comments: Persons placed under supervision due to community service reported in 2.2.4 consists of probation with community service and conditional sentence with community service reported separately in 2.2.0.  
Treatment as a form of probation/supervision is always combined with probation in the Swedish justice system. Therefore the number of persons placed under supervision due to treatment are only reported in 2.2.0.  
Extended activity release consists of persons serving a prison sentence and are at home, at work or in an educational facility monitored electronically by an ankle bracelet in the end of the prison sentence. The purpose of this kind of release is to make it possible for these persons to return to work or studies before final release.  
Electronic monitoring is supported technically by an ankle bracelet.
- 2.2.0: "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:
  - Probation with community service: 1142.
  - Conditional sentence with community service: 3199.
  - Probation with treatment: 724.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
  - Probation without community service or treatment: 4244.
  - Half-way house: 69.
  - Extended activity release: 538.

**Switzerland:**

- General comments: Persons in 2.2.8 Treatment are also included in 2.2.9 Conditional release with probationary follow-up. This explains the total of 5124 (instead of 5140).  
As above, in Switzerland, semi-liberty is not the responsibility of probation, but of prisons. The data for semi-liberty are therefore in SPACE I.

We also can not differentiate 1.2.5 Electronic Monitoring and 1.2.6 Home Arrest.

#### **Turkey :**

- Counting unit: The reason of difference is mix orders. Mix orders could be under the several type of decision such as judicial control and treatment or early release and treatment etc. Written mix orders are countable ones.
- General comments: See general comment to Table 1.
- 1.1.1: “Alternatives” are:
  - Judicial Control: 165358.
- 1.1.5: “Other” are:
  - Electronic monitoring and not leaving the residence as judicial control: 1341.
  - Electronic monitoring and not leaving a certain residential area as judicial control: 354.
  - Electronic monitoring and not visiting certain places or regions or only visiting certain places as judicial control: 202.
- 1.2.0: “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:
  - Electronic Monitoring and Conditional Pardon: 6517.
  - Electronic Monitoring and Fully Suspended Custodial Sentence With Probation: 30.
  - Electronic Monitoring and Home Arrest: 11.
- 1.2.11: “Other” are:
  - Effective Remorse: 659.
  - Probation for Recidivist After Release: 9080.
  - Prohibition of Enjoying Certain Right And Power: 4030.

#### **Ukraine:**

- General comments: 2.0 See comments to Table 1. Internal transfers from one probation unit to another unit (for instance in case of the offender moving to another area), are seen as new entries and exits from the present unit. Because of the aggregation on a National level of these data, there is a overestimation of the numer of new entries and exits. There is no possibility to assess the scale of this phenomenon, but the construction of a new data management system will also solve this issue.
- 2.1.1 The law of Ukraine does not apply to the form of probation / supervision until the sentence is issued. The defendants are using preventive measures in accordance with the CPC of Ukraine, but the functions of monitoring the compliance of the accused with the measure of restraint are imposed on the police, and not on the probation bodies.
- 2.2.0: “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:
  - Sentenced to prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities: 2170.
- 2.2.11: “Other” are:
  - Sentenced to correction works: 431.
  - Under administrative sanction of correction works: 38.

#### **UK: England and Wales:**

- Counting unit: The total number of persons in 2.0 is lower than the sum of the component parts because it counts persons only once, and they may appear in more than one sub-category

(ie 2.2.1 and 2.2.4). Persons are however only counted once in sub-category 2.2.1, 2.2.9 and once only in all other sub-categories combined.

The total number of persons in 1.0 includes all those being supervised in the community under court orders or under post release supervision once they have been released from custody.

Figures given in sub-categories 2.2.0, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.8 and 2.2.11 are breakdowns of total Community Orders.

■ 2.2.0: “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:

Any combination of 14 possible requirements: unpaid work, supervision, rehabilitation, accredited programs, drug treatment, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, specified activities, prohibited activities, curfew, exclusion, attendance centre, residential, electronic monitoring.

■ 2.2.4: Community Orders with standalone unpaid work only.

■ 2.2.5: Community Orders with curfews and electronic monitoring requirements only. Most standalone curfews/electronic monitoring requirements are not supervised by the probation service.

■ 2.2.8: Includes orders containing drug, alcohol, mental health treatments, accredited programs and supervision or rehabilitation.

■ 2.2.11: “Other” are:

○ Standalone Rehabilitation: 14999.

○ Other standalone requirements: 735.

#### UK : Scotland

■ Counting unit: The order.

■ General comments: All flow figures are for the financial year 2016-17. The figures do not include legacy probation orders - there are thought to be very few of these issued during 2016-17. All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.

■ 2.1.1: Bail supervision cases commenced: 335.

■ 2.2.0 : « Mixed sanctions or measures » are :

○ Mixed community payback orders : 6806.

■ 2.2.8 includes drug treatment and testing orders and the number of drug treatment, alcohol treatment and mental health treatment requirements issued as part of community payback orders.

■ 2.2.11 : “Others” are:

○ Community payback orders with supervision only : 2878.

## Socio-demographic characteristics of the population under the supervision of Probation Agencies

*Table 6 indicates whether minors, females and foreigners are included in the total number of persons under supervision of Probation Agencies. Whenever these categories are included, and the relevant information is available, the Table also provides their number on the stock and the flow. Table 7 presents the latter as percentage of the total stock and flow.*

**Table 6. Minors, women and foreigners under the supervision of Probation Agencies: Stock and flow in absolute numbers, and age range for minors**

Country	Minors	Does your data include the following categories?							
		Stock	Flow	Age range for minors	Women	Stock	Flow	Foreigners	Stock
		How many?	How many?			How many?	How many?		How many?
Code		3.1 (s)	3.1 (f)	3.1.1		3.2 (s)	3.2 (f)		3.3 (s) 3.3 (f)
Albania									
Andorra	No			12-17	Yes	...	149	Yes	...
Armenia	Yes	88	45	16-17	Yes	535	403	Yes	38 31
Austria	Yes	2 649	2 648	14-17	Yes	2 164	3 098	Yes	3 642 5 233
Azerbaijan	...	...		14-17		...	...		...
Belgium	Yes	68	289	16-17	Yes	6 197	5 027	Yes	6 551 6 063
BH: state level									
BiH: Fed. BiH									
BiH: Republika Srpska									
Bulgaria	Yes	316	270	14-17	Yes	314	248	Yes	37
Croatia				<18	Yes	355	673		23 48
Cyprus	Yes	135	274	14-17	Yes	48	129	Yes	249 619
Czech Republic	Yes	1 434	1 760	0-17	Yes	4 155	3 151	Yes	...
Denmark	Yes	65	173	15-17	Yes	1 141	1 018	Yes	808 922
Estonia	Yes	65	262	14-17	Yes	359	454	Yes	1 015 1 106
Finland	Yes	59	102	15-17	Yes	328	396	Yes	147 147
France	Yes	7	...	13-17	Yes	11 282	...	Yes	10 657 ...
Georgia									
Germany	Yes			14-20	Yes			Yes	
Greece	Yes	382	247	8-24	Yes	675	540	Yes	1 280 667
Hungary									
Iceland	Yes	2	1	15-17		35	56		16 27
Ireland		251	288	12-17		848	918		1 1
Italy						7 625	10 658		10 915 15 641
Latvia	Yes	...	944	14-17	Yes	...	...	Yes	...
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania	Yes	359	924	14-17	Yes	1 138	1 614	Yes	---
Luxembourg	No			<18	Yes	63	60	Yes	229 261
Malta	Yes	...	42		Yes	...	17	Yes	...
Moldova	Yes	144	359	14-17	Yes	813	541		
Monaco	No	0	0	13-17	Yes	6	4	Yes	22 20
Montenegro	No				Yes	3	16	Yes	0 5
Netherlands	Yes	8 029	9 103	16-24	Yes	5 272	6 555	Yes	...
North Macedonia									
Norway	Yes	...	42	15-17	Yes	...	1 078	Yes	...
Poland									
Portugal	No			12-16	Yes	3 216	3 974	Yes	2 380 2 631
Romania	Yes	1 630	2 555	14-17	Yes	6 021	2 735	Yes	509 276
Russian Federation	Yes	5 867	18 158	14-17	Yes	63 060	103 333	Yes	...
San Marino									
Serbia	Yes	7	7	14-17	Yes	106	535	Yes	4 11
Slovak Republic	Yes	...	111	14-17	Yes	1 752	942	Yes	...
Slovenia	No				Yes	...	...	No	
Spain (Total)	No				Yes	4 698	12 642	Yes	3 113 6 541
Spain (State Admin.)	0				Yes	3 554	9 609	Yes	438 237
Spain (Catalonia)	No				Yes	1 144	3 033	Yes	2 675 6 304
Sweden	Yes	6	19	15-18	Yes	1 250	1 821	Yes	1 505 2 344
Switzerland	No				Yes	545	1 016	Yes	1 532 2 103
Turkey	Yes	12 730	20 057	12-18	Yes	37 941	29 969	Yes	7 837 6 993
Ukraine	Yes	976	1 846	14-18	Yes	5 500	6 624	No	...
UK: England and Wales	No				Yes	22 410	24 701	No	
UK: Northern Ireland									
UK: Scotland	Yes	800	800	12-18	Yes	3 100	4 000	No	

Notes:

(s): Stock

(f): Flow

**Table 7. Minors, women and foreigners under the supervision of Probation Agencies: Stock and flow, in percentages**

Country	Does your data include the following categories?					
	Minors		Women		Foreigners	
	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Code	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
Albania						
Andorra				10.0		44.5
Armenia	1.7	1.9	10.2	16.8	0.7	1.3
Austria	17.8	14.5	14.5	17.0	24.4	28.7
Azerbaijan						
Belgium	0.1	0.7	12.7	12.3	13.5	14.9
BH: state level						
BiH: Fed. BiH						
BiH: Republika Srpska						
Bulgaria	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.2	0.6	
Croatia			9.0	7.9	0.6	0.6
Cyprus	14.8	13.6	5.3	6.4	27.3	30.8
Czech Republic	5.5	9.0	15.8	16.0		
Denmark	0.8	1.6	13.5	9.6	9.5	8.7
Estonia	1.5	4.9	8.2	8.4	23.3	20.5
Finland	2.0	3.1	11.4	11.9	5.1	4.4
France	0.0		6.4		6.1	
Georgia						
Germany						
Greece	1.9	1.3	3.4	2.8	6.4	3.5
Hungary						
Iceland	0.7	0.3	12.8	15.6	5.9	7.5
Ireland	4.0	4.7	13.5	15.1	0.0	0.0
Italy			11.0	11.0	15.8	16.2
Latvia		9.5				
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	3.3	6.0	10.3	10.5		
Luxembourg			6.9	11.2	25.1	48.9
Malta		6.2		2.5		0.0
Moldova	1.3	2.1	7.2	3.2		
Monaco	0.0	0.0	18.8	15.4	68.8	76.9
Montenegro						
Netherlands	18.7	18.7	12.3	13.5		
North Macedonia						
Norway		0.6		16.2		9.8
Poland						
Portugal			10.4	12.1	7.7	8.0
Romania	2.4	7.7	9.0	8.3	0.8	0.8
Russian Federation	1.2	1.8	12.5	10.4		0.5
San Marino						
Serbia	0.4	0.1	6.2	7.3	0.2	0.2
Slovak Republic		1.3	14.4	11.3		
Slovenia						
Spain (Total)			10.1	10.4	6.7	5.4
Spain (State Admin.)			10.1	9.9	1.2	0.2
Spain (Catalonia)			10.4	12.6	24.3	26.1
Sweden	0.1	0.1	12.5	12.3	15.0	15.8
Switzerland			12.7	19.8	35.8	41.0
Turkey	3.3	5.5	10.0	8.2	2.1	1.9
Ukraine	1.5	2.2	8.6	7.8		
UK: England and Wales			11.9	13.6		
UK: Northern Ireland						
UK: Scotland	3.6	3.2	13.8	16.1		
Mean	3.8	4.7	10.6	11.1	13.3	15.8
Median	1.8	3.1	10.4	11.2	7.1	8.4
Minimum	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.5	0.0	0.0
Maximum	18.7	18.7	18.8	19.8	68.8	76.9

## **Notes – Tables 6 and 7**

### **Armenia:**

- The provided data covers the period from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 up to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.

### **Austria:**

- Under stock you will find the figure of persons analogue the agreement concerning stock; under flow of entries you will find the addition of causes. Number of different physical persons entering their services during 2017.

