

Persons under the supervision of  
probation agencies

## SPACE II - 2020

Marcelo F. Aebi  
Yuji Z. Hashimoto



This report has been written by Marcelo F. Aebi and Yuji Z. Hashimoto on behalf of the Council for Penological Cooperation (PC-CP) of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.

The report has been prepared under a contract with the *Action against Crime Department, Information Society and Action against Crime Directorate, DGI - Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law* of the Council of Europe. It has also received support from the University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Country-based information on persons under the supervision of probation agencies was collected through the *SPACE II 2020* questionnaire (Ref: PC-CP (2020) 13) and analysed by the authors of this report.

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*Suggested citation [APA Style 6<sup>th</sup> edition]:*

Aebi, M. F., & Hashimoto, Y. Z. (2021). *SPACE II – 2020 – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

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## Key points of SPACE II 2020

The main findings of the SPACE II 2020 report are presented in a separate booklet (Probation and Prisons in Europe, 2020: Key Findings of the SPACE reports), which includes analyses of the data collected and comparisons with the main results of the SPACE I 2020 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 2020 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 five countries/administrative entities, the Ministry of Justice is neither responsible nor co-responsible for their functioning.
- Probation agencies are independent from the Prison Administrations in 26 countries/administrative entities, while in 15 there is a shared prison and probation administration.
- 23 of the 46 probation agencies which provided data use the *person* as the counting unit. Seven probation agencies do not use the *person* as the counting unit for neither stock nor flow, four do not use the *person* for flow and nine use it partially, most often only for the total stock and the total flow.
- During the year 2019, 590,091 persons were placed under the supervision of the 27 probation agencies which provided the total number of admissions and use the *person* as the counting unit for flow, and 1,207,840 left that supervision from 26 probation agencies fulfilling the same criteria for exits. This represents an average rate of 254 admissions and 186 exits per 100,000 inhabitants. The absolute number are much lower than in 2018 because the Russian Federation did not participate in the 2020 SPACE II Survey.
- On 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020, there were 1,512,765 persons under the supervision of the 31 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 214 probationers per 100,000 inhabitants (and a median rate of 149 probationers per 100,000 inhabitants).
- Non-custodial sanctions and measures are seldom used as an alternative to pre-trial detention; On average, only 14.9% of the probation population corresponds to persons placed under supervision before trial according to the 14 probation agencies which use the *person* as the counting unit for total stock and which provided the relevant data.
- On 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020, among the 27 probation agencies which provided figures on female probation clients and use the *person* as the counting unit, women represented on average 10.6% 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, foreigners represented 14.3% 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, minors represented 3.9% of the total probation population.
- On average, among the 26 probation agencies that provided figures on total stock and total staff and use the *person* as the counting unit, there are 40 probationers per one (1) probation staff member, but that ratio varies considerably across countries.
- Each probation staff member across Europe is in charge, on average, of seven (7) pre-sentence reports.
- In 37 countries, probation is used for all large categories of criminal offences (against persons, against property, drug offences, road traffic offences).

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## COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE II – *PERSONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF PROBATION AGENCIES IN 2020*

### Introduction

The SPACE II 2020 annual report is part of the SPACE project<sup>1</sup>. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*)<sup>2</sup> and non-custodial (*SPACE II*) sanctions and measures in the Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports.

SPACE II focuses on **probation populations** and the **probation agencies** that supervise them. In principle, persons 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 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020)**, the **flow of admissions (number of persons placed under the**

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<sup>1</sup> Website of the SPACE Project: [www.unil.ch/space](http://www.unil.ch/space).

<sup>2</sup> 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 2019), the flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during 2019), 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 since 2018

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)<sup>3</sup>. 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 **31<sup>st</sup> January of the current year** instead of 31<sup>st</sup> December of the previous year. This change assures comparability with data on prison populations collected through the SPACE I questionnaire. At the same time, moving the date of data collection by one month should not compromise the comparability with previous SPACE II surveys when establishing time series.

Apart from that, since 2018 the 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 C: *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 since 2018 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, the inclusion of a question on death by suicide (see item 4.5.1) and a change in the order of questions (sections and items).

<sup>3</sup> 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

<b>NAP</b>	<b>Not applicable:</b> The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a notion that does not exist in the criminal justice system of the country concerned.
<b>0</b>	<b>Zero:</b> The concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned, but there are no cases (the number of cases or persons is zero).
<b>...</b>	<b>Not available:</b> There are no figures available, but the concept exists in the criminal justice system of the country concerned.
<b>[number]</b>	Data are presented between square brackets when the validation procedure reveals inconsistencies that cannot be explained or there have been changes in the data collection methods that affect comparisons with previous years.
<b>---</b>	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 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 as available on the Eurostat Database (“Population on 1<sup>st</sup> 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:

<b>Moldova:</b> Population refer to 1 July 2020 and was retrieved from <a href="https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/">https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/</a>
<b>Monaco:</b> Population refer to 1 July 2020 and was retrieved from <a href="https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/">https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/</a>
<b>Spain – Catalonia:</b> Population for 1 January 2020 was retrieved from <a href="https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&amp;n=245&amp;lang=en">https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&amp;n=245&amp;lang=en</a>
<b>Spain – State Administration:</b> Population for 2020 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.
<b>UK – England &amp; Wales:</b> Population for 2020 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 <a href="https://www.ukpopulation.org/">https://www.ukpopulation.org/</a>
<b>UK – Northern Ireland:</b> Population for 2020 is an estimation for July 2020 retrieved from <a href="https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/">https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/</a>
<b>UK – Scotland:</b> Population for 2019 is an estimation for July 2020 retrieved from <a href="https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/">https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/</a>

## Response rate of the survey

The deadline for answering the SPACE survey was 30<sup>th</sup> October 2020, but it was postponed until mid-December. Forty-six (46) out of fifty-two (52) countries and administrative entities<sup>4</sup> answered the SPACE II 2020 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, 44 for 2018, and 46 for 2019. Only 7 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. **Bosnia & Herzegovina**
3. **Germany**
4. **Hungary**
5. **Liechtenstein**
6. **Russian Federation**
7. **San Marino**

In the past editions, the following administrative entities answered the questionnaire mentioning that they have **no data available for SPACE II**:

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.
4. **Germany** does not produce probation statistics at the federal level.

