

Persons under the supervision of
probation agencies

SPACE II - 2019

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Key points of SPACE II 2019

The main findings of the SPACE II 2019 report are presented in a separate booklet (Probation and Prisons in Europe, 2019: Key Findings of the SPACE reports), which includes analyses of the data collected and comparisons with the main results of the SPACE I 2019 report on prison populations. This section only provides a snapshot of the situation regarding the use probation in Europe:

- The participation rate in the SPACE II 2019 Survey was satisfactory: 46 out of the 52 countries or administrative entities of the 47 Council of Europe Member States answered the questionnaire.
- Probation agencies are usually placed under the authority of the national Ministry of Justice. Only in six countries/administrative entities is the Ministry of Justice not responsible or co-responsible for their functioning.
- Probation agencies are independent from the Prison Administrations in 26 countries/administrative entities, while in 17 there is a unique prison and probation administration.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (which is equivalent to 3 administrations) reported that probation agencies have not been established yet; while Germany does not produce probation statistics at the federal level.
- 23 of the 43 probation agencies which provided data use the *person* as the counting unit. 7 probation agencies do not use the *person* as the counting unit for neither stock nor flow, 3 do not use the *person* for flow and 10 use it partially, most often only for the total stock and flow.
- During the year 2018, 2,084,546 persons were placed under the supervision of the 29 probation agencies which provided the total number of admissions and use the *person* as the counting unit for flow, and 1,476,161 left that supervision from 30 probation agencies fulfilling the same criteria for exits. This represents an average rate of 323 admissions and 186 exits per 100,000 inhabitants.
- On 31st January 2019, there were 1,969,204 persons under the supervision of the 28 probation agencies which provided the total number of stock and use the *person* as the counting unit for stock. This represents an average rate of 211 probationers per 100,000 inhabitants.
- Non-custodial sanctions and measures are seldom used as an alternative to pre-trial detention: Roughly, only 7.5% of the probation population corresponds to persons placed under supervision before trial according to the 23 probation agencies which fully use the *person* as the counting unit for stock.
- On average, on 31st January 2018, among the 27 probation agencies provided figures on female probation clients and use the *person* as the counting unit, the latter represented 10.7% of the total probation population.
- On average and on the same date, among the 21 probation agencies that provided figures on foreigners and use the *person* as the counting unit, the latter represented 13.0% of the total probation population.
- On average and on the same date, among the 20 probation agencies that provided figures on minors and use the *person* as the counting unit, the latter represented 4.0% of the total probation population.
- On average, there are 47 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 ten (10) pre-sentence reports.
- In 38 countries, probation is used for all types of criminal offences.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE II – *PERSONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF PROBATION AGENCIES IN 2019*

Introduction

The SPACE II 2019 annual report is part of the SPACE project¹. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*)² 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 on 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** (CSM).

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 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 31st January 2019)**, the **flow of admissions (number of persons placed under the**

¹ Website of the SPACE Project: www.unil.ch/space.

² Aebi, M.F. & Tiago, M.M. (2020). *SPACE I – 2019 – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison Populations*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

supervision of probation agencies during 2018), the flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during 2018), 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 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 comments, notes or criticisms from the readers 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 and 2019

The SPACE II questionnaire was 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*, co-financed by the Council of Europe and the European Union (Aebi et al., 2019)³. As a result of that meeting, the questionnaire used for the current survey was further improved in 2018. In particular, the reference date for the stock indicators is **31st January of the current year (2019)** instead of 31st 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 the comparability with previous SPACE II surveys when establishing time series.

Apart from that, the 2019 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). Furthermore, respondents are explicitly asked to indicate the subtotals for the stock and flow of probationers under forms of probation/supervision before and after the sentence (see items 1 and 2). Following a request of the national correspondents, the 2018 questionnaire introduced two new items in section B: *Total number of staff in direct contact with probationers* (item 5.8A) and *Staff on long-term leave* (see item 5.8B). In addition, 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. Other major modifications include a clear distinction of the questions on metadata (mainly the counting unit used by the country and whether the principal offence rule is applied) from the rest of the information required, and the inclusion of a question on death by suicide (see item 4.5.1).

³ Aebi M.F., Berger-Kolopp L., Burkhardt C., Chopin J., Hashimoto Y.Z. & Tiago M.M. (2019). *Foreign offenders in prison and on probation in Europe: Trends from 2005 to 2015 (inmates) and situation in 2015 (inmates and probationers)*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing (80 p., ISBN 978-92-871-8978-3).

Conventions used

NAP	Not applicable: The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a notion that does not exist in the criminal justice system of the country concerned.
0	Zero: The concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned, but there are no cases (the number of cases or persons is zero).
...	Not available: There are no figures available, but the concept exists in the criminal justice system of the country concerned.
[number]	Data are presented between square brackets when the validation procedure reveals inconsistencies that cannot be explained or there have been changes in the data collection methods that affect comparisons with previous years.
---	When the country uses a symbol which 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 per 100,000 inhabitants presented in this report have been calculated using as a reference the population of each country on 1st January 2019 as available on the Eurostat Database (“Population on 1st January by age and gender”).

Exceptions: When population figures were not available in the Eurostat Database or when the information provided by a national correspondent referred to a different territorial division than the one used in that database, we used the following sources:

Azerbaijan: Population for 2019 is a mid-year estimate retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 18th November 2019 and include the population of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Russian Federation: Population refer to 1st July 2019 and was retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 18th November 2019.

Spain – Catalonia: Population for 2019 was retrieved from <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=245&lang=en> on 18th November 2019.

Spain – State Administration: Population for 2019 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia and for the whole territory of Spain.

UK – England & Wales: Population for 2019 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data of the United Kingdom minus the population of Scotland and Northern Ireland. All data was retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/> on 18th November 2019.

UK – Northern Ireland: Population for 2019 is an estimation for July 2019 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/> on 18th November 2019.

UK – Scotland: Population for 2019 is an estimation for July 2019 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/> on 18th November 2019.

Response rate of the survey

The deadline for answering the SPACE survey was 1st September 2019, but it was postponed until mid-December. Forty-six (46) out of fifty-two (52) countries and administrative entities answered the SPACE II 2019 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, 47 for 2015, 47 for 2016 and 44 for 2018. Only 6 out of the 47 Member States (corresponding to 52 administrative entities) of the Council of Europe **did not answer** the questionnaire on time, despite several reminders:

1. **Albania**
2. **Germany**
3. **Hungary**
4. **Liechtenstein**
5. **Moldova**
6. **San Marino**

The following administrative entities answered the questionnaire mentioning that they have **no data available** for SPACE II 2019 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. **Bosnia and Herzegovina: 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 (Are the Probation Administration and Prison Administration of your country two distinct bodies?)

Country	Independent bodies?	
	a) Yes, they are independent (i.e. in our country we have a Probation Administration and a separate Prison Administration)	b) No, they are not independent (i.e. in our country we have only a Prison and Probation Service)
Albania		
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	
Austria		
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BiH: State level		
BiH: Federation BiH		
BiH: Republika Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Republic	Yes	
Denmark		No
Estonia		No
Finland		No
France		No
Georgia	Yes	
Germany		
Greece	Yes	
Hungary		
Iceland		No
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	
Liechtenstein		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova		
Monaco		No
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia		No
Norway		No
Poland	Yes	
Portugal		No
Romania	Yes	
Russian Federation		
San Marino		
Serbia		No
Slovak Republic	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (Total)	Yes	No
Spain (State Administration)		No
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	No
Sweden		No
Switzerland	Yes	No
Turkey		No
Ukraine	Yes	
UK: England & Wales		No
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 2. 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
Armenia	Yes							
Austria	Yes					Yes		
Azerbaijan	Yes							
Belgium								Yes
BiH: State level								
BiH: Federation BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	Yes		Yes					
Croatia	Yes							
Cyprus	Yes							Yes
Czech Republic	Yes			Yes				
Denmark	Yes		Yes					
Estonia	Yes		Yes					
Finland	Yes							
France	Yes		Yes					
Georgia	Yes							
Germany								
Greece	Yes			Yes				Yes
Hungary								
Iceland	Yes							
Ireland	Yes							
Italy	Yes							
Latvia	Yes							
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania	Yes		Yes					
Luxembourg	Yes							
Malta		Yes						
Moldova								
Monaco	Yes							
Montenegro	Yes							
Netherlands					Yes			
North Macedonia	Yes		Yes					
Norway	Yes							
Poland	Yes							
Portugal	Yes							
Romania	Yes							
Russian Federation							Yes	
San Marino								
Serbia	Yes		Yes					
Slovak Republic	Yes							Yes
Slovenia	Yes							
Spain (Total)		Yes	Yes					
Spain (State Administration)		Yes	Yes					
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes		Yes					
Sweden	Yes		Yes					
Switzerland			Yes	Yes		Yes		
Turkey	Yes		Yes					
Ukraine	Yes							
UK: England and Wales	Yes							
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes							
UK: Scotland	Yes			Yes				Yes

*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 – Tables 1 and 2

Albania	--
Andorra	<p>Comment on Table 2: "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social services of the Government of Andorra • Treatment against addiction Unit (alcoholism, narcotic substances, etc.)
Armenia	--
Austria	<p>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.</p>
Azerbaijan	--
Belgium	<p>General comment: In the context of the 6th state reform, the probation services have been transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the following three federal entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Flemish community • The German speaking community • The French community. <p>For simplicity, the numbers for all three communities are presented together.</p>
BiH: State level	In Bosnia and Herzegovina, or Republika Srpska, there is currently no probation system or a probation agency has been established.
BiH: Fed. BiH	In Bosnia and Herzegovina, or Republika Srpska, there is currently no probation system or a probation agency has been established.
BiH: Republika Srpska	In Bosnia and Herzegovina, or Republika Srpska, there is currently no probation system or a probation agency has been established.
Bulgaria	<p>General comment: General Directorate "Execution of Sentences" (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, and the remand measure of detention in places of deprivation of liberty.</p>
Croatia	<p>General comment: Probation and Prison Services are under the same Directorate within the Ministry of Justice.</p>
Cyprus	<p>General comment: The Police and the "Conditional Release - Parole Board" (PB) are under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order. Probation officers are also employed by the Social Welfare Services (SWS) of the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance. The Police and the SWS are not considered probation agencies, however these two government agencies employ probation officers who handle probation cases (among other responsibilities that they have).</p>
Czech Republic	<p>General comment: Probation and Mediation Service – Czech republic (PMS) is an organizational unit of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic. Supervision of the activities carried out by the Ministry of Justice. The</p>

	legislation of PMS is contained in Act No. 257/2000 Coll. Probation and Mediation Service.
Denmark	--
Estonia	--
Finland	--
France	--
Georgia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>As the result of government structural changes of July of 2018 the penitentiary system was integrated into the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the Special Penitentiary Service (SPS) has been established, subordinated to the MOJ. The SPS is in charge of the penitentiary system as whole including its operation, development and implementation of thematic reforms aiming at prevention of reoffending, supporting inmates' resocialization-rehabilitation and providing efficient treatment services. As for the National Probation Agency, the agency is also operating under the umbrella of MOJ as Legal Entity of Public Law. The main areas of work of National Probation Agency are supervising the sentence execution and supporting rehabilitation, re-socialization of probationers and promoting crime prevention.</p> <p>Since July last year MOJ has prioritized further developing penitentiary and crime prevention systems and elaborated respective Strategy and Action Plan for 2019-2020 years.</p>
Germany	--
Greece	--
Hungary	--
Iceland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The Prison system in Iceland is run by the Prison and Probation Administration (PPA), a governmental institution controlled by the Ministry of Justice. 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.</p> <p>According to ESA, Article 80, the PPA may decide that a prisoner is to be released on probation (after serving 1/3, 1/2 or 2/3 of his sentence) 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.</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>When a person has been sentenced to up to 12 months' (nine months until 30/3 2016); non-conditional imprisonment, it shall be possible, if this is not contrary to the public interest, to 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), providing this in no case amounts to more than one fifth of the community service.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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 lengthened 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.</p>
Ireland	--
Italy	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The Department of Penitentiary Administration and the Department of Juvenile and Community Justice are two separate branches of the Ministry of Justice.</p>
Latvia	--
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	--
Luxembourg	--
Malta	--
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In The Netherlands there are three probation agencies (independent private bodies). These agencies are almost fully financed by the Ministry of Justice.</p>

North Macedonia	--
Norway	<p>General comment: The Correctional Service of Norway consists of the Directorate, five regional offices and prisons and probation offices. At the central and regional level both prison and probation are managed while prisons and probation offices as local units are managed separately. A number of pilots are currently being carried out where prison and probation are under the same local management as well. The Directorate answers to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and receives its policy instructions and budget from the Ministry</p>
Poland	--
Portugal	--
Romania	--
Russian Federation	<p>General comment: According to the legislation of the Russian Federation, the Criminal-executive inspectorates of the Federal Penitentiary Service carry out punishments for persons convicted without isolation from society, as well as exercise control over suspects and accused persons for whom preventive measures have been taken in the form of home arrest, bail and prohibition of certain action. Since 1st January, 2017, Correctional centres of the Federal Penitentiary Service have been executing sentences without isolation of convicts from society in the form of compulsory labour.</p>
San Marino	--
Serbia	<p>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.</p>
Slovak Republic	<p>Comment on Table 1: a. Although the Corps of the Prison and Court Guard (prison administration body) and also the courts in general are governed by the minister of justice, these are separate entities with their own management and powers.</p> <p>Comment on Table 2: 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.</p> <p>h. Regional courts - The probation officers are employed by the eight (8) 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.</p>
Slovenia	<p>General comment: Social work centres executed probation tasks until 31. 3. 2018. Slovenian Probation Administration started with executing the probation tasks on 1. 4. 2018. Data for cases (number) in Space II are collected from both bodies.</p>
Spain (Total)	--

Spain (State Admin.)	<p>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.</p>
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	--
Switzerland	<p>General comment: The reference day for all data is 31 December 2018.</p> <p>As far as community service and electronic monitoring are concerned, the 2018 data are not yet complete and will be revised next year. For technical reasons, half of the community service data for the canton of Zurich is missing and will be added next year.</p> <p>The status of the Swiss VOSTRA database and criminal record is as of 28.10.2019.</p> <p>Table 1: The systems differ between cantons and it is therefore difficult to give a single answer to the question.</p>
Turkey	--
Ukraine	<p>Table 1: In 2018 the Statutes of the Probation Service and Prison Service were changed. The Probation and Prison Departments in the structure of the Ministry of Justice were replaced by the following legal entities (without the independent body status): the Public Institution "Centre of Probation" and the Prison Administration. Their activities are directed and coordinated by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.</p>
UK: England & Wales	--
UK: Northern Ireland	<p>General comment: The Northern Ireland Assembly is the devolved legislature for Northern Ireland. It is responsible for making laws on transferred matters in Northern Ireland and for scrutinising the work of Ministers and Government Departments. The Probation Board for Northern Ireland is a Non-Departmental Public Body, its sponsoring department is the Department of Justice.</p>
UK: Scotland	<p>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.</p>

Section A: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies in 2019

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 31st January 2019 (stock), respectively during the year 2018 (flow), were under the supervision of probation agencies.

Items 1 and 2 (in Tables 3 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 3. Counting unit for Items 1 and 2 (Tables 4 to 7)

Country	Do you use the PERSON as the counting unit for the questionnaire?	
	Stock	Flow
Albania		
Andorra	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No
BiH: State level		
BiH: Fed. BiH		
BiH: Republika Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Partially	Partially
Denmark	No	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	Partially	Partially
Georgia	Partially	Partially
Germany		
Greece	Yes	Yes
Hungary		
Iceland	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Partially	Partially
Italy	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein		
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No
Malta	No	No
Moldova		
Monaco	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	No
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes
Romania	Partially	Partially
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes
San Marino		
Serbia	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	No	No
Slovenia	No	No
Spain (Total)	Partially	Partially
Spain (State Admin.)	Partially	Partially
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Partially	Partially
Switzerland	Yes	Partially
Turkey	Partially	Yes
Ukraine	No	No
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially

Notes – Table 3

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	--
Austria	--
Azerbaijan	--
Belgium	General comment: The counting unit is the number of <u>files</u> and not the number of persons.
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Rep. Srpska	--
Bulgaria	--
Croatia	--
Cyprus	General comment: The answers to items 2.1 and 2.2 above were provided by the Police.
Czech Republic	General comment: Stock: One person can be registered with more than one sanction or measure (form of probation / supervision or care) on 31 st January 2019. Flow: One person can be sentenced by a court to more than one sanction or measure (form of probation / supervision or care) together during the year 2018.
Denmark	--
Estonia	--
Finland	--
France	General comments: For the totals (1.0 and 2.0), the counting unit is the person. For the rest of the items it is the sanction or measure. All data refer to 1 st January 2019.
Georgia	--
Germany	--
Greece	--
Hungary	--
Iceland	--
Ireland	General comment: 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 December 2018 and not 31st Jan 2019. The Annual Report counts Orders rather than Persons, so by counting orders some persons may be counted more than once.
Italy	General comment: Flow data refer to the number of <u>cases</u> in charge of the probation offices. Each person can have more than one case.

Latvia	<p>General comment: Stock: If a person for one conviction has several sanctions then what is counted is one unit.</p> <p>Flow: If the person is sentenced twice within the year and thus serves two separate convictions then it is not possible to separate them, but if one person has several sanctions for one conviction then it is counted as one unit.</p>
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	--
Luxembourg	--
Malta	<p>General comment: The number of cases is counted as per the <u>number of community sanctions</u> and not by the person.</p>
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	--
North Macedonia	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the <u>cases</u> started, ongoing or closed. For the <u>stock</u>, this implies that the numbers for cases coincide with the numbers for <u>persons</u>.</p>
Norway	--
Poland	--
Portugal	--
Romania	<p>General comments: <u>Cases</u> are registered. The vast majority of persons are registered only once, but a small part of them (an acceptable approximation is not available) are registered twice or several times having two or more community sanctions, independently.</p> <p>The information regarding the stock refers to 31st December 2018, not 31st January 2019.</p>
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
Serbia	--
Slovak Republic	<p>General comment: Currently it is not possible to reasonably identify the number of persons related to specific forms of probation in an automated way.</p>
Slovenia	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the <u>case</u>.</p>
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	<p>General comment: Fundamentally, information related to three categories have been provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative sanctions (community service and sentence suspensions) - the counting unit is the <u>record</u>, not the person. • Conditional release - the counting unit is the <u>person</u>. • Third grade (semi-freedom + electronic monitoring) - the counting unit is the <u>person</u>.
Spain (Catalonia)	--

Sweden	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Stock: 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.</p> <p>Flow: The counting unit for each separate form of probation/supervision is the person. Also, the counting unit for the total flow population is the person. Hence, the sum of the number of persons within each form of probation/supervision can differ from the total. In previous reporting the counting unit has been the case, hence a person who was placed under the supervision of probation agencies more than once during the year was counted once for every occasion. The sociodemographic characteristics and the criminal offence are calculated for the last occasion during the year when a person starts a form of probation/supervision.</p>
Switzerland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>If a person executes two community services in a single year, they are counted twice. What is counted are executions of the sanctions.</p>
Turkey	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The stock numbers of electronic monitoring are not available on the system by a specific date.</p>
Ukraine	<p>General comment:</p> <p>There is currently no single electronic database of the probation cases in Ukraine.</p>
UK: England & Wales	--
UK: Northern Ireland	--
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The counting unit is the <u>order</u> which is different from the person as some people may have been given more than one order.</p>

Table 4. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in absolute numbers on 31st January 2019

Country	Country population on 1.1.2019	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												
			Total	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	Total	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	POP	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	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	76 177	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Armenia	2 965 269	6 242	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		2 223	NAP	NAP	574	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	725	2 557
Austria	8 858 775	14 743		202	3 415	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	4 641	1 390	0	922	374	NAP	NAP	56	3 743	NAP	
Azerbaijan	10 047 718	11 165			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11 165		2 362	NAP	NAP	165	950	NAP	NAP	NAP	905	6 783	
Belgium	11 467 923	51 268	20 242	3 258	NAP	10 525	6 459		31 026	NAP	17 321	...	0	8 699	1 520	NAP	79	NAP	2 494	913	
BiH: State level																					
BiH: Federation BiH																					
BiH: Republika Srpska																					
Bulgaria	7 000 039	4 966		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			136	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	318	4 987	
Croatia	4 076 246	3 763	49	49					3 714	0	979	83	0	2 236	0	0	0	0	334	82	
Cyprus	875 898	851																	6		
Czech Republic	10 649 800	23 966	1 776	840	115	NAP	...	821	24 416	NAP	12 270	NAP	17	6 601	84	154	NAP	408	4 853	479	
Denmark	5 806 081	8 067	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	8 067	NAP	1 216	231	2	2 032	319	NAP	NAP	224	1 265	2 778	
Estonia	1 324 820	4 358	7	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 351	...	1 868	633	NAP	1 226	0	NAP	NAP	7	542	75	
Finland	5 517 919	2 936	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	2 936	141	717	NAP	NAP	965	31	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 073	9	
France	67 028 048	175 978	6 359	4 582	1 689	88			182 240		124 227			36 976	10 620				5 052	5 365	
Georgia	3 723 464	20 130	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	20 906	776	16 735	2 698	NAP	232	70	70	NAP	NAP	274	121	
Germany																					
Greece	10 722 287	20 472	6 730	4 225	1 081	15	455	954	13 742	75	2 817		567	2 342		46		65	7 829	1	
Hungary																					
Iceland	356 991	261	1	NAP	1	0	NAP	0	260	NAP	3	1	0	176	14	NAP	18	2	46	0	
Ireland	4 904 226	6 353			NAP	636	...				961	988	1 760	2 240	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	297	50	
Italy	60 359 546	81 623	33 619	NAP	15 342	NAP	NAP	18 277	48 004	...	9 223	NAP	NAP	7 536	NAP	10 642	899	3 360	4 123	12 215	
Latvia	1 919 968	6 217	130	NAP	NAP	NAP	130	NAP	6 087	658	2 350	NAP	184	2 281	33	NAP	NAP	NAP	298	283	
Liechtenstein																					
Lithuania	2 794 184	14 622		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14 622	66	3 413	NAP	NAP	563	NAP	2 916	NAP	NAP	680	7 050	
Luxembourg	613 894	960	34	26	....	8	...	NAP	926	NAP	325	78	NAP	320	16	NAP	19	NAP	162	6
Malta	493 559	931						117		21	113		477	47				124	32		