### **Belgium:**

- 3.1: Concerning the stock of minors, age at 31 January 2018 is taken into consideration. Concerning the flow of minors, age at the moment of conviction is taken into consideration to extract the data.
- 3.1.1: In Belgium, two scenarios can be found:  
A juvenile court judge has the possibility to withdraw themselves from a case and to decide that a juvenile older than 16 years has to be tried by the adult penal system.  
For driving offenses, the penal majority is fixed at 16 years.  
In these two scenarios, the Belgian probation services can be made to provide guidance to minors.
- 3.3: The given numbers are indicative and remain very relative because there are gaps in the encoding.

### **Cyprus:**

- 3.1: The figures are provided by the SWS and the Police. (The stock comprises 134 persons from the SWS and one from the Police. The flow comprises 268 from SWS and 6 from the Police.)
- 3.1.1: The figure provided for maximum age by the SWS was 20 years.
- 3.2 and 3.3: The figures were provided by the Police.

### **Czech Republic:**

- 3.1 Juvenile criminal law - (age 15 – 17; partly liable under criminal law) and children (age 0 – 14; not liable under criminal law)
- 3.2 without females minors (Stock 189, Flow 258 )
- 3.3 PMS work with foreigners too, but within their statistical and file system it is not possible to distinguish these characteristics of the population.

### **Estonia:**

- General comments: All who are not Estonian citizens are counted as foreigners.

### **France:**

- General comments:  
Concerning foreigners, data about the work releases and electronic monitoring are not available.  
Concerning the flow, this level of detail is not available.

**Germany:**

- General comments: German criminal law differentiates between "minors" and "adolescents": "Minors" are youth between 14 and 17 years (at the time of the act). "Adolescents" means young adults between 18 and 20 year (at the time of the act). Young adults can be sentenced on the basis of Youth Court Law as well as on the basis of general law (German Criminal Code)

**Ireland:**

- 3.1
  - Stock 251 (245 Probation + 6 Extern)
  - Flow 288 (264 Probation + 24 Extern)
- 3.2 Not applicable to Extern
- 3.3 The Probation Service recording system for Nationality is currently being revised and is not available for 2017. The 1 is from Extern.

**Italy:**

- General comments: Minors are not under the responsibility of the Department of Penitentiary Administration.

**Latvia:**

- General comment : Community service can be applied to juveniles as educational measures if they have reached the age of 11 years. The age of criminal liability is 14 years and above.

**Lithuania:**

- General comment : Information refers to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**Moldova:**

- General comments: The probation services do not keep statistics regarding the number of foreigners.

**Netherlands:**

- General comments: Minors without semi-liberty. The so called 'Adolescentenstrafrecht' (criminal law applicable to young adults) has been active since 1 April 2014 in the Netherlands. With the 'adolescentenstrafrecht', the legislature intends juvenile and adult criminal law to be applied to 16 to 23-year-olds in a flexible manner. Juvenile law can be applied to young adults (18 to 23-year-olds), and adult criminal law can be applied to juveniles (16 and 17 year olds; Article 77c of the Dutch Penal Code). The target group for the 'adolescentenstrafrecht' has been defined according to the age during offence (16 to 23 years old). Which young adults qualify for juvenile criminal law depends on the personality of the offender and the circumstances in which the crime has been committed. The application of adult criminal law to 16 and 17-year-olds (trial in the first instance) is uncommon. It concerns 1-3% of all criminal cases against 16 and 17-year-olds.

Within juvenile law and adult criminal law minors (16 and 17 year olds) and young adults (18 to 23 year olds) can be placed under supervision of both the adult probation service and the youth probation service.

**Norway:**

- General comments: The numbers refer to cases started in the period mentioned. Stock cannot be retrieved from the registration system.

**Romania:**

- 3.1: Most of the minors are sanctioned using a non-custodial educational measure, during a maximum duration of 6 months. In such a context appears the disproportion between flow of entries (minors) and stock of minors.

**Slovak Republic:**

- 3.2: item 2 - refers to probation cases without mediation.

**Spain (State Administration):**

- 3.3: 438 STOCK and 237 FLOW to the General State Administration, but the latter refer only to Conditionally Released persons that are serving the Conditional Release in their home countries, out of Spain.

**Sweden:**

- General comments: Reference date for the stock is 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2017.

**Switzerland:**

- General comments: As explained in the comments for Table 2 the average number of women and foreigners doing community service and under electronic monitoring was used for the same reasons.

**Ukraine:**

- 3.1: There are no juvenile courts in Ukraine.
- 3.3: Foreign citizens are registered at the probation bodies, but data on their number is not collected.

**UK: Scotland:**

- General comments: Figures for both minors and females include exact numbers for community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders. Figures for females also include exact numbers for throughcare and (for "flow") bail supervision. The flow figures also include exact numbers for fiscal work orders. All other numbers are estimated. Estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. Stock figures given are as at 31 March 2017 and flow figures are for the financial year 2016-17. The "stock" figures for minors cover those aged under 18 at the time they received the order rather than by their age at 31 March 2017.

## Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of Probation Agencies during the year 2017 (FLOW OF EXITS)

*This item focuses on the number of persons leaving the supervision of Probation Agencies throughout the year and on the different reasons of these exits.*

*Table 10 shows the estimated turnover ratio (per 100 probation clients likely to « exit » probation) for each country. This ratio corresponds to the estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits. The calculations are based on raw data: the probation populations (stock) on 31st December 2016 are taken from Table 1.1 of the SPACE II 2016 report. The numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) in 2017 are taken from Tables 4 and 8 of the present report. The sum of stock and flow of entries provides an estimation of the total number of probation clients likely to be released during the year (i.e. potential exits). This number is then put in relation with the effective number of releases during 2017.*

*The turnover ratio could not be calculated for countries that did not provide data on one (or more) of the three indicators (stock 2018, flow 2017 and exits 2017) required.*

### Definitions and Explanations

#### 4.1 Completion

The probation has been completed and is considered as duly accomplished. As a consequence, the person is no longer under the supervision of Probation Agencies.

#### 4.2 Revocation

The sanction or measure is revoked because of a violation of the conditions imposed. Usually the person is revoked back to custody, even if the Probation Agencies cannot always verify that the person has actually been incarcerated.

#### 4.3 Imprisonment

The person supervised is incarcerated following the commission of a new offense. If the incarceration is the consequence of the revocation of the sanction or measure for which the person is under probation, it should be counted under heading 4.2 (revocation).

#### 4.4 Absconder

The person supervised has escaped and is no longer under the supervision of Probation Agencies.

#### 4.5 Death

The person supervised died.

**Table 8. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of Probation Agencies) during the year 2017, in absolute numbers**

Country	Total number of exits	Of which:					
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Other
Code	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
Albania							
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1 758	1 610	11	10	NAP	26	128
Austria	18 326	12 442	3 086	129	...	68	2 599
Azerbaijan	6 820	945	37	23	126	41	5 648
Belgium	39 171	29 321	7 431	...	NAP	198	2 221
BH: State level							
BiH: Fed. BiH							
BiH: Republika Srpska							
Bulgaria	5 774	5 473	153	73	31	44	NAP
Croatia	3 770	3 388	12	236	0	27	107
Cyprus	471					1	
Czech Republic	17 809	7 490	3 718	...	...	149	8 658
Denmark	...						
Estonia	5 671	4 324	547	728	...	52	20
Finland	3 179	2 950	174	22	0	33	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia							
Germany							
Greece	4 332	3 410	541	134	55	31	161
Hungary							
Iceland	344	278	9	57	0	0	0
Ireland	4 924	4 386	277	311	244	49	39
Italy	46 338	41 055	3 507	N.R.	312	377	3 087
Latvia	11 122	...	...	...	...	...	NAP
Liechtenstein							
Lithuania	12 670	8 184	1 204	361	---	97	2 824
Luxembourg	495	368	74	47	1	5	NAP
Malta	656	648	0	0	0	8	NAP
Moldova	10 450	7 806	231	198	117	71	2 027
Monaco	18	18	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	245	212	32	0	0	1	0
Netherlands	41 133	34 248	...	...	...	...	6 885
North Macedonia							
Norway	6 666	6 167	499	...	...	24	NAP
Poland							
Portugal	30 726	26 964	1 174	...	...	196	2 246
Romania	22 261	19 247	896	...	...	320	1 798
Russian Federation	485 567	292 762	57 644	15 693	NAP	NA	119 468
San Marino							
Serbia	4 791	3 761	193	453	369	15	
Slovak Republic	6 439	4 713	430	323	...	77	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	104 147	101 223	2 642	133		149	
Spain (State Admin.)	90 952	90 309	469	91		83	
Spain (Catalonia)	13 195	10 914	2 173	42	---	66	
Sweden	14 452	13 097	1 197	NA	NAP	141	17
Switzerland	5 600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	284 063	166 384	61 904	5 099	...	...	...
Ukraine	94 139	69 695	1 766	1 888	NAP	...	20 790
UK: Engl. & Wales	189 922	126 334	10 866	16 344	4 120	1 225	31 033
UK: Northern Ireland							
UK: Scotland	20 686	14 305	2 300	2 500	...	161	1 420

**Table 9. Table 8. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of Probation Agencies) during the year 2017, in percentages; and deaths per 10,000 probationers**

Country	Rate of exits per 100,000 population	Of which: in percentage						Total percentage	Rate of deaths per 10 000 probationers
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Other		
Code	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6		
Albania									
Andorra									
Armenia	59.1	91.6	0.6	0.6		1.5	7.3	101.5	49.7
Austria	207.7	67.9	16.8	0.7		0.4	14.2	100.0	45.6
Azerbaijan	68.7	13.9	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.6	82.8	100.0	38.6
Belgium	343.2	74.9	19.0			0.5	5.7	100.0	40.7
BiH: state level									
BH: Fed. BH									
BH: Rep. Srpska									
Bulgaria	81.9	94.8	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.8		100.0	76.2
Croatia	91.8	89.9	0.3	6.3	0.0	0.7	2.8	100.0	68.6
Cyprus	54.5					0.2		0.2	11.0
Czech Republic	167.9	42.1	20.9			0.8	48.6	112.4	56.7
Denmark									
Estonia	429.9	76.2	9.6	12.8		0.9	0.4	100.0	119.3
Finland	57.7	92.8	5.5	0.7	0.0	1.0		100.0	114.4
France									
Georgia									
Germany									
Greece	40.3	78.7	12.5	3.1	1.3	0.7	3.7	100.0	15.6
Hungary									
Iceland	98.7	80.8	2.6	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Ireland	101.8	89.1	5.6	6.3	5.0	1.0	0.8	107.8	78.1
Italy	76.6	88.6	7.6		0.7	0.8	6.7	104.3	54.4
Latvia	575.0								
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania	451.1	64.6	9.5	2.8		0.8	22.3	100.0	88.0
Luxembourg	82.2	74.3	14.9	9.5	0.2	1.0		100.0	54.7
Malta	137.9	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2		100.0	77.6
Moldova	294.6	74.7	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.7	19.4	100.0	62.5
Monaco	46.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Montenegro	39.4	86.5	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	
Netherlands	240.3	83.3					16.7	100.0	
North Macedonia									
Norway	125.9	92.5	7.5			0.4		100.4	108.7
Poland									
Portugal	298.6	87.8	3.8			0.6	7.3	99.5	63.6
Romania	114.0	86.5	4.0			1.4	8.1	100.0	47.8
Russian Federation	337.3	60.3	11.9	3.2			24.6	100.0	
San Marino									
Serbia	68.4	78.5	4.0	9.5	7.7	0.3		100.0	87.9
Slovak Republic	118.3	73.2	6.7	5.0		1.2		86.1	63.4
Slovenia									
Spain (Total)	223.2	97.2	2.5	0.1		0.1		100.0	32.2
Spain (State Admin.)	232.5	99.3	0.5	0.1		0.1		100.0	23.5
Spain (Catalonia)	175.1	82.7	16.5	0.3		0.5		100.0	60.0
Sweden	142.8	90.6	8.3			1.0	0.1	100.0	141.0
Switzerland	66.0								
Turkey	351.5	58.6	21.8	1.8				82.2	
Ukraine	223.0	74.0	1.9	2.0			22.1	100.0	
UK: Engl. & Wales	320.6	66.5	5.7	8.6	2.2	0.6	16.3	100.0	65.3
UK: North. Ireland									
UK: Scotland	379.6	69.2	11.1	12.1		0.8	6.9	100.0	71.9
Mean	186.1	78.3	7.7	4.2	1.4	0.7	13.8		61.5
Median	131.9	80.8	6.2	2.0	0.5	0.7	7.3		62.5
Minimum	39.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Maximum	575.0	100.0	21.8	16.6	7.7	1.5	82.8		141.0