<sup>4</sup> The total count of countries and administrative entities which answered the questionnaire excludes Bosnia and Herzegovina, which does not have any probation system or agency and therefore cannot participate in the survey.

## Section A: Metadata

*This section concerns the administrative status of the probation agencies in each country/administrative entity, and what kind of data is collected.*

*Table 1 presents whether or not the Probation Administration is independent from the Prison Administration. Table 2 presents under which authority (or authorities) the probation agencies are placed.*

*Table 3 presents whether the counting unit used for stock and flow is the PERSON or other.*

*Table 4 indicates whether minors, women and foreigners are included in the figures for persons under supervision of probation agencies (stock and flow).*

*Table 5 presents the criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are being used. Tables 6 and 7 indicate whether the counting unit for stock and flow is the PERSON and whether the principal offence rule is applied.*

**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	Yes	
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	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia		No
Norway		No
Poland	Yes	
Portugal		No
Romania	Yes	
Russian Federation		
San Marino		
Serbia		
Slovak Republic	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (Total)		No
Spain (State Administration)		No
Spain (Catalonia)		No
Sweden		No
Switzerland	Yes&No	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							
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	Yes							
Monaco	Yes		Yes					
Montenegro	Yes							
Netherlands					Yes			
North Macedonia	Yes		Yes					
Norway	Yes							
Poland	Yes							
Portugal	Yes							
Romania	Yes							
Russian Federation								
San Marino								
Serbia	Yes		Yes					
Slovak Republic	Yes						Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes							
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Spain (State Administration)		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**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	<p>General comment: "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social services of the Government of Andorra</li> <li>• Treatment against addiction Unit (alcoholism, narcotic substances, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Armenia</b>	--
<b>Austria</b>	<p>General comment: There is a tight connection between the Ministry of Justice and the NEUSTART probation service. NEUSTART is almost fully funded by the Ministry of Justice. Within the Ministry of Justice the Prison administration is responsible for NEUSTART, there are regular coordination meetings. But NEUSTART is a separated independent body.</p>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	--
<b>Belgium</b>	<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"> <li>• The Flemish community</li> <li>• The German speaking community</li> <li>• The French community.</li> </ul> <p>For simplicity, the numbers for all three communities are presented together.</p>
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<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>
<b>Croatia</b>	<p>General comment: As of 22 July 2020 the former Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Public Administration have been merged into the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration.</p>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<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>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<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.
<b>Denmark</b>	--
<b>Estonia</b>	--
<b>Finland</b>	--
<b>France</b>	--
<b>Georgia</b>	--
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	--
<b>Hungary</b>	--
<b>Iceland</b>	<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</p>

	<p>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>
<b>Ireland</b>	--
<b>Italy</b>	<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>
<b>Latvia</b>	--
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	--
<b>Lithuania</b>	--
<b>Luxembourg</b>	--
<b>Malta</b>	--
<b>Moldova</b>	--
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	--
<b>Netherlands</b>	<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>
<b>North Macedonia</b>	--
<b>Norway</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Directorate answers to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and receives its policy instructions and budget from the Ministry.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	--
<b>Portugal</b>	--
<b>Romania</b>	--
<b>Russian Federation</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--

<b>Serbia</b>	--
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<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>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>General comment: Data for 2019 are collected only from Slovenian Probation Administration (not also from social work centres as previous years).</p>
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	<p>General comment: In the General state Administration, probation agencies are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Interior. In Catalonia, the only autonomous community with the prison competences transferred, probation agencies are placed under the authority of the Regional Justice Administration.</p>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	
<b>Sweden</b>	--
<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>General comment: The systems differ between cantons and it is therefore difficult to give a single answer to the question.</p>
<b>Turkey</b>	--
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: 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>
<b>UK: Engl. &amp; Wales</b>	--
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<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>

<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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>
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**Table 3. Counting unit for Items 1 and 2 (Tables 8 to 11)**

Country	Do you use the PERSON as the counting unit for the questionnaire?	
	Stock	Flow
Albania		
Andorra	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes
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	Yes	Yes
Germany		
Greece	Yes	Yes
Hungary		
Iceland	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Partially	Partially
Italy	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	Partially
Liechtenstein		
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No
Malta	No	No
Moldova	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	No
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Partially	Partially
Romania	Partially	Partially
Russian Federation		
San Marino		
Serbia	Partially	Partially
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	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	No	No
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially

**Table 4. What is included in Items 1 and 2 (Tables 8 to 11)**

Country	Does your data include the following categories?		
	Minors	Women	Foreigners
Albania			
Andorra	No	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes
BiH: State level			
BiH: Fed. BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	No	Yes	Yes
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	No	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Partially	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany			
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary			
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	No
Moldova	Yes	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	NAP	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Partially	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	No	Yes	
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	No	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation			
San Marino			
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	No	Yes	Yes
Spain (Total)	No	Yes	Partially
Spain (State Admin.)	No	Yes	Partially
Spain (Catalonia)	No	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Partially	No
UK: England and Wales	No	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	NAP

**Table 5. 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	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					
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 6. 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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					
San Marino					
Serbia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
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 7. 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	No	No	No	No	No
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	No	No	No	No	No
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	No	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	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	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Russian Federation					
San Marino					
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	No	No	No	No	No
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