Country	Country population on 1.1.2019	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											
			Total	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	Total	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	POP	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	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
Moldova																				
Monaco	38 300	41	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	41	NAP	35	0	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	4	1	1	0
Montenegro	622 182	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		...	1	...	NAP	NAP	36	34	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP
Netherlands	17 282 163	35 383		3 067	1 397				32 006	...	16 970		3	18 049	NAP	NAP	280	678	1 997	NAP
North Macedonia	2 077 132	0							0											
Norway	5 328 212	2 424	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 424	NAP	626	NAP	NAP	1 054	302	11	NAP	98	332	1
Poland	37 972 812	245 328	3 729	NAP	NAP	3 729	NAP	NAP	241 599	NAP	63 659	NAP	NAP	111 516	4 983	32	NAP	NAP	18 976	42 433
Portugal	10 276 617	30 627	7 214	976	6 238	NAP	...	0	26 482	459	15 471	NAP	NAP	5 849	437	517	NAP	465	3 232	52
Romania	19 401 658	69 702	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	69 702	27 833	40 963	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	34	NAP	NAP	494	378
Russian Fed.	145 872 256	511 191	7 195		NAP	NAP	NAP				NAP	NAP	NAP	33 889	NAP	NAP	NAP	444	NAP	469 663
San Marino																				
Serbia	6 963 764	1 821	433	315	...	118	...		1 388	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	118	537	653	NAP	NAP	17	63
Slovak Republic	5 450 421	13 220	...	954	153	...	154	...	...	...	7 385	NAP	NAP	1 915	...	29	NAP	...	1 099	...
Slovenia	2 080 908	1 624				51		1	1 572		214			724		1			55	578
Spain (Total)	46 934 632	60 157	401				401		59 756		11 717	1 510		32 497	1 934		6 650	390	5 058	
Spain (State Adm)	39 334 365	49 216							49 216		10 067	1 510		26 493	1 934		5 000		4 212	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 600 267	10 941	401	NAP	NAP	NAP	401	NAP	10 540		1 650	NAP	NAP	6 004	NAP	NAP	1 650	390	846	NAP
Sweden	10 230 185	10 191		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 191	2 610	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 839	196	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 021	4 365
Switzerland	8 542 323	4 239	0	...	0	NAP	NAP	0	4 239	0	1 740	525	NAP	856	79	...	...	34	1 005	0
Turkey	82 003 882	484 599	292 627	292 209	NAP	418	NAP	14	191 958	...	...	NAP	...	...	...	38	NAP	59 173	38	15 360
Ukraine	42 153 201	58 439	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		2 911	49 967	NAP	NAP	5 055	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	506
UK: England & Wales	59 642 107	180 487	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	180 487	27 037	43 180	NAP	NAP	15 791	518	NAP	NAP	11 169	72 987	16 073
UK: Northern Ireland	1 897 893	4 070	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 467	591	0	0	0	549	0	0	0	0	1 798	1 529
UK: Scotland	5 470 000	21 731								8 424				6 100	900			1 379	2 428	2 500

Table 5. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in rates and percentages on 31st January 2019

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												
		Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other	
Code	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	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																				0.0
Andorra																				0.0
Armenia	210.5									35.6			9.2					11.6	41.0	97.4
Austria	166.4		1.4	23.2						31.5	9.4	0.0	6.3	2.5			0.4	25.4		100.0
Azerbaijan	111.1							100.0		21.2			1.5	8.5				8.1	60.8	100.0
Belgium	447.1	39.5	6.4		20.5	12.6		60.5		33.8		0.0	17.0	3.0		0.2		4.9	1.8	100.0
BiH: State level																				0.0
BiH: Fed. BiH																				0.0
BiH: Rep. Srpska																				0.0
Bulgaria	70.9									2.7				0.0				6.4	100.4	109.6
Croatia	92.3	1.3	1.3					98.7	0.0	26.0	2.2	0.0	59.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	2.2	100.0
Cyprus	97.2																	0.7		0.7
Czech Republic	225.0	7.4	3.5	0.5			3.4	101.9		51.2		0.1	27.5	0.4	0.6		1.7	20.2	2.0	111.2
Denmark	138.9							100.0		15.1	2.9	0.0	25.2	4.0			2.8	15.7	34.4	100.0
Estonia	329.0	0.2	0.2					99.8		42.9	14.5		28.1	0.0			0.2	12.4	1.7	100.0
Finland	53.2							100.0	4.8	24.4			32.9	1.1				36.5	0.3	100.0
France	262.5	3.6	2.6	1.0	0.1			103.6		70.6			21.0	6.0				2.9	3.0	107.2
Georgia	540.6							103.9	3.9	83.1	13.4		1.2	0.3	0.3			1.4	0.6	104.2
Germany																				0.0
Greece	190.9	32.9	20.6	5.3	0.1	2.2	4.7	67.1	0.4	13.8		2.8	11.4		0.2		0.3	38.2	0.0	100.0
Hungary																				0.0
Iceland	73.1	0.4		0.4	0.0		0.0	99.6		1.1	0.4	0.0	67.4	5.4		6.9	0.8	17.6	0.0	100.0
Ireland	129.5				10.0					15.1	15.6	27.7	35.3					4.7	0.8	109.1
Italy	135.2	41.2		18.8			22.4	58.8		11.3			9.2		13.0	1.1	4.1	5.1	15.0	100.0
Latvia	323.8	2.1				2.1		97.9	10.6	37.8		3.0	36.7	0.5				4.8	4.6	100.0
Liechtenstein																				0.0
Lithuania	523.3							100.0	0.5	23.3			3.9		19.9			4.7	48.2	100.5
Luxembourg	156.4	3.5	2.7		0.8			96.5		33.9	8.1		33.3	1.7		2.0		16.9	0.6	100.0
Malta	188.6						12.6		2.3	12.1		51.2	5.0				13.3	3.4		100.0
Moldova																				0.0
Monaco	107.0							100.0		85.4	0.0	0.0				9.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	100.0

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												
		Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other	
Code	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	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																				0.0
Netherlands	204.7		8.7	3.9				90.5		48.0		0.0	51.0			0.8	1.9	5.6		119.9
North Macedonia	0.0																			0.0
Norway	45.5							100.0		25.8			43.5	12.5	0.5		4.0	13.7	0.0	100.0
Poland	646.1	1.5			1.5			98.5		25.9			45.5	2.0	0.0			7.7	17.3	100.0
Portugal	298.0	23.6	3.2	20.4			0.0	86.5	1.5	50.5			19.1	1.4	1.7		1.5	10.6	0.2	110.0
Romania	359.3							100.0	39.9	58.8					0.0			0.7	0.5	100.0
Russian Fed.	350.4	1.4											6.6				0.1		91.9	98.6
San Marino																				0.0
Serbia	26.1	23.8	17.3		6.5			76.2					6.5	29.5	35.9			0.9	3.5	100.0
Slovak Republic	242.6		7.2	1.2		1.2				55.9			14.5		0.2			8.3		88.4
Slovenia	78.0				3.1		0.1	96.8		13.2			44.6		0.1			3.4	35.6	100.0
Spain (Total)	128.2	0.7				0.7		99.3		19.5	2.5		54.0	3.2		11.1	0.6	8.4		100.0
Spain (State Ad.)	125.1							100.0		20.5	3.1		53.8	3.9		10.2		8.6		100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	144.0	3.7				3.7		96.3		15.1			54.9			15.1	3.6	7.7		100.0
Sweden	99.6							100.0	25.6				18.0	1.9				29.6	42.8	118.1
Switzerland	49.6	0.0		0.0			0.0	100.0	0.0	41.0	12.4		20.2	1.9			0.8	23.7	0.0	100.0
Turkey	590.9	60.4	60.3		0.1		0.0	39.6							0.0		12.2	0.0	3.2	75.8
Ukraine	138.6								5.0	85.5			8.7						0.9	100.0
UK: Eng. & Wales	302.6							100.0	15.0	23.9			8.7	0.3			6.2	40.4	8.9	103.5
UK: N. Ireland	214.4							109.8	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	37.6	109.8
UK: Scotland	397.3								38.8				28.1	4.1			6.3	11.2	11.5	100.0
Mean	216.7	14.5	10.4	7.5	4.3	4.3	4.8	92.7	10.8	33.4	6.8	6.5	24.8	3.8	4.8	4.6	3.1	12.4	17.3	
Median	166.4	3.6	3.5	2.6	1.2	2.2	0.1	99.9	4.8	26.0	5.6	0.0	20.2	1.9	0.2	1.5	1.8	8.2	3.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	646.1	60.4	60.3	23.2	20.5	12.6	22.4	109.8	39.9	85.5	15.6	51.2	67.4	29.5	35.9	15.1	13.3	44.2	100.4	

Notes – Tables 4 and 5

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	<p>General comment: 403 persons have more than 1 punishment.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: 2074 • Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice a certain profession: 452 • Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or for a child under 3 years or for health problems): 14
Austria	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the (physical) person. The persons with only one cause for supervision are to be found under the different categories;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.1.3: This measure only exists for juveniles.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.1.1: “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparational probation/Court order: 202
Azerbaijan	General comment:

	<p>Item 1 contains the number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 1st January 2019 (STOCK) due to the absence of information for 31st January 2019.</p> <p>The number of persons with regard to whom the execution of the sentence has been postponed according to the Art. 79 of Criminal Code are also included under the Item: 1.2.1. (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 14).</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fine: 2838 ● Correctional work: 2688 ● Others: 1257
Belgium	<p>General comment: The numbers were extracted from the SIPAR database, except for electronic monitoring, which data come from the Siset database.</p> <p>1.2.1: 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 sentences with probation.</p> <p>1.2.4: The numbers for community service correspond with the decisions of work sentences made by the tribunal.</p> <p>1.2.7: Following the introduction of the 17th 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.2.11: Since 1st 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. The content of this autonomous probation sentence, which consists of the imposition of conditions, is determined after the execution of the sentence by the Probation Commission on the basis of a report by the probation officer (court assistant).</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring: 336 ● Conditional release: 2922 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Autonomous probation sentence: 913

BiH: State level	--
BiH: Federation BiH	--
BiH: Republika Srpska	--
Bulgaria	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.2.10: According to the Law on Execution of Sentences and Detention there are 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 a separate measure. The numbers from items 1.2.1 and 1.2.9 are excluded from 1.2.10 because according to the law only one probation measure can be imposed for a fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and conditional release with probation.</p>
Croatia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision special obligation (State attorney): 43 • Reports for judges and State attorney: 6 <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 70 • Benefits and interruption prison sentence: 12
Cyprus	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.0: The figure is the sum of totals from the Police, the Social Welfare Services (SWS) and the Conditional Release - Parole Board (PB). In the total figure, 437 persons are included who are under probation by the SWS. This figure refers to 31/12/2018 and not 31/01/2019, as it was not available for the latter date.</p> <p>1.2.8: The figure is provided by the PB.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Data source is the AIS PMS - administrative and statistical file system.</p> <p>1.1.1 – 1.2.11 The number of persons in individual cases under the supervision or care of probation agencies by the above-mentioned categories and their file status were factually active on that date.</p> <p>1.1.1, 1.2.5 Electronic monitoring can be imposed by the court in replacement of pre-trial detention (10). Electronic monitoring technically started on 20th September 2018.</p>

	<p>1.1.2 The specified number corresponds to the number of persons that had been the object of a conditional suspension of the criminal proceedings with obligations or restrictions and that are supervised by the Czech Probation and Mediation Service (PMS) following a decision of the prosecutors. The decision of declaring the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors or the court in the Czech legal system was quite frequent during the year 2018, but only a small part of these cases is registered by the Czech Probation and Mediation Service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 449 decisions of all Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors in the Czech legal system during the year 2018 have been recorded (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2018) including 1 320 decisions by court (The difference between 2017 and 2018). • The number of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings without appropriate obligations or restrictions cannot be counted within STOCK. <p>1.1.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definition of victim-offender mediation, which is defined in this questionnaire, has a constrictive character. This type of mediation is not monitored like a form of probation/supervision within the Czech statistical system, because victim-offender mediation can be performed in a cross-sectional way in every activities of probation officers before and after sentence, even though it is most often recorded in the pre-sentence (pre-trial) phase of proceedings. This number of persons cannot be counted within the category STOCK. • The number of persons in victim-offender mediation cannot be counted within the category STOCK. <p>1.1.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolving conflicts activities have a broader character than the victim – offender mediation in our service. The definition 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). <p>1.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specified number is the number of persons with the Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (11 959) and the Fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (311), which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court too. • 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 2018, but only the small part of these cases can we registered within PMS. • 28 877 persons with the Fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the year 2018 (The CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2018) have been recorded, including cumulative sentences.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of persons with the Fully suspended sentence without probation cannot be counted within STOCK. <p>1.2.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within a home arrest (83) and within a conditional release with an obligation of a home arrest (1). <p>1.2.8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protective treatment is imposed by court as a protective measure, not as a form of probation, separately or together with other sanctions. We have recorded 648 persons with protective treatment imposed by court during the year 2018 (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2018) including cumulative sentences. <p>1.2.9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (46) and The Parole with probation (4 807). 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 2018, but only the part of these cases can be registered within PMS. • 2 795 persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2018 have been recorded (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2018). • The number of persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions are not countable within STOCK. <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic Monitoring: 10 • Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 840 <p>1.1.5 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 809 • Other: 12 <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of the enter to sport, cultural and other social events: 76 • Reports with respect to conditional release: 303 • Other: 100
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Denmark	<p>General comment: Not persons – cases.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentally disturbed under supervision: 2742 • Alternative imprisonment - as being placed in an institution: 17 • Other: 19
Estonia	<p>General comment: 1.2.9: Includes those offenders who were conditionally released under electronic monitoring. 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.4 and 1.2.8 can also be combined with electronic monitoring.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring: 7 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 20 • Sanctions applicable to minors: 55
Finland	<p>General comment: 1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditional prison sentence + community service: 131 • Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 10 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile punishment: 9
France	<p>General comment: Item 1.0 counts persons, items 1.1 and 1.2 count measures, therefore, 1.0 is not equal to 1.1+1.2.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community order: 2738 • Stay ban: 1192 • Work release: 571 • Citizenship classes: 864
Georgia	<p>General comment: 1.2 indicates the sum of 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 and 1.2.11. According to the Georgian legislation, a person can be charged with several sentences (basic and additional sentences). That is why the number of 1.2 exceeds the number of 1.0. 1.2 indicates numbers of total used forms/cases of probation, whereas number of persons as of January 31, 2019 is 20130.</p> <p>1.1: Forms of probation before the sentence are not applicable according to the Georgian probation system. Sanctions are executed after the sentence.</p> <p>1.2.5 and 1.2.6 indicates same number and are overall counted as one, due to the fact that in Georgia, Electronic Monitoring is used only in cases of Home Arrest.</p>

	<p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community service: 453 • Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 323 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 108 • Postponement of a sentence: 13
Germany	--
Greece	--
Hungary	--
Iceland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1: If there are conditions for detention, a judge may order them to stay at a certain location and/or ban him to leave the country instead of pre-trial detention in prison. The police can decide that the accused person shall inform the police about their location or visit the police at certain times and furthermore the police can decide that the accused person has to give their passport to the police for safekeeping. (They are not under supervision by the PPA and were not counted.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.2.4: There were 122 persons doing community service instead of unconditional imprisonment and 54 instead of surrogate punishment 31st January 2019 (See comment to Tables 1 & 2).</p> <p>1.2.5: Ankle bracelet. (See comment to Tables 1 & 2).</p> <p>1.2.9: Additionally, there were 110 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released but not under supervision (they are not counted).</p>
Ireland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The total of all people on different orders is 6932. However, some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 1.0 (6,353) includes some offenders counted more than once in section 1.2. These offenders are just counted once in section 1.0. Family conference 8 also in 'Other Orders' above.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention & Supervision Order: 21 • Other: 29

Italy	<p>General comment: Electronic monitoring is not a measure or a sanction autonomously applicable; in the Italian system it can be used as an instrument of control of sentenced persons under home detention.</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of inquiries completed for the assignment to probation: 18277 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervised liberty: 4047 • Substitutive sanctions: 159 • Inquiries for persons at liberty and other inquiring activities: 6478+1531
Latvia	<p>General comment: 1.2.4: 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/compulsory measure. Numbers of persons that were placed under probation with this measure are included under item 1.2.4.</p> <p>1.2.5: In Latvia you can only get EU sanction if you are released for parole, which would be a mixed sanction then.</p> <p>1.2.8: Treatment is not separate sanction/measure, but it can be applied as a condition/obligation for persons who are under supervision of probation. Numbers of persons who received treatment are included/counted under item 1.2.0., 1.2.1, 1.2.7. and 1.2.9. The total number of persons participating in treatment programs were 167.</p> <p>1.2.11: These cases represent the sanction of custody + probation supervision after the release from custody.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine + Probation supervision: 14 • Community service + Probation supervision: 482 • Fully suspended sentence with probation + Community service: 162 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation supervision: 283
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	<p>General comment: Article 1.2.5 is not included in the total number (Article 1.0) as electronic monitoring is imposed only with conditional release (Article 1.2.9.) Home arrest (curfew orders) (1.2.6) and suspended sentence (1.2.1), therefore the number of uses of electronic monitoring is included into the number indicated in Article 1.2.1, 1.2.6 and 1.2.9.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home detention/ restriction of freedom with electronic monitoring/ suspended custodial sentence with probation: 38 • Conditional release with electronic monitoring: 28 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons upon whom a measure of criminal impact is imposed: 6804 • Educational measures: 246
Luxembourg	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial control: 26 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspended sentence: 6
Malta	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisional Order of Supervision: 117 <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combination Orders: 21
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In the Montenegrin criminal law at this moment 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 is technically executed using ankle bracelets.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community service sentence with security measure - restraining order: 1
Netherlands	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The number of unique persons is counted at each level. The counting unit is the person, but persons are in more subcategories than one. In the numbers for 2017 and earlier the persons were counted double in the totals. This year, for the first time, only the unique persons are counted in each subcategory and total.</p> <p>1/2.1.1.1 Electronic monitoring in the Netherlands is not a sanction, but as a condition attached to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-trial supervision by probation agencies • fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation; • conditional release with probation. <p>1/2.2.10 Mixed orders are fully or partially suspended custodial sentences with probation (1/2.2.1/2 and with electronic monitoring 1/2.1.1.1) and community service (1/2.2.4). In the available data it is not certain if they are ordered at the same time or if they supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are in their own subcategories and the unique persons are in the totals.</p>

	<p>Home arrest (1.2.6) is also called Electronic Detention (front door 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. Thus, to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentences. The Netherlands currently does not have a shortage of capacity.</p>
North Macedonia	<p>General comment: The home pre-trial detention is under the authority of the Ministry of Interior.</p>
Norway	<p>General comment: Started cases are counted here, not persons. The registration system does not supply systematic aggregated data for persons</p> <p>1.2.1: Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation concerns a conditional sentence with the obligation to a. Participate in a program for intoxicated drivers (N=361) or with the obligation to participate in the Norwegian type of drug court program (N=258). In addition, 7 people served a conditional sentence with another type of condition set by the court.</p> <p>1.2.4: The community sentence in Norway is more than Community service. It may consist of unpaid work, but also various other crime-preventing measures. In 2018, 66.3 % of all hours were spent on unpaid work.</p> <p>1.2.5: Electronic monitoring concerns a prison sentence by the court that is executed fully or partly (backdoor) after a request to the correctional service has been granted. The same goes for home curfew without EM.</p> <p>1.2.8: "Treatment " here implies serving all or part of a prison sentence in a 24/7 institution providing necessary services which the prison cannot cater for - often, but not necessarily always treatment. This form of serving a prison sentence has now become the responsibility of the probation offices.</p> <p>1.2.11: Unpaid work for fine defaulters was a pilot project in only one province but has since been implemented nationwide.</p> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpaid work for fine defaulters: 1
Poland	<p>General comment: Data as of 31.01.2019 are not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the situation as at 31.12.2018, according to the report on probation services of the court service ms-s40r for 2018.</p>