**Table 10. Estimated turnover ratio per 100 probation clients in 2017.**

Country	Stock of probationers on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	Flow of entries during 2017	Potential exits (Stock + Flow of entries) in 2017	Flow of exits during 2017	Turnover ratio (estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
Code	A	B	C	D	E
	see Table 1.1. of SPACE II 2016	see Table 4	A+B	See Table 8	D/C*100
Albania					
Andorra	NAP	1 484		...	
Armenia	4 454	2 403	6 857	1 758	25.6
Austria	15 130	18 215	33 345	18 326	55.0
Azerbaijan	NAP	17 136		6 820	
Belgium	44 287	40 777	85 064	39 171	46.0
BiH: state level					
BH: Fed. BH					
BH: Rep. Srpska					
Bulgaria	7 732	4 774	12 506	5 774	46.2
Croatia	3 535	8 567	12 102	3 770	31.2
Cyprus	826	2 012	2 838	471	16.6
Czech Republic	26 646	19 651	46 297	17 809	38.5
Denmark	8 596	10 581	19 177	...	
Estonia	4 220	5 387	9 607	5 671	59.0
Finland	2 941	3 328	6 269	3 179	50.7
France	174 510	120 530	295 040	...	
Georgia					
Germany					
Greece	19 697	19 118	38 815	4 332	11.2
Hungary					
Iceland	245	358	603	344	57.0
Ireland	5 704	6 069	11 773	4 924	41.8
Italy	59 554	96 508	156 062	46 338	29.7
Latvia	6 213	9 952	16 165	11 122	68.8
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania	7 830	15 336	23 166	12 670	54.7
Luxembourg	898	534	1 432	495	34.6
Malta	1 118	676	1 794	656	36.6
Moldova	10 876	16 757	27 633	10 450	37.8
Monaco	33	26	59	18	30.5
Montenegro	...	...		245	
Netherlands	42 477	48 654	91 131	41 133	45.1
North Macedonia					
Norway	2 169	6 649	8 818	6 666	75.6
Poland					
Portugal	29 399	32 861	62 260	30 726	49.4
Romania	52 023	33 021	85 044	22 261	26.2
Russian Federation	423 092	989 815	1 412 907	485 567	34.4
San Marino					
Serbia	1 415	7 297	8 712	4 791	55.0
Slovak Republic		8 310		6 439	
Slovenia	66	3 322	3 388	...	
Spain (Total)	65 334	121 012	186 346	104 147	55.9
Spain (State Admin.)	55 342	96 887	152 229	90 952	59.7
Spain (Catalonia)	9 992	24 125	34 117	13 195	38.7
Sweden	10 745	14 809	25 554	14 452	56.6
Switzerland	4 031	5 134	9 165	5 600	61.1
Turkey	292 406	364 285	656 691	284 063	43.3
Ukraine		85 106		94 139	
UK: England & Wales	190 439	181 607	372 046	189 922	51.0
UK: Northern Ireland					
UK: Scotland	22 003	24 864	46 867	20 686	44.1
Mean	44 018.4	60 177.6	107 872.4	41 803.8	44.1
Median	8 596.0	14 809.0	23 166.0	8 635.0	44.6
Minimum	33.0	26.0	59.0	18.0	11.2
Maximum	423 092.0	989 815.0	1 412 907.0	485 567.0	75.6

### **Notes – Tables 8, 9 and 10**

#### **Armenia:**

- General comments: The data provided cover the period from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 up to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
  - By the amnesty act: 4.
  - By court decisions (law modification, statute of limitation, etc.): 124.

#### **Azerbaijan:**

- 4.6: "Other" are:
  - Persons whose sentence has been changed: 326.
  - Beforehand released persons: 39.
  - Amnestied and pardoned persons: 7277.

#### **Belgium:**

- 4.3, 4.4: Revocation can lead to imprisonment or to an absconder. These closed dossiers are encoded with the closure motive of 'revocation', it is thus impossible to provide numbers for imprisonment or absconder.
- 4.6: Revocations only concern measures of electronic monitoring. The possible causes are varied. The closure motive of 'mission not pursued' is used for the ensemble of other measures (besides electronic monitoring), when there is a legal problem or the withdrawal of the mandate by the judiciary authority.
- "Others" are :
  - Revocation of the electronic monitoring measure before placement
  - Mission not pursued (legal problem or withdrawal by the judiciary authority)

#### **Croatia:**

- 4.6: "Other" are:
  - Suspension of probation supervision: 44.
  - Statute of limitation: 27.
  - Continuation of criminal persecution: 6.

#### **Cyprus:**

- 4.0: The figure is the sum of those provided by the PA and the SWS.
- 4.5: The figure is provided by the PA.

#### **Czech Republic:**

- 4.1 – 4.6 The number of exits only by the decision of the court
- 4.2 The number of exits, when was revoked because of a violation of the imposed conditions or a commission of new crime.
- 4.3 Cases cannot be split in their statistical system, when it comes to a violation of the imposed conditions or a commission of new crime.
- 4.6: "Other" are:

- Preliminary stage of criminal proceedings: 7002.
- Cumulative sentence: 1324.
- Other: 332.
- 4.6a The Preliminary stage of criminal proceedings, exits of the pre-trial detention and result of parole proceedings.
- 4.6b The Cumulative sentence is the form of endings, when the court cancel current sentence, because the convicted person is convicted for preceding crime of current sentence again.

**France:**

- General comments: France does not have details about the exits.

**Germany:**

- 4.0-4.6: Only the data for the year 2011 are still available, Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.) "Bewährungshilfe 2011".

**Iceland:**

- 5.1: Director General at the Prison and Probation Administration.
- 5.4: Staff at the Prison and Probation Administration.

**Ireland:**

- General comments:
 

In Section 4.0 Exits, the categories 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 pose problems in accurate reporting. Revocation (4.2) can be a complex challenge in reporting. The point of counting is a particular issue as, when revocation matters are dealt with in Court, cases are frequently reinstated (particularly in Community Service) as supervision despite the non-compliance and revocation. Court final-decisions are often deferred to 'prompt' the person to complete the 'revoked' order. Finally, formal revocations are unusual where a person has already been sentenced to custody on a separate matter. These factors serve to depress or confuse the revocation data. Imprisonment (4.3) can arise as a closure cause in supervision where persons are sent to prison for separate offences committed prior to supervision and not related to the supervision order. Such cases are closed on supervision as the person is not available for supervision for the duration of the order. In such cases imprisonment is the cause of closure but not the result of non-compliance and may be misleading in this context.

In other instances some persons on supervision offences, which could be counted (4.2) but formal revocation is not processed as they are already sentenced to custody. Finally some are imprisoned as result of revocation proceedings under 4.2 which risk double-counting with 4.3. Absconder (4.4) is not a usual term in probation supervision. It is more common in a prison context and may have been inadvertently brought across from SPACE I. Absconding causes confusion in their probation data as it is sometimes applied to persons failing to attend Court and the Court issues a warrant for arrest. These cases are often resolved when the person is returned to Court and the matter dealt with appropriately either with community sanction, imprisonment (4.3) or other order.

Absconding may also arise as a possible count where a person has left the jurisdiction though this may also be counted as a revocation (4.2).

- 4.0 Total number of Exits 4924 (4900 Probation + 24 Extern)
- 4.1 Completion 4386 (4372 Probation + 14 Extern)
- 4.2 Revocation 277 (270 Probation + 7 Extern)
- 4.3 Imprisonment 311 (308 Probation + 3 Extern)
- 4.6 “Other” are:
  - Order not valid, court notified: 16.
  - Not Listed in Court, Not Listed: 10.
  - Drug Treatment Court Discharged, Drug Treatment Court Graduate: 4.
  - New Probation Order/Order Imposed: 9.

**Italy:**

- 4.3: It is reported only the number of measures revoked for commission of new offences (indicated at point 4.2) and not the number of those who re-entered prison.
- 4.6: “Other” are:
  - Failure: 8.
  - Conversion to measure: 3079.

**Lithuania:**

- 4.6: “Other” are :
  - When a person is released on parole (pardon procedure, act of amnesty, due to illness): 11.
  - Early termination of supervision: 521.
  - In other cases: 2292.

**Moldova:**

- 4.6: “Other” are :
  - Under an amnesty: 569.
  - Invalidation of the sentence: 77.
  - Rehabilitated : 19
  - Also includes the sum 1368, number that includes other motives like reducing the probation period, change home, marking the 18<sup>th</sup> anniversary, etc.

**Netherlands:**

- General comments: In 4. are the CSM (supervision by Probation Agencies en community service).

The CSM flow of exits are categorised in 'completed' and 'started, but not completed'. The last category is not possible to specify in 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 or 4.5. The CSM that did not start are not included in the flow of exits.

- 4.6: Starter, but not completed: 6885.

**Norway:**

- Ad 4.3: Re-imprisonment is sometimes a consequence of an action by the Correctional Service, as in a breach on 2.2.5, 2.2.6 or 2.2.9, and sometimes as a consequence of a court decision, as in 2.2.1 and 2.2.4. These data are not systematically gathered in their registration system.

- Ad 4.4: Absconding is a type of breach and is registered as such in their system. It is not possible to distinguish between absconding and other forms of breach of condition.

**Portugal:**

- General comments: A person may have more than one measure taken during the year for having more than one different lawsuit.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
  - Change of measure: 370.
  - Court's decision: 735.
  - Others non specify: 1141.

**Romania:**

- 4.2: 896 is a sum of 3 numbers:
  - 525 cases of new offence during the probation period, following or not by incarceration,
  - 355 cases of revocation because the probationers does not comply with the supervision measures or fails to perform the obligations (others than civil obligations) imposed or established by law,
  - 16 cases of revocation because the probationers does not fully perform their civil obligations established by the court.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
  - Systemic causes of exit, non-attributable to the probation counsellors (i.e. annulment/cassation of the sentence): 1792.
  - Transfer of supervision (from Romania to other EU countries), according to the Council of UE framework decision 2008/947/JHA: 6.

**Russian Federation:**

- 4.6: "Other" are:
  - In connection with the cancellation of suspended conviction, the reduction in the term of the suspension of serving the sentence and the removal of the criminal record, the cancellation of the measure of restraint in the form of Home arrest, the conditional early release from serving compulsory labour, the replacement of forced labour with a milder form of punishment: 24302.
  - On the basis of the act of pardon: 7.
  - Other reasons: 95159.

**Slovak Republic:**

- General comment: The Slovak Republic does not collect all of the requested reasons of exits and some numbers are not considered reliable (e.g. 4.4) as they are also counted within item 4.6.

**Slovenia:**

- General comments: Slovenia has no data on exits.

**Spain (State Admin.):**

- General comments: Data for offenders in semi-liberty and electronic monitoring are not included

**Sweden:**

- General comments: Data on imprisonment after an exit from supervision are not available. However, the occasions of imprisonment are included in the reported number of revocations. Absconding from supervision is not considered an exit in the Swedish justice system. Data on deaths, on transferring abroad and on pardon are not available for persons serving a sentence by electronic monitoring nor for persons serving a conditional sentence with community service.
- In the reporting of exits during 2017 data on the specific categories have been processed, which was not done in the reporting of exits during 2016 in SPACE II 2016. This is contributing to the larger number of exits during 2017 than was reported during 2016. Therefore, the increase in exits between 2016 and 2017 is not only due to an actual increase.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
  - Transferred abroad: 17.
  - Pardon: 0.

**Turkey:**

- General comments: The rows of absconder, death and others could NOT be specified in their system but preparations for reaching it are continuing.

**Ukraine:**

- 4.0: See comments to 1.0 and 2.0
- 4.4 The probation authorities take immediate measures to locate convicts whose locations are unknown and apply to the relevant law enforcement agencies for the prosecution of convicts whose locations are unknown. These convicts continue to be registered with probation bodies. Once the location of the convicts has been established, the response measures are set by law.
- 4.6 (see below)

- "conditional termination of corrective labor"

For persons serving sentences in the form of corrective labor, conditional release may be applied from serving a sentence on the initiative of probation personnel. A person may be released conditionally in advance, in full or in part, and from serving additional punishment. \*Conditional termination of corrective labor\* may be applied if convicted by diligent conduct and attitude to work has proved its correction. Conditional-early release from serving a sentence may be applied after the actual conviction of a certain part of the sentence by the convicted person.

- "amnesty"

Guided by the principle of humanism, in accordance with Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the provisions of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Application of Amnesty in Ukraine" 07.09.2017 the Law of Ukraine "On Amnesty in 2016" came into force. As a result of the implementation of the Law of Ukraine "On Amnesty in 2016",

convicted persons who were subject to this law were released from further detention of the amnesty.

- "other"

Cases that have been taken off the record in connection with death; change of place of residence; violators who have been replaced by the term of corrective labor or public works for a fine or an administrative arrest

- 4.6: "Other" are:

- Conditional termination of corrective labor: 246.
- Amnesty: 5071.
- Other: 15473.