**Notes – Tables 3 to 7**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	--
<b>Austria</b>	General comment: All offences are counted.
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	--
<b>Belgium</b>	General comment: The counting unit is the number of <u>files</u> and not the number of persons.  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.
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	--
<b>Croatia</b>	General comment: Regarding the application of a principal offence rule, all the offences are taken into consideration.
<b>Cyprus</b>	General comment: The answers in Table 3 were provided by the Police.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	General comment: Stock: One person can be registered with more than one sanction or measure (form of probation / supervision or care) on 31 <sup>st</sup> January. 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. Criminal offences: It is not possible to clearly distinguish the ranking of severity of one offence between other offences in one case.
<b>Denmark</b>	General comment: The counting unit is the number of <u>cases</u> .
<b>Estonia</b>	General comment: 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.
<b>Finland</b>	--
<b>France</b>	General comment: Sometimes the counting unit is persons , sometimes it is measures. In fact, some persons may be concerned by several measures, so when details according to the type of monitoring are asked, it is about measures and no longer about persons. This is specified each time.  Incarcerated juveniles are accounted for; unincarcerated juveniles are monitored by the judicial youth protection system and not by the prison administration; they are not accounted for.  The items are completed as at December 31, 2019 for stock. The production of data concerning community sentences (excluding imprisonment) has been transferred to a new service, which implies a change in the date of data production and a change in management rules.

<b>Georgia</b>	--
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	General comment: All offences committed are taken into account.
<b>Hungary</b>	--
<b>Iceland</b>	--
<b>Ireland</b>	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 2019 and not 31st Jan 2020. The Annual Report counts <u>Orders</u> rather than Persons, so by counting orders some persons may be counted more than once. 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.
<b>Italy</b>	General comment: Flow data refer to the number of <u>cases</u> taken in charge by the probation services. Each probation officer can handle more than one case. For each person, only the most serious offence committed is taken into account.
<b>Latvia</b>	General comment: Stock: If a person for one conviction has several sanctions then what is counted is one unit (person).  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.  One person can be counted once or included in two or more categories if the person is convicted for multiple offences/different categories of offences. In regard to the 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.
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	--
<b>Lithuania</b>	--
<b>Luxembourg</b>	--
<b>Malta</b>	General comment: The number of cases is counted as per the number of <u>community sanctions</u> and not by the person. 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.  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.

<b>Moldova</b>	--
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	--
<b>Netherlands</b>	Comment on Table 3: Without semi-liberty.
<b>North Macedonia</b>	--
<b>Norway</b>	General comment: The counting unit are the <u>cases</u> started, ongoing or closed. For <u>stock</u> , this implies that the numbers for cases coincide with the numbers for <u>persons</u> .
<b>Poland</b>	--
<b>Portugal</b>	General comment: The counting unit 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 Tables 8 to 11 is not equal to the total.  All offenses recorded in court proceedings are accounted for. It is not possible to extract the main crime from the database. Concerning pre-trial enforcement measures, indicted crimes may not be proven.
<b>Romania</b>	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.  Starting with 2019, a new IT application with a new database (manageable in each of the 42 probation offices) has been introduced, so there are possible gaps in the fidelity of the data provided this year.  Stock: regarding the principal offence rule, the first offence mentioned in the penal sentence, for each probationer, is used. Flow of entries: Data extracted from the first 3 offences mentioned in the penal is used, for each of the cases.
<b>Russian Federation</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	General comment: Registering of the received verdicts for execution has been done per verdict / case and not per person; therefore, it may occur that multiple verdicts are received for solely one person. As of the moment the verdict commences to be executed and the Service starts doing particular actions according to the verdict, the Service deals with the person and it such a case becomes an "Active case" which also means that the Service has as many persons in circulation. Although there still may be cases for which no action has been conducted, these cases may include some of the persons that are already among the "Active cases".

<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>General comment: The <u>court file</u> is used as a counting unit. Currently it is not possible to reasonably identify the number of persons related to specific forms of probation in an automated way. However, due to the conditions in the Slovak Republic, the relevance of the data should not be significantly affected by the counting unit used – the <u>court file</u> in the place of the person.</p> <p>The principal offence rule is not applied. The probation officer should record all of the offences the probationer has committed. However, the 10 most frequent offences followed by probation supervision are taken as relevant data.</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the <u>case</u>. All offences are taken into consideration.</p>
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	<p>General comment: The General State Administration answers “partially” in regard to the counting unit of stock and flow, since throughout the questionnaire the following information on three categories are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative sanctions (community service and sentence suspensions) - the counting unit is the <u>record</u>, not the person.</li> <li>• Conditional release - the counting unit is the <u>person</u>.</li> <li>• Third grade (semi-freedom + electronic monitoring) - the counting unit is the person.</li> </ul> <p>The Autonomous Community of Catalonia answers Yes to using the person as the counting unit for each offence category.</p>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	--
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>General comment: 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> <p>The counting units for the types of offences follows the overall counting units stated above.</p>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>General comment: The reference day for all data is 31 December 2019. If a person executes two community services in a single year, they are counted twice. What is counted are executions of the sanctions rather than number of persons.</p>

	<p>As far as community service and electronic monitoring are concerned, the 2019 data are not yet complete and will be revised next year. This is due to the fact that the data is only sent to us when the execution is completed.</p> <p>The status of the database is of 14.10.2020. The status of the Swiss criminal record VOSTRA is of 26.10.2020.</p>
<b>Turkey</b>	--
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: There is no single electronic database of the probation cases in Ukraine, therefore the person (probation subject) is not currently the counting unit. A new data management system is under construction.</p> <p>According to art. 70, para. 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine «Imposition of punishment for committing several crimes», if an offender commits several crimes, the court imposes punishment (principal and additional) for each crime separately, but the final punishment is determined by the absorption of the less severe punishment by the more severe one, or by the total or partial adding of the imposed punishments.</p>
<b>UK: Engl. &amp; Wales</b>	<p>General comment: Stock figures are based on the number of offenders under probation supervision on 31 December 2019. Flow figures are based on probation starts between January 2019 and December 2019.</p> <p>Each person is counted once only for each type of supervision started within the reporting period. Each person is counted once only in each total or sub-total even if they started several types of supervision within the reporting period; for example, if a person started a community order and a suspended sentence order within the same period, then the person would be counted once within the total of all probation supervision. This means that the totals and sub-totals are less than adding the sum of their parts.</p>
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	--
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<p>General comment: 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>



## Section B: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies in 2020 and flow of entries and exits in 2019

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

The counting unit in Section B is **the person**, not the number of cases or records. The goal is to know the number of persons that on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020 (stock), respectively during the year 2019 (flow), were under the supervision of probation agencies.