	<p>1.1.4. In the Polish legal system mediation is not carried out by court curators.</p> <p>1.2.5. Electronic monitoring in Poland concerns the serving of prison sentences in the electoral supervision system. The technical means of exercising electronic supervision are: 1) the monitoring centre; 2) an ICT system by means of which the entity running the monitoring centre, the supervising entity, courts, court superintendents and other authorised entities process information related to organising and controlling the execution of sentences in the electronic supervision system (communication and monitoring system); 3) transmitters; 4) stationary and portable recorders.</p> <p>1.2.6. The data concerns the execution of security measures in the electronic supervision system.</p>
Portugal	<p>General comment: The counting unit in 1.0 is the person however, a person may have more than one measure running simultaneously by having more than one lawsuit, that's why the sum of the subcategories included in the Table is not equal to the total.</p> <p>1.2.6 With electronic monitoring.</p> <p>1.2.8 Not imputable due to mental illness.</p> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restrictive measures of obligations and instructions: 262 ● Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 403 ● Court restraining orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 311 <p>1.2.0 "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public service obligation in connection with a suspended sentence: 459 <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Non specified: 52
Romania	<p>General comment: 1) (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) are treated as an intermediate sanction, and these are registered in the given frame of mixed sanctions or measures (comment on 1.2.0).</p> <p>2) In the Romanian Criminal 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):</p> <p>a) take classes in school or a vocational training;</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>number of hours to be performed shall be established as under the Law on the Service of Penalties;</p> <p>c) attend one or more social reintegration programs operated by the Probation Service or given in cooperation with community entities;</p> <p>d) comply with medical check-ups, treatment or care.</p> <p>In such a context, the total number of 69 702 stock cases contains:</p> <p>43 868 cases with community service (comment on 1.2.4);</p> <p>634 cases with treatment (comment on 1.2.8);</p> <p>4 995 cases with the obligation to take classes in school or a vocational training (probably represent a comment on 1.2.0/1.2.11).</p> <p>3) Comment on 1.2.6:</p> <p>According to art.119 (Criminal Code),</p> <p>“(1) The educational measure of curfew on weekend consists of a juvenile’s obligation not to leave their domicile on Saturdays and Sundays, for a time period between 4 and 12 weeks, unless, in this period, they are required to participate in certain programs or to carry out certain activities imposed by the court.</p> <p>(2) Supervision is performed under the coordination of the Probation Service.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (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): 27833 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serving the penalty by fine by performing community service: 378
<p>Russian Federation</p>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1: Home arrest and prohibition of certain actions might be combined with the electronic control (ankle bracelet).</p> <p>1.2.2: Monitor the obligation to undergo treatment from drug addiction and medical and (or) social rehabilitation.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home arrest: 6614 • Prohibition of certain actions: 567 • Bail: 14 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities: 104697 • Restriction of freedom: 37561 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Of which: using electronic control (ankle bracelet): 2543 ○ Community work: 44737 ○ Conditional sentence: 274019 ○ Deferral of punishment for pregnant women, women with a child aged up to 14 years old, a man who has a child under the age of 14 and is the only parent: 7315 ○ Deferral of punishment for drug addict persons: 105

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A compulsory medical measure against a person who has committed a crime against the sexual integrity of a minor under the age of 14 years old and who has a sexual preference disorder (pedophilia) that does not exclude sanity: 3 ○ Compulsory labour: 1226
San Marino	--
Serbia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring: 208 ● Home arrest: 88 ● Measure of prohibition of meeting or communicating with a specific individual: 19 <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post-penal treatment: 4 ● 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	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.2.5. Electronic monitoring - may be imposed in connection with other measures - obligations/restrictions.</p> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <p>Replacement of pre-trial detention with electronic monitoring supervision: 70</p>
Slovenia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.5 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Settlement procedure: 1 <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community service for misdemeanours: 578
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.2.2: In Spain there are two modalities of conditional release. The number refers to inmates whose last part of the sentence has been suspended, having been granted conditional release.</p> <p>1.2.5: In Spain, electronic monitoring is a modality of the third grade (semi-liberty) so the total number of cases in semi-liberty would be the sum of "semi-liberty + electronic monitoring".</p> <p>1.2.9 refers to conventional conditional release.</p>
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Reference date 1st of October 2018.</p>

	<p>Persons supervised due to community service reported in 1.2.4 consist of probation with community service and conditional sentence with community service reported separately in 1.2.0.</p> <p>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 is only reported in 1.2.0.</p> <p>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 at 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.</p> <p>Electronic monitoring is supported technically by an ankle bracelet.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation with community service: 1111 • Conditional sentence with community service: 728 • Probation with treatment: 771 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation without community service or treatment: 4233 • Half-way house: 30 • Extended activity release: 102
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<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>General comment: Since 2018, electronic surveillance may be ordered by the competent court instead of pre-trial detention or detention for security reasons, in accordance with article 237 (1) and (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP). However, for the year 2018, no cases have been sent to the Federal Office of Statistics.</p> <p>Electronic surveillance is not recorded for types of detention concerned by legislation on foreigners, as a police measure against domestic violence or as a security measure during the execution of a sentence or measure (cf. house arrest).</p> <p>The number of persons under probation supervision corresponds to the number of persons at the end of 2018 (as of 31 December 2018, not as requested as of 31st January 2019).</p> <p>The numbers for community service and electronic monitoring are average numbers for the year 2018. They are closer to reality than the year-end figure because the 2018 data are not yet complete and will be revised next year.</p> <p>In Switzerland, semi-liberty is not the responsibility of probation, but of prisons. The data for semi-liberty can therefore be found in SPACE I.</p> <p>For technical reasons, half of the community service data for the canton of Zurich is missing and will be added next year.</p> <p>The status of the database and Swiss VOSTRA criminal record is as of 28.10.2019.</p>
<p>Turkey</p>	<p>General comment: The reason for the difference is the mixed orders. Mixed orders can combine several types of decisions such as judicial control and treatment or early release and treatment, etc. Written mix orders are countable ones.</p> <p>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</p> <p>While the questionnaire is filled up, these rows set up as:</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>1.2.6. Home Arrest</p> <p>1.2.8. Treatment and Probation</p> <p>1.2.9. Conditional Release</p> <p>1.2.11. Effective Remorse + Probation for Recidivist After Release + Prohibition of Enjoying Certain Right and Power</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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. It was possible to separate community decision easily but for article 105/A it was not possible to 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.</p> <p>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 the 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.</p> <p>E) In the row of 1.2.11. these decisions have been filled in: 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</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 work days 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.</p> <p>For more detail: http://www.cep-probation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/PROBATION-in-TURKEY.pdf</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judicial Control without Electronic Monitoring: 297738 <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic Monitoring and not leaving the residence as judicial control: ... ● Electronic Monitoring and not leaving a certain residential area as judicial control: ... ● Electronic monitoring and not visiting certain places or regions or only visiting certain places as judicial control: ... <p>1.2.0. “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic Monitoring and Conditional Pardon: ... ● Electronic Monitoring and Fully Suspended Custodial Sentence With Probation: ... ● Electronic Monitoring and Home Arrest: ... <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective Remorse: 1313 ● Probation for Recidivist After Release: 10680 ● Prohibition of Enjoying Certain Right and Power: 3367
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Ukraine	<p>General comment: The number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 1st January 2019.</p> <p>The counting unit is not the person, but the case. It is the personal case controlled by the probation authorities on criminal and administrative penalties in the form of community service or correction works according to the court decisions. At present, Ukraine doesn't have the single electronic database of the probation cases, which would use the person as the counting unit.</p> <p>1.1.1 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</p> <p>1.2.0 Number of personal cases of the convicted persons is indicated in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or to be engaged 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.</p> <p>1.2.4. Community service data consists of data on community service imposed by the court under the Criminal Code of Ukraine ("criminal community service") and under the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses ("administrative community service").</p>
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	<p>1.2.11 Number of personal cases of convicted persons in the form of correction works 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 correction 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. Besides, in item 1.2.11, the number of personal cases of offenders, to which the administrative sanction in the form of the correction works was applied by the court decision, is indicated. Correction works are applied for the term up to two months with the employment of them at the place of permanent employment of the administrative offender, and with the deduction of up to twenty percent of his/her salary to the state budget.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentenced to prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities: 2911 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentenced to correction works: 493 • Under administrative sanction of correction works: 13
<p>UK: England & Wales</p>	<p>General comment: Offenders supervised in the community on 31 December 2018.</p> <p>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 (i.e. in 1.2.1 and 1.2.4). Persons are, however, only counted once in sub-categories 1.2.1 and 1.2.9, and once only in all other sub-categories combined.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Sentences.</p> <p>1.2.4: Community Orders with standalone unpaid work only.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.2.8: Includes orders containing drug, alcohol, mental health treatments, accredited programmes and supervision or rehabilitation.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: 27037

	<p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standalone Rehabilitation: 13348 • Other standalone requirements: 1565 • Youth Rehabilitation Order, Supervision Default Order, and All pre-Criminal Justice Act 2003 Orders: 1160
UK: Northern Ireland	<p>General comment: The sum of the individual order types is higher than the total number of people because some people are subject to more than one order.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combination Order: 422 • Enhanced Combination Order: 169 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation Order: 1437 • Other: 92
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment: These stock figures are as at 31 March 2018. They cover only community payback orders, drug treatment & testing orders and fiscal work orders, as well as numbers subject to electronic monitoring (as at 31st January 2019) 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.</p> <p>All estimated figures are rounded to the nearest 100.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed community payback orders: 8424 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community payback orders with supervision only: 2500

Table 6. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2018, in absolute numbers

Country	Country population on 1.1.2019	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2018	Of which:																	
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence											
			Total	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	Total	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	POP	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2	2.2.0	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9	2.2.11
Albania																				
Andorra	76 177	2 194	33	33	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 161	NAP	231	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	183	17	77	30	1 622
Armenia	2 965 269	2 684	NAP						NAP	NAP	959	NAP	NAP	179	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	555	991
Austria	8 858 775	17 312		388	8 254	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	1 926	721	0	3 540	902	NAP	NAP	41	1 540	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 047 718	21 347		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	21 347		4 026	NAP	NAP	379	1 026	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 931	12 985
Belgium	11 467 923	41 851	18 737	7 219	NAP	4 492	7 026		23 114		6 210	...	...	9 487	5 713	NAP	143	NAP	862	699
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Fed. BiH																				
BiH: Rep. Srpska																				
Bulgaria	7 000 039	4 320		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			91	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	318	NAP
Croatia	4 076 246	7 977	149	149	0	0	NAP	0	7 828		1 297	110	0	3 620	0	0	0	0	969	1 832
Cyprus	875 898	2 171	1 382	1 382																
Czech Republic	10 649 800	17 791	7 371	470	96	NAP	554	6 805	14 695	NAP	5 578	NAP	16	5 975	107	192	NAP	158	1 823	1 093
Denmark	5 806 081	10 075	NAP						10 075	NAP	1 277	224	1	3 883	2 221	NAP	NAP	235	1 484	750
Estonia	1 324 820	4 771	26	26	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 745	...	1 191	420	NAP	2 501	0	NAP	NAP	5	548	80
Finland	5 517 919	3 366	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	3 366	331	590	NAP	NAP	1 476	203	NAP	NAP	NAP	757	9
France	67 028 048	123 913	10 565	3 477	3 435	176					69 233			31 146	30 264				6 705	4 821
Georgia	3 723 464	13 036	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15 338	2 302	10 025	1 896	NAP	816	86	86	NAP	NAP	150	63
Germany																				
Greece	10 722 287	15 706	4 511	2 930	849	21	258	453	11 195	19	3 600	6	96	2 972	29	28		73	4 177	195
Hungary																				
Iceland	356 991	385	1	NAP	1	0	NAP	0		NAP	2	0	0	301	2	NAP	52	11	16	0
Ireland	4 904 226	6 419			NAP	1 361	...				721	479	1 701	2 502	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	271	31
Italy	60 359 546	123 999	51 785	NAP	20 521	NAP	NAP	31 264	72 214	...	10 151	NAP	NAP	9 512	NAP	15 702	780	3 385	3 987	28 697
Latvia	1 919 968	9 295	1 312	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 312	NAP	7 983	551	1 407	NAP	415	5 166	59	NAP	NAP	NAP	163	222
Liechtenstein																				
Lithuania	2 794 184	17 560		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17 560	557	3 340	NAP	NAP	1 516	NAP	4 705	NAP	NAP	488	6 954
Luxembourg	613 894	462	23	22	...	1	...	NAP	439	NAP	99	18	NAP	159	33	NAP	30	NAP	77	23

Country	Country population on 1.1.2019	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2018	Of which:																		
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence												
			Total	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	Total	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	POP	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2	2.2.0	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9	2.2.11	
Malta	493 559	475						68			32		204	26				73	18		
Moldova																					
Monaco	38 300	25	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	25	NAP	14	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4	1	6	0
Montenegro	622 182	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	1	...	NAP	NAP	299	203	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	
Netherlands	17 282 163	40 418	4 946	3 779	1 184	NAP	NAP	NAP	37 247	...	7 852		2	30 636	NAP	NAP	735	279	1 768	NAP	
North Macedonia	2 077 132	2							2										2		
Norway	5 328 212	6 507	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	6 507	NAP	561	NAP	NAP	1 782	3 118	30	NAP	329	675	12	
Poland	37 972 812	...	...	NAP	NAP	....	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	...	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	...	...
Portugal	10 276 617	31 422	13 653	1 291	12 362	NAP	...	0	21 099	421	8 791	NAP	NAP	8 606	331	847	NAP	171	1 882	50	
Romania	19 401 658	34 139	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15 317	15 317	17 898	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	83	NAP	NAP	556	285	
Russian Fed.	145 872 256	1036 536		23 382	NAP	NAP	NAP		1 013 154	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	165 066	NAP	NAP	NAP	841	NAP	847 247	
San Marino																					
Serbia	6 963 764	4 651	1 084	771	...	313	...			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	561	1 260	1 592	NAP	NAP	30	124	
Slovak Republic	5 450 421	8 124	2 003	641	142	17	1 105	...	4 905	44	3 038	NAP	NAP	1 185	NAP	25	NAP	1 482	526	...	
Slovenia	2 080 908	3 350	189			171		18	3 161		384			1 282		8			106	1 381	
Spain (Total)	46 934 632	99 092	2 874				2 874		120 424		14 096	848		82 075	2 767		14 239	618	5 781		
Spain (State Ad.)	39 334 365	74 886							99 092		10 777	848		69 882	2 767		10 719		4 099		
Spain (Catalonia)	7 600 267	24 206	2 874	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 874	NAP	21 332	NAP	3 319	NAP	NAP	12 193	NAP	NAP	3 520	618	1 682		
Sweden	10 230 185	14 141		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14 141	4 965	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 249	1 563	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 333	4 876	
Switzerland	8 542 323	5 308	0	...	0	NAP	NAP	0	5 308	0	582	84	NAP	3 548	315	...	...	18	761	0
Turkey	82 003 882	426 585	185 329	184 632	NAP	697	NAP	...	241 256	...	...	NAP	122 917	30 444	...	63	NAP	81 610	65	17 546
Ukraine	42 153 201	57 389	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		1 692	36 331	NAP	NAP	19 016	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	350	
UK: Eng. & Wales	59 642 107	170 582	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	170 582	22 666	34 257	NAP	NAP	20 037	6 932	NAP	NAP	9 459	62 349	18 203	
UK: N. Ireland	1 897 893	2 849	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 075	479	0	0	0	804	0	0	0	0	539	1 253	
UK: Scotland	5 470 000	24 412		268						6 757				8 734	3 700			959	1 010	2 984	

Table 7. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2018, rates and percentages

Country	Rate of admissions 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												
		Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of a the pronouncement of a	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other	
Code	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9	2.2.11	2.2.1	
Albania																				
Andorra	2 880.1	1.5	1.5					98.5		10.5			0.0		8.3	0.8	3.5	1.4	73.9	100.0
Armenia	90.5									35.7			6.7					20.7	36.9	100.0
Austria	195.4		2.2	47.7						11.1	4.2	0.0	20.4	5.2			0.2	8.9		100.0
Azerbaijan	212.5							100.0		18.9			1.8	4.8				13.7	60.8	100.0
Belgium	364.9	44.8	17.2		10.7	16.8		55.2		14.8			22.7	13.7		0.3		2.1	1.7	100.0
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Fed. BiH																				
BiH: Rep. Srpska																				
Bulgaria	61.7									2.1				0.0				7.4		9.5
Croatia	195.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0		0.0	98.1		16.3	1.4	0.0	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	23.0	100.0
Cyprus	247.9	63.7	63.7																	63.7
Czech Republic	167.1	41.4	2.6	0.5		3.1	38.2	82.6		31.4		0.1	33.6	0.6	1.1		0.9	10.2	6.1	128.5
Denmark	173.5							100.0		12.7	2.2	0.0	38.5	22.0			2.3	14.7	7.4	100.0
Estonia	360.1	0.5	0.5					99.5		25.0	8.8		52.4	0.0			0.1	11.5	1.7	100.0
Finland	61.0							100.0	9.8	17.5			43.9	6.0				22.5	0.3	100.0
France	184.9	8.5	2.8	2.8	0.1					55.9			25.1	24.4				5.4	3.9	120.5
Georgia	350.1							117.7	17.7	76.9	14.5		6.3	0.7	0.7			1.2	0.5	118.3
Germany																				
Greece	146.5	28.7	18.7	5.4	0.1	1.6	2.9	71.3	0.1	22.9	0.0	0.6	18.9	0.2	0.2		0.5	26.6	1.2	100.0
Hungary																				
Iceland	107.8	0.3		0.3	0.0		0.0			0.5	0.0	0.0	78.2	0.5		13.5	2.9	4.2	0.0	100.0
Ireland	130.9				21.2					11.2	7.5	26.5	39.0					4.2	0.5	110.1
Italy	205.4	41.8		16.5			25.2	58.2		8.2			7.7		12.7	0.6	2.7	3.2	23.1	100.0
Latvia	484.1	14.1				14.1		85.9	5.9	15.1		4.5	55.6	0.6				1.8	2.4	100.0
Liechtenstein																				
Lithuania	628.4							100.0	3.2	19.0			8.6		26.8			2.8	39.6	100.0
Luxembourg	75.3	5.0	4.8		0.2			95.0		21.4	3.9		34.4	7.1		6.5		16.7	5.0	100.0
Malta	96.2						14.3			6.7		42.9	5.5				15.4	3.8		88.6
Moldova																				0.0
Monaco	65.3							100.0		56.0						16.0	4.0	24.0	0.0	100.0

Country	Rate of admissions 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												
		Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other	
Code	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9	2.2.11	2.2.1	
Montenegro																				
Netherlands	233.9	12.2	9.3	2.9				92.2		19.4		0.0	75.8			1.8	0.7	4.4		114.4
North Macedonia	0.1							100.0										100.0		
Norway	122.1							100.0		8.6			27.4	47.9	0.5		5.1	10.4	0.2	100.0
Poland																				
Portugal	305.8	43.5	4.1	39.3			0.0	67.1	1.3	28.0			27.4	1.1	2.7		0.5	6.0	0.2	110.6
Romania	176.0							44.9	44.9	52.4					0.2			1.6	0.8	100.0
Russian Fed.	710.6		2.3					97.7					15.9				0.1		81.7	100.0
San Marino																				
Serbia	66.8	23.3	16.6		6.7								12.1	27.1	34.2			0.6	2.7	100.0
Slovak Republic	149.1	24.7	7.9	1.7	0.2	13.6		60.4	0.5	37.4			14.6		0.3		18.2	6.5		101.0
Slovenia	161.0	5.6			5.1		0.5	94.4		11.5			38.3		0.2			3.2	41.2	100.0
Spain (Total)	211.1	2.9				2.9		121.5		14.2	0.9		82.8	2.8		14.4	0.6	5.8		124.4
Spain (State Ad.)	190.4							132.3		14.4	1.1		93.3	3.7		14.3		5.5		132.3
Spain (Catalonia)	318.5	11.9				11.9		88.1		13.7			50.4			14.5	2.6	6.9		100.0
Sweden	138.2							100.0	35.1				30.0	11.1				23.6	34.5	134.3
Switzerland	62.1	0.0		0.0			0.0	100.0	0.0	11.0	1.6		66.8	5.9			0.3	14.3	0.0	100.0
Turkey	520.2	43.4	43.3		0.2			56.6				28.8	7.1		0.0		19.1	0.0	4.1	102.7
Ukraine	136.1								2.9	63.3			33.1						0.6	100.0
UK: Eng. & Wales	286.0							100.0	13.3	20.1			11.7	4.1			5.5	36.6	10.7	101.9
UK: N. Ireland	150.1							107.9	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	44.0	
UK: Scotland	446.3		1.1						27.7				35.8	15.2			3.9	4.1	12.2	100.0
Mean	282.6	20.0	11.8	10.7	4.1	9.1	9.0	91.1	12.8	22.4	3.5	8.6	32.3	8.2	5.9	6.9	3.9	12.0	16.3	
Median	180.4	12.2	4.1	2.8	0.2	11.9	0.5	98.5	7.9	16.3	1.6	0.0	28.2	4.1	0.5	4.2	2.3	6.5	4.0	
Minimum	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	2 880.1	63.7	63.7	47.7	21.2	16.8	38.2	132.3	44.9	76.9	14.5	42.9	93.3	47.9	34.2	16.0	19.1	100.0	81.7	