#### **UK: England and Wales:**

- In 4.3 the number reflects those orders terminated because further offences were committed. It is not known how many of these offenders were actually imprisoned.

#### **UK : Scotland**

- General comments: All flow figures are for orders and not individuals as the data is not collected in a way which allows this level of analysis for all categories. Figures are for financial year 2016-17 and include estimates as data not available on the outcome of all orders terminated during the period. All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.

## Section B: Probation Agencies in 2018

### Staff employed by Probation Agencies or working for Probation Agencies on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

*This item aims to count all the staff employed by Probation Agencies. Part-time staff is counted on the basis of « full-time equivalents ». For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50% of the normal working hours they will be counted as one « full-time equivalent ». One part-time staff member working for 50% of the normal working hours will be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.*

#### Definitions and Explanations

##### **5.1 and 5.2 TOP LEVEL EXECUTIVES AT THE NATIONAL PROBATION ADMINISTRATION AND TOP LEVEL EXECUTIVES AT THE REGIONAL PROBATION ADMINISTRATIONS.**

Please include only heads of offices (manager positions) and exclude any administrative and technical staff, which should be included under item 5.8.

##### **5.3 SENIOR PROBATION OFFICERS (CHIEFS OF UNITS)**

Senior probation officers are local chiefs of units and are qualified officers employed to manage and account for the work of teams of probation officers and staff.

##### **5.4 PROBATION OFFICERS (QUALIFIED PROBATION STAFF)**

Staff that possess specific qualifications (e.g. diplomas in probation or social work) employed for specific tasks related to supervision of persons under various CSM or probation sanctions and measures.

##### **5.5 PROBATION AGENCY OFFICERS (UNQUALIFIED PROBATION STAFF)**

Staff employed to assist qualified probation officers. Generally, they have no specific qualifications in the probation field, but may have done some short training (e.g. management of the probation files, etc.)

##### **5.6 PAID EXTERNAL STAFF**

Staff employed through specific mandates concluded with partners external to Probation Agencies (e.g. NGO mandated to settle a mediation, etc.)

##### **5.7 VOLUNTEERS**

Persons, who are not paid for their work, carrying out probation activities. This does not exclude the payment of a small amount of money to volunteers to cover the expenses of their work.

##### **5.8 Other staff**

Any other category of staff that is not included.

##### **5.8A Total number of staff that is in direct contact with the probationers**

The aim of this item is to obtain a figure that excludes the staff doing tasks that do not imply working directly with the probationers (for example, administrative staff).

##### **5.8B Staff on long-term leave**

Long-term leaves refer mainly to leaves due to illness, injury, maternity or paternity that last more than a few days. The item aims to identify the number of staff on long term leave among the staff working directly with probationers.

Table 11. Staff employed by Probation Agencies or working for Probation Agencies on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

Country	Total number of staff	of which (1)								of which (2)	
		Top-level executives at the national probation administrations	Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff	Total number of staff in direct contact with the probationers	Of which: Staff on long-term leave
Code	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8A	5.8B
Albania											
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	77	2	NAP	18	57	NAP	3	18	3		
Austria	532.5	10.6	9	19.4	351.2	57.9	0	59.4	25.1	410.5	24
Azerbaijan											
Belgium	1 271.3	NAP	8	43	925	205	...	0	90.4	1 157	...
BiH: state level											
BH: Fed. BH											
BH: Rep. Srpska											
Bulgaria	499	2	7	22	283	115	NAP	0	70	398	0
Croatia	94	6	12	0	56	12	0	0	8	82	9
Cyprus		2	8	5	9	7					
Czech Republic	487	3	8	74	347	NAP	0	0	56	347	3
Denmark	409	0	4	13	315	NAP	0	0	77		
Estonia	178.2	2	8	NAP	132.5	23.7	NAP	0	12	151.5	12
Finland	220	5	3	14	192	...	NAP	6	...	192	...
France	4 795.1	19.8	41.6	450.9	3 124.7	115	...	...	1 043.1	3 126.2	63
Georgia											
Germany	2 057.2										
Greece	83		1	31	38	5			8		
Hungary											
Iceland	8.5	1	NAP	NAP	4.5	NAP	1	0	3	8	0
Ireland	393.8	5	6	42.5	229.4	0	0	0	110.9	337	---
Italy	2 230	4	24	54	927	563	295	139	214		
Latvia	429.6	4	NAP	44	277	NAP	1.5	35	69.6	321	13
Liechtenstein											
Lithuania	287	4	15	10	217	7	---	167	34	217	16
Luxembourg	19.5	1		1.8	13.5				4.3	17.3	
Malta	36	1	NAP	5	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	10	24	0
Moldova	243	11	49	...	50	81	NAP	22	30	180	71
Monaco	0.3					0.3					
Montenegro	7	1	NAP	NAP	3	NAP	1	0	2	7	0

Country	Total number of staff	of which (1)							of which (2)		
		Top-level executives at the national probation administrations	Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff	Total number of staff in direct contact with the probationers	Of which: Staff on long-term leave
<i>Code</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.8A</i>	<i>5.8B</i>
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	2.2	NAP	...	...	...	2.2	...
North Macedonia											
Norway	470	NAP	NAP	15	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...	...
Poland											
Portugal	...	...	9	58	410	...	...	...	...		
Romania	588	1	NAP	42	510	NAP	NAP	...	35	552	13
Russian Federation	10 039	NAP	NAP	NAP	9 761	278	NAP	NAP	NAP	8 333	NA
San Marino											
Serbia	52	1	NAP	2	42	NAP	NAP	NAP	7	49	
Slovak Republic	94	NAP	NAP	8	86	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	86	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	947.4	25	NAP	113.3	358.8	173	197		80.4		
Spain (Admin.)	532	4		97	191	173			67		---
Spain (Catalonia)	415.4	21		16.3	167.8		197		13.4	160.8	10
Sweden	991	1	6	55	679	113	0	...	137	690	40
Switzerland	...									...	
Turkey	4 083	5	80	88	900	2 671	...	...	339		
Ukraine	3 442	11	26	672	2 668	NAP	NAP	...	65	3 340	...
UK: Engl. & Wales	9 367	71	411	634	3 349	4 845	0	0	56	8 194	333
UK: Northern Ireland											
UK: Scotland											

**Table 12. Ratio of probationers per staff, and distribution of staff (Table 11) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 according to three classifications of staff, in percentages**

Country	Ratio of probationers per (one) staff member	Distribution of the staff in percentages according to three classifications:								(1) Total percentage (1)	(2) % of	
		(1) Percentage of:							Staff in direct contact with the probationers	Of which: Staff on long-term leave		
		Top-level executives at the national probation administrations	Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Paid external staff	Volunteers				
Code	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8A	5.8B	
Albania												
Andorra												
Armenia	68.0	2.6		23.4	74.0		3.9	23.4	3.9	131.2		
Austria	28.0	2.0	1.7	3.6	65.9	10.9	0.0	11.1	4.7	100.0	77.1	
Azerbaijan												
Belgium	38.2		0.6	3.4	72.8	16.1		0.0	7.1	100.0	91.0	
BiH: state level												
BH: Fed. BH												
BH: Rep. Srpska												
Bulgaria	11.6	0.4	1.4	4.4	56.7	23.0		0.0	14.0	100.0	79.8	
Croatia	41.9	6.4	12.8	0.0	59.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	8.5	100.0	87.2	
Cyprus												
Czech Republic	53.9	0.6	1.6	15.2	71.3		0.0	0.0	11.5	100.2	71.3	
Denmark	20.7	0.0	1.0	3.2	77.0		0.0	0.0	18.8	100.0		
Estonia	24.5	1.1	4.5		74.4	13.3		0.0	6.7	100.0	85.0	
Finland	13.1	2.3	1.4	6.4	87.3			2.7		100.0	87.3	
France	36.7	0.4	0.9	9.4	65.2	2.4			21.8	100.0	65.2	
Georgia												
Germany												
Greece	240.1		1.2	37.3	45.8	6.0			9.6	100.0		
Hungary												
Iceland	32.1	11.8			52.9		11.8	0.0	35.3	111.8	94.1	
Ireland	15.9	1.3	1.5	10.8	58.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	100.0	85.6	
Italy	31.1	0.2	1.1	2.4	41.6	25.2	13.2	6.2	9.6	99.6		
Latvia											4.0	
Liechtenstein												
Lithuania	38.4	1.4	5.2	3.5	75.6	2.4		58.2	11.8	158.2	75.6	
Luxembourg	46.9	5.1		9.0	69.2				21.8	105.1		
Malta	28.6	2.8		13.9	55.6				27.8	100.0	66.7	

Country	Ratio of probationers per (one) staff member	Distribution of the staff in percentages according to three classifications:									(2) % of	
		(1) Percentage of:							Total percentage (1)			
		Top-level executives at the national probation administrations	Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff			
<i>Code</i>	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8A	5.8B	
Moldova	46.8	4.5	20.2		20.6	33.3		9.1	12.3	100.0	74.1	
Monaco	128.0					100.0				100.0		
Montenegro		14.3			42.9		14.3	0.0	28.6	100.0	100.0	
Netherlands												
North Macedonia												
Norway	4.7			3.2						3.2		
Poland												
Portugal												
Romania	113.8	0.2		7.1	86.7				6.0	100.0	93.9	
Russian Federation	50.2				97.2	2.8				100.0	83.0	
San Marino												
Serbia	32.8	1.9		3.8	80.8				13.5	100.0	94.2	
Slovak Republic	129.2			8.5	91.5					100.0	91.5	
Slovenia												
Spain (Total)	48.9	2.6		12.0	37.9	18.3	20.8		8.5	100.0		
Spain (State Admin.)	66.4	0.8		18.2	35.9	32.5			12.6	100.0		
Spain (Catalonia)	26.5	5.1		3.9	40.4		47.4		3.2	100.0	38.7	
Sweden	10.1	0.1	0.6	5.5	68.5	11.4	0.0		13.8	100.0	69.6	
Switzerland												
Turkey	93.2	0.1	2.0	2.2	22.0	65.4			8.3	100.0		
Ukraine	18.6	0.3	0.8	19.5	77.5				1.9	100.0	97.0	
UK: Engl. & Wales	20.0	0.8	4.4	6.8	35.8	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	87.5	
UK: Northern Ireland												
UK: Scotland												
Mean	49.2	2.6	3.5	9.0	62.2	24.1	7.0	7.0	13.3		81.6	
Median	32.8	1.2	1.5	6.6	65.6	13.3	0.0	0.0	11.8		85.3	
Minimum	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		38.7	
Maximum	240.1	14.3	20.2	37.3	97.2	100.0	47.4	58.2	35.3		100.0	
											39.4	

**Notes – Tables 11 and 12****Armenia**

- General comments: Armenia provides data covering the period from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 up to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.
- 5.6.: 3 Guards.
- 5.8.: 3 Experts.
- They are not in the staff list of the Probation Service.

**Azerbaijan**

- General comments: According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.

**Belgium:**

- General comments: According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information. The following is the breakdown for the three communities:

## Flemish-speaking community:

5.0: 651.  
5.1: NAP  
5.2: 4  
5.3: 16  
5.4: 508  
5.5: 89  
5.6: ...  
5.7: 0  
5.8: 34  
5.8A: 624

## German-speaking community:

5.0: 12.5  
5.1: NAP  
5.2: 1  
5.3: 0  
5.4: 7.5  
5.5: 0  
5.6: ...  
5.7: 0  
5.8: 4  
5.8A: 7.5

## French-speaking community:

- 5.0: 607.83
- 5.1: NAP
- 5.2: 3
- 5.3: 27
- 5.4: 409.45
- 5.5: 116.02
- 5.6: ...
- 5.7: 0
- 5.8: 52.36
- 5.8A: 525.47

5.4: The Belgian probation services are also charged with other missions that do not depend on the penal sector concerned by SPACE II. These are missions concerning the execution of modes of imprisonment, receiving victims in courts and tribunals and to conduct social studies in the context of parental conflicts.

5.6: Each of the communities with probation services in their attributions subsidise a series of partenary services in the context of the execution of alternative judiciary measures. It is however impossible to identify the number of people working in these services.

5.8B It is impossible to provide numbers for this level of detail.

**Denmark:**

- 5.8: Mostly administrative staff.

**Cyprus:**

- Data for items 5.1-5.6 are provided by the SWS. The figure in item 5.6 (paid external staff) refers to probation staff assigned to the prison administration.

**Czech Republic:**

- 5.3 In capital city (Prague) is top level executive and chief of unit one person.
- 5.4 the category of probation officers are divided into two groups of staff probation officers and probation assistant.
- 5.8 The category other staff consists of staff of the headquarter of probation and mediation service and project workers.