### **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.

## 1. Number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 (STOCK OF PROBATIONERS)

*Table 8 shows the stock of probationers on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020 in absolute numbers, and Table 9 shows the stock of probationers in rates (the probation population rate) and percentages .*

Table 8. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in absolute numbers on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020

Country	Country population on 1.1.2020	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	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	77 543	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 959 694	3 320	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		1 652	NAP	NAP	214	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	257	1 348
Austria	8 901 064	14 964	3 774	242	3 532	NAP	NAP	NAP	11 190	NAP	4 770	1 522	0	855	313	NAP	NAP	54	3 676	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 067 108	14 178			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14 178		2 059	NAP	NAP	221	3 850	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 361	6 687
Belgium	11 549 888	55 512	22 383	3 510	NAP	11 536	7 337		33 129	NAP	18 993	...	0	9 003	1 551	NAP	94	NAP	2 519	969
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Federation BiH																				
BiH: Republika Srpska																				
Bulgaria	6 951 482	3 866	61	61	NAP	NAP	NAP		3 805		119	NAP	NAP	1	23	NAP	NAP	NAP	352	3 310
Croatia	4 058 165	3 675	52	0	51	0	0	1	3 623	0	1 032	104	0	2 194	0	0	0	0	254	39
Cyprus	888 005	878																	2	
Czech Republic	10 693 939	23 805	1 672	839	115	NAP	...	718	24 747	NAP	11 810	NAP	11	6 578	145	216	NAP	439	5 362	733
Denmark	5 822 763	7 837	NAP						7 837	...	1 208	220	2	1 817	294	NAP	NAP	257	1 266	2 776
Estonia	1 328 976	4 047	7	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 040	...	1 729	666	NAP	1 005	2	NAP	NAP	7	520	111
Finland	5 525 292	2 957	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	2 957	121	655	NAP	NAP	1 046	33	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 095	7
France	67 098 824	178 116	7 117	5 185	1 852	80			182 206		123 924			36 296	11 558				5 324	5 104
Georgia	3 716 858	20 883	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	21 719	887	17 043	2 710	NAP	326	206	206	NAP	NAP	407	140
Germany																				
Greece	10 709 739	17 453	5 228	2 696	1 037	0	539	956	12 225	0	1 378	0	250	2 299	12	64	38	485	7 689	10
Hungary																				
Iceland	364 134	273		NAP	3	0	NAP	0		NAP	4	0	0	190	13	NAP	19	3	41	0
Ireland	4 963 839	7 191			NAP	677	...				1 386	1 144	1 918	2 554	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	337	22
Italy	60 244 639	89 756	38 513	NAP	18 391	NAP	NAP	20 122	51 243	...	10 687	NAP	NAP	8 371	NAP	10 245	1 024	3 552	4 215	13 149
Latvia	1 907 675	5 673	118	NAP	NAP	NAP	118	NAP	5 555	601	2 168	NAP	212	2 069	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	140	365
Liechtenstein																				
Lithuania	2 794 090	15 874		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15 874	85	2 932	NAP	NAP	456	NAP	2 831	NAP	NAP	597	8 973
Luxembourg	626 108	962	39	30	...	9	...	NAP	923	NAP	298	81	NAP	322	26	NAP	21	NAP	173	2
Malta	514 564							165		15	75		443	59				134	27	

Country	Country population on 1.1.2020	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	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	4 034 000	12 092		25	...	NAP	...	...			4 632	17	2	1 653	38	NAP	...	75	628	5 022
Monaco	39 000	36	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	36	0	34	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	0	1	1	3
Montenegro	621 873	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		...		...	NAP	NAP	54	46	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP
Netherlands	17 407 585	35 667		3 226	1 462				32 216	...	17 611		3	20 595	NAP	NAP	247	693	2 205	NAP
North Macedonia	2 076 255	126							126				46						44	36
Norway	5 367 580	2 619	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 619	NAP	663	NAP	NAP	1 075	303	6	NAP	139	314	119
Poland	37 958 138	244 199	3 988	NAP	NAP	3 988	NAP	NAP	240 211	NAP	50 538	NAP	NAP	120 527	5 117	NAP	NAP	NAP	16 903	47 126
Portugal	10 295 909	31 125	7 275	1 220	6 055	NAP	...	0	25 960	421	15 688	NAP	NAP	4 787	553	583	NAP	507	3 355	66
Romania	19 317 984	69 812	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	69 812	...	68 743	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	26	NAP	NAP	637	406
Russian Fed.																				
San Marino																				
Serbia	6 926 705	2 420	378	91	...	NAP	NAP	287	2 042	695	21	NAP	NAP	160	NAP	1 135	NAP	NAP	6	25
Slovak Republic	5 457 873	12 998	1 332	1 015	125	50	27	...	11 584	94	8 167	NAP	NAP	1 755	NAP	74	NAP	1 540	1 120	...
Slovenia	2 095 861	1 840	73	...	...	52	...	21	1 767	...	221	...	...	763	...	6	...	...	38	739
Spain (Total)	47 332 614	67 950							67 591		13 608	1 844		36 850	2 311		8 010		4 567	
Spain (State Admin)	39 610 411	56 959							56 959		11 647	1 844		31 042	2 311		6 361		3 754	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 722 203	10 991	359	NAP	NAP	NAP	359	NAP	10 632		1 961	NAP	NAP	5 808	***	***	1 649	401	813	***
Sweden	10 327 589	10 530		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 530	2 481	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 787	199	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 188	4 670
Switzerland	8 606 033	4 025	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	0	4 025	0	1 697	387	NAP	740	102	...	...	28	1 071	0
Turkey	83 154 997	521 151	343 678		NAP	NAP	451	NAP	254 262	...	722	NAP	101 606	18 501	2 200	82	NAP	72 999	29	23 385
Ukraine	41 732 779	58 058	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	58 085	2 985	50 266	NAP	NAP	4 341	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	466
UK: England & Wales	60 030 516	172 110	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	172 110	28 517	39 083	NAP	NAP	14 930	500	NAP	NAP	10 354	69 763	14 600
UK: Northern Ireland	1 905 484	4 226	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 616	715	0	0	0	529	0	0	0	0	1 714	1 658
UK: Scotland	5 494 000	20 830								7 820				5 700	1 300			1 392	2 318	2 300