Notes – Tables 6 and 7

Albania	--
Andorra	<p>General comment: Electronic monitoring extends to the forms of semi-liberty and house arrest (during the night or partially during the day), with the requirement that the execution does not violate the convicted person's privacy. The devices used are wrist bracelets.</p> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring: 0 ● House arrest: 0 ● Interim release under condition of executing an obligation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Justification for regular employment: 5 ○ Regularly appear before the Court: 7 ○ Refraining from attending certain public spaces: 1 ○ Suspension of driving license: 3 ○ Prohibition to contact the victim: 6 ○ Refraining from using weapons: 0 ○ Obligation to follow medical treatment: 6 ○ Obligation to stay at home during certain times of the day: 2 ○ Obligation to stay in the country with delivery of the passport: 3 <p>2.2.1 Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Simple conditional prison (suspended custodial sentence if no reiteration of crime): 167 ● Qualified conditional prison (suspended custodial sentence with obligation): 64 <p>2.2.6 Home arrest (curfew orders):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uncommutable home arrest: 7 ● Home arrest combined with a suspended sentence: 175 ● Home arrest combined with a suspended sentence with obligation: 1 <p>2.2.7 Semi-liberty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ab initio: 9 ● During the execution: 8 <p>2.2.8 Treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suspended sentence with obligation: 73 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Obligation to follow medical treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alcohol: 52 ▪ Psychological: 13 ▪ Drug addiction: 8 ▪ Sexual offense: 0 ● Security measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Psychiatric treatment: 4

	<p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <p>Main sanctions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arrest at the penitentiary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Night custody: 18 ○ Night custody combined with a suspended sentence: 611 ○ Night custody combined with a suspended sentence and an obligation: 66 ○ Partial day custody: 5 ○ Partial day custody combined with a suspended sentence: 17 ○ Partial day custody combined with a suspended sentence and an obligation: 3 ○ Weekend custody: 0 ○ Festive time custody: 10 ○ Festive time custody combined with a suspended sentence: 2 ○ Festive time custody combined with a suspended sentence with obligation: 0 ● Suspension of driving license: 4 ● Disqualification from the trade: 2 ● Disqualification from exercising a public function: 1 <p>Other fully suspended custodial sentence with obligation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Obligation to pay compensation to the victim: 13 ● Obligation of regular pensions payment: 2 ● Refraining from attending certain public spaces: 1 ● Refraining from residing in a particular place: 0 ● Obligation to stay at home: 0 ● Prohibition to contact the victim: 42 ● Regularly appear before the Court: 0 ● Justification for regular work: 15 ● Community service: 0 ● Refraining from driving motor vehicles: 2 ● Refraining from using weapons: 0 <p>Complementary sanctions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prohibition to issue cheques: 0 ● Prohibition to contact the victim: 14 ● Disqualification from the trade: 4 ● Work for the benefit of the community: 0 ● Expulsion of the Principality of Andorra: 60 ● Suspension of driving licence_ 542 ● Suspension of firearms licence_ 0 ● Suspension of hunting licence: 1 ● Suspension of fishing licence: 1 ● Suspension of the exercise of public rights: 1 ● Compensation to the victim: 182 <p>Security measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Following a work plan prepared by the social services: 2 ● Refraining from driving motor vehicles: 1
Armenia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>98 persons have more than 1 punishment.</p>

	<p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: 770 • Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice a certain profession: 208 • Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or for a child under 3 years or for health problems): 3
Austria	<p>General comment: The counting unit for flows are the causes of entries. Therefore, the figure provided in 2.0 is bigger than the number of physical persons who have entered Austrian services.</p> <p>Also see comments to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparational probation/Court order: 388
Azerbaijan	<p>General comment: 2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine: 6075 • Correctional work: 4725 • Others: 2185
Belgium	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 4 and 5. See comments to 1.2.1 to 1.2.11.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring: 1298 • Conditional release: 5921 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autonomous probation sentence: 699
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Federation BiH	--
BiH: Republika Srpska	--
Bulgaria	--
Croatia	<p>General comment: 2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision special obligation (State attorney): 112 • Reports for judges and State attorney: 37 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 1732 • Benefits and interruption prison sentence: 100
Cyprus	<p>General comment: 2.1: A total of 1382 reported to Police stations.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.1.1 – 2.2.10 The number of persons in individual cases under the supervision or care of probation agencies by above-mentioned categories and which file status were newly registered by the probation officer during the year.</p>

	<p>2.1.1, 2.2.5 An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within the replacement of pre-trial detention (9). Electronic monitoring technically started on 20th September 2018.</p> <p>2.1.2: See comments to 1.1.2.</p> <p>2.1.4: See comment to 1.1.4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.4 The number of carried cases of the victim – offender mediation before the sentence is 554, after the sentence 29. <p>2.1.5: See comment to 1.1.5.</p> <p>2.2.1: See comment to 1.2.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specified number is the number of persons with the fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (5 375) and the fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (203), which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court too. 2.2.1 Recorded are 28 877 persons with the fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the year 2018 (The CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2018) including cumulative sentences. <p>2.2.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within the home arrest (105) and within a conditional release with an obligation of a home arrest (2). <p>2.2.8: See comment to 1.2.8.</p> <p>2.2.9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (12) and the parole with probation (1 811). 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 2018, but only the small part of these cases can be registered within PMS. 2 795 persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2018 have been recorded (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2018). <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Monitoring: 9 Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 470 <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 6794 Other: 11
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	<p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of the enter to sport, cultural and other social events: 41 • Reports with respect to conditional release: 642 • Other: 410
Denmark	<p>General comment: Not persons – cases.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentally disturbed under supervision: 652 • Alternative imprisonment - as being placed in an institution: 62 • Other: 36
Estonia	<p>General comment: 2.2.9: Includes those offenders who were conditionally released under electronic monitoring. 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.4 and 2.2.8 can also be combined with electronic monitoring.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring: 26 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 16 • Sanctions applicable to minors: 64
Finland	<p>General comment: 2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditional prison sentence + community service: 304 • Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 27 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile punishment: 9
France	<p>General comment: Item 2.0 counts persons, items 2.1 and 2.2 count measures, therefore, 1.0 is not equal to 1.1+1.2.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial control: 3010 • Home arrest with electronic monitoring: 467 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship classes: 1071 • Work release: 1548 • Stay ban: 720 • Community order: 1482
Georgia	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 4 and 5.</p>

	<p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community service: 2206 • Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 96 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 62 • Postponement of a sentence: 1
Germany	--
Greece	--
Hungary	--
Iceland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.1: See comment to 1.1.1.</p> <p>2.1.4: See comment to 1.1.4.</p> <p>2.2.4 There were 153 persons that started doing community service instead of unconditional imprisonment and 148 instead of surrogate punishment the year 2018 (See comment to Tables 1 & 2).</p> <p>2.2.5 See comment to Tables 1 & 2. One of the conditions for electronic monitoring is that the prisoner has to serve part of his sentence outside prison in a special institution (Vernd, halfway house) under supervision unless he has not been able to, for reasons beyond his control. With reference to this, most of the prisoners start in Vernd under supervision and are then placed under electronic monitoring and are at last placed under conditional release, those prisoners are counted in 2.2.7</p> <p>2.2.9 Additionally, there were 86 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released in the year 2018 but not under supervision (they are not counted).</p>
Ireland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The total of all people on different orders is 7066. However, some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 2.0 (6419) includes some offenders counted more than once in section 2.2. These offenders are just counted once in section 2.0.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention & Supervision Order: 23 • Other: 8
Italy	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The data refer to cases in charge of probation offices during the year. Each person can have more than one case during the year. Also, see general comments to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of inquiries completed for the assignment to probation: 31264 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervised liberty: 1809

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitutive sanctions: 421 • Inquiries for persons at liberty and other inquiring activities: 17503+8964
Latvia	<p>General comment: See comments to 1.2.4 to 1.2.11.</p> <p>2.2.8: The total number of persons starting to participate in treatment programs were 516.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine + Probation supervision: 12 • Community service + Probation supervision: 366 • Fully suspended sentence with probation + Community service: 173 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation supervision: 222
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	<p>General comment: See general comments to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home detention/ restriction of freedom with electronic monitoring/ suspended custodial sentence with probation: 448 • Conditional release with electronic monitoring: 109 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons upon whom a measure of criminal impact is imposed: 6429 • Educational measures: 525
Luxembourg	<p>General comment: 2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial control: 22 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspended sentence: 23
Malta	<p>General comment: 2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisional Order of Supervision: 68 <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combination Orders: 5 • PO & TO: 41 • SS & TO: 8
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	<p>General comment: 1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community service sentence with security measure – restraining order: 1
Netherlands	See comments for Table 4 and 5.
North Macedonia	--

Norway	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.2.1: Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation concerns a conditional sentence with the obligation to a. Participate in a program for intoxicated drivers (N=388) or with the obligation to participate in the Norwegian type of drug court program (N=167). In addition, 6 people started a conditional sentence with another type of condition set by the court.</p> <p>See comments to 1.2.4 to 1.2.11.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpaid work for fine defaulters: 12
Poland	<p>General comment: According to the report on probation service activities for 2018, there are data available on the impact and number of completed cases in a given statistical period, the number of persons subject to proceedings on the last day of the previous year and on the last day of the reporting period, while there are no data indicating the total number of persons subject to probation activities in 2018.</p>
Portugal	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>See comments to 1.2.6 and 1.2.8.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictive measures of obligations and instructions: 327 • Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 471 • Court restrain orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 493 <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service obligation in connection with a suspended sentence: 421 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non specified: 50
Romania	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>The total number of 34 139 flow of admissions contains: 22 114 cases with community service (comment on 2.2.4); 286 cases with treatment (comment on 2.2.8); 3 177 cases with the obligation to take classes in school or a vocational training (probably represent a comment on 2.2.0/2.2.11).</p> <p>2.2.6: See comment to 1.2.6.</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>with (obligation to attend one or more social reintegration programs): 15317</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is: Serving the penalty by fine by performing community service: 285</p>
Russian Federation	<p>General comment: See general comments to 1.1.1 and 1.2.2.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Home arrest: 22417 ● Prohibition of certain actions: 944 ● Bail: 21 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities: 139159 ● Restriction of freedom: 80392 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Of which: using electronic control (ankle bracelet): 9347 ○ Community work: 112122 ○ Conditional sentence: 503204 ○ Deferral of punishment for pregnant women, women with a child aged up to 14 years old, a man who has a child under the age of 14 and is the only parent: 9648 ○ Deferral of punishment for drug addict persons: 211 ○ A compulsory medical measure against a person who has committed a crime against the sexual integrity of a minor under the age of 14 years old and who has a sexual preference disorder (pedophilia) that does not exclude sanity: 10 ○ Compulsory labour: 2501
San Marino	--
Serbia	<p>General comment: 2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring: 490 ● Home arrest: 181 ● Measure of prohibition of meeting or communicating with a specific individual: 100 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post-penal treatment: 9 ● The application of special measures against perpetrators of sexual crimes against minors: 60 ● Sentence with protective monitoring, i.e. obligation by the convicted to realize some obligations decided by the court: 55
Slovak Republic	<p>General comment: See comments to 1.1.3 and 1.2.5.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of pre-trial detention with electronic monitoring supervision: 70 ● Replacement of pre-trial detention without electronic monitoring supervision: 571

	<p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Precaution measure with EM supervision in civil proceedings: 5 <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conversion of the Remaining Term of a Prison Sentence to Punishment by Home Arrest: 10 ● Home arrest: 25 ● Fully suspended sentence with probation with EM supervision: 4
Slovenia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Settlement procedure: 18 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community service for misdemeanours: 1381
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	See comments to 2.2.2 to 2.2.9.
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	<p>General comment:</p> <p>See general comment to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation with community service: 1128 ● Conditional sentence with community service: 3121 ● Probation with treatment: 716 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation without community service or treatment: 4269 ● Half-way house: 96 ● Extended activity release: 511
Switzerland	See general comment to Tables 4 and 5.

Turkey	<p>General comment: See general comments to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judicial Control without Electronic Monitoring: 184432 <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic Monitoring and not leaving the residence as judicial control: 183 ● Electronic Monitoring and not leaving a certain residential area as judicial control: 9 ● Electronic monitoring and not visiting certain places or regions or only visiting certain places as judicial control: 8 <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic Monitoring and Conditional Pardon: 7892 ● Electronic Monitoring and Fully Suspended Custodial Sentence With Probation: 0 ● Electronic Monitoring and Home Arrest: 1 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective Remorse: 1480 ● Probation for Recidivist After Release: 12558 ● Prohibition of Enjoying Certain Right and Power: 3508
Ukraine	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.0 See comments to 1.0. Internal transfers from one probation unit to another unit (for instance in case of the offender’s transfer to another area), are seen as new admissions and exits from the present unit. Because of the aggregation of these data on the national level, there is the overestimation of the number of new admissions and exits. There is no possibility to assess the scale of that phenomenon, but the creation of the new single electronic database of the probation cases will solve the problem.</p> <p>2.1.1 See comments to 1.1.1.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sentenced to prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities: 1692 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sentenced to correction works: 320 ● Under administrative sanction of correction works: 30
UK: England & Wales	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.2.4: Community Orders with standalone unpaid work only.</p> <p>2.2.5: Community Orders with standalone curfews/electronic monitoring requirements only. Most standalone curfews/electronic monitoring requirements are not supervised by the probation service.</p>

	<p>2.2.8: Includes orders containing drug, alcohol, mental health treatments, accredited programmes and supervision and rehabilitation.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 22666 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standalone Rehabilitation: 14711 Other standalone requirements: 1945 Youth Rehabilitation Order, Supervision Default Order, and All pre-Criminal Justice Act 2003 Orders: 1547
UK: Northern Ireland	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combination Order: 379 Enhanced Combination Order: 100 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probation Order: 1190 Other: 63
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment: All flow figures are for the financial year 2017-18. The figures do not include legacy probation orders - there are thought to be very few of these issued during 2017-18.</p> <p>All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.</p> <p>2.2.8: See comment to 1.2.8.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bail supervision cases commenced: 268 <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed community payback orders: 6757 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community payback orders with supervision only: 2984

Socio-demographic characteristics of the population under the supervision of probation agencies

Table 8 presents the information currently available on the ages of criminal responsibility and criminal majority for the participant European countries. Table 9 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 10 presents the latter as percentage of the total stock and flow.

Table 8. Age of criminal responsibility and minimum age to be placed on probation

Country	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimum age for the application of <u>community</u> sanctions and measures	Minimum age for the application of <u>custodial</u> sanctions and measures	Age of criminal majority	Maximum age for being considered a "young adult": Up to
Albania	14		14	18	
Andorra	12	12	14	18	21
Armenia	14	16	14	18	18
Austria	14		14	18	
Azerbaijan	14		14	18	
Belgium	16	16	16	18	23
BiH: State level	14		14	18	
BiH: Federation BiH	14		16	18	
BiH: Republika Srpska	14		14	18	
Bulgaria	14		14	18	
Croatia	14	18	14	18	21
Cyprus	14		14	16	
Czech Republic	15	15	15	18	19
Denmark	14		14	18	
Estonia	14	14	14	18	21
Finland	15	15	15	18	20
France	13	16	16	18	NAP
Georgia	14	14	14	18	21
Germany	14		14	18	21
Greece	13		NA	18	
Hungary	14		14	18	
Iceland	15		15	18	
Ireland	12	12	12	18	18
Italy	14	14	14	18	25
Latvia	14	11	14	18	18
Liechtenstein	14		14	18	
Lithuania	14	14	14	18	18
Luxembourg	16		16	18	
Malta	14		14	18	
Moldova	14		14	18	
Monaco	13	NAP	13	18	NAP
Montenegro	14	14	16	18	21
Netherlands	12	12	12	18	23
North Macedonia	14	18	16	18	21
Norway	15		15	18	
Poland	13		15	17	
Portugal	16	16	16	21	21
Romania	14	14	14	18	NAP
Russian Fed.	14		14	18/21	
San Marino	14		14	18	
Serbia	14	14	14	18	18
Slovak Republic	14	14	14	18	21
Slovenia	14		16	18/21	
Spain (State Admin.)	14		14	18	
Spain (Catalonia)	14		14	18	
Sweden	15	15	15	21	21
Switzerland	10	15	15	18	24
Turkey	12	12	12	18	18
Ukraine	14	14	16	18	25
UK: England and Wales	10	18	15	18	20
UK: Northern Ireland	10		10	18	
UK: Scotland	12	12	16	21	17

Table 9. Minors, women and foreigners under the supervision of probation agencies: Stock and flow in absolute numbers, and mean and median age of probationers

Country	Does your data include the following categories?										
	Minors	Stock	Flow	Age		Women	Stock	Flow	Foreigners	Stock	Flow
		How many?	How many?	Mean age	Median age		How many?	How many?		How many?	How many?
Code		3.1 (s)	3.1 (f)				3.2 (s)	3.2 (f)		3.3 (s)	3.3 (f)
Albania											
Andorra	No	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes	NAP	209	Yes	NAP	884
Armenia	Yes	75	23	38	NAP	Yes	582	168	Yes	40	24
Austria	Yes	2 496	2 721			Yes	2 188	3 075	Yes	3 651	5 054
Azerbaijan	Yes		117			Yes		977	Yes		37
Belgium	Yes	42	180	36	33	Yes	6 800	5 211	Yes	7 041	6 735
BiH: State level											
BiH: Fed. BiH											
BiH: Republika Srpska											
Bulgaria	Yes		231			Yes		23	Yes		0
Croatia	Yes	NAP	NAP	38.6	50	Yes	367	643	Yes	30	57
Cyprus		159	257				62	182		220	775
Czech Republic	Yes	1 380	1 677	37.41	36.38	Yes	4 189	3 153	No	...	...
Denmark	Yes	61	186	33.6	30	Yes	1 135	1 013	Yes	772	866
Estonia	Yes	107	229	36.7	35	Yes	373	435	Yes	1 026	1 206
Finland	Yes	60	99	33	30	Yes	336	371	Yes	151	187
France	Yes	19		34	36.2	Yes	11 117		Yes	12 194	
Georgia	Yes	106	111	27	35.5	Yes	1 009	723	Yes	183	...
Germany											
Greece	No	162	174	44	25-48	Yes	1 068	863	Yes	873	874
Hungary											
Iceland	Yes	1	1	36.8	34	Yes	27	61	Yes	21	40
Ireland	Yes	297	336	31.42	29	Yes	835	1 023	Yes	295	379
Italy	No			42.6	42	Yes	9 444	14 020	Yes	13 529	21 319
Latvia	Yes	167	660	...	...	Yes	924	1 276	Yes	63	91
Liechtenstein											
Lithuania	Yes	349	846	---	---	Yes	1 361	1 935	Yes	---	---
Luxembourg	No	NAP	NAP	...	...	Yes	98	60	Yes	371	208
Malta	Yes	50	41			Yes	14	7	No	2	1
Moldova											
Monaco	Yes	0	0	41	43	Yes	8	3	Yes	25	20
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...	Yes	7	20	Yes	1	4
Netherlands	Partially	6 032	7 106	36.03	34	Yes	4 359	5 569	Yes	...	...
North Macedonia	No	NAP	NAP	40	40	Yes	0	0	Partially	0	0
Norway	Yes	...	51	36.4	30-39	Yes	...	975	Yes	...	495
Poland	No	NAP	NAP	...	...	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Portugal	Yes	166	668	41.10		Yes	3 140	3 737	Yes	2 468	2 618
Romania	Yes	1 462	2 614	38.31	36	Yes	6 246	2 818	Yes	662	328
Russian Federation	Yes	5 405	17 028			Yes	64 091	113 548	Yes	2 841	5 159
San Marino											
Serbia	Yes	0	4	33	24	Yes	68	351	Yes	3	13
Slovak Republic	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	2 101	...	Yes	...	...
Slovenia	No	NAP	NAP	...	...	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Spain (Total)	NAP	NAP	NAP	40.77	39	Partially	5 991	13 484	Partially	2 890	6 373
Spain (State Admin.)	NAP	NAP	NAP	40.77	39	Partially	4 828	10 334	No		
Spain (Catalonia)	No	NAP	NAP	39.54	39	Yes	1 163	3 150	Yes	2 890	6 373
Sweden	Yes	9	17	35	32	Yes	1 264	1 784	Yes	1 563	2 293
Switzerland	No	...	...	...	...	Yes	543	1 036	Yes	1 535	2 209
Turkey	Yes	14 278	13 516	35.5	34	Yes	45 727	29 092	Yes	12 262	9 468
Ukraine	Yes	990	1 478	...	...	Partially	5 561	...	No	..	..
UK: England and Wales	No	NAP	NAP	34	32	Yes	21 520	22 675	Yes	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	...	...	35	33	Yes	423	437	Yes	...	...
UK: Scotland	3	700	700	33	31	Partially	2 900	3 700	4		

Notes:

(s): Stock

(f): Flow

Table 10. 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	3.1(s)	3.1(f)	3.2(s)	3.2(f)	3.3(s)	3.3(f)
Albania						
Andorra						
Armenia	1.2	0.4	9.3	2.7	0.6	0.4
Austria	16.9	18.5	14.8	20.9	24.8	34.3
Azerbaijan		1.0		8.8		0.3
Belgium	0.1	0.4	13.3	10.2	13.7	13.1
BiH: State level						
BiH: Fed. BiH						
BiH: Republika Srpska						
Bulgaria		4.7		0.5		0.0
Croatia			9.8	17.1	0.8	1.5
Cyprus	18.7	30.2	7.3	21.4	25.9	91.1
Czech Republic	5.8	7.0	17.5	13.2		
Denmark	0.8	2.3	14.1	12.6	9.6	10.7
Estonia	2.5	5.3	8.6	10.0	23.5	27.7
Finland	2.0	3.4	11.4	12.6	5.1	6.4
France	0.0		6.3		6.9	
Georgia	0.5	0.6	5.0	3.6	0.9	
Germany						
Greece	0.8	0.8	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Hungary						
Iceland	0.4	0.4	10.3	23.4	8.0	15.3
Ireland	4.7	5.3	13.1	16.1	4.6	6.0
Italy			11.6	17.2	16.6	26.1
Latvia	2.7	10.6	14.9	20.5	1.0	1.5
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	2.4	5.8	9.3	13.2		
Luxembourg			10.2	6.3	38.6	21.7
Malta	5.4	4.4	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.1
Moldova						
Monaco	0.0	0.0	19.5	7.3	61.0	48.8
Montenegro						
Netherlands	17.0	20.1	12.3	15.7		
North Macedonia						
Norway		2.1		40.2		20.4
Poland						
Portugal	0.5	2.2	10.3	12.2	8.1	8.5
Romania	2.1	3.8	9.0	4.0	0.9	0.5
Russian Federation	1.1	3.3	12.5	22.2	0.6	1.0
San Marino						
Serbia	0.0	0.2	3.7	19.3	0.2	0.7
Slovak Republic			15.9			
Slovenia						
Spain (Total)			10.0	22.4	4.8	10.6
Spain (State Administration)			9.8	21.0		
Spain (Catalonia)			10.6	28.8	26.4	58.2
Sweden	0.1	0.2	12.4	17.5	15.3	22.5
Switzerland			12.8	24.4	36.2	52.1
Turkey	2.9	2.8	9.4	6.0	2.5	2.0
Ukraine	1.7	2.5	9.5			
UK: England and Wales			11.9	12.6		
UK: Northern Ireland			10.4	10.7		
UK: Scotland	3.2	3.2	13.3	17.0		
Mean	3.6	5.0	10.8	14.1	12.9	17.6
Median	1.9	3.0	10.4	13.2	7.5	8.5
Minimum	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
Maximum	18.7	30.2	19.5	40.2	61.0	91.1

Notes – Tables 8, 9 and 10

Albania	--
Andorra	<p>Comment to Table 8: At the beginning of 2019, Law 15/2019 of 15 February 2019 was published in Andorra, defining the criminal responsibility of minors, which amends and updates previous legislation on special procedure and specific measures for minors who have committed a criminal offence. Among the reforms, some refer to age.</p> <p>According to articles 1, 2 and 4 amendment to article 26 of the Penal Code, criminal liability is enforceable for persons over 12 years of age (the person under 12 years of age is not liable) and who have not reached the age of 18.</p> <p>All the measures provided for in this Law and the reductions of sentence provided for in article 54 may be applied to persons who have not reached the age of 21.</p> <p>According to articles 20 and 33, sections (a) and (b), the application of the measure of provisional confinement and the disciplinary measures of confinement in closed and semi-open regimes is limited to specific cases and to those who have reached the age of 14.</p> <p>According to article 45 Sections 2 and 3, in the event that a juvenile who completes a measure of provisional internment or a disciplinary measure of internment in a closed or semi-open regime reaches the age of 18 or 21, in specific cases, may execute the measures at the penitentiary centre together with the rest of the elderly.</p> <p>According to article 54 of the Criminal Code, Qualified reduction 3. .../... if the person responsible is under 21 years of age the applicable penalty is determined by reducing the minimum and maximum limits stipulated by law to half.</p>
Armenia	--
Austria	<p>General comment: The figure provided under stock is the number of persons. Contrariwise, the figure for flow is equivalent to the number of admissions according to causes for entries. In the latter case, the number of physical persons entering Austrian services is not the same.</p>
Azerbaijan	--
Belgium	<p>General comment: The age of criminal responsibility is set at 16 years only for acts committed in the course of driving. For other types of acts, it is 18 years old.</p> <p>The minimum age for community sanctions is 16 years only for acts committed in the course of driving. For other types of offences, the minimum age is 18.</p> <p>The minimum age for custodial sentences is 16 years if a juvenile judge has decided to dismiss the case and refer the juvenile to a court for adults.</p>

	<p>If the judge for adults decides to impose a custodial sentence, it will be carried out in a specialized closed centre and not in a prison.</p> <p>The age of criminal majority is 18 years.</p> <p>The maximum age to be considered a young adult is 23. As a reminder, the decision to relinquish jurisdiction from the juvenile judge may be taken between the ages of 16 and 18 and may run until the age of 23.</p> <p>3.1 As far as the stock is concerned, the age of minority is considered as of 31st January 2019. In regard to flow, the age of minority at the time of conviction is taken into account for the extraction of the figures.</p> <p>3.3 The figures given are an indication and remain very relative, as there are encoding gaps.</p> <p>Given the lack of precision, the age of the probationary population has been calculated on the stock on 31/01/2019.</p>
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Republika Srpska	--
Bulgaria	<p>General comment:</p> <p>3.1.1 The age range (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors is:</p> <p>Minimum age: 14 years and above;</p> <p>Maximum age: under 18 years.</p>
Croatia	--
Cyprus	<p>General comment:</p> <p>3.1: The figures are provided by the Police and the SWS. "Stock" comprises 157 persons by the SWS and 2 by the Police. "Flow" comprises 247 by the SWS and 10 by the Police.</p> <p>3.2 & 3.3: The figures are provided by the Police.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Juvenile criminal law - (age 15 – 17; partly liable under criminal law) and children (age 0 – 14; not liable under criminal law)</p> <p>Young adult is defined in case-law and is understood as a person who has reached the age of legal majority, but who has not completed his/her 19th year of age (i.e. persons aged 18 and 19 years of old).</p> <p>The average age = average age of adult active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1.2019 = 37,41</p> <p>The average age = average age of all active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1.2019 = 36,30</p> <p>The median age = average age of adult active person under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1.2019 = 36,38</p> <p>The median age = average age of all active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1.2019 = 35,48</p>

	<p>3.2: without females or minors (Flow 281 stock 211)</p> <p>3.3: PMS worked with foreigners too, but within their statistical and file system these characteristics of the population are not distinguished.</p>
Denmark	<p>General comment: In DK the age of criminal responsibility is 15 years and also the minimum age of sanctions and measures. Age of criminal majority is 18 years.</p>
Estonia	3.3: All who are not Estonian citizens are counted as foreigners.
Finland	<p>General comment: 1.0 (STOCK) used for calculating the average and median age of the probation population.</p>
France	--
Georgia	3.3: Data on flow of entries of foreigners is not yet available.
Germany	--
Greece	<p>General comment: The data in section 3.1 do not include data from the Department of social security officers and social assistance.</p>
Hungary	--
Iceland	<p>General comment: Age of Stock: Average age = 37,4 years and Median age = 34 years Age of Flow: Average age = 36,4 years and Median age = 33 years Age of Stock and Flow: Average age = 36,8 and Median age = 34</p>
Ireland	<p>General comment: The Children Act 2001 does not distinguish between a child and a young person.</p> <p>Children who have not reached the age of 12 years cannot be charged with an offence. There is an exception, however, for children aged 10 or 11 who can be charged with murder, manslaughter, rape or aggravated sexual assault. Children under 12 years of age who commit criminal offences are dealt with by Tusla (The Child and Family Agency) and not the criminal justice system on referral from AGS.</p> <p>Where a child under 14 years of age is charged with an offence, no further proceedings can be taken without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.</p> <p>Under Section 142ff of the Children Act 2001, a court may impose a period of detention on a child. Girls and boys from the age of 10 and up to the age of 18 sentenced to a period of detention by a Court are detained at the Oberstown Children Detention Campus.</p> <p>Under a community service order a child, aged at least 16 years can be ordered by a Court to complete between 40 – 240 hours unpaid work.</p>

Italy	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The data provided in the present questionnaire concern the persons who have committed the offence at the age of majority and are in charge of probation offices for the execution of community measures and sanctions and the related inquiries.</p> <p>The data concerning juvenile offenders, who are judged by the juvenile judicial authority and are in charge of the juvenile justice services are not included.</p>
Latvia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Young people aged 11 and up to 18 can be punished with Community Service as an educational/compulsory measure.</p>
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	--
Luxembourg	--
Malta	<p>General comment:</p> <p>There are no specific records on the nationality of the clients of the Probation Services. Nonetheless as one looks at the identity card number one can distinguish whether a person is Maltese or otherwise.</p>
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The minimum age for juvenile law in the Netherlands is 12 years.</p> <p>Minors are partially counted, only those that are (to be) convicted under the laws for adults;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Age of the probation population is of the stock. For the flow of admissions, the average age is also 36 and the median age 34.</p>

North Macedonia	<p>General comment: During 2018 only 2 male adults were under measures, both nationals of the Republic of North Macedonia. A foreigner must have an address inside the Republic of North Macedonia to be on probation. If he/she does not have the address, the measure cannot be applied.</p>
Norway	<p>General comment: The age of criminal responsibility in Norway is 15, and the age of criminal majority is 18. Children between 15 and 18 rarely receive sentences that bring them into contact with the Correctional services. When they do, data for those offenders between 15-18 but not below is available. The 15-18 group is considered as minors here.</p> <p>The numbers refer to cases started in the period mentioned. Stock cannot be retrieved from the registration system as to age, gender or nationality. Age is registered in categories: > 16; 16; 17; 18-20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; >59. The average was calculated by taking the middle of each category as representative for the whole category, so 15; 16; 17; 19; 22,5; 27 etc.</p>
Poland	<p>General comment: In relation to "minors" within the meaning of the act of 26 October 1982 on proceedings in juvenile cases (journal of laws of 2018, item 969 as amended), no probationary measures are applied, only educational or corrective measures. At the same time, it should be noted that in Poland there is a separate system of family courts and separate from the adult guardianship division - the family guardianship division, which conducts inter alia the family guardianship division, which conducts, among others, enforcement proceedings against underage perpetrators of criminal acts.</p>
Portugal	--
Romania	--
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
Serbia	--
Slovak Republic	--
Slovenia	<p>General comment: Minors are not treated in Slovenian Probation Administration.</p>
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	<p>3.2 Females:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stock: it reflects alternative measures + conditional release + third grade (semi liberty + electronic monitoring). ● Flow of admissions: alternative measures + conditional release + third degree (semi liberty + electronic monitoring).
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	<p>General comment: Reference date for the stock and for the calculations of age is 1st of October 2018.</p>

Switzerland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Minors are counted in the Statistics on the Enforcement of Provisional Decisions and Sanctions for Minors (JUSAS). However, for SPACE II only data from the Statistics on the Enforcement of Adults is provided.</p> <p>As explained in the comments for Tables 4 & 5, for the stock in points 3.2 and 3.3 (stock as of 31st January 2019), the average number of women and foreigners in community service and electronic monitoring for the whole year 2018 and the number of persons on probation as of 31 December 2018 have been taken separately.</p>
Turkey	--
Ukraine	<p>Comment to Table 8:</p> <p>Exceptions to the minimum age of criminal responsibility (16 years): Art. 22, of the Criminal Code of Ukraine Para. 1 "Persons under the age of sixteen are liable to the criminal responsibility." Para. 2 "Persons who have committed crimes between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall be criminally responsible only for deliberate murder (arts. 115 - 117); assault against the life of the state or public official, law enforcement officer, member of the formation, which is engaged in the public order and state border protection, or against serviceman, judge, people's assessor or juryman (if the assault is related to their activities on administration of justice), lawyer or legal representative of a person (if the assault is related to the provision of legal assistance), representative of some foreign country (arts 112, 348, 379, 400, 443); deliberate grave bodily injury (art. 121, para. 3 of arts 345, 346, 350, 377, 398) and medium grave bodily injury (art. 122, para. 2 of arts 345, 346, 350, 377, 398), sabotage (art. 113) banditry (art. 257), terrorist act (art. 258), hostage-taking (arts. 147 and 349), rape (art. 152) and violent gratification of sexual passion in the unnatural way (art. 153), theft (art. 185, para. 1 of arts 262, 308), robbery (arts. 186, 262, 308), armed robbery (art. 187, para. 3 of arts. 262, 308), extortion (arts. 189, 262, 308), deliberate destruction or damage of property (para. 2 of arts. 194, 347, 352, 378, paras. 2 and 3 of art. 399), damage to transport routes and vehicles (art. 277), hijacking or seizure of the railway rolling-stock, aircraft or vessel (art. 278), misappropriation of a vehicle (paras. 2 and 3 of art. 289), hooliganism (art. 296).</p> <p>The age of persons under probation cannot currently be counted due to the lack of the socio-demographic data of the probation population.</p> <p>Also see the general comments to Tables 4 & 5.</p> <p>3.2: Females are under the supervision of the probation bodies, but the relevant data is available only partially. Stock data is collected, but data on their admissions in flow is not collected.</p> <p>3.3: Foreigners are placed under the probation supervision, but the data is not collected.</p>

UK: England & Wales	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Minors are treated differently from adult offenders and are managed by youth offending teams.</p>
UK: Northern Ireland	--
UK: Scotland	<p>Comment to Table 8: People are classified as "young offenders" if they are under 18 years of age.</p> <p>Comments to Tables 9 & 10:</p> <p>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 2018 and flow figures are for the financial year 2017-18. The "stock" figures for minors cover those aged under 18 <i>at the time they received the order</i> rather than by their age at 31 March 2017.</p> <p>The average and median ages are calculated from community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders imposed during year 2017-18.</p>

Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2018 (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 13 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 January 2019, the numbers of admissions (flow of admissions) and the number of releases (flow of releases) in 2018 are taken from Tables 4, 6 and 11 of the present report. The sum of stock and flow of admissions 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 2018.

The turnover ratio could not be calculated for countries that did not provide data on one (or more) of the three indicators (stock 2019, flow 2018 and exits 2018) 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 11. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2018, in absolute numbers

Country	Total number of exits	Of which:						Other
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Of which: Death by suicide	
Code	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5.1	4.6
Albania								
Andorra		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Armenia	3 208	1 431	11	21	NAP	24	0	1 721
Austria	17 000	11 445	2 868	189	...	60		2 438
Azerbaijan	10 182	5 950	923	527	196	100	-	2 486
Belgium	40 187	30 510	7 461	...	NAP	249		1 967
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	4 966	4 687	152	68	23	36		NAP
Croatia	4 358	3 940	24	271	0	37		86
Cyprus	352		1					
Czech Republic	19 955	7 801	3 844	...	...	134	...	8 176
Denmark	...							
Estonia	5 215	4 006	533	599	...	35		42
Finland	3 040	2 801	180	22	NAP	37	...	NAP
France	128 509	97 160				53		
Georgia	14 343	12 823	337	1 061	...	121	NR	1
Germany								
Greece	5 344	4 448	653	148	10	68	1	17
Hungary								
Iceland	382	336	4	41	0	1	0	0
Ireland	4 509	3 688	205	300	219	33		64
Italy	56 258	48 091	3 800	...	331	373		3 663
Latvia	9 241	6 214	941	87	...	34	...	1 965
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania	13 955	9 262	1 076	343	---	138		3 136
Luxembourg	457	343	62	42	0	2	...	
Malta	654	651				3		
Moldova								
Monaco	20	19	1	0	0	0		0
Montenegro	396	375	17	0	0	4	0	
Netherlands	39 770	34 658	...	...	..	...	0	7 512
North Macedonia	2	2						
Norway		5 688	464	...	...	18		NAP
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	30 001	26 762	1 235	...	...	185		2 060
Romania	29 485	25 766	1 005	...	...	396	...	2 318
Russian Federation	553 674	353 932	64 176	19 004	NAP	...		116 562
San Marino								
Serbia	2 360	2 137	82	22	114	5		
Slovak Republic	8 364	6 282	429	287	...	81	...	...
Slovenia	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	101 106	62 635	2 253	104	25	354		35 735
Spain (State Admin.)	88 204	51 778	382	68	25	216		35 735
Spain (Catalonia)	12 902	10 857	1 871	36	0	138		
Sweden	13 829	12 469	1 204	...	NAP	142		14
Switzerland	5 629	...	...	...	...	...		...
Turkey	316 518	207	56	...	...	...		...
Ukraine	62 886	43 418	1 650	2 391	NAP	...		15 427
UK: England & Wales	185 297	123 251	10 381	14 950	5 459	1 394	...	29 862
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	20 658	14 169	2 300	2 500	...	193		1 496

Table 12. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2018, 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	Of which: Death by suicide	Other		
Code	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5.1	4.6		
Albania										
Andorra										
Armenia	108.2	44.6	0.3	0.7		0.7	0.0	53.6	100.0	38.4
Austria	191.9	67.3	16.9	1.1		0.4		14.3	100.0	40.7
Azerbaijan	101.3	58.4	9.1	5.2	1.9	1.0		24.4	100.0	89.6
Belgium	350.4	75.9	18.6			0.6		4.9	100.0	48.6
BiH: State level										
BiH: Fed. BiH										
BiH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	70.9	94.4	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.7			100.0	72.5
Croatia	106.9	90.4	0.6	6.2	0.0	0.8		2.0	100.0	98.3
Cyprus	40.2		0.3						0.3	
Czech Republic	187.4	39.1	19.3			0.7		41.0	100.0	55.9
Denmark										
Estonia	393.6	76.8	10.2	11.5		0.7		0.8	100.0	80.3
Finland	55.1	92.1	5.9	0.7		1.2			100.0	126.0
France	191.7	75.6				0.0			75.6	3.0
Georgia	385.2	89.4	2.3	7.4	#VALUE!	0.8	#VALUE!	0.0	100.0	60.1
Germany										
Greece	49.8	83.2	12.2	2.8	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	33.2
Hungary										
Iceland	107.0	88.0	1.0	10.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.3
Ireland	91.9	81.8	4.5	6.7	4.9	0.7		1.4	100.0	51.9
Italy	93.2	85.5	6.8		0.6	0.7		6.5	100.0	45.7
Latvia	481.3	67.2	10.2	0.9		0.4		21.3	100.0	54.7
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	499.4	66.4	7.7	2.5		1.0		22.5	100.0	94.4
Luxembourg	74.4	75.1	13.6	9.2	0.0	0.4			98.2	20.8
Malta	132.5	99.5				0.5			100.0	32.2
Moldova										
Monaco	52.2	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0	0.0
Montenegro	63.6	94.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0		100.0	
Netherlands	230.1	87.1						18.9	106.0	
N. Macedonia	0.1	100.0							100.0	
Norway										74.3
Poland										
Portugal	291.9	89.2	4.1			0.6		6.9	100.8	60.4
Romania	152.0	87.4	3.4			1.3		7.9	100.0	56.8
Russian Fed.	379.6	63.9	11.6	3.4				21.1	100.0	
San Marino										
Serbia	33.9	90.6	3.5	0.9	4.8	0.2			100.0	27.5
Slovak Republic	153.5	75.1	5.1	3.4		1.0			84.6	61.3
Slovenia	25.6									
Spain (Total)	215.4	61.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4		35.3	100.0	58.8
Spain (State Ad.)	224.2	58.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2		40.5	100.0	43.9
Spain (Catalonia)	169.8	84.1	14.5	0.3	0.0	1.1			100.0	126.1
Sweden	135.2	90.2	8.7			1.0		0.1	100.0	139.3
Switzerland	65.9									
Turkey	386.0	0.1	0.0						0.1	
Ukraine	149.2	69.0	2.6	3.8				24.5	100.0	
UK: Eng. & Wales	310.7	66.5	5.6	8.1	2.9	0.8		16.1	100.0	77.2
UK: N. Ireland										
UK: Scotland	377.7	68.6	11.1	12.1		0.9		7.2	100.0	88.8
Mean	181.9	76.3	7.0	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	14.0		61.3
Median	142.2	81.8	5.4	3.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	7.6		56.4
Minimum	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Maximum	499.4	100.0	19.3	12.1	4.9	1.3	1.5	53.6		139.3

Table 13. Estimated turnover ratio per 100 probation clients in 2018

Country	Stock of probationers on 31 st January 2019	Flow of admissions during 2018	Potential exits (Stock + Flow of admissions) in 2018	Flow of exits during 2018	Turnover ratio (estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
Code	A	B	C	D	E
	see Table 4	see Table 6	A+B	See Table 11	D/C*100
Albania					
Andorra	NAP	2 194			
Armenia	6 242	2 684	8 926	3 208	35.9
Austria	14 743	17 312	32 055	17 000	53.0
Azerbaijan	11 165	21 347	32 512	10 182	31.3
Belgium	51 268	41 851	93 119	40 187	43.2
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	4 966	4 320	9 286	4 966	53.5
Croatia	3 763	7 977	11 740	4 358	37.1
Cyprus	851	2 171	3 022	352	11.6
Czech Republic	23 966	17 791	41 757	19 955	47.8
Denmark	8 067	10 075	18 142	...	
Estonia	4 358	4 771	9 129	5 215	57.1
Finland	2 936	3 366	6 302	3 040	48.2
France	175 978	123 913	299 891	128 509	42.9
Georgia	20 130	13 036	33 166	14 343	43.2
Germany					
Greece	20 472	15 706	36 178	5 344	14.8
Hungary					
Iceland	261	385	646	382	59.1
Ireland	6 353	6 419	12 772	4 509	35.3
Italy	81 623	123 999	205 622	56 258	27.4
Latvia	6 217	9 295	15 512	9 241	59.6
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania	14 622	17 560	32 182	13 955	43.4
Luxembourg	960	462	1 422	457	32.1
Malta	931	475	1 406	654	46.5
Moldova					
Monaco	41	25	66	20	30.3
Montenegro	NAP	NAP		396	
Netherlands	35 383	40 418	75 801	39 770	52.5
North Macedonia	0	2	2	2	100.0
Norway	2 424	6 507	8 931		
Poland	245 328	...		...
Portugal	30 627	31 422	62 049	30 001	48.4
Romania	69 702	34 139	103 841	29 485	28.4
Russian Federation	511 191	1 036 536	1 547 727	553 674	35.8
San Marino					
Serbia	1 821	4 651	6 472	2 360	36.5
Slovak Republic	13 220	8 124	21 344	8 364	39.2
Slovenia	1 624	3 350	4 974	532	10.7
Spain (Total)	60 157	99 092	159 249	101 106	63.5
Spain (State Admin.)	49 216	74 886	124 102	88 204	71.1
Spain (Catalonia)	10 941	24 206	35 147	12 902	36.7
Sweden	10 191	14 141	24 332	13 829	56.8
Switzerland	4 239	5 308	9 547	5 629	59.0
Turkey	484 599	426 585	911 184	316 518	34.7
Ukraine	58 439	57 389	115 828	62 886	54.3
UK: England & Wales	180 487	170 582	351 069	185 297	52.8
UK: Northern Ireland	4 070	2 849	6 919	...	
UK: Scotland	21 731	24 412	46 143	20 658	44.8
Mean	53 540.1	58 844.9	88 611.3	45 069.5	43.6
Median	10 941.0	10 075.0	10 643.5	9 711.5	43.2
Minimum	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.7
Maximum	511 191.0	1 036 536.0	1 547 727.0	553 674.0	100.0