**France:**

- General comments: Note that 237.80 CPIP interns are affected by the high uo and are not counted in the above numbers.

In accordance with the rules of depreciation of the etpt, agents in long-term leave are already excluded from the numbers (3126.20). Although expending the mass salary these agents do not activate ETP expenditures.

For info the CLD represent 15 physical persons.

For 5.9 the answer corresponds to all expenditures (insertion, operations, investment) attached to the SPIP.

Items 5.6, 5.7 and 5.9 can not be provided by the HR service.

#### **Germany:**

- General comments: The data does not include the German Laender Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Sachsen-Anhalt, as it covers staff employed by the courts of the laender only. Staff members employed by another body (e.g. the Ministry of Justice), as is the case in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Sachsen-Anhalt, are not collected in the statistics.

For the German Laender Baden-Wuerttemberg, Berlin and Hamburg the data refers to the 31st December 2009 (resulting from an inquiry for Space II - 2009). Unfortunately more recent data is still not available.

#### **Ireland:**

- 5.0: Total staff 393.8 (389.3 probation + 4.5 extern).  
Senior probation officers (chief of units) 42.5 (41.5 probation +1 extern).  
Probation officers (qualified probation staff) 229.4 (226.4probation + 3 extern).  
Other staff 110.9 (110.4 probation + 0.5 extern).
- 5.8: Other staff refers to staff at all administrative and professional clerical grades, community service supervisors, and one appo not involved in regional administration.
- 5.8A: The total number of staff in direct contact with persons under probation supervision is 337 (333probation + 4 extern).  
Staff who are in direct contact with the persons under the care of Probation Agencies include, probation officers, community service supervisors, senior probation officers and administrative staff in regional officers with reception duties.
- 5.9: Annual budget 46,734,000 (46,245,000 EUR probation + 489,000 eur extern).

#### **Italy:**

- 5.1: Number of managers of central offices and of the director general of the directorate general for the execution of community sanctions and measures.
- 5.2: Number of managers of interdistrict and district offices
- 5.3: Number including 43 directors of local offices and 11 responsible for sub-offices
- 5.4: Number of permanent social workers, psychologists and educators working at the probation offices
- 5.5: Number of administrative staff and accountants working at probation offices
- 5.6: Number of experts as per art. 80 law 354/1975 in psychology and social service
- 5.7: Volunteers authorized as per art. 78 of law 354/1975
- 5.8: The staff referred to in this item is the penitentiary police staff
- 5.8A: The number indicated in this item is the sum of 921 including permanent social workers, psychologists, educators and 295 officers with a fixed-term contract (social workers experts and psychologists).
- 5.8B: Data not available

**Latvia:**

- 5.8: "Other staff" are Administrative and technical staff from both central and local offices and staff of central office units responsible for regulation of probation functions, supervision, community service.

**Lithuania:**

- General comments: Information refers to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- The number of volunteers (5.7) is not included in the total number of staff (5.0).

**Luxembourg:**

- General comments: The "Top-level executive" is also responsible for the child protection service (*service de la protection de la jeunesse*), tutelage service (*service des tutelles*) and the victim assistance service (*service aide aux victimes*).
- 5.8 : "Others" are: Administrative personnel and workers supervising probationers doing community service (*T/Gistes*).

**Moldova:**

- General comments: At the subcategory 5.8A was included also the number of the Top-level executives at the regional probation administration because they are in contact with the persons under the supervision of probation institution.

At the subcategory 5.5 Probation Agencies officers have legal studies.

**Montenegro:**

- 5.8: Trainees.

**Netherlands:**

- General comments: In the Netherlands there are three Probation Agencies with separate registrations of personnel, which is why the figures are not available.
- 5.4 and 5.8 is the number of full time equivalents that are financed by the government in 2017.

**Norway:**

- General comments: The Norwegian correctional service provides both prison and probation services. On the 31st of january 2018 there were 15 probation offices managed by what might be called a senior probation officer.

Management at the national level (directorate) and at the five regional offices of the correctional service deal with prisons and probation offices alike. Regional offices have a large degree of discretion as to distributing the budget they receive among the various units. It is therefore not possible to give a general amount or percentage of the total budget that is spent on probation.

**Portugal:**

- General comments: The answers to the remaining questions can be found in SPACE I.

**Romania:**

- Comments on 5.0, 5.4 and 5.8A:
 

2017 was an important year for the romanian probation, in its attempt to gain an equilibrium between the number of probationers and the number of probation counsellors.

196 new probation counsellors were employed in the second part of the year, and they were gradually involved in daily activities.

According to the internal studies conducted in Romania, data include only the probation counsellors that have a minimum of 6 months annual activity.

As a consequence, in the Romanian caseload and workload assessments, the following numbers are used:

  - 392 as the total number of staff (see 5.0),
  - 314 probation officers (qualified probation staff) (see 5.4), and
  - 356 as the total number of staff that is in direct contact with probationers. (see 5.8A).
- 5.8: "Other" are:
  - 21 public clerks,
  - 9 probation inspectors,
  - 3 juridical counsellors,
  - 2 contractual personnel.

**Russian Federation:**

- 5.8A: Average strength.

**Serbia:**

- 5.4: 24 permanently employed probation officers and 36 half-time employed within treatment services in prisons. In the table these are shown as 18 employees.
- 5.8: 6 administrative workers and 1 jurist.

**Slovak Republic:**

- 5.1: According to national legislation the Ministry of Justice (the criminal law department, division of probation, mediation and crime prevention - 3 person staff) governs and guides conceptually and methodically the administration of probation. However, such an activity should not be considered probation administration as such.

**Spain (State Administration):**

- 5.8: Other staff refers to "sentence compliance monitors"

**Spain (Catalonia):**

- 5.8: "Other staff" is administrative staff.
- 5.8B: There is no knowledge of the external staff.

**Sweden:**

- General comments: The numbers are averages for 2017.
- 5.7: The Probation Agencies also use volunteer supervisors in support of their mission. In 2017 the number of volunteers was approximately 2500.

- The staff referred to in 5.8 consists of: psychologists, experts, coordinators, specialists and treatment program leaders.

**Turkey:**

- General comments: The number of volunteers and paid external staff are not available.

**Ukraine:**

- 5.0: Indicates the actual number of employees who work at the end of the year.
- 5.7: Probation bodies have the opportunity to involve volunteers, but this issue requires changes to the legislation for the settlement, so it is not possible to indicate the number of volunteers at the moment.

**UK: Scotland:**

- General comments: Staff who contribute to probation services are employed through a number of organisations working in partnership and therefore there is currently no central source for this information.

## Reports produced by Probation Agencies in 2017

*The aim of this item is to count the number and types of reports produced by Probation Agencies during the year 2017.*

### Definitions and Explanations

#### 6.1 PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Number of reports prepared by Probation Agencies on the request of the courts, prosecution services or police, prior to sentencing.

#### 6.2 ADVISORY REPORTS WITH RESPECT TO CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Number of reports prepared by Probation Agencies on the request of the courts, prosecution services or any other authority responsible for the conditional release of a prisoner.

#### 5.9 BUDGET

Total budget spent by the probation administration in 2017 (in €).

**Table 13. Reports produced by Probation Agencies and budget in 2017**

Country	Reports			Budget (in €)
	Number of pre-sentence reports	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release	Other reports	
Code	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.9
Albania				
Andorra	...	...	...	...
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Austria	387	NAP	...	40 000 000
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	
Belgium	1 975	114	3 296	...
BiH: state level				
BH: Fed. BH				
BH: Rep. Srpska				
Bulgaria	219	287	21 149	18 374 330.59
Croatia	35	1 440	0	1 554 219
Cyprus	897	33	15	
Czech Republic	5 299	659	0	13 378 409
Denmark	12	NAP	NAP	321 000 000
Estonia	106	...	NAP	3 653 582.53
Finland	5 504	NAP	1 948	17 409 000
France	8 127	51 768	3 035	54 699 449
Georgia				
Germany				
Greece	85	4 233	1 495	
Hungary				
Iceland	0	0	0	
Ireland	11 231	72	2 518	46 734 000
Italy	20 727	26 830	1 706	3 916 135
Latvia	463	598	NAP	7 267 464
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania	43	677	---	4 323 000
Luxembourg	7	...	46	...
Malta	66	73	85	1 127 262
Moldova	1 069	NAP	310	1 484 250
Monaco	0	4	0	
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	...	...
Netherlands	39 571	3 868	9 012	230 000 000
North Macedonia				
Norway	1 903	NAP	NAP	...
Poland				
Portugal	18 559	6 544	28 577	...
Romania	5 274	962	2 604	8 998 467
Russian Federation	NAP	NAP	8	
San Marino				
Serbia	NAP	759	684	236 658
Slovak Republic	818	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	211	12 000	200 000	16 966 188.31
Spain (State Administration)		12 000	200 000	
Spain (Catalonia)	211			16 966 188.31
Sweden	26 843	6 985	NAP	121 275 668
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	59 576 876
Ukraine	20 411	NAP	NAP	10 825 150
UK: Engl. & Wales	129 642	...	...	996 852 313.60
UK: Northern Ireland				
UK: Scotland	30 133	4 226		115 000 000

**Table 14. Ratio of reports produced per one staff member of Probation Agencies in 2017, by type of report**

Country	Ratio of pre-sentence reports per one staff member	Ratio of advisory reports with respect to conditional release per one staff member	Ratio of other reports per one staff member
Albania			
Andorra			
Armenia			
Austria	0.7		
Azerbaijan			
Belgium	1.6	0.1	2.6
BiH: state level			
BH: Fed. BH			
BH: Rep. Srpska			
Bulgaria	0.4	0.6	42.4
Croatia	0.4	15.3	0.0
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	10.9	1.4	0.0
Denmark	0.0		
Estonia	0.6		
Finland	25.0		8.9
France	1.7	10.8	0.6
Georgia			
Germany			
Greece	1.0	51.0	18.0
Hungary			
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	28.5	0.2	6.4
Italy	9.3	12.0	0.8
Latvia			
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	0.1	2.4	
Luxembourg	0.4		2.4
Malta	1.8	2.0	2.4
Moldova	4.4		1.3
Monaco	0.0	16.0	0.0
Montenegro			
Netherlands			
North Macedonia			
Norway	4.0		
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania	9.0	1.6	4.4
Russian Federation			0.0
San Marino			
Serbia		14.6	13.2
Slovak Republic	8.7		
Slovenia			
Spain (Total)	0.2	12.7	211.1
Spain (State Administration)		22.6	375.9
Spain (Catalonia)	0.5		
Sweden	27.1	7.0	
Switzerland			
Turkey			
Ukraine	5.9		
UK: Engl. & Wales	13.8		
UK: Northern Ireland			
UK: Scotland			
Mean	6.0	9.4	26.6
Median	1.6	2.4	2.4
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	28.5	51.0	375.9

## **Notes – Tables 13 and 14**

### **Armenia:**

- General comments: The provided data covers the period from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 up to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017.
- Note: The Probation Service does not run the database on offences specification.

### **Austria:**

- General comments: Austria only reports the numbers of pre-sentence reports under 6.1. (in Austria §15-assignments by court are comparable to pre-sentence reports). The reason is that the probation agencies write ten thousands of different reports to courts and state prosecution offices each year in the context of different orders; therefore, it is very complex to count the number of reports and, moreover, the information behind this figure should be considered as not very relevant. Thus, Austria is reporting only the pre-sentence-reports as described above.

### **Azerbaijan**

- 5.9: According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.

### **Belgium**

- 5.9: It is impossible to provide this number. The annual budget provided to probation services is part of a global budget of each of the federal entities from which it is impossible to isolate the part dedicated to probation services.
- 6.1: Probation Inquiries + Autonomous Work Sanction + Alternative to Preventive Detention.
- 6.2: Conditional Release Inquiries.
- 6.3: Any other penitentiary inquiries (including those in preparation for electronic monitoring).

### **Bulgaria:**

- 5.9: The total amount of the budget includes expenditures for the pre-detention centres, because according to the law Bulgaria has established 7 district services for "execution of sentences", which include the probation services and the pre-detention centres.
- 6.3: This number includes initial, interim and final probation reports.

### **Croatia:**

- General comments: The Probation Service delivers advisory reports to enforcement judges or prisons/penitentiaries with respect to suspended prison sentences, utilization of benefits and conditional releases. The accurate number of advisory reports with respect to conditional releases alone is not at their disposal, hence all three specified types of advisory reports are included in the total number.