**Table 9. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in rates and percentages on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020**

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																				
Andorra																				
Armenia	112.2									49.8			6.4					7.7	40.6	104.5
Austria	168.1	25.2	1.6	23.6				74.8		31.9	10.2	0.0	5.7	2.1			0.4	24.6		100.0
Azerbaijan	140.8							100.0		14.5			1.6	27.2				9.6	47.2	100.0
Belgium	480.6	40.3	6.3		20.8	13.2		59.7		34.2		0.0	16.2	2.8		0.2		4.5	1.7	100.0
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Fed. BiH																				
BiH: Rep. Srpska																				
Bulgaria	55.6	1.6	1.6					98.4		3.1			0.0	0.6				9.1	85.6	100.0
Croatia	90.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.0	28.1	2.8	0.0	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.1	100.0
Cyprus	98.9																	0.2		0.2
Czech Republic	222.6	7.0	3.5	0.5			3.0	104.0		49.6		0.0	27.6	0.6	0.9		1.8	22.5	3.1	113.3
Denmark	134.6							100.0		15.4	2.8	0.0	23.2	3.8			3.3	16.2	35.4	100.0
Estonia	304.5	0.2	0.2					99.8		42.7	16.5		24.8	0.0			0.2	12.8	2.7	100.0
Finland	53.5							100.0	4.1	22.2			35.4	1.1				37.0	0.2	100.0
France	265.5	4.0	2.9	1.0	0.0			102.3		69.6			20.4	6.5				3.0	2.9	106.3
Georgia	561.8							104.0	4.2	81.6	13.0		1.6	1.0	1.0			1.9	0.7	105.0
Germany																				
Greece	163.0	30.0	15.4	5.9	0.0	3.1	5.5	70.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	1.4	13.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.8	44.1	0.1	100.0
Hungary																				
Iceland	75.0			1.1	0.0		0.0			1.5	0.0	0.0	69.6	4.8		7.0	1.1	15.0	0.0	100.0
Ireland	144.9				9.4					19.3	15.9	26.7	35.5					4.7	0.3	111.8
Italy	149.0	42.9		20.5			22.4	57.1		11.9			9.3		11.4	1.1	4.0	4.7	14.6	100.0
Latvia	297.4	2.1				2.1		97.9	10.6	38.2		3.7	36.5					2.5	6.4	100.0
Liechtenstein																				
Lithuania	568.1							100.0	0.5	18.5			2.9		17.8			3.8	56.5	100.0
Luxembourg	153.6	4.1	3.1		0.9			95.9		31.0	8.4		33.5	2.7		2.2		18.0	0.2	100.0
Malta																				
Moldova	299.8		0.2							38.3	0.1	0.0	13.7	0.3			0.6	5.2	41.5	100.0
Monaco	92.3							100.0	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	2.8	2.8	8.3	108.3

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																				
Netherlands	204.9		9.0	4.1				90.3		49.4		0.0	57.7			0.7	1.9	6.2		129.1
North Macedonia	6.1							100.0				36.5						34.9	28.6	100.0
Norway	48.8							100.0		25.3			41.0	11.6	0.2		5.3	12.0	4.5	100.0
Poland	643.3	1.6			1.6			98.4		20.7			49.4	2.1				6.9	19.3	100.0
Portugal	302.3	23.4	3.9	19.5			0.0	83.4	1.4	50.4			15.4	1.8	1.9		1.6	10.8	0.2	106.8
Romania	361.4							100.0		98.5					0.0			0.9	0.6	100.0
Russian Fed.																				
San Marino																				
Serbia	34.9	15.6	3.8				11.9	84.4	28.7	0.9			6.6		46.9			0.2	1.0	100.0
Slovak Republic	238.2	10.2	7.8	1.0	0.4	0.2		89.1	0.7	62.8			13.5		0.6		11.8	8.6		107.5
Slovenia	87.8	4.0			2.8		1.1	96.0		12.0			41.5		0.3			2.1	40.2	100.0
Spain (Total)	143.6	0.5				0.5		99.5		20.0	2.7		54.2	3.4		11.8	0.6	6.7		98.9
Spain (State Ad.)	143.8							100.0		20.4	3.2		54.5	4.1		11.2		6.6		100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	142.3	3.3				3.3		96.7		17.8			52.8			15.0	3.6	7.4		100.0
Sweden	102.0							100.0	23.6				17.0	1.9				30.3	44.3	117.0
Switzerland	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	100.0	0.0	42.2	9.6		18.4	2.5			0.7	26.6	0.0	100.0
Turkey	626.7	65.9				0.1		48.8		0.1		19.5	3.6	0.4	0.0		14.0	0.0	4.5	42.2
Ukraine	139.1							100.0	5.1	86.6			7.5						0.8	100.0
UK: Eng. & Wales	286.7							100.0	16.6	22.7			8.7	0.3			6.0	40.5	8.5	103.3
UK: N. Ireland	221.8							109.2	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	39.2	109.2
UK: Scotland	379.1								37.5				27.4	6.2			6.7	11.1	11.0	100.0
Mean	216.2	14.9	4.0	7.1	3.6	3.1	4.9	92.9	9.4	33.7	5.9	5.9	23.4	3.4	5.8	3.4	3.4	12.9	16.2	
Median	151.3	4.1	3.1	1.4	0.7	2.1	1.1	99.9	4.2	26.7	3.0	0.0	17.0	1.9	0.5	0.7	2.4	7.7	4.5	
Minimum	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	643.3	65.9	15.4	23.6	20.8	13.2	22.4	109.2	37.5	98.5	16.5	36.5	69.6	27.2	46.9	15.0	14.0	44.1	85.6	