Notes – Tables 11, 12 and 13

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	<p>General comment: The data provided cover the period from 1st January, 2018 up to 31st December, 2018.</p> <p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the amnesty act: 1712 • By court decisions (law modification, statute of limitation, etc.): 9
Austria	--
Azerbaijan	<p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amnesty: 30 • Pardon: 27
Belgium	<p>4.3, 4.4: Revocation can lead to imprisonment or to an absconder. These closed dossiers are coded with the closure motive of ‘revocation’. It is thus impossible to provide numbers for imprisonment or absconder.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revocation of electronic monitoring before placement: 1839 • Mission not pursued (legal problem or withdrawal by the judiciary authority): 128
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Republika Srpska	--
Bulgaria	<p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension of probation supervision: 34 • Statute of limitation: 49 • Continuation of criminal persecution: 3
Croatia	--
Cyprus	<p>4.0: The figure is the sum of those provided by the SWS and the Parole Board (PB).</p> <p>4.2: The figure is provided by the PB.</p>

Czech Republic	<p>4.1 – 4.6: Number of exits by the decision of the court.</p> <p>4.2: The number of exits, when was revoked because of a violation of the imposed conditions or a commission of new crime.</p> <p>4.3: In the Czech statistical system it is not possible to distinguish between admissions due to the violation of the imposed conditions and those due to the commission of a new crime.</p> <p>4.6a: The preliminary stage of criminal proceedings, exits of the pre-trial detention and result of parole proceedings.</p> <p>4.6b: The cumulative sentence is a form of ending, when the court cancels the current sentence, because the convicted person is convicted for a previous crime of current sentence again.</p> <p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary stage of criminal proceedings/parole: 6688 • Cumulative sentence: 1247 • Other: 241
Denmark	--
Estonia	--
Finland	--
France	--
Georgia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In 4.0 the numbers of 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 are summed up. However, the total number does not necessarily indicate the total number of exits.</p> <p>Based on the legislative framework 4.2 (revocation) does not necessarily mean to discharge into custody. The probation service may instead aggravate and add additional sanctions. However, in some circumstances, cases presented to court may be included, and based on these, the person may be discharged to custody.</p> <p>Likewise, based on the legislative framework, 4.4 (absconder) means that persons, who have escaped and are found with the help of police, are returned under the supervision of probation service. The number of persons who escaped in 2018 is available, but cannot be counted as the number may also include persons who were returned with the help of police. Data concerning the latter scenario cannot be distinguished within the database.</p> <p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pardon: 1
Germany	--
Greece	--
Hungary	--
Iceland	--
Ireland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In Section 4.0 Exits, the categories 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 pose problems in accurate reporting. The process of Revocation (4.2) can be complex. The decision-making process in the courts can be slow and cases adjourned</p>

	<p>multiple times, following which, case outcomes may no longer be revocations. Cases can be frequently reinstated (particularly in Community Service) or completed successfully during the Revocation process. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.4. Absconder is not a usual term in probation supervision in Ireland. Absconding causes confusion in our 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>4.6 "Other" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not Listed in Court: 28 ● Order not valid, Court notified: 7 ● Appeal Lodged: 29
Italy	<p>General comment: The data refer to community measures completed in 2018. The data of inquiries are excluded.</p> <p>4.6 "Other" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Failure: 8 ● Conversion of the measure: 3655
Latvia	<p>4.4. Absconder. The escaped person is counted as a person under the supervision of probation until the sanction or measure is revoked by court.</p> <p>4.6 Other. There is no data in 195 cases regarding exits. These exits are counted under the heading 4.6 (Other).</p> <p>4.6 "Other" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New conviction for a previous offence or new offence (The person has a new criminal conviction for a crime committed

	<p>before he came under the supervision of probation or a new offence was committed while the person was serving "Community service" sanction. New conviction can be imprisonment or community sanction, or mixed sanction.): 1220</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim-offender mediation ended without agreement (one of the parties did not agree to participate in the mediation or no agreement reached): 550 • Other reason or no data: 195
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	<p>4.6 "Other" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a person is released on parole (pardon procedure, act of amnesty, due to illness): 9 • Early termination of supervision: 480 • In other cases: 2647
Luxembourg	--
Malta	--
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment: The number of unique persons is counted on each level. The counting unit is the person, but persons are in more subcategories then one. In the numbers for 2017 and earlier the persons were counted double in the totals. This year for the first time is only the unique persons counted in each subcategory and total.</p> <p>In 4. are the CSM (supervision by probation agencies and 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.</p> <p>4.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started, but not completed: 7512
North Macedonia	--
Norway	<p>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 Norway's registration system.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.5: Cause of death is not registered separately.</p>
Poland	General comment:

	According to the report on the probation service's activities for 2018, there are data available on the impact and number of completed cases in a given statistical period, the number of persons subject to proceedings on the last day of the previous year and on the last day of the reporting period, while there are no data on the number of persons who ceased to be under the supervision of probation services in 2018.
Portugal	<p>General comment: A person may have more than one measure taken during the year for having more than one different lawsuit.</p> <p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Change of measure: 377 ● Court's decision: 733 ● Others non specify: 950
Romania	<p>Comment on the figure provided for 4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1005 is a sum of 3 numbers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 574 cases of new offence during the probation period, following or not by incarceration, ○ 402 cases of revocation because the probationers do not comply with the supervision measures or fails to perform the obligations (others than civil obligations) imposed or established by law, ○ 29 cases of revocation because the probationers do not fully perform their civil obligations established by the court. <p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Systemic causes of exit, non-attributable to the probation counsellors (i.e. annulment/cassation of the sentence): 2300 ● Transfer of supervision (from Romania to other EU countries), according to the Council of EU framework decision 2008/947/JHA: 18
Russian Federation	<p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In accordance to the cancellation of the conditional conviction, the reduction of the period of delay in serving the sentence and the removal of the criminal record, the cancellation of the preventive measure in the form of home arrest, parole from serving forced labour, replacement of forced labour with a milder type of punishment: 25508 ● Under the act of clemency: 1 ● Under the act of amnesty: 75 ● For other reasons: 90978
San Marino	--
Serbia	--
Slovak Republic	--
Slovenia	<p>General comment: All cases concluded in 2018 (not specified).</p>
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	4.0, 4.1 and 4.5: Include conditional releases (both modalities) and alternative measures, not third grade.

	<p>4.2, 4.3 and 4.4: Include only conditional release (both modalities).</p> <p>4.6: It reflects exclusively data from the GSA and includes alternative measures. In the case of incidents during the fulfilment, a very high percentage of the cases originate a re-opening of the file and, therefore, a fulfilment of the penalty.</p> <p>4.6 "Other" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial Decision: 1523 • Non-appearance or incidents during the fulfilment: 27586 • Other causes, including transfer of files: 6626
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	<p>General comment: Data on imprisonment after an exit from supervision are not available. However, the occasions of imprisonment are included in the reported number of revocations.</p> <p>Absconding from supervision is not considered an exit in the Swedish justice system.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.6 "Other" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transferred abroad: 14 • Pardon: 0
Switzerland	<p>General comment: Data for "completion" and "revocation" are only available for community service and electronic monitoring.</p> <p>Electronic monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion = 294 • Revocation = 15 <p>Community service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion = 3380 • Revocation = 413
Turkey	--
Ukraine	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 4 & 5 and Tables 6 & 7.</p> <p>4.2. Revocation data includes the data on avoiding punishment serving (in case of punishments imposed as community service, correction works, prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engaging in certain activities) via imposition of new punishment under art. 389 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and data on those who are on fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and who violated the imposed by the court conditions.</p>

	<p>4.4 The probation authorities take immediate measures to find persons whose location is unknown and apply to the relevant law enforcement agencies for their prosecution whose location is unknown. These persons continue to be on the probation register. Once the location of the persons is established, the relevant measures are applied.</p> <p>4.6 “Other” are: Conditional termination of correction works: 214 For persons serving sentences in the form of correction works, conditional release may be applied from serving a sentence on the initiative of probation staff. A person may be released conditionally in advance, in full or in part, and from serving additional punishment. *Conditional termination of correction works* may be applied if a person 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.</p> <p>Amnesty: 1521 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", persons who were subject to this law were released from further sentence serving or being on fully suspended custodial sentence with probation.</p> <p>Other: 13692 Cases that have been taken off the record in connection with death; change of place of residence; violators whose administrative correction works or administrative community service period replaced by the fine or administrative arrest.</p>
UK: England & Wales	<p>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.</p> <p>4.6 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concurrent custody: 22 101 ● Terminated (other reasons): 4 744 ● Other reasons: 3 017
UK: Northern Ireland	<p>4.6: Other members of staff include psychologists, human resources, finance, IT and administrative.</p>
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment: 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 2017-18 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.</p>

Section B: probation agencies in 2018

Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st January 2019

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 14. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st January 2019

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		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP
Armenia	93	1	NAP	17	70	NAP	4	8	1	74	2
Austria	520.20	13.58	9.00	19.37	335.00	57.96	0.00	61.73	23.56	396.73	27.00
Azerbaijan											
Belgium	1 329.71	NAP	8.00	62.00	918.80	229.70	...	0.00	99.21	1 168.50	...
BiH: State level											
BiH: Fed. BiH											
BiH: Republika Srpska											
Bulgaria	473	2	7	22	257	115	NAP	0	70		
Croatia	96	6	12	0	65	13	NAP	NAP	NAP	58	7
Cyprus	36	2	8	5	14		7				
Czech Republic	522	5	8	74	346	NAP	0	0	90	443	7
Denmark	401		4	13	277	39			68	277	NA
Estonia	174	2	9	NAP	128	24	NAP	1	10	150	15
Finland	222	5	3	14	196	...	NAP	4	...	196	...
France	5 263.5	7.0	35.8	466.5	3 184.0	1 025.2	0.0	0.0	545.0	3 184.0	287.0
Georgia	328	4	13	7	202	9	55	3	38	202	8
Germany											
Greece	63		2	11	41				9	37	4
Hungary											
Iceland	8	1	NAP	NAP	4	NAP	1	0	3		
Ireland	390.09	5.00	9.00	46.53	218.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.46	353.00	...
Italy	2 140	3	17	54	890	554	304	121	194	1 248	...
Latvia	399	3	6	36	282	NAP	0	100	71.7	290	20
Liechtenstein											
Lithuania	292		1	6	267	7	---	129	11	269	20
Luxembourg	21.25	1.00		1.75	14.25	1.00			4.25	19.00	0.95
Malta	35	1	...	5	20	0	0	0	9	24	
Moldova											
Monaco	0,25	0	0	0	0	0,25	0	0	0		
Montenegro	7	1	NAP	NAP	4	NAP	1	0	1 trainee	7	1
Netherlands		...	...	...	2 042	NAP	...	...	...	2 042	...

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
North Macedonia	23				2	21				23	0
Norway	483.3	NAP	NAP	15.0	414.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	53.6	NAP	...
Poland	11 094.95	NAP	40,689	376.00	2439,261	NAP	NAP	8 615.00	...	11 054.26	...
Portugal			9	58	422					NAP	NAP
Romania	606	1	NAP	42	515	NAP	NAP	9	40	557	49
Russian Federation	10 391	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 145	246	NAP	NAP	NAP	9 011	
San Marino											
Serbia	57	1	NAP	2	48	NAP	NAP	NAP	6	53	
Slovak Republic	95	NAP	NAP	8	87	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	87	7
Slovenia	37	7		5	15				10	20	0
Spain (Total)	854.45	59.75	NAP	104.00	172.70	201.00	190.00	NAP	127.00	676.70	...
Spain (State Admin.)	612	57	NAP	99	141	201		NAP	114	500	...
Spain (Catalonia)	242.45	2.75		5.00	31.70		190.00		13.00	176.70	
Sweden	1 019	1	6	68	699	100	0	...	146	721	40
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	4 968	5	88	105	953	3 410	...	...	407	4 363	287
Ukraine	3 124	25	47	708	2 207	NAP	NAP	265	137	2 915	332
UK: England & Wales	10 044	70	431	707	3 260	5 505	0	0	71	8 765	495
UK: Northern Ireland	342	5	5	31	161	47	NAP	NAP	93	...	...
UK: Scotland											

Table 15. Ratio of probationers per staff, and distribution of staff on 31st January 2019 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) Percentage of:								Total percentage (1)	(2) % of	
		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		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	67.1	1.1		18.3	75.3		4.3	8.6	1.1	108.6	79.6	2.7
Austria	28.3	2.6	1.7	3.7	64.4	11.1	0.0	11.9	4.5	100.0	76.3	6.8
Azerbaijan												
Belgium	38.6		0.6	4.7	69.1	17.3		0.0	7.5	99.1	87.9	
BiH: State level												
BiH: Fed. BiH												
BiH: Rep. Srpska												
Bulgaria	10.5	0.4	1.5	4.7	54.3	24.3		0.0	14.8	100.0		
Croatia	39.2	6.3	12.5	0.0	67.7	13.5				100.0	60.3	12.1
Cyprus	23.6	5.6	22.2	13.9	38.9		19.4			100.0		
Czech Republic	45.9	1.0	1.5	14.2	66.3		0.0	0.0	17.2	100.2	84.9	1.6
Denmark	20.1		1.0	3.2	69.1	9.7			17.0	100.0	69.1	
Estonia	25.0	1.1	5.2		73.6	13.8		0.6	5.7	100.0	86.2	10.0
Finland	13.2	2.3	1.4	6.3	88.3			1.8		100.0	88.3	
France	33.4	0.1	0.7	8.9	60.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	60.5	9.0
Georgia	61.4	1.2	4.0	2.1	61.6	2.7	16.8	0.9	11.6	100.9	61.6	4.0
Germany												
Greece	325.0		3.2	17.5	65.1				14.3	100.0	58.7	10.8
Hungary												
Iceland	32.6	12.5			50.0		12.5	0.0	37.5	112.5		
Ireland	16.3	1.3	2.3	11.9	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	100.0	90.5	
Italy	38.1	0.1	0.8	2.5	41.6	25.9	14.2	5.7	9.1	99.9	58.3	
Latvia	15.6	0.8	1.5	9.0	70.7		0.0	25.1	18.0	125.1	72.7	6.9
Liechtenstein												
Lithuania	50.1		0.3	2.1	91.4	2.4		44.2	3.8	144.2	92.1	7.4
Luxembourg	45.2	4.7		8.2	67.1	4.7			20.0	104.7	89.4	5.0
Malta	26.6	2.9		14.3	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	100.0	68.6	
Moldova												
Monaco												

Country	Ratio of probationers per (one) staff member	Distribution of the staff in percentages according to three classifications:										
		(1) Percentage of:								Total percentage (1)	(2) % of	
		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		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
Montenegro		14.3			57.1		14.3	0.0		85.7	100.0	14.3
Netherlands												
North Macedonia	0.0				8.7	91.3				100.0	100.0	0.0
Norway	5.0			3.1	85.8				11.1	100.0		
Poland	22.1			3.4				77.6		81.0	99.6	
Portugal												
Romania	115.0	0.2		6.9	85.0			1.5	6.6	100.2	91.9	8.8
Russian Federation	49.2				97.6	2.4				100.0	86.7	
San Marino												
Serbia	31.9	1.8		3.5	84.2				10.5	100.0	93.0	
Slovak Republic	139.2			8.4	91.6					100.0	91.6	8.0
Slovenia	43.9	18.9		13.5	40.5				27.0	100.0	54.1	0.0
Spain (Total)		7.0		12.2	20.2	23.5	22.2		14.9	100.0	79.2	
Spain (State Ad.)	80.4	9.3		16.2	23.0	32.8			18.6	100.0	81.7	
Spain (Catalonia)	45.1	1.1		2.1	13.1		78.4		5.4	100.0	72.9	
Sweden	10.0	0.1	0.6	6.7	68.6	9.8	0.0		14.3	100.1	70.8	5.5
Switzerland												
Turkey	97.5	0.1	1.8	2.1	19.2	68.6			8.2	100.0	87.8	6.6
Ukraine	18.7	0.8	1.5	22.7	70.7			8.5	4.4	108.5	93.3	11.4
UK: England & Wales	18.0	0.7	4.3	7.0	32.5	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	87.3	5.6
UK: Northern Ireland	11.9	1.5	1.5	9.1	47.1	13.7			27.2	100.0		
UK: Scotland												
Mean	47.0	3.4	3.3	8.1	60.4	20.9	10.7	9.3	13.6		80.5	6.8
Median	32.6	1.2	1.5	6.9	65.1	13.6	0.0	0.7	11.3		86.2	6.9
Minimum	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7		54.1	0.0
Maximum	325.0	18.9	22.2	22.7	97.6	91.3	78.4	77.6	37.5		100.0	14.3

Notes – Tables 14 and 15

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	<p>5.6: Guards and housekeeping staff</p> <p>5.8 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts • Volunteers are not included in the main staff <p>5.8a: One of the persons is providing psychological support for the persons under supervision.</p> <p>5.9: The probation service of Armenia doesn't have its own budget; it is financed by the budget of the Ministry of Justice.</p>
Austria	--
Azerbaijan	<p>General comment:</p> <p>According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.</p>
Belgium	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The figures correspond to the total of the three Belgian communities. Distinctions are made below.</p> <p>Flemish community:</p> <p>5.0 Total number of staff: 682</p> <p>5.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP</p> <p>5.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 4</p> <p>5.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 35</p> <p>5.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 486</p> <p>5.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 118</p> <p>5.6 Paid external staff: ...</p> <p>5.7 Volunteers: 0</p> <p>5.8 Other staff: 39</p> <p>5.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 611</p> <p>German-speaking community:</p> <p>5.0 Total number of staff: 14</p> <p>5.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP</p> <p>5.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 1</p> <p>5.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 0</p> <p>5.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 9</p> <p>5.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 0</p> <p>5.6 Paid external staff: ...</p> <p>5.7 Volunteers: 0</p> <p>5.8 Other staff: 5</p> <p>5.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 9</p> <p>French community:</p> <p>5.0 Total number of staff: 633.71</p> <p>5.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP</p> <p>5.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 3</p>

	<p>5.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 27</p> <p>5.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 423.8</p> <p>5.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 111.7</p> <p>5.6 Paid external staff: ...</p> <p>5.7 Volunteers: 0</p> <p>5.8 Other staff: 55.21</p> <p>5.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 548.5</p> <p>5.4: The Belgian probation services are also involved in other missions which do not depend on the penal sector considered by SPACE II. These are missions relating to the execution of internment procedures, receiving victims in courts and tribunals and carrying out social studies in the context of parental conflicts.</p> <p>5.6: Each of the communities with probation services within its remit subsidises a series of partner services in the implementation of alternative judicial measures. However, it is not possible to identify the number of people working in these services.</p> <p>5.8b: It is impossible to provide figures for this level of detail.</p>
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Federation BiH	--
BiH: Republika Srpska	--
Bulgaria	--
Croatia	--
Cyprus	<p>5.0: Sum of the figures provided by the SWS (=31) and the PB (=5).</p> <p>5.4: The total includes 5 persons employed by the PB.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>General comment: 1 euro = 25,647 Czech crown (yearly average exchange rate for 2018).</p> <p>5.3: In the capital city (Prague) the top-level executive and chief of unit are the same person.</p> <p>5.4 The category of probation officers is divided into two groups of staff probation officers and probation assistants.</p> <p>5.8: The category other staff consists of staff of the headquarter of probation and mediation service, specialist for electronic monitoring and project workers.</p> <p>5.8a: 74 senior probation officers + 346 probation officers + 23 specialist for electronic monitoring (only technical support).</p>
Denmark	5.8: Others included administrative staff in the local units.
Estonia	--
Finland	--
France	5.1 and 5.2 changed from last year because this year vacant jobs can be distinguished from non-vacant jobs. Therefore, last year, all the jobs were counted, and this year, only non-vacant jobs are counted.