### **Czech Republic:**

- 5.9: Actual budget 2017. Before 2017 was used expected budget of the years 1 EUR = 26.326 Czech crown (yearly average exchange rate for 2017)
- 6.1: Number of ended pre-sentence reports (probation officer send a court report) for a home arrest, community service and the replacement of pre-trial detention with probation
- 6.3: e. g. Ended pre-sentence reports for the replacement of protective treatment with probation,

**Cyprus:**

- Data for items 6.1-6.3 are provided by the PA.
- 6.3: There are reports for the Supervisory Authority for Sexual Offences against minors.

**Finland:**

- 6.1: The number of pre-sentence reports is calculated on the basis of quick social inquiries (*enquêtes sociales rapides*) (art. 41 of the CPP) and of inquiries of personality (*enquêtes de personnalité*) (preliminary inquiries initiated by the examining magistrate art. 81 of the CPP).
- 6.2: The number of advisory reports associated with conditional release is calculated on the basis of inquiries 723-15 and of inquiries of contradictory debates (*enquêtes débat contradictoires*) (art. 712-6 of the CPP).
- 6.3: The number of other reports is calculated on the basis of inquiries of victims (art. 712-16 of the CPP), of dangerousness (art. D49-24 of the CPP), etc.

**Greece:**

- General comments:
  - Completion of community service: 86.
  - Number of Reports for persons under supervision within the framework of community service and for persons under suspension of their sentence on the condition that they are supervised by a Probation Officer: 16.
  - Reports on the fulfillment of suspension conditions or provision of community service: 63.

**Ireland:**

- General comments: The number of reports prepared can include more than one report per offender. Pre-Sentence Reports and Community Service Reports include update reports requested by the judge and the number prepared is therefore greater than the number of initial referrals for reports.

In 2017 the number of initial referrals for Pre-Sanction Reports was 5,404, Community Service Reports was 1,853 and Probation with Community Service was 854.

Extern: For the 24 cases: Approximately 161 plus 12 assessment Court reports for cases that didn't open.

- 6.1: Number of Pre-sentence reports 11,231 (11070 Probation +161 Extern)
- 6.3: The Other Reports include Community Service Reports 2,491 and Victim Impact Reports 27.

**Italy:**

- 6.1: Number of inquiries concluded for the granting of probation.
- 6.2: Number of inquiries concluded for the granting of alternative measures.
- 6.3: Number of inquiries concluded for the granting of security measures.

**Luxembourg:**

- General comments: Reports for the development of alternative measures to imprisonment, for conditional release and for suspended custodial sanctions with probation are not taken into account.

In total, the probation service has produced 1406 reports during 2017.

- 6.3: "Others" are: reports for the execution of an imprisonment sentence:
  - 40 reports for the execution under electronic monitoring
  - 6 dossiers of personality (*dossiers de la personnalité*).

**Malta:**

- 6.3: Verbal Reports & Social Inquiry Reports

**Moldova:**

- 6.3: "Other reports" are informative notes (If the person on which the presentence report is drawn up does not collaborate or is not found, the probation counselor shall submit a note accompanied by the evidence of the facts found and the impossibility of drawing the report).

**Montenegro:**

- General comments: Preparing reports for courts in the course of the execution of sanctions at least two times in one case (for one person).

**Netherlands:**

- 6.3: The other reports are reports that cannot be divided as pre-sentence or with respect to conditional release, in case of treatment, other kinds of release, additional reports about possible Electronic Monitoring, Dutch persons in foreign prisons etc..

**Norway:**

- General comments: Pre-sentence reports may be delivered for general purposes (ca. 42 %), but they may also be specified for possible participation in the Intoxicated drivers program (ca. 33 %), the Drug court (ca. ca 16 %) or the juvenile sanction (ca 9 %). The latter is not implemented and administrated by the Correctional Service, but by the Mediation Board.

**Portugal:**

- General comments: "Other reports" are all documents produced after sentence in support of the implementation of measures.

**Romania:**

- 6.3: The "other reports" are prepared during the probation period, in order to reflect or request specific changes of the probationers situation or conditions

**Serbia:**

- 6.3: Reports to the court about unplanned events during the enforcement of the sanctions

**Slovak Republic:**

- 5.9: There is no central/common budget for probation and mediation service. The respective regional court budget covers the expenses of probation and mediation activity in its district.
- 6.1: 673 reports regarding Community service cases, 145 regarding electronic monitoring

**Spain (State Administration):**

- 5.9: The General State Administration the budget spent by probation services cannot be broken down from the total budget of the penitentiary administration.
- 6.2: The data is an estimate. Although this data is accounted in their system, it is difficult to extract it, since technical reports are recorded jointly with any other kind of stereotyped reports sent to the judicial authorities. However, the estimate has been calculated including reports issued to the penitentiary surveillance judges for the granting and revocation/suspension of conditional release, or for the resolution of the definitive remission of the penalty after the suspension period.
- As for Item 6.3 (other reports issued about persons sentenced to alternative measures and penalties, basically Community Service and Ordinary Sentence Suspensions), it is an estimate as well, since most reports are issued ex officio or are simple procedural reports, not being technical expert reports as such. Under this item, reports that inform the judicial authorities about incidents occurred during the compliance, so the judicial authority can resolve, may be included.

**Turkey:**

- 6.1: The number of pre-sentence reports are not available but preparations for reaching it are continuing.
- 6.2: The number of advisory reports with respect conditional release are not available. These reports are prepared by Prison Management not by Probation Offices.
- 6.3: The other reports are probation reports and social research reports. The number of them are not available but preparations for reaching it are continuing.

**UK: Scotland:**

- General comments:  
Figures are for financial year 2016-17. The figure at 6.2 includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.  
The figure in 5.9 represents the community justice budget allocated by the Scottish government for 2016-17. Information on actual spend is not routinely held in a way which allows this level of aggregation at present.

## Annual Module - 2018 survey: *Criminal offenses and probation*

Every year, the SPACE II survey focuses on a specific topic in order to gather more detailed information about it. This year, the annual module focuses on the **types of offenses for which probationers have been sentenced**.

Table 15 presents the criminal offenses for which community sanctions and measures are being used. Table 16 presents the stock, the flow of entries and the flow of exits for each kind of criminal offense.

The **comments** section present mainly the list of the offences included under each general category.

In principle, the data included in this section refer **only** to probationers that have been sentenced.

The percentages of stock, entries and exits of probationers by type of offence presented in Table 17 have been calculated only for the administrations that have provided numbers for (1) offences against persons, (2) offences against property, (3) drug offences **and** (4) road traffic offences, unless when it was clearly indicated that one of these categories did not apply. This means that it is assumed that, unless explicitly stated, the lack of numbers for the category "other offences" means that the other categories are exhaustive.

An exception is made for UK: England & Wales because, although it did not provide numbers for drug offences, it has indicated that the category Other offences also includes Drug offences.

**Table 15. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used**

Country	Type of offence				
	Offences against persons	Offences against property	Drug offences	Road traffic offences	Other offences
Albania					
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Azerbaijan					
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BiH: state level					
BH: Fed. BH					
BH: Rep. Srpska					
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France					
Georgia					
Germany					
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary					
Iceland					
Ireland					
Italy					
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania					
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia					
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland					
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation					
San Marino					
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (State Admin.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland					
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Engl. & Wales					
UK: Northern Ireland					
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Table 16. Stock, entries and exits of probationers by type of offence (in absolute numbers)**

Country	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits
Albania															
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia															
Austria	5 022			6 533			2 238						6 698		
Azerbaijan															
Belgium	14 298	9 589	9 208	8 479	6 623	6 225	8 199	6 039	5 689	15 419	10 789	8 226	4 987	3 488	3 206
BiH: state level															
BH: Fed. BH															
BH: Rep. Srpska															
Bulgaria	946	217	118	590	396	274	1 619	1 024	877	354	271	123	7 039	2 866	4 382
Croatia	363	756	1 119	1 769	4 025	5 794	494	1 236	1 730	103	297	400	2 163	4 543	6 706
Cyprus	7	10	4		4			12	8					3	2
Czech Republic	6 116	3 969	3 237	11 872	9 988	8 363	3 908	2 880	2 372	...	...	...	13 637	10 917	9 365
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1 339	1 265	1 211	1 959	1 937	1 934	986	629	553	1 570	1 299	1 287	912	795	798
Finland	1 175	1 039	1 018	509	588	589	392	395	394	698	1 118	1 006	111	188	172
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Georgia															
Germany															
Greece	1 049	1 331	267	1 398	1 318	526	844	758	486	55	57	43	1 338	729	650
Hungary															
Iceland															
Ireland	1 535	1 267	899	3 057	3 066	2 490	921	909	699	531	563	390	301	307	242
Italy	3 772	3 547	3 361	9 306	10 867	10 305	6 222	6 424	6 090	9 344	13 178	12 160			
Latvia	1 188	2 453	...	2 784	6 492	...	1 978	3 160	...	1 013	2 035	...	696	...	...
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	366	165	140	151	113	105	128	75	86	61	59	33	83	80	88
Malta	0	195	0	0	304	0	0	78	0	0	11	0	0	40	0
Moldova	1 043	978	999	2 007	1 922	1 540	459	490	336	3 442	2 389	1 925	961	823	610
Monaco	9	9	9	5	2	1	4	3	1	5	5	8	0	0	0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16 016	14 810	4 839	13 468	14 814	5 491	4 338	5 390	1 895	3 708	6 330	2 818	2 567	3 849	1 489
North Macedonia															
Norway	...	1 149	...	...	2 529	...	...	1 838	...	...	3 971	...	...	1 317	...

Country	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits
Poland															
Portugal	12 110	9 868	9 190	8 952	5 930	5 841	4 677	3 702	3 495	6 165	9 904	9 702	6 666	6 901	6 577
Romania	9 448	4 341	2 627	12 211	5 681	5 664	2 363	808	815	27 353	15 403	9 342	15 502	6 787	3 815
Russian Federation	130 038	NA	NA	340 633	NA	NA	151 552	NA	NA	111 404	NA	NA	255 051	NA	NA
San Marino															
Serbia	524	1 845	1 183	427	1 534	1 141	292	1 162	729	155	1 156	708	309	1 600	1 030
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	4 132	9 495	3 486	2 314	3 753	2 010	1 693	722	264	2 597	7 051	3 793	1 716	3 698	4 031
Spain (State Admin)	230	86	69	500	214	143	555	225	127	31	14	14	141	55	36
Spain (Catalonia)	3 902	9 409	3 417	1 814	3 539	1 867	1 138	497	137	2 566	7 037	3 779	1 575	3 643	3 995
Sweden	3 085	4 479	4 419	1 598	2 135	2 196	3 234	4 088	3 675	813	2 307	2 340	1 271	1 800	1 822
Switzerland															
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Engl. & Wales	46 275	37 144	33 527	38 722	44 236	52 505	...	...	...	18 618	20 688	19 093	83 931	79 539	84 797
UK: Northern Ireland															
UK: Scotland	12 700	13 600	11 500	3 400	3 900	3 400	1 500	1 800	1 500	1 600	2 000	1 300	3 100	3 500	3 000

**Table 17. Stock, entries and exits of probationers by type of offence (in percentages)**

Country	Percentage of probationers by type of offence														
	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits
Albania															
Andorra															
Armenia															
Austria	24.5			31.9			10.9						32.7		
Azerbaijan															
Belgium	27.8	26.3	28.3	16.5	18.1	19.1	16.0	16.5	17.5	30.0	29.5	25.3	9.7	9.5	9.8
BiH: state level															
BH: Fed. BH															
BH: Rep. Srpska															
Bulgaria	9.0	4.5	2.0	5.6	8.3	4.7	15.3	21.4	15.2	3.4	5.7	2.1	66.7	60.0	75.9
Croatia	7.4	7.0	7.1	36.2	37.1	36.8	10.1	11.4	11.0	2.1	2.7	2.5	44.2	41.8	42.6
Cyprus		34.5			13.8			41.4						10.3	
Czech Republic															
Denmark															
Estonia	19.8	21.4	20.9	29.0	32.7	33.4	14.6	10.6	9.6	23.2	21.9	22.3	13.5	13.4	13.8
Finland	40.7	31.2	32.0	17.6	17.7	18.5	13.6	11.9	12.4	24.2	33.6	31.6	3.8	5.6	5.4
France															
Georgia															
Germany															
Greece	22.4	31.7	13.5	29.8	31.4	26.7	18.0	18.1	24.6	1.2	1.4	2.2	28.6	17.4	33.0
Hungary															
Iceland															
Ireland	24.2	20.7	19.0	48.2	50.2	52.8	14.5	14.9	14.8	8.4	9.2	8.3	4.7	5.0	5.1
Italy	13.2	10.4	10.5	32.5	31.9	32.3	21.7	18.9	19.1	32.6	38.7	38.1			
Latvia	15.5	17.3		36.3	45.9		25.8	22.3		13.2	14.4		9.1		
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	46.4	33.5	31.0	19.1	23.0	23.2	16.2	15.2	19.0	7.7	12.0	7.3	10.5	16.3	19.5
Malta		31.1			48.4			12.4			1.8			6.4	
Moldova	13.2	14.8	18.5	25.4	29.1	28.5	5.8	7.4	6.2	43.5	36.2	35.6	12.1	12.5	11.3
Monaco	39.1	47.4	47.4	21.7	10.5	5.3	17.4	15.8	5.3	21.7	26.3	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro															
Netherlands	39.9	32.8	29.3	33.6	32.8	33.2	10.8	11.9	11.5	9.2	14.0	17.0	6.4	8.5	9.0
North Macedonia															
Norway		10.6			23.4			17.0			36.8			12.2	
Poland															
Portugal	31.4	27.2	26.4	23.2	16.3	16.8	12.1	10.2	10.0	16.0	27.3	27.9	17.3	19.0	18.9