**Notes – Tables 8 and 9**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>General comment: 151 persons have more than 1 punishment.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fine: 883</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice a certain profession: 447</li> <li>• Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or for a child under 3 years or for health problems): 13</li> </ul>
<b>Austria</b>	<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"> <li>• Preparational probation/Court order: 242</li> </ul>



<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<p>General comment: 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"> <li>• Fine: 2222</li> <li>• Correctional work: 2968</li> <li>• Others: 1497</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	<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"> <li>• Electronic monitoring: 442</li> <li>• Conditional release: 3068</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Autonomous probation sentence: 969</li> </ul>
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--

<b>Bulgaria</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1: According to Bulgarian legislation, the electronic monitoring of offenders with imposed orders for home arrest constitutes the alternative the pre-trial detention with supervision by probation services.</p> <p>1.2.11 According to Bulgarian legislation, probation is a saction which consists of two obligatory probation measures and a possibility for the court to impose between 4 others probation measures cumulatively. In that case, all other forms of probation are mixed and are in item 1.2.11.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring with home arrest: 61</li> </ul>
<b>Croatia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advisory reports for the Court with respect to type of criminal sanction: 1</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 36</li> <li>• Benefits and interruption prison sentence: 3</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<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).</p> <p>1.2.9: The figure is provided by the PB.</p>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<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 (59). 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 2019, but only a small part of these cases is registered by the Czech Probation and Mediation Service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 520 decisions of all Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors in the Czech legal system during the year 2019 have been recorded (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2018) including 1 341 decisions by court (The difference between 2018 and 2019).</li> <li>• The number of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings without appropriate obligations or restrictions cannot be counted within STOCK.</li> </ul>

	<p>1.1.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The number of persons in victim-offender mediation cannot be counted within the category STOCK.</li> </ul> <p>1.1.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul> <p>1.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The specified number is the number of persons with the Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (11 487) and the Fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (323), which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court too.</li> <li>• 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 2019, but only the small part of these cases can we registered within PMS.</li> <li>• 28 463 persons with the Fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the year 2019 (The CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2019) have been recorded, including cumulative sentences.</li> <li>• The number of persons with the Fully suspended sentence without probation cannot be counted within STOCK.</li> </ul> <p>1.2.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within a home arrest (144) and within a conditional release with an obligation of a home arrest (1).</li> </ul> <p>1.2.8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 626 persons with protective treatment imposed by court during the year 2019 (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2019) including cumulative sentences.</li> </ul>
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	<p>1.2.9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 (39) and The Parole with probation (5 323). 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 2019, but only the part of these cases can be registered within PMS.</li> <li>• 3 080 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 2019).</li> <li>• The number of persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions are not countable within STOCK.</li> </ul> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic Monitoring: 59</li> <li>• Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 839</li> </ul> <p>1.1.5 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 699</li> <li>• Other: 19</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of the enter to sport, cultural and other social events: 92</li> <li>• Reports with respect to conditional release: 274</li> <li>• Other: 367</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p>General comment: Not persons – cases. Electronic monitoring refers to ankle bracelets.</p> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentally disturbed under supervision: 2732</li> <li>• Alternative imprisonment - as being placed in an institution: 28</li> <li>• Other: 16</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	<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"> <li>• Electronic monitoring: 7</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 10</li> <li>• Sanctions applicable to minors: 101</li> </ul>
<b>Finland</b>	<p>General comment: 1.2.0 "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditional prison sentence + community service: 107</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 14</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Juvenile punishment: 7</li> </ul>
<b>France</b>	<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>Item 1.2.6: house arrest is a presentential measure in France; it is therefore accounted for in SPACE II. Semi-liberty is a detention measure and is therefore accounted for in SPACE I. It cannot be accounted for as such: if it implies criminal irresponsibility, it is not accounted for by the DAP; if it is a care injunction, it cannot be distinguished from other obligations.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community order: 1900</li> <li>Stay ban: 1619</li> <li>Work release without accomodation: 651</li> <li>Citizenship classes: 934</li> </ul>
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>General comment: 1.0 indicates the total number of persons under the supervision of the probation agency. 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. 1.2.5 and 1.2.6 are the 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"> <li>Community service: 500</li> <li>Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 387</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 11</li> <li>Postponement of a sentence: 129</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment: 1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictive measures: 1690</li> <li>Exit ban: 36</li> <li>Remand: 81</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suspended sentence until the 2nd degree trial: 1</li> </ul>
<b>Hungary</b>	--
<b>Iceland</b>	<p>General comment: 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</p>

	<p>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 107 persons doing community service instead of unconditional imprisonment and 54 instead of surrogate punishment 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020 (See comment to Tables 1 &amp; 2).</p> <p>1.2.5: Ankle bracelet. (See comment to Tables 1 &amp; 2).</p> <p>1.2.9: Additionally, there were 126 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released but not under supervision (they are not counted).</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment: The total of all people on different orders is 8038. However, some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 1.0 (7191) includes some offenders counted more than once in section 1.2. These offenders are just counted once in section 1.0.</p> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detention &amp; Supervision Order: 19</li> <li>• Other: 3</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>General comment: Electroning Monitoring is not a directly applicable alternative measure in our judicial system; it can be used as a surveillance instrument for offenders detained at home.</p> <p>1.1.5 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inquiries for probation measures: 20122</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervised liberty: 4186</li> <li>• Substitutive sanctions: 114</li> <li>• Inquiries for persons at liberty and other inquiring activities: 8849</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>General comment: 1.2.0: In Latvia, electronic monitoring can only be imposed when a person is released on parole, therefore it is a mixed sanction.</p> <p>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>1.2.8: Treatment is not separate sanction/measure, but it can be applied as a condition/obligation for persons who are under supervision of probation. NAP because it is not a sanction, but a condition/obligation. Persons who received treatment are included/counted in items 2.2.0., 2.2.1., 2.2.7., and 2.2.9.</p> <p>1.2.11: These cases represent the sanction of custody + probation supervision after the release from custody. Conditional release of a prisoner (parole) is counted under item 1.2.9 and not included here.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Parole + Electronic monitoring: 34</li> <li>● Community service + Probation supervision: 421</li> <li>● Fully suspended sentence with probation + Community service: 146</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Probation supervision: 365</li> </ul>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	--
<b>Lithuania</b>	<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"> <li>● Home detention/ restriction of freedom with electronic monitoring/ suspended custodial sentence with probation: 62</li> <li>● Conditional release with electronic monitoring: 23</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Persons upon whom a measure of criminal impact is imposed: 8776</li> <li>● Educational measures: 197</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>General comment: 1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Judicial control: 30</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Suspended sentence: 2</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	<p>General comment: 1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provisional Order of Supervision: 165</li> </ul> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Combination Orders: 15</li> </ul>
<b>Moldova</b>	<p>General comment: As alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies, there are two preventive measures requiring electronic monitoring: home arrest and judicial control;</p>