	<p>5.5: Rise since last year because the perimeter of the counted people changed: this year, included administrative and technical staff, and probation agencies wardens are included.</p> <p>5.8A and 5.8B are filled in as independent from question 5.8. Otherwise, 5.8A and 5.8B = 0.</p>
Georgia	<p>5.7: This number is not included in total number of staff as volunteers are not officially staff members of the agency.</p> <p>5.8: This number indicates employees who are not listed in the section. Among them are: head of divisions, senior specialists, accountant, advisers and archive manager.</p>
Germany	--
Greece	--
Hungary	--
Iceland	--
Ireland	<p>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.</p> <p>5.8A: 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.</p> <p>5.8b: Personal information is not provided in this form to the probation service.</p>
Italy	<p>5.3: The figure refers to the number of directors of local probation offices and to the heads of units of inter-district offices.</p> <p>5.8: The figure refers to penitentiary police staff assigned to the offices.</p> <p>5.8a: The figure refers to employed staff and to the external staff of the probation sector.</p>
Latvia	<p>General comment: In the beginning of 2019, the department of Latvian state probation services went through a structural change. A lot of positions were eliminated, and others were created. On 31st January 2019 a lot of positions were vacant. Hence the numbers represented here will change substantially during the year.</p> <p>5.0: in this section the number provided consists of 5.1-5.8 excluding 5.7 since for this category information about how many hours they work is not available.</p> <p>5.1: The head of Latvian state probation services and his two deputies.</p> <p>5.2: Only the regional managers.</p> <p>5.3: Only the managers who manage probation specialists directly.</p>

	<p>5.4: Probation specialists.</p> <p>5.7: In this section the total count of people volunteering is provided. Their hours of work are not monitored.</p> <p>5.8: Administrative, financial, legal, research, learning, hr, public relation departments.</p>
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1. Information refers to 1st January 2019.</p> <p>2. The number of volunteers (5.7) is not included in the total number of staff (5.0).</p>
Luxembourg	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The “Top-level executive” is also responsible for the child protection service, guardianship service and the victim assistance service.</p> <p>5.8 “Others” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative personnel and workers supervising probationers doing community service.
Malta	--
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In the Netherlands there are three probation agencies with separate registers for personnel, that is why ---. 5.4 and 5.8 is the number of full-time equivalents that are financed by the government in 2018.</p>
North Macedonia	--
Norway	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The Norwegian correctional service provides both prison and probation services. On the 31st January 2019 there were 15 probation offices managed by a senior probation officer (chief of unit). There is no unqualified staff. Due to the variation in work assignments it is not possible to distinguish between those who are in direct contact with clients in the course of a year and those who are not.</p> <p>5.8: Administrative staff.</p>
Poland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Data as of 31.01.2019 are not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the 2018 midterm staffing of the court guardianship in 2018, according to the reports on probation activities of the court service ms-s40r and ms-s40o for 2018 - state as at 31.12.2018. (except for the data from item 5.8).</p> <p>5.0 in the total number of employees, the data from item 5.0 were not included. 5.3, because the heads of the probation service team perform, although to a lesser extent, tasks such as other professional curators, therefore they have been included in the data from item 5.3. 5.4).</p>

	<p>5.3 number of posts of heads of probation service teams.</p> <p>5.7 social probation officers have been classified in this category.</p>
Portugal	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The answers to the remaining questions can be found in SPACE I. See Part C of SPACE I 2019.</p>
Romania	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Only probation counsellors having minimum 6 months annual activity are taken into account. Therefore, in their caseload and workload assessments, the following numbers are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 508 as the total number of staff (see 5.0), • 466 probation officers (qualified probation staff) (see 5.4), and • 508 as the total number of staff that is in direct contact with probationers. (see 5.8a). <p>5.8 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public clerks, • Probation inspectors, • Juridical counsellors, • Contractual personnel.
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
Serbia	<p>5.4: 30 permanently employed probation officers and 36 half-time employed within treatment services in prisons.in the table these are shown as 18 employees.</p> <p>5.8 “Other” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 administrative workers • 1 jurist.
Slovak Republic	<p>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.</p>
Slovenia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>All data (staff and budget) from 1.4.2018 when Slovenian probation administration started (not for the whole year). Budget and staff for social work centres (1.1.2018 - 31.3.2018) not available.</p> <p>5.8 “Other” is: Administrative staff at the Slovenian probation administration (5 coordinators), plus some administrative burden shared with the Ministry of justice - secretariat departments (finance, HRM, postal administration, public procurement) (avg. 5), in total 10.</p>
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	<p>5.8: Refers to the conditional release agents and to the agents in charge of verifying the fulfilment of community service and operational programs.</p>
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	General comment:

	<p>The numbers in 5.0 - 5.8 are averages for 2018. The fact that the sum of the subcategories is not equal to the total is a consequence of rounding.</p> <p>The probation agencies also use volunteer supervisors in support of their mission. In 2018 the number of volunteers was approximately 2000.</p> <p>The staff referred to in 5.8 consists of psychologists, experts, coordinators, specialists and treatment programme leaders.</p>
Switzerland	--
Turkey	--
Ukraine	<p>General comment: See general comments to Tables 4 and 5.</p> <p>5.7: Volunteers are not part of the probation staff.</p> <p>5.8: Data on the probation staff of the apparatus of the central and regional levels (public institution “centre of probation”), not including the data of the chiefs and deputy chiefs of the units of the central and regional apparatus.</p> <p>5.8a: Here is the total amount of the data indicated in 5.3. and 5.4.</p>
UK: England & Wales	--
UK: Northern Ireland	--
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment: 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.</p>

Reports produced by probation agencies in 2018

The aim of this item is to count the number and types of reports produced by probation agencies during the year 2018.

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 2018 (in €).

Table 16. Reports produced by probation agencies and budget in 2018

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	NAP	NAP		
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	302	NAP	...	41 100 000
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	123	
Belgium	2 032	130	3 517	...
BiH: State level				
BiH: Federation BiH				
BiH: Republika Srpska				
Bulgaria	349	248	18 023	18 374 331
Croatia	37	1 732	0	1 900 555
Cyprus	910	154	30	
Czech Republic	5 099	565	1	11 831 840
Denmark	11 779	NAP	NAP	35 030 000
Estonia	653	1 384	NAP	3 650 979
Finland	5 552	NAP	1 943	18 964 000
France				55 387 767
Georgia	360	114	3 118	704 446
Germany				
Greece	1 498	1 846	2 392	
Hungary				
Iceland	0	0	0	
Ireland	11 579	66	3 087	46 721 000
Italy	29 123	14 864	16 241	6 457 924
Latvia	539	498	NAP	8 328 878
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania	20	588	---	5 695 000
Luxembourg	11	...	45	...
Malta	85	66	95	1 213 066
Moldova				
Monaco	0	5	0	
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	...	...
Netherlands	37 334	4 550	8 167	238 000 000
North Macedonia			2	20 000
Norway	1 790	NAP	...	41 937 172.0
Poland	19 253	...	216 228	...
Portugal	17 675	6 250	25 664	
Romania	4 843	753	3 856	13 260 475
Russian Federation	NAP	NAP	8	
San Marino				
Serbia	NAP	482	1 366	649 540
Slovak Republic	885	...	...	...
Slovenia	92	...	...	83 100 000
Spain (Total)	169	16 234	209 492	
Spain (State Administration)		16 234	209 492	
Spain (Catalonia)	169			9 215 890.60
Sweden	27 250	7 013	NAP	118 945 177
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	51 215 000
Ukraine	33 272	NAP	NAP	17 736 645
UK: England & Wales	113 228	...	...	536 713 100
UK: Northern Ireland	4 822	53	3 513	...
UK: Scotland	28 403	4 580		116 000 000

Table 17. Ratio of reports produced per one staff member of probation agencies in 2018, 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	0.6		
Azerbaijan			
Belgium	1.5	0.1	2.6
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	0.7	0.5	38.1
Croatia	0.4	18.0	0.0
Cyprus	25.3	4.3	0.8
Czech Republic	9.8	1.1	0.0
Denmark	29.4		
Estonia	3.8	8.0	
Finland	25.0		8.8
France			
Georgia	1.1	0.3	9.5
Germany			
Greece	23.8	29.3	38.0
Hungary			
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	29.7	0.2	7.9
Italy	13.6	6.9	7.6
Latvia	1.4	1.2	
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	0.1	2.0	
Luxembourg	0.5		2.1
Malta	2.4	1.9	2.7
Moldova			
Monaco			
Montenegro			
Netherlands			
North Macedonia			0.1
Norway	3.7		
Poland	1.7		19.5
Portugal			
Romania	8.0	1.2	6.4
Russian Federation			0.0
San Marino			
Serbia		8.5	24.0
Slovak Republic	9.3		
Slovenia	2.5		
Spain (Total)	0.2	19.0	245.2
Spain (State Administration)		26.5	342.3
Spain (Catalonia)	0.7		
Sweden	26.7	6.9	
Switzerland			
Turkey			
Ukraine	10.7		
UK: England & Wales	11.3		
UK: Northern Ireland	14.1	0.2	10.3
UK: Scotland			
<i>Mean</i>	9.2	6.2	26.0
<i>Median</i>	3.7	1.9	7.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	29.7	29.3	342.3

Notes – Tables 16 and 17

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	--
Austria	General comment: Only are reported the numbers of pre-sentence reports under 6.1. (in Austria §15-assignments by court are comparable to pre-sentence reports).
Azerbaijan	5.9: According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information. 6.3: Other reports consist of the characterization of prisoners presented to pardon
Belgium	5.9: It is not possible to provide this figure, the budget allocated to the probation services is part of an overall budget of each of the federated entities from which it is impossible to isolate the part that is specific to the probation services. 6.1: Probation Inquiries + Autonomous Work Sanction + Alternative to Preventive Detention + Autonomous sanction of electronic monitoring 6.2: Conditional Release Inquiries. 6.3: Any other penitentiary inquiries (including those in preparation for electronic monitoring).
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Republika Srpska	--
Bulgaria	5.9: The total amount of the budget includes expenditures for the pre-detention centres, because according to the law 7 district services "execution of sentences" are established, which include the probation services and the pre-detention centres. 6.3: 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 available, hence all the three types of advisory reports specified are included in the total number.
Cyprus	6.1-6.3 is provided by the PB.
Czech Republic	6.1: Number of ended pre-sentence reports (probation officer sends 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.

Denmark	--
Estonia	<p>General comment: The number of pre-sentence reports has increased considerably compared to the last year. There have been difficulties with collecting data for the previous year (pre-sentence reports and advisory reports were temporarily not generated and kept in the general information system for probationers).</p>
Finland	6.3 "Other" is: Sentence plans for persons sentenced to imprisonment who are not yet in custody. Includes a proposal for placement. Counting unit = person.
France	--
Georgia	<p>5.9: The national probation agency of Georgia spent 2 162 721 lari, which is equal to 704 446 eur (according to the official exchange rate of lari against foreign currencies of the national bank of Georgia in 2018).</p> <p>6.2: This number indicates assessment reports of the families of juvenile / adult probationers for the Parole Boards.</p> <p>6.3: This number indicates reports such as: diversion-mediation program-individual assessment report; Juvenile/adult probationers assessment reports.</p>
Germany	--
Greece	--
Hungary	--
Iceland	--
Ireland	<p>General comment: 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 2018 the number of initial referrals for Pre-Sanction Reports was 5,992, Community Service Reports was 1,828 and Probation with Community Service was 865.</p> <p>6.3: The Other Reports include Community Service Reports 3,052 and Victim Impact Reports 35.</p>
Italy	<p>6.1: The data refer to the inquiries for probation concluded in 2018.</p> <p>6.2: The data refer to the inquiries for sentenced persons concluded in 2018.</p> <p>6.3: The data refer to the inquiries for persons at liberty and to the inquiries for security measures concluded in 2018.</p>
Latvia	--
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	--
Luxembourg	<p>6.3 Other is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports in preparation for the execution of a prison sentence:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 44 reports in preparation for the execution under electronic monitoring ○ 1 personality file
Malta	6.3: Verbal Reports & Social Inquiry Reports. Verbal reports are witnessed in court by the Probation Officers. Social Inquiry Reports are very much like the Pre-Sentence Report, but the accused would have not admitted guilt for his/her doings. Consequently, the report would not include the version of the accused regarding the alleged crime and would also exclude a recommendation to the judiciary, which is normal practice within a Pre-sentence report.
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	<p>General comment: In March 2019 entered into force the amendments to the Law on Execution of Suspended Sentence and Community Service Sentence, which determines the possibility of pre-sentence reports, by probation. In 2018 that possibility did not exist in the Montenegrin criminal system.</p> <p>5.9: There is a single budget at the level of the Ministry of Justice without a special budget line for probation.</p> <p>6.3: Other reports - Preparing reports for courts in the course of the execution of sanctions at least two times in one case (for one person).</p>
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.
North Macedonia	6.3: 2 concluding reports.
Norway	<p>General comment: 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 administered by the Correctional Service, but by the Mediation Board</p> <p>5.9: Management at the national level (directorate) and at the five regional offices deal with prisons and probation offices alike. Regional offices have a large degree of discretion as to distributing the budget they receive among their various units in line with their priorities, though within certain frameworks. The numbers used are therefore not annual budget, but the accounts of the probation service.</p>
Poland	<p>6.1 number of community interviews carried out by court superintendents under art. 214 § 1 and 2 of the act of 6 June 1997. Code of criminal procedure (journal of laws of 2020, item 30 as amended).</p> <p>6.3 number of community interviews conducted by court superintendents pursuant to art. 14 § 1 i art. 43h § 4 of the act of 6 June 1997. The executive penal code (journal of laws of 2019, item 676 as amended), further: "KKW". This number does not include reports submitted by superintendents pursuant to the procedure of art. This</p>

	number does not include reports submitted by the curators pursuant to article 172 of the code of criminal procedure in the currently exercised supervision, as there is no data in this respect in the reports on the curatorial activities of the court service.
Portugal	5.9: See Part F of SPACE I 2019. 6.3: "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.
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
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: 665 reports regarding Community service cases, 220 regarding electronic monitoring.
Slovenia	General comment: Data from 1.4.2018 (not for the whole year).
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	5.9: in the General State Administration the probation services are not independent, which makes it impossible to break down the amount.
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	--
Switzerland	--
Turkey	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.
Ukraine	--
UK: England & Wales	--
UK: Northern Ireland	General Comment: Reports written include Addendum reports for court, Breach Reports, Recall to Prison Reports, Revocation Reports and Prison Release Plans.
UK: Scotland	General comments: The figure in 5.9 represents the community justice budget allocated by the Scottish government for 2017-18. Information on actual spend is not routinely held in a way which allows this level of aggregation at present. Figures are for the financial year 2017-18. The figure at 6.2 includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.

Section C: Criminal offences 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 offences for which probationers have been sentenced**.*

Table 18 presents the criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are being used. Tables 20 and 21 indicate whether the counting unit for stock and flow is the PERSON and whether the principal offence rule is applied. Table 21 presents the total stock on 31st January 2019, and flow of admissions and flow of exits in 2018 and Table 22 presents the stock, the flow of admissions and the flow of exits for each kind of criminal offence.

*The **comments** section presents 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.*

Table 18. 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	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus		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	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary					
Iceland					
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania					
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova					
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially

Table 19. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: is the PERSON used as the counting unit?

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					
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No	No	No	No
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus		Yes		Yes	
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary					
Iceland					
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania					
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No	No
Malta	No	No	No	No	No
Moldova					
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	No	No	No	No	No
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino					
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (Total)	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Spain (State Admin.)	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Switzerland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Turkey	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially

Table 20. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: is the principal offence rule applied?

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					
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No	No	No	No
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	No	No	No	No	No
Hungary					
Iceland					
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Partially	No	No	No	No
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania					
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	No	No	No	No	No
Moldova					
Monaco	No	No	No	No	No
Montenegro	No	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino					
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic					
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	No
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially

Table 21. Total stock, admissions and exits of probationers (in absolute numbers)

Country	Total		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
Albania			
Andorra	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia			
Austria			
Azerbaijan		21 347	10 182
Belgium	53 512	36 987	33 620
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	4 966		
Croatia	3 763	7 972	4 358
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	23 966	17 791	17 702
Denmark	8 067	10 075	...
Estonia	6 771	5 365	5 534
Finland	2 936	3 366	3 040
France	351 633	310 064	248 457
Georgia	20 130	13 036	...
Germany			
Greece	5 546	4 336	2 964
Hungary			
Iceland			
Ireland	6 253	6 419	4 286
Italy	81 623	123 999	56 258
Latvia	...	...	...
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	14 622	17 560	13 955
Luxembourg	793	515	409
Malta	1 008	628	651
Moldova			
Monaco	41	25	20
Montenegro	...	...	...
Netherlands	35 103	39 683	39 035
North Macedonia		2	2
Norway		6 178	
Poland	...	...	...
Portugal	38 123	35 812	34 286
Romania	69 702	34 139	29 613
Russian Federation		1 036 536	
San Marino			
Serbia	1 821	4 651	2 360
Slovak Republic			
Slovenia	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	49 011	105 713	96 244
Spain (State Admin.)	38 070	81 507	83 342
Spain (Catalonia)	10 941	24 206	12 902
Sweden	10 191	14 141	13 829
Switzerland	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...
Ukraine			
UK: England & Wales	180 487	170 582	185 297
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	21 700	24 400	20 700

Table 22. Stock, admissions 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 admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
Albania															
Andorra	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia															
Austria	5 092			6 195			2 381						7 052		
Azerbaijan		2 533	1 069		7 228	3 130		2 080	1 055		2 175	1 172		7 331	3 756
Belgium	14 215	9 491	9 024	8 318	6 329	6 137	8 226	6 473	6 110	17 864	11 142	9 056	4 889	3 552	3 293
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria				1 089			321			187			2 893		
Croatia	776	1 803	1 002	1 432	3 107	1 699	443	974	566	102	270	108	1 010	1 818	983
Cyprus															
Czech Republic	5 790	3 640	3 058	12 245	9 849	3 058	3 596	2 537	2 127	...	...	...	10 960	9 268	8 339
Denmark															
Estonia	1 337	1 201	1 229	1 759	1 520	1 770	1 169	644	487	1 634	1 288	1 272	872	712	776
Finland	1 152	1 025	1 003	525	629	535	492	464	339	637	1 051	1 029	130	197	134
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3 235	1 663	...	7 460	3 404	...	5 450	2 263	...	965	415	...	3 020	5 291	...
Germany															
Greece	890	796	278	1 532	1 160	607	1 269	971	312	176	239	104	1 679	1 170	1 663
Hungary															
Iceland															
Ireland	1 549	1 318	777	2 920	3 062	2 012	928	1 006	596	549	654	401	322	354	217
Italy	11 076	8 859	3 405	23 406	23 068	10 461	13 341	12 637	6 144	22 145	24 737	13 549	11 655	54 698	22 699
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	391	189	137	178	105	81	121	94	102	81	64	34	22	63	55
Malta	274	195	210	453	304	320	118	78	74	20	11	21	143	40	26
Moldova															
Monaco	9	5	11	8	5	1	8	4	3	16	11	5	0	0	0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	15 262	14 379	14 779	10 021	11 255	11 272	3 553	4 431	4 446	3 248	5 756	5 049	3 019	3 862	3 489
North Macedonia		1	1											1	1
Norway		610			1 453			1 039			2 319			757	
Poland															
Portugal	11 972	9 697	9 013	8 918	5 811	5 719	4 613	3 619	3 515	6 088	9 814	9 619	6 532	6 871	6 420

Country	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
Romania	10 227	4 726	3 927	10 727	5 224	6 649	2 202	829	962	30 490	16 830	13 659	16 056	6 530	4 416
Russian Federation		201 882			348 702			150 678			233 681			101 593	
San Marino															
Serbia	544	1 294	699	571	1 358	723	368	1 042	453	125	534	238	213	423	247
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	20 575	41 588	40 353	8 614	19 512	14 678	2 392	7 425	2 432	11 976	26 731	29 394	5 454	10 457	9 387
Spain (State Admin.)	16 734	35 332	35 583	6 277	11 676	12 266	1 398	1 714	1 727	9 023	24 565	25 296	4 638	8 220	8 470
Spain (Catalonia)	3 841	6 256	4 770	2 337	7 836	2 412	994	5 711	705	2 953	2 166	4 098	816	2 237	917
Sweden	3 099	4 165	3 928	1 690	1 996	2 013	3 651	4 291	4 011	787	2 283	2 334	964	1 406	1 543
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey															
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	39 211	27 697	25 437	32 126	36 654	44 998	18 000	12 560	13 806	15 468	18 337	17 354	75 682	75 334	83 702
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	12 800	13 900	11 400	3 200	3 600	3 200	1 400	1 700	1 500	1 600	2 100	1 600	2 800	3 200	2 900