Country	Percentage of probationers by type of offence														
	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of entries	Flow of exits
Romania	14.1	13.1	11.8	18.3	17.2	25.4	3.5	2.4	3.7	40.9	46.6	42.0	23.2	20.6	17.1
Russian Federation	13.2			34.5			15.3			11.3			25.8		
San Marino															
Serbia	30.7	25.3	24.7	25.0	21.0	23.8	17.1	15.9	15.2	9.1	15.8	14.8	18.1	21.9	21.5
Slovak Republic															
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	33.2	38.4	25.7	18.6	15.2	14.8	13.6	2.9	1.9	20.9	28.5	27.9	13.8	15.0	29.7
Spain (State Admin)	15.8	14.5	17.7	34.3	36.0	36.8	38.1	37.9	32.6	2.1	2.4	3.6	9.7	9.3	9.3
Spain (Catalonia)	35.5	39.0	25.9	16.5	14.7	14.1	10.4	2.1	1.0	23.3	29.2	28.6	14.3	15.1	30.3
Sweden	30.8	30.2	30.6	16.0	14.4	15.2	32.3	27.6	25.4	8.1	15.6	16.2	12.7	12.2	12.6
Switzerland															
Turkey															
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	24.7	20.5	17.7	20.6	24.4	27.6				9.9	11.4	10.1	44.8	43.8	44.6
UK: Northern Ireland															
UK: Scotland	57.0	54.8	55.6	15.2	15.7	16.4	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	6.3	13.9	14.1	14.5
Mean	25.9	25.0	23.5	25.5	25.6	24.5	15.7	16.1	13.8	15.8	19.2	19.2	19.2	17.0	20.7
Median	24.5	25.8	22.8	25.0	23.2	24.6	15.0	15.2	12.4	10.6	15.6	16.6	13.7	12.9	14.5
Minimum	7.4	4.5	2.0	5.6	8.3	4.7	3.5	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	57.0	54.8	55.6	48.2	50.2	52.8	38.1	41.4	32.6	43.5	46.6	42.1	66.7	60.0	75.9

**Comments on the Annual Module****Austria :**

- Austria can only count the stock as of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018. There is no count of entries and exits for offences. “Others” correspond to the addition of the figures of the rest of the chapters of the Austrian Criminal code.
- 6.1: First specific section of criminal code: Offences against body and life.
- 6.2: Sixth specific section of criminal code: Offences against property
- 6.3: Specific drug law
- 6.4: No specified offences in the criminal code.
- 6.5: Other chapters criminal code

**Belgium:**

- General comments: The given numbers correspond to the number of categories of facts encoded. This means that the followed mandate/dossier may concern several categories. This means that the total number of infractions will be greater than the total number of dossiers. The given numbers do not concern inquiries and measures of electronic monitoring.
- 6: For the distribution of numbers between the offense categories, the following annex has been provided:

Spacell	Groupe de faits	Code	Description
Autres infractions	Autre délit	64	Environnement
		...	...
Infractions contre les personnes	Délit contre les personnes	30	Tentative de meurtre ou Assassinat
		43	Coups et blessures volontaires
		45	Menaces
		46	Coups et blessures involontaires, Morsures de chien
		52	Insultes, calomnie, diffamation
		53	Violation de domicile, Violation de sépulture
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Délit de drogue	60	Détention, Usage, Importation, Trafic, ...
Infractions contre la propriété	Délit contre les biens	11	Vol avec violences ou menaces
		12	Vol à l'étalage
		14	Vol domestique
		17	Vol avec effraction, escalade, fausses clefs
		18	Vol simple
		19	Émission de chèques sans provision
		20	Abus de confiance, escroquerie
		26	Grivèlerie
		27	Recel
		28	Cel frauduleux
		47	Incendie volontaire
		48	Incendie involontaire
		50	Destruction et dommage
Autres infractions	Délits en contexte familial	42	Abandon de famille, le refus de droit de visite, la non représentation d'enfant, Bigamie, ...
Autres infractions	Ordre public	13	Carte d'identité
		15	Fausse monnaie
		21	Faux et usage de faux (particuliers)
		22	Port public de faux nom
		23	Faux témoignage, Faux serment
		24	Fausses attestations, certificats,...
		25	Détournement, Corruption
		34	Acte arbitraire par fonctionnaire
		36	Détention d'arme prohibée
		41	Outrages
		49	Immixtion dans les fonctions publiques
		54	Grèves, manifestations
Infraction en matière de circulation routière	Infraction roulage	81-95	Accident avec blessé(s), intoxication alcoolique, obligé d'avoir sa police d'assurance, ...
Infractions contre les personnes	Délit sexuel – général	37	Outrage public aux mœurs, attentat à la pudeur, ... (victime majeure)
Infractions contre les personnes	Délit sexuel contre mineurs	37	Outrage public aux mœurs, attentat à la pudeur, ... (victime mineure)
Autres infractions	Terrorisme	35	Terrorisme

**Bulgaria:**

- 6.1: Homicide, assault, rape, battery, coercion, human trafficking.
- 6.2: Theft, fraud, robbery.
- 6.3: Possession, cultivation, trafficking, dealing.
- 6.4: Drink/drugs driving, driving without license.
- 6.5: This item includes other offences subject to probation sentence as follow:
  1. Crimes against citizens's rights ( dissemination through media of discrimination on the base of ethnicity, race and nationality etc.)
  2. Crimes against marriage, family and adolescence ( non payment of alimony etc.)
  3. Crimes against the property (blackmailing, abuse of trust, bribe etc.)
  4. Cyber crimes
  5. Generally dangerous crimes (transport crimes, crimes against environment etc.)

**Croatia :**

- 6.1:
  - Absence of help
  - Especially severe bodily injury
  - Causing death from annihilation
  - Participating in the fight
  - Severe bodily injury
  - Severe bodily injury caused by negligence
  - Serious murder
  - Physical injury
  - Physical injury from neglect
  - Murder
  - Murder in the attempt
  - Killing
  - Rape
- 6.2:
  - Shakedown
  - Theft
  - Usurious agreement
  - Unauthorized game of luck
  - Unauthorized use of a work of art or performance
  - Unauthorized use of other person's movable property
  - Take away of other person's movable property
  - Damage of other person's property
  - Violation of the rights of the author or artist
  - Violation of the Producer's Right of Sound or Imagery and the Rights Related to Broadcasting missions
  - Violation of other rights
  - Concealment
  - Computer fraud
  - Robbery theft

Robbery  
 Severe theft  
 Destruction and Damage to other person's property  
 Evasion  
 Checks and credit cards misuse  
 Insurance misuse  
 Abuse of trust

- 6.3:
  - Illicit drug production and trafficking
  - Illicit production and traffic of substances prohibited in sports
  - Illicit possession, production and trafficking of drugs and substances prohibited in sport
  - Enabling drug misuse
  - Narcotic drugs abuse
- 6.4:
  - Causing of traffic accidents in road traffic
  - Failure to assist a person who is severely injured in a car accident
  - Ruthless ride
  - Endangering traffic by a dangerous act or means
  - driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol of professionals
  - driving vehicle before gaining drivers licence
  - Driving without driver's license

**Czech Republic :**

- General comments: One person can be in care of probation service or be sentenced for more criminal offences together and for more sanctions and cares (Stock, Flow and Exit)
- 6.1 including Robbery
- 6.2 including Disorderly Conduct
- 6.3 especially obstructing the enforcement or neglect of compulsory maintenance One person can be in the care of probation service or be sentenced to more criminal offenses together (Stock, Flow and Exit) .
- 6.1
  - Murder
  - Manslaughter
  - Murder of a Newborn Child by its Mother
  - Death by Negligence
  - Accessory to Suicide
  - Grievous Bodily Harm
  - Harm to Health
  - Harm to Health out of Excusable Motives
  - Torture and other Cruel and Inhumane Treatment
  - Fights
  - Human Trafficking
  - Denial of Personal Freedoms
  - Restriction of Personal Freedoms

Kidnapping  
Hostage Taking  
Blackmail  
Restricting Freedom of Religion  
Oppression  
Violation of Domestic Freedoms  
Violation of Freedom of Congregation and Assembly  
Maltreatment of an Entrusted Person  
Maltreatment of Persons Living in Common Dwellings  
General Threats  
Illegal Possession of Weapons  
Development, Production and Possession of Prohibited Means of Warfare  
Gaining Control over Means of Air Transport, Civilian Vessels and Fixed Platforms  
Terrorist Attack  
Terror  
Violence against Public Authority  
Threatening with the Aim to Affect Public Authority  
Violence against an Official Person  
Threatening with the Aim to Affect an Official Person  
Freeing of a Prisoner  
State Border Crossing using Violence  
Insurrection of Prisoners  
Violence against a Group of People or an Individual  
Dangerous Threats  
Dangerous Persecution  
Defamation of Nation, Race, Ethnic or other Groups of People  
Encouragement to Hatred against a Group of People or to Restrict their Rights and Freedoms  
Insult among Soldiers by Violence or the Threat of Violence  
Insult of a Soldier of Equal Rank by Violence or the Threat of Violence  
Violence against a Superior  
Rape  
Sexual Coercion  
Sexual Abuse  
Incest  
Procuring  
Prostitution Endangering the Moral Development of Children  
Distribution of Pornography  
Production and other Handling of Child Pornography  
Abuse of a Child for the Production of Pornography  
Participation in pornographic performance  
Establishment of unauthorised contacts with a child  
Enticement to Sexual Intercourse  
Robbery

■ 6.2:

Burglary  
Other theft  
Scams  
Insurance Fraud  
Credit Fraud  
Grant Scams

Vandalism  
 Damage to a Stranger's Item  
 Disorderly Conduct  
 Desecration of Human Remains

- 6.3: Threat under the Influence of Addictive Substances
  - Unauthorised Production and other Handling of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons
  - Possession of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons
  - Unauthorised Cultivation of Plants Containing Narcotic or Psychotropic Substance
  - Production and Possession of Articles for the Illegal Production of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons
  - Distribution of Drug Addiction
- 6.4: ...
- 6.5: Other

**Cyprus:**

- General comment : The figures are provided by the PA.

**Denmark:**

- Their data contains so many unknown that a breakdown is not acceptable.

**Estonia:**

- 6.1: Manslaughter, murder, causing serious health damage, infanticide, negligent homicide, physical abuse, torture, threat, rape, human trafficking etc
- 6.2: Larceny, robbery, embezzlement, fraud etc
- 6.3: Unlawful handling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, providing of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances to persons less than 18 years of age, inducing persons to engage in illegal use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, illegal cultivation of opium poppy, cannabis or coca shrubs etc
- 6.4: Violation of traffic requirements or vehicle operating rules, systematic driving of vehicle by person without right to drive, driving of vehicle in state of intoxication etc
- 6.5: Violation of fundamental freedoms, offences against family, offences against minors, offences against public security, offences against public order, offences against representatives of state authority, offences relating to data, offences against environment etc

**Finland:**

- General comments: Specifications of offences are not exhaustive because of multitude of labels for principal offences.
- 6.1: homicide and bodily injury, sex offences, robbery, deprivation of personal liberty, trafficking in human beings, persecution
- 6.2: theft, fraud, embezzlement, accounting offence, criminal damage, extortion, forgery
- 6.3: narcotics offence, doping offence

- 6.4: traffic intoxication, causing a traffic hazard, operation of a vehicle without a licence
- 6.5: invasion of domestic premises, firearms offence, menace, violent resistance to a public official, non-military service offence, desertion, distribution of a sexually offensive picture

**France:**

- General comment : data by offenses are not available.

**Germany:**

- General comment : Unfortunately Germany has no current data for the probation service. Only the data for the year 2011 are still available, Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.) "Bewährungshilfe 2011".