	<p>The technical support used for Electronic Monitoring are ankle bracelets and telephone calls.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring (preventive measures): 25</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deprivation of the right to occupy certain function: 2781</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to drive means of transport or cancellation of this right: 2048</li> <li>• Replacing the unexecuted part of the punishment with a milder one: 83</li> </ul>
<b>Monaco</b>	<p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fractional execution: 3</li> </ul>
<b>Montenegro</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In the Montenegrin system of executing criminal sanctions, electronic monitoring is used with home arrest (home prison). The official legal name of this criminal sanction is “imprisonment sentence in the residential premises of the convicted persons.” Also, EM is used for the execution of two security measures: restraining order and removal from an apartment or other residential premise. EM is technically executed using ankle bracelets.</p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<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. In 2018, 2019, and 2020, 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"> <li>• pre-trial supervision by probation agencies</li> <li>• fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation;</li> <li>• conditional release with probation.</li> </ul> <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</p>



	2010. Thus, to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentences.
<b>North Macedonia</b>	<p>General comment: The home pre-trial detention is under the authority of the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspended sentence with protective supervision: 36</li> </ul>
<b>Norway</b>	<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=346) or with the obligation to participate in the Norwegian type of drug court program (N=313). In addition, 4 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 2019, 71.6 % 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 has been implemented nationwide.</p> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unpaid work for fine defaulters: 119</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment: Data as of 31.01.2020 are not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the situation as at 31.12.2019, according to the report on probation services of the court service ms-s40r for 2019.</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 short term (until 1,5 y) prison sentences in the electronic supervision system and supervision of execution of precautions non-isolation measures (for ex. the obligation not to approach some persons, elektronik control of staying place). The technical means of exercising electronic supervision are: 1) the monitoring centre; 2) an ict system by means of which the entity</p>

	<p>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. There is not such an institution like home arrest at Polish penal law.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervision of probation duties not covered by Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: 37197</li> <li>• Preparedness of inmate to conditions after release: 1140</li> <li>• Execution of some penal measures not covered by Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: 8789</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	<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"> <li>• Restrictive measures of obligations and instructions: 310</li> <li>• Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 401</li> <li>• Court restraining orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 509</li> </ul> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public service obligation in connection with a suspended sentence: 421</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non specified: 66</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>Comment on 1.2.0 and 1.2.1: In 2019, it is not possible to discern (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), treated as mixed sanctions in the previous years;</p> <p>Comment on 1.2.6: According to art.119 (Criminal Code), ‘(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. (2) Supervision is performed under the coordination of the Probation Service.’</p>

	<p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serving the penalty by fine by performing community service: 406</li> </ul>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>According to the analysis conducted by the new managerial structure of the Department for Execution of Non-custodial sanctions and measures, it has been concluded that no adequate equivalents have been found for the definitions from the questionnaire in relation to the legislation in Serbia.</p> <p>Therefore, in this questionnaire data shall be presented in the following way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under 1.1.1. the data on the House Detention (with no electronic monitoring) and the Prohibition of accessing, meeting or communicating with a specific person and visiting specific places, as measures which execution is under the supervision of the Commissioners before the sanction is pronounced;</li> <li>- The data provided in the last year questionnaire under 1.1.3 is presented under 1.1.2 since the detailed analysis established that the definition under 1.1.2 is the equivalent to the Suspension of the Criminal prosecution that as such provided by the Serbian legislation;</li> </ul> <p>In particular regard to this category, no data is presented in the Table above since the Commissioner's Service, although it is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Serbia, does not execute the most frequent obligation ordered by the prosecution in case the criminal proceeding is suspended (there are 7 obligations defined by the Code and the execution of all obligation is under the authority of the Commissioner's Service). The most frequent obligation is paying a certain financial amount to a public incomes account, that shall be further used for humanitarian and other appropriate purposes. Although the approximate figure reaches 1000 on annual basis, the verification of the payment of the determined financial amount by the accused person is done by the Public Prosecutor's office(s) which notify the Commissioner's Service about it. The Commissioner's Service would be potentially engaged in case the accused person does not fulfil the obligation within the given deadline; however, the practice shows this particular obligation is dully fulfilled by the accused persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the House detention with the electronic monitoring was presented under 1.1.1 and in this questionnaire shall be presented under 1.1.5</li> <li>- the data related to the Conditional Suspended Sentence with the Protective Supervision shall be presented under 1.2.1 (the previous report showed these data under 1.2.11 (other))</li> <li>- the previous report showed the data related to the House Prison under 1.2.5; this questionnaire shall encompass the data related to the House prison with electronic monitoring under 1.2.0 while the House prison without electronic monitoring shall remain under 1.2.6.</li> </ul>