Table 23. Stock, admissions 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 admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
Albania															
Andorra															
Armenia															
Austria															
Azerbaijan		11.9	10.5		33.9	30.7		9.7	10.4		10.2	11.5		34.3	36.9
Belgium	26.6	25.7	26.8	15.5	17.1	18.3	15.4	17.5	18.2	33.4	30.1	26.9	9.1	9.6	9.8
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria				21.9			6.5			3.8			58.3		
Croatia	20.6	22.6	23.0	38.1	39.0	39.0	11.8	12.2	13.0	2.7	3.4	2.5	26.8	22.8	22.6
Cyprus															
Czech Republic	24.2	20.5	17.3	51.1	55.4	17.3	15.0	14.3	12.0				45.7	52.1	47.1
Denmark															
Estonia	19.7	22.4	22.2	26.0	28.3	32.0	17.3	12.0	8.8	24.1	24.0	23.0	12.9	13.3	14.0
Finland	39.2	30.5	33.0	17.9	18.7	17.6	16.8	13.8	11.2	21.7	31.2	33.8	4.4	5.9	4.4
France															
Georgia	16.1	12.8		37.1	26.1		27.1	17.4		4.8	3.2		15.0	40.6	
Germany															
Greece	16.0	18.4	9.4	27.6	26.8	20.5	22.9	22.4	10.5	3.2	5.5	3.5	30.3	27.0	56.1
Hungary															
Iceland															
Ireland	24.8	20.5	18.1	46.7	47.7	46.9	14.8	15.7	13.9	8.8	10.2	9.4	5.1	5.5	5.1
Italy	13.6	7.1	6.1	28.7	18.6	18.6	16.3	10.2	10.9	27.1	19.9	24.1	14.3	44.1	40.3
Latvia															
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	49.3	36.7	33.5	22.4	20.4	19.8	15.3	18.3	24.9	10.2	12.4	8.3	2.8	12.2	13.4
Malta	27.2	31.1	32.3	44.9	48.4	49.2	11.7	12.4	11.4	2.0	1.8	3.2	14.2	6.4	4.0
Moldova															
Monaco	22.0	20.0	55.0	19.5	20.0	5.0	19.5	16.0	15.0	39.0	44.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro															
Netherlands	43.5	36.2	37.9	28.5	28.4	28.9	10.1	11.2	11.4	9.3	14.5	12.9	8.6	9.7	8.9
North Macedonia		50.0	50.0											50.0	50.0
Norway		9.9			23.5			16.8			37.5			12.3	
Poland															
Portugal		27.1	26.3		16.2	16.7		10.1	10.3		27.4	28.1		19.2	18.7

Country	Percentage of probationers by type of offence														
	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
Romania	14.7	13.8	13.3	15.4	15.3	22.5	3.2	2.4	3.2	43.7	49.3	46.1	23.0	19.1	14.9
Russian Federation		19.5			33.6			14.5			22.5			9.8	
San Marino															
Serbia	29.9	27.8	29.6	31.4	29.2	30.6	20.2	22.4	19.2	6.9	11.5	10.1	11.7	9.1	10.5
Slovak Republic															
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	42.0	39.3	41.9	17.6	18.5	15.3	4.9	7.0	2.5	24.4	25.3	30.5	11.1	9.9	9.8
Spain (State Admin)	44.0	43.3	42.7	16.5	14.3	14.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	23.7	30.1	30.4	12.2	10.1	10.2
Spain (Catalonia)	35.1	25.8	37.0	21.4	32.4	18.7	9.1	23.6	5.5	27.0	8.9	31.8	7.5	9.2	7.1
Sweden	30.4	29.5	28.4	16.6	14.1	14.6	35.8	30.3	29.0	7.7	16.1	16.9	9.5	9.9	11.2
Switzerland															
Turkey															
Ukraine															
UK: England & Wales	21.7	16.2	13.7	17.8	21.5	24.3	10.0	7.4	7.5	8.6	10.7	9.4	41.9	44.2	45.2
UK: Northern Ireland															
UK: Scotland	59.0	57.0	55.1	14.7	14.8	15.5	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.6	7.7	12.9	13.1	14.0
<i>Mean</i>	28.9	25.4	28.2	26.7	26.8	23.9	14.7	14.2	12.2	15.8	18.8	18.2	17.4	19.6	20.2
<i>Median</i>	25.7	22.6	27.6	22.4	24.8	19.8	15.0	14.0	11.2	9.0	14.5	14.9	12.9	12.3	13.7
<i>Minimum</i>	13.6	7.1	6.1	14.7	14.1	5.0	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	59.0	57.0	55.1	51.1	55.4	49.2	35.8	30.3	29.0	43.7	49.3	46.1	58.3	52.1	56.1

Notes – Tables 18 to 23

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	General comment: The provided data covers the period from 1 st January, 2018 up to 31 st December, 2018.
Austria	General comment: The type of crime according to the Austrian criminal law is not compatible with the structure provided. Only the stock can be counted per 31 st January. There is no count of entries and exits for offences. Under “others” the figure of the other chapters of the Austrian Criminal code were added. 7.1: First specific section of criminal code: Offences against body and life. 7.2: Sixth specific section of criminal code: Offences against property. 7.3: Specific drug law. 7.4: No specified offences in the criminal code. 7.5: Other chapters of the criminal code.
Azerbaijan	--
Belgium	General comment: Categories of facts are created to encode the facts. Each category of facts is encoded as long as there is at least one fact concerned by the category. Each category is encoded only once even if there are several facts related to it. The figures given correspond to the fact category numbers encoded. This means that a warrant/file may concern several categories. This means that the total number of offences will therefore be higher than the total number of files. The figures given do not concern investigations and electronic surveillance measures. For details on the distribution of numbers according to the different categories, see the following table.

Space II	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	Fausse 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

BiH: State level	--
BiH: Federation BiH	--
BiH: Republika Srpska	--
Bulgaria	7.1: Offences against persons includes murder, for which Bulgarian legislation does not envisage probation, but in the provided number (476) there are pre-conditional released persons and with a measure "probation supervision".
Croatia	<p>7.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Domestic violence • Threat <p>7.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offence against property • 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 another 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 • Fraud • Concealment • Computer fraud • Robbery theft • Robbery • Severe theft • Destruction and Damage to another person's property • Evasion • Checks and credit cards misuse • Insurance misuse • Abuse of trust <p>7.3:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <p>7.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Road traffic offenses ● 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 a vehicle before obtaining a driver's licence ● Driving without driver's license <p>7.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Breach of maintenance duty ● Violation of a child's rights ● Illegal possession, production and procurement of weapons and explosives ● Neglect and abuse of a child or minor ● Committing a criminal offense within a criminal association ● Coercion against an official ● Domestic violent behaviour ● Life and property endangerment through dangerous operation or means ● Sexual abuse of a child under the age of fifteen ● Circumventing bans on security measures and the legal consequences of a conviction ● Intrusive behaviour ● Lewd behaviour ● Illegal entry, movement and stay in the Republic of Croatia ● Unlawful deprivation of liberty ● Serious criminal offenses against general security ● Illicit possession of weapons and explosives ● Neglect and abuse of child rights ● Exploiting children for pornography ● Counterfeiting of money ● Forgery of an official or business document ● Serious crimes against sexual freedom ● Introducing children to pornography ● Illegal transfer of persons across the state border ● Giving a bribe ● Serious crimes of sexual abuse and exploitation of a child ● False Crime Reporting ● Sexual intercourse without consent ● Giving false testimony
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Cyprus	<p>General comment: The answers to items 7.2 and 7.4 above were provided by the Police.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>General comment: One person can be in the care of the probation service or be sentenced for multiple criminal offences together and for multiple sanctions and types of supervision (Stock, Flow and Exit). 7.1 -7.5: It's not possible to clearly distinguish the ranking of severity of one offence between other offences in one case.</p> <p>7.1: Including Robbery 7.2: Including Disorderly Conduct 7.4: It's not possible to distinguish category Road traffic offences. Offence is classified by impact of offences. 7.5: Especially obstructing the enforcement or neglect of compulsory maintenance</p> <p>7.1.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Murder ● Manslaughter ● Murder of a New-born 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <p>7.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Burglary ● Other theft ● Scams ● Insurance Fraud ● Credit Fraud ● Grant Scams ● Vandalism ● Damage to a Stranger's Item ● Disorderly Conduct ● Desecration of Human Remains <p>7.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
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	<p>7.4: ...</p> <p>7.5: Other</p>
Denmark	<p>General comment:</p> <p>A breakdown is not possible because there are too many unknowns in the data.</p>
Estonia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>One person can be represented under different types of offences because he/she has committed more than one type of crime. For example, a person who has committed both robbery and murder is concluded on both types of offences.</p> <p>7.1: Manslaughter, murder, causing serious health damage, infanticide, negligent homicide, physical abuse, torture, rape, threat, human trafficking etc.</p> <p>7.2: Larceny, robbery, embezzlement, fraud etc.</p> <p>7.3: Unlawful handling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, providing of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances to a person less than 18 years of age, inducing persons to engage in illegal use of narcotic substances, illegal cultivation of poppy, cannabis or coca shrubs etc.</p> <p>7.4: 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.</p> <p>7.5: 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.</p>
Finland	<p>7.1: Homicide and bodily injury, sex offences, robbery, deprivation of personal liberty, trafficking in human beings, persecution</p> <p>7.2: Theft, fraud, embezzlement, accounting offence, criminal damage, extortion, forgery</p> <p>7.3: Narcotics offence, doping offence</p> <p>7.4: Traffic intoxication, causing a traffic hazard, operation of a vehicle without a licence</p> <p>7.5: Invasion of domestic premises, firearms offence, menace, violent resistance to a public official, non-military service offence, desertion, distribution of a sexually offensive picture</p>
France	--
Georgia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The Probation System does not yet have precise available figures on the flow of exits for 2018.</p> <p>7.1: Homicide, rape, violence against persons, domestic violence</p>

	<p>7.2: Theft, robbery, fraud, extortion</p> <p>7.3: Drug possession, drug manufacturing, illegal drug use</p> <p>7.4: Traffic safety violation</p> <p>7.5: This number includes offences such as: crimes against military service; crimes against state; crimes against ecology; crimes against judicial system; crimes against public order and security.</p>
Germany	--
Greece	<p>General comment: The total number of offences is taken into account.</p> <p>7.1: Actual bodily harm, grievous bodily harm, rape, intentional homicide, homicide attempt, arson attempt against human, abuse during assault, fraud, extortion, bodily harm, negligent homicide, assault, domestic violence, sexual abuse, kidnapping of a minor, abuse of a minor, corruption of a minor, child endangerment, trafficking of human beings, facilitation of foreigners' movement inside or outside the country, verbal abuse, threat, supply and possession of child pornography, hooliganism, bodily damage, defilement, mental suffering, corruption of a minor under 12 years old, unlawful detention of a person, disobedience, perjury, disobedience under Law 4251/14, illegal adoption, domestic and physical damage against minor,</p> <p>7.2: Contribution evasion, fraud, misappropriation (embezzlement), unauthorized building, alimony, bounced cheques, theft, robbery, tax, debts to the State, aggravated theft, negligent arson, forgery, property rights, issuing false invoices, money laundering, breaches of checks, possession of counterfeit currency, gambling services, sale of illicit goods, debts to Tax Authorities and Social Security, forged documents, tax evasion, on-payment of debts to the State, Loan-sharking, major fraud, deceiving creditors</p> <p>7.3: Purchase, possession, sale, distribution, supply, direct aiding and abetting drug trafficking, actual aiding and abetting drug trafficking, breaches of provisions concerning drugs</p> <p>7.4: Negligent bodily harm, Article 42, uninsured vehicle, negligent homicide, hit-and-run, driving while drunk, Break of Highway Code, driving without a licence, non-payment of a financial penalty</p> <p>7.5: Smuggling, illegal entry into the country, unlawful possession of ammunition, defamation, acts against the environment, acts against the employment law, acts contrary to public policy, acts contrary to public health, carrying of weapons, possession of weapons, supply/possession of explosives, establishment of a criminal organization, perjury, pornography material, arson, major health violations, facilitation of foreigners' inside the country, prison riot, gambling, illegal logging,</p>

	acquisition of products of crime, Offences of Art. 167 of the Greek Penal Code and of the Art. 177 of the Greek Penal Code.
Hungary	--
Iceland	General comment: The offence is not always recorded when a person serves a surrogate punishment (instead of paying fine) so this question cannot be answered.
Ireland	General comment: The Probation Service counts orders rather than persons. A person can be subjected to more than one order at any given time for different offences, hence the principal offence rule is not applied. 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. 7.1: Sexual, Violence. 7.2: Burglary, Fraud, Robbery, theft, Vandalism. 7.3: Drugs Offences. 7.4: Road Traffic Offences. 7.5: Weapons & Explosives, Offences against Justice, Miscellaneous Offences.
Italy	General comment: It is taken into consideration only one offence for each person, the most serious. The item "Other offences" includes also the undetected offences, amounting to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● n.9.636 for the data of persons in charge for inquiries measures at 31.01.2019, ● n.10.072 for the data of cases for measures and inquiries resulting in the year 2018, ● n.4.019 for the data of measures concluded in the year 2018. 7.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homicide ● Kidnapping ● Injuries threats ● Insulting defamatory acts ● Sexual violence ● Corruption of minors 7.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Theft, ● Receiving of stolen goods

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbery • Extortion • Kidnapping with the purpose of extortion • Bankruptcy crimes and fraud • Deception, usury • Other offences against property <p>7.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug trafficking • Criminal organization for drug trafficking • Other drug offences <p>7.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic code <p>7.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation • Prostitution • Family • Other offences against morality • Slaughter • Public safety • Public faith • Issuing blank cheques • Other financial offences • Personality of the state • Embezzlement • Corruption • Justice • Administration • Criminal association • Mafia type criminal association • Religious feeling • Other offences against public administration • Other offences against public order • Weapons • Environment • Other offences
Latvia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>For principal offence rule (offences against person) - for example, if a person is sent to trial for rape and murder, then this person will be convicted with a single crime "Murder Committed in Aggravating Circumstances" (murder related to rape), but there are other situations when the crimes will not be counted together and will represent multiple offences.</p>
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Statistical data on supervision by probation services by offences committed are not collected.</p>

Luxembourg	<p>7.1: meurtre, tentative de meurtre, homicide volontaire, coups et blessures volontaires, extorsion et vol à l'aide de violences, attentat à la pudeur, détention de matériel pédopornographique, proxénétisme</p> <p>7.2: vol, vol qualifié, vol à l'aide de fausses clés, vol domestique, vandalisme, fraude, destruction, incendie volontaire</p> <p>7.3: infractions à la loi 19.02.1973</p> <p>7.4: infractions au Code de la route</p> <p>7.5: abandon de famille, menaces, non-exécution des TIG, grivèlerie,...</p>
Malta	<p>General comment: As explained earlier the Department of Probation and Parole counts the number of cases through the number of community sanctions received from the Courts of Law. So, if a person has 3 different community sanctions that will be marked as 3 cases.</p> <p>Malta follows the principal offence rule. However, the Department of Probation and Parole is not involved in the process. It is the Malta Police Force and the Office of the Attorney General that decide on which charge shall be deemed as to be the principal offence that one is to be prosecuted on.</p>
Moldova	--
Monaco	<p>7.1: Violence or assaults, contempt, insults</p> <p>7.2: Theft, home invasion, abuse of trust, fraud</p> <p>7.3: Drug possession, transport and use</p> <p>7.4: Drunk driving, reckless driving</p>
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment: 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.</p> <p>7.1: Homicide, assault, sexual offences, threats, human trafficking, etc.</p> <p>7.2 : Theft, vandalism, fraud, cybercrime, etc.</p> <p>7.3: Drug trafficking, drug possession, etc.</p> <p>7.4: Drunk driving, no drivers licence, hit-and-run accident, speeding, etc.</p> <p>7.5: Arms and munitions, betting, environmental offences, etc.</p>
North Macedonia	7.1: Smuggling migrants.

	7.5: Participation in foreign military, police, paramilitary or paramilitary formations.
Norway	<p>General comment: The counting unit are the cases started, ongoing or closed. For stock, this implies that the numbers for cases coincide with the numbers for persons</p> <p>Stock and exits cannot be specified by type of offence in the Norwegian registration system.</p> <p>7.4: Category "Road traffic offences" also includes traffic offences at sea. Where there is not really a road.</p> <p>7.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Blackmail 3 ● Bodily harm 205 ● Crimes against persons 4 ● Death by negligence 14 ● Grievous bodily harm 244 ● Murder 17 ● Rape 45 ● Threats 60 ● Use of violence 18 <p>7.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Customs law 16 ● Economic offences 130 ● Embezzlement 89 ● Fencing 30 ● Forgery of documents 39 ● Forgery of money 1 ● Fraud 787 ● Robbery 89 ● Tax law 6 ● Tax law 1 ● Theft 222 ● Vandalism 22 ● VAT fraud 21 <p>7.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Doping 13 ● Offences against the law on medicines 6 ● Offences against the laws on alcohol 2 ● Trafficking narcotics 216 ● Use or possession of narcotics 802 <p>7.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carelessness at sea 1 ● Driving under the influence 1 654 ● Negligence / intoxication at sea 14 ● Offences against the law on road traffic 650

	<p>7.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arms law 10 ● Arson 4 ● Breaking the peace 40 ● Evasion of punishment 14 ● False statement 29 ● General danger 2 ● Illegal (re-)entry 10 ● Incest 1 ● Military law 1 ● Offences against public servants 291 ● Other 156 ● Other sexual offences 156 ● Racial discrimination 3 ● Unspecified 40
Poland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>No such data is available in the reports on probation activities of the court service.</p>
Portugal	<p>General comment:</p> <p>All offenses recorded in court proceedings are accounted for. The statistical system does not allow the collection of the main crime In pre-trial enforcement measures, indicted crimes may not be proven.</p> <p>7.1: Homicide, offenses to physical integrity, domestic violence, sexual crimes, kidnapping and abduction, crimes against personal liberty, crimes against honour</p> <p>7.2: Theft and robbery, teasing, extortion, damage/vandalism</p> <p>7.3: Drug Dealing/trafficking, use and cultivation of drugs</p> <p>7.4: Driving without legal authorization, drink driving</p> <p>7.5: Crimes against society (possession or trafficking of prohibited weapons, fire/arson, document falsification, forgery of money) Crimes against the State (False 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 military service and smuggling.</p>
Romania	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Regarding the principal offence rule used, the first offence mentioned in the penal sentence, for each probationer, is used.</p> <p>7.1: (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</p>

	<p>freedom; threats; blackmail; harassment; slavery; trafficking in human beings; trafficking in underage persons; pressing into forced or compulsory labour; 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.</p> <p>7.2: (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.</p> <p>7.3: Possession of drugs with the intent to use; possession of drugs with the intent to drug traffic and other drug offences.</p> <p>7.4: 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.</p> <p>7.5: Offences against state authority and state borders; obstruction of justice; corruption and offences in public position; counterfeiting; offences included in laws, other than the Criminal Code.</p>
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
Serbia	--
Slovak Republic	--
Slovenia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Counting unit is the case. All offences are taken into consideration.</p>
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Data related to alternative measures and conditional release are provided, but not third grade or electronic monitoring.</p> <p>Regarding conditional release, only data of sentenced inmates to whom the fulfilment of part of the prison sentence has been suspended, are provided.</p> <p>7.1: Homicide, Murder, Injuries, Violence against women, sexual offences</p>

	<p>7.2: Robbery, other offences against property, economic offences</p> <p>7.3: Offences against Public Health (drug trafficking)</p> <p>7.4: Offences against road safety (driving without licence, driving under the effects of drugs or alcohol, driving recklessly)</p> <p>7.5: Forgery, non-payment of child support or alimony, sentence violation, disobedience, environmental offences, arson, disclosure, etc</p>
Spain (Catalonia)	<p>7.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 exhibi.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 <p>7.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unfair administration ● Lifting of goods ● Improper provision ● Money laundering ● Damages ● Corporate crime ● Scam

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ravages ● Extortion ● Robbery ● Intellectual property ● Reception ● Robbery and theft of the use of vehicles ● Robbery ● Robbery with force on things ● Robbery house inhabited ● Usurpation ● Illegal use of foreigner vehicle <p>7.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Elaboration and traffic drugs ● Against public health <p>7.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Driving influence drinks or drugs ● Driving without a permit ● Reckless driving ● Driving speed higher than allowed ● Negative for alcohol tests
Sweden	<p>General comment: The counting units for the types of offences follows the overall counting units stated in the comments to Table 3.</p> <p>Reference date for the stock is 1st of October 2018.</p> <p>7.1: Homicide, assault, other crimes against life and health, sexual offences, robbery, fraud, extortion</p> <p>7.2: Theft, handling stolen goods, embezzlement, crime against creditors, vandalism, smuggling of goods</p> <p>7.3: Crime against the narcotics act</p> <p>7.4: Driving under the influence of alcohol, crime against the road traffic offences act</p> <p>7.5: 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</p>
Switzerland	<p>General comment: If a person executes two community services in a single year, they are counted twice. What is counted are executions of the sanctions.</p>
Turkey	--
Ukraine	<p>General comment: According to art. 70, para. 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine «Imposition of punishment for committing several crimes»</p>

	<p>If the offender commits several crimes, the court imposes punishment (principal and additional) for each crime separately, but the final punishment is determined by absorbing the less severe punishment by the more severe one, or by the total or partial adding of the imposed punishments.</p> <p>Convicted persons may be registered with the probation agencies for committing offences of any type. The above information is not processed in Ukraine.</p>
UK: England & Wales	<p>7.1: Violence against the person, sexual, and robbery offences</p> <p>7.2: Criminal damage and arson, fraud, and theft offences</p> <p>7.3: Drug offences</p> <p>7.4: Summary motoring offences</p> <p>7.5: Miscellaneous crimes against society, possession of weapons, public order, and summary non-motoring offences</p>
UK: Northern Ireland	--
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the order which is different from the person as some people may have been given more than one order.</p> <p>Breakdowns are for the year 2017-18 for persons placed and exits and are as at 31 March 2018 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. As a result, the totals do not always equal the sum of their constituent parts.</p> <p>7.1: Crimes of violence, sexual crimes and miscellaneous offences</p> <p>7.2: Crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising and vandalism</p> <p>7.3: Drug offences</p> <p>7.4: Motor vehicle offences</p> <p>7.5: Crimes against public justice, handling offensive weapons and other crimes</p>