**Greece:**

- 6.1: Unlawful detention of a person, intentional homicide, assault, disobedience, perjury, illegal transfer of foreigners, negligent bodily harm, disobedience under Law 4251/14, illegal adoption, bodily harm of a minor as a result of domestic violence, beating, defamation, illegal human trafficking, attempted intentional homicide, kidnapping of a minor, robbery, bodily harm
- 6.2: Theft, robbery, misappropriation (embezzlement), forgery, arson, smuggling, intellectual property rights, major fraud, usury, major theft
- 6.3: Purchase, possession, sail, distribution, supply
- 6.4: Break of Highway Code, Negligent Homicide
- 6.5: Non -payment of debts to the State, Tax evasion under Law 1882/90, prison riot, abuse of trust, gambling, tax evasion, breach of service trust, deceiving creditors, bounced cheque, illegal logging, legalization of income generated through criminal activity, offences of article 167 of the Greek Penal Code (resistance) and of article 177 of the Greek Penal Code (Violation of confiscation), illegal transfer of foreigners, forgery, animal abuse, facilitation of foreigners' movement inside or outside the country, false invoices, money laundering, supply/possession of explosives, perjury

**Ireland:**

- General comments: The Total number of Individuals on STOCK, FLOW and EXITS is more than the Numbers mentioned in section 1.0, 2.0 and 4.0. This is because an Individual on STOCK, FLOW or EXIT with more than one offence type is counted once for each of the offence types.
- 6.1: Sexual, Violence
- 6.2: Burglary, Fraud, Robbery, Theft, Vandalism
- 6.3: Drugs offences
- 6.4: Road Traffic Offences
- 6.5: Weapons & Explosives, Offences against Justice, Miscellaneous Offences

**Latvia:**

- General comments: The same person has been counted several times if he has committed various types of crime. For example, a person who has been convicted for theft and bodily injury is included/ counted under item 6.1 and 6.2.
- 6.1: Homicide, rape, sexual violence, intentional bodily injury (assault)

- 6.2: Theft, vandalism, fraud
- 6.3: Illegal drug usage, distribution, and storage
- 6.4: Road traffic regulation violations, driving under the influence of alcohol
- 6.5: Other offences what are not counted at items 6.1., 6.2., 6.3. and 6.4.

**Lithuania:**

- General comments: Statistical data on supervised by probation services by offences committed are not accumulated.

**Luxembourg:**

- 6.1: Murder, attempted murder, intentional homicide, assault and battery, extortion and theft with violence, indecent assault, possession of child pornography, proxenitism
- 6.2: Theft, robbery, theft with false keys, domestic theft, vandalism, fraud, destruction, arson
- 6.3: Infractions of the law 19.02.1973
- 6.4: Infractions of the highway code
- 6.5: Family abandonment, threats, non-execution of TIG, dining and dashing, ...

**Moldova:**

- 6.1: Sexual offences
- 6.2: Robbery
- 6.3: Drug offences
- 6.4: Road traffic offences
- 6.5: Crimes against family, ecological crimes, transport crimes, crimes against justice, corruption crimes, military crimes

**Monaco:**

- 6.1: Indecent assault (*attentats à la pudeur*), violences or assaults (*voies de fait*), contempt (*outrage*), insults (*injures*).
- 6.2: Abuse of trust (*abus de confiance*), fraud (*escroquerie*), theft (*vol*), fraudulent removal of attached goods (*détournement d'objets saisis*)
- 6.3: Drug possession (*détention de stupéfiants*)
- 6.4: drunk driving (*Conduite sous l'empire d'un état alcoolique*)

**Netherlands:**

- General comments: Categorisation and aggregation on person level: primary offence. Without semi-liberty. Flow of exits includes the started but not completed and the completed CSM. Not the CSM that did not start.
- 6.1: homicide, assault, sexual offences, threats, human trafficking, etc.
- 6.2: theft, vandalism, fraud, cybercrime, etc.
- 6.3: drug trafficking, drug possession, etc.
- 6.4: drunk driving, no drivers licence, hit-and-run accident, speeding, etc.
- 6.5: arms and munitions, betting, environmental offences, etc.

**Norway:**

- General comments: Stock and exits cannot be specified as to type of offence in the Norwegian registration system
- 6.1:
  - Murder 22
  - Death through negligence 26

Bodily harm 343  
Grievous bodily harm 444  
Use of violence 93  
Rape 89  
Threats 124  
Blackmail 8

■ 6.2:  
Robbery 128  
Theft 449  
Fraud 1378  
Forgery of documents 81  
Fencing 72  
VAT fraud 35  
Embezzlement 146  
Customs law 32  
Tax law 16  
Forgery of money 2  
Economic offences 230  
Vandalism 41

■ 6.3:  
Use or possession of narcotics 1577  
Trafficking narcotics 232  
Offences against the laws on alcohol 3  
Doping 18  
Offences against the law on medicines 8

■ 6.4:  
Driving under the influence 2941  
Negligence / intoxication at sea 33  
Offences against the law on road traffic 997

■ 6.5:  
Breaking the peace 86  
General danger 7  
Arson 5  
False statement 42  
Offences against public servants 429  
Careless handling of arms or explosives 1  
Illegal (re-)entry 17  
Arms law 25  
Forgery of documents 81  
Incest 1  
Other sexual offences 235  
Military law 3  
Racial discrimination 4  
Defamation 2  
Evasion of punishment 22

## Other 357

**Portugal:**

- 6.1: Homicide, offenses to physical integrity, domestic violence, sexual crimes, kidnapping and abduction, crimes against personal liberty, crimes against honor
- 6.2: Theft and robbery, teasing, extortion, damage/vandalism
- 6.3: Drug Dealing/trafficking, use and cultivation of drugs
- 6.4: Driving without legal authorization, drink driving
- 6.5: Crimes against society (possession or trafficking of prohibited weapons, fire/arson, document falsification, forgery of money) Crimes against the State (Fake testimony and witness, corruption, disobedience, embezzlement, authority abuse) crimes against copyright, Game Crimes, No provision check issued, Cybercrimes, Crimes relating to illegal immigration, Crimes relating to militar service and smuggling.

**Romania:**

- 6.1: (aggravated) murder; killing upon request by the victim; determining or facilitating suicide; manslaughter; battery and other acts of violence; bodily harm; battery and bodily harm causing death; bodily harm with basic intent; ill treatments applied to underage persons; brawling; domestic violence; killing or harming of a newly-born baby by their mother; termination of pregnancy; harming the fetus; abandoning an individual in distress; obstruction of rescue; illegal deprivation of freedom; threats; blackmail; harassment; slavery; trafficking in human beings; trafficking in underage persons; pressing into forced or compulsory labor; pandering; exploitation of beggary; use of underage persons for mendicancy; use of an exploited person's services; rape; sexual assault; sexual intercourse with a juvenile; sexual corruption of juveniles; recruitment of juveniles for sexual purposes; sexual harassment; trespassing; trespassing in professional offices; violation of privacy; disclosure of professional secrecy.
- 6.2: (aggravated) theft; stealing for personal use; (aggravated) robbery; piracy; robbery or piracy resulting in the victim's death; abuse of trust; breach of a fiduciary by defrauding creditors; simple bankruptcy; bankruptcy fraud; fraudulent management; appropriation of assets found or into the perpetrator's possession by error; misrepresentation; insurance fraud; diversion of public tenders; material exploitation of a vulnerable individual; computer fraud; making fraudulent financial operations; accepting transactions made fraudulently; (aggravated) destruction; destruction with basic intent; disturbance of possession.
- 6.3: possession of drugs with the intent to use; possession of drugs with the intent to drug traffic and other drug offences.
- 6.4: registering a vehicle as fit for traffic or driving an unregistered vehicle; driving a vehicle without a driving license; driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substances; refusing or avoiding to provide biological samples; leaving the scene of an accident or change or deletion of traces of the accident; hindering traffic on public roads; failure to perform duties related to technical checks or repairs; executing unauthorized works on public roads.
- 6.5: offenses against state authority and state borders; obstruction of justice; corruption and offenses in public position; counterfeiting; offenses included in laws, other than the Criminal Code.

**Russian Federation:**

- 6.1: Crimes against life and health, against freedom, honour, dignity of the person, against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the person
- 6.2: Theft, robbery fraud, robbery, extortion.

- 6.3: Illegal acquisition, storage, transportation, manufacture, sale of narcotic drugs
- 6.4: Violation of the rules of movement and operation of vehicles
- 6.5: Other crimes 5.1 – 255051 (ecological crimes, crimes against family and others).

**Spain (State Admin.):**

- General comments: The data of the General State Administration refer exclusively to the conditionally released persons to whom the rest of the sentence has been suspended.
- 6.1: Homicide, Murder, Injuries, Violence against women, sexual offences
- 6.2: Theft with violence, other offences against property, economic offences.
- 6.3: Offences against public health (drug trafficking)
- 6.4: Offences against road safety (driving without licence, driving under the effects of drugs or alcohol, driving recklessly)
- 6.5: Forgery, non-payment of child support or alimony, sentence violation, disobedience, environmental offences, arson, disclosure, etc.

**Spain (Catalonia):**

- 6.1:
  - Abuse or sexual assault at age 16
  - Sexual abuse
  - Sexual acts c.majors of 16 minors 18 years
  - Sexual aggression
  - Threatens
  - Murdered
  - Family law abduction
  - Coercion
  - Consp.homicide or assessed
  - Against moral integrity
  - Illegal detention
  - Prov.sexual exhib.i.
  - Exhibitionism or minor pornography or discovery.
  - Homicide
  - Homelessness imprudent
  - Injuries
  - Injuries by imprudence
  - Major or minor prostitution with violence
  - Minor prostitution with or incapable
  - Minor prostitution or with a disability
  - Prostitution of elderly people
  - Rob. Violent or intimidation
  - Robbery with homicide
  - Abruptly
  - Trafficking in human beings
  - Illegal traffic human organs
  - Rape
  - Domestic violence

Domestic violence is not usual

Physical violence to people

Gender violence

■ 6.2:

Unfair administration

Lifting of goods

Improper provision

Money laundering

Damages

Corporate crime

Scam

Ravages

Extortion

Robbery

Intellectual property R.

Reception

Robbery and theft of the use of vehicles

Robbery

Robbery with force on things

Robbery house inhabited

Usurpation

Illegal use of foreigner vehicle

■ 6.3:

Elaboration and traffic drugs

Against public health

■ 6.4:

Driving influence drinks or drugs

Driving without a permit

Reckless driving

Driving speed higher than allowed

Negative for alcohol tests

**Sweden:**

- General comments: Reference date for the stock is 1st of October 2017.
- 6.1: Homicide, assault, other crimes against life and health, sexual offences, robbery, fraud, extortion
- 6.2: Theft, handling stolen goods, embezzlement, crime against creditors, vandalism, smuggling of goods
- 6.3: Crime against the narcotics act
- 6.4: Driving under the influence of alcohol, crime against the road traffic offences act

- 6.5: Crime against public and state, crime against the aliens act, crime against the tax penal act, crime against the weapons act, crime against the conscription act, crime against duty of total defence, crime against the alcohol act, other offences.

**Switzerland:**

- General comments: Concerning community service and electronic monitoring, access to the data to complete the module was not yet available.

**Turkey:**

- General comments: Until 2016, the numbers were prepared according to decision type not for crime type. The preparations has begun and will continue in 2017. Even so please consider that the numbers of person according to crime type is reached only from Survey and Assessment Form and that form can be applied only for 8 decisions in the total 13 decisions.

**Ukraine:**

- General comments: Convicted persons may be registered with the Probation Agencies for committing any crime. Information is not going to be processed in the article.

**UK: England and Wales:**

- 6.1: Indictable violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery
- 6.2: Indictable theft, burglary, criminal damage, fraud and forgery
- 6.3: ...
- 6.4: Indictable and summary motoring offences, including dangerous driving and driving whilst disqualified, among others
- 6.5: Drugs offences and numerous other indictable and summary offences not covered by the groups above

**UK: Scotland:**

- General comments: Breakdowns are for the year 2016-17 for persons placed and exits and are as at 31 March 2017 for stock. They are estimated figures based on the approximate breakdowns for the crime type for community payback orders. All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.  
For Scotland, “offences against persons” is defined as non-sexual crimes of violence, sexual crimes and miscellaneous offences. A high proportion of miscellaneous offences are breaches of the peace, some of which will not involve offences against an actual person.
- 6.1: Crimes of violence, sexual crimes and miscellaneous offences
- 6.2: Crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising and vandalism
- 6.3: Drug offences
- 6.4: Motor vehicle offences
- 6.5: Crimes against public justice, handling offensive weapons and other crimes