	<p>The Serbian legislation provides that the electronic monitoring cannot be pronounced as an individual sanction nor it can be ordered without primarily pronounced sanction or a measure as it is the case under 1.2.5.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measure of prohibition of meeting or communicating with a specific individual: 86</li> <li>• Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (home detention): 5</li> </ul> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (home detention) with Electronic Monitoring: 287</li> </ul> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home arrest with Electronic Monitoring: 695</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-penal treatment: 0</li> <li>• Measures against perpetrators of sexual crimes against minors: 25</li> </ul>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.2.0. Mixed sanctions and measures - mixed with EM supervision</p> <p>1.2.3. (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 only</p> <p>1.2.9. In 86 cases mixed with electronic monitoring - should be figured in 1.2.0.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of pre-trial detention <i>with</i> electronic monitoring supervision: 147</li> <li>• Replacement of pre-trial detention <i>without</i> electronic monitoring supervision: 868</li> </ul> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion of the Remaining Term of a Prison Sentence to Punishment by Home Arrest: 8</li> <li>• Home arrest: 74</li> <li>• Fully suspended sentence with probation with EM supervision: 12</li> </ul>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Reports for courts and prosecutors is a probation task that includes interviews with offenders.</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement procedure: 0</li> <li>• Reports for courts and prosecutors: 21</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community service for misdemeanours: 739</li> </ul>
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	General comment:

	<p>Items 1.1.4 and 1.28 correspond exclusively to the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.</p> <p>Items 1.2.2 and 1.2.5 correspond exclusively to the General State Administration.</p>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	--
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>General comment: Reference date 1st of October 2019.</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"> <li>● Probation with community service: 1119</li> <li>● Conditional sentence with community service: 668</li> <li>● Probation with treatment: 694</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Probation without community service or treatment: 4464</li> <li>● Half-way house: 72</li> <li>● Extended activity release: 134</li> </ul>

<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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 2019, a single case has 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 2019 (as of 31 December 2019, not as requested as of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020).</p> <p>The numbers for community service and electronic monitoring are average numbers for the year 2019. They are closer to reality than the year-end figure because the 2019 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>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring (art. 237 al. 1 et al. 3 CPP): 0</li> </ul>
<b>Turkey</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>a) The number of electronic monitoring are separated from other decisions. For instance electronic monitoring decision could be given under the judicial control. They are not separated decisions. But while we answer the questionnaire, we have separated.</p> <p>b) Early Release: According to the article 105/A of 'Code on the Execution of Sentences and Security Measures', numbered 5275; In order to help their resocialization, to strengthen their families ties and adaptation to social life, the prisoners may be released in their last one or less year time before their conditional release by the court, on account of the good will/conduct, upon their request and according to the report prepared by the prison authority.</p> <p>Under this decision, measures such as community service-rahabilitation etc. could be given always at the same time. So we couldn't separate. Because of that, we didn't include it under the 'community service'. In the 'community service' row, we put only separated decisions about community service.</p> <p>c) Effective Remorse: As a security measure, the order of 'effective remorse' is given within the scope of article 221 (5th subclauses) of 'Criminal Procedure Code' numbered 5271 and article 20 of 'Child Protection Code' numbered 5395 instead of detention by courts.</p> <p>The offenders who are the founder or member of a crime syndicate or who help illegal criminal organizations; in the cases before committing any crime, and in the cases where they voluntarily leave the crime syndicate, help dissolution of the organization, or provide information about the structure or the illegal activities of the organization; are allowed to benefit from the order of 'effective remorse', with a portion of reduction in the sentence or without giving any sentence. Those</p>

	<p>offenders are given the benefit of one year probation period in the framework of effective remorse.</p> <p>d) 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>e) Prohibition Of Enjoying Certain Right And Power: As a security measure, the orders of 'prohibition from enjoying certain right(s) and exercise of power, prohibition from performing certain jobs/works or disqualification from use of certain rights' are given within the scope of article 53 of 'Turkish Penal Code' numbered 5237 by courts.</p> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring; 1283</li> <li>• Judicial control: 342395</li> </ul>
Ukraine	<p>General comment: The number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020.</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 does not 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</p>

	<p>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 the data of community service imposed by the court under the Criminal Code of Ukraine (“criminal community service”) and under the Administrative Offenses Code of Ukraine (“administrative community service”). In the SPACE II 2020 there are 4,341 cases (total), including the community service as the criminal punishment - 3,104; administrative one - 1,237. In the SPACE II 2019 there were the following indicators: 5,055 (3,149 and 1,906 respectively). In the SPACE II 2018 there were the following indicators: total 9,895 (3,265 and 6,630 respectively). The criminal community service indicator had a little decrease tendency during the last three years. The administrative community sanctions had a significant decrease during the last three years, due to the amendments into the administrative legislation of Ukraine (the sanctions list of the Article 173-2 of the Administrative Offenses Code of Ukraine concerning the domestic violence was added by the punishment in the form of fine). They were adopted on December 7, 2017 and came into force since December 7, 2018. The difference between criminal community service and the administrative community service is the following: the terms of criminal punishment are longer; any criminal punishment, including the criminal community service results in the relevant criminal records; different legal liability in case of violation of the conditions of the sentence enforcement or in case of the administrative penalty during that period.</p> <p>1.2.11 Number of the cases of punishment in the form of correction works is indicated. This type of punishment is established for the 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"> <li>• Sentenced to prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities: 2985</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sentenced to correction works: 459</li> <li>• Under administrative sanction of correction works: 7</li> </ul>
<b>UK: England &amp; Wales</b>	<p>General comment: Offenders supervised in the community on 31 December 2019.</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</p>



	<p>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: Community 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"> <li>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: 28517</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standalone Rehabilitation: 13040</li> <li>Other standalone requirements: 468</li> <li>Youth Rehabilitation Order, Supervision Default Order, and All pre-Criminal Justice Act 2003 Orders: 1092</li> </ul>
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<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"> <li>Combination Order: 478</li> <li>Enhanced Combination Order: 237</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Probation Order: 1578</li> <li>Other: 80</li> </ul>

<p><b>UK: Scotland</b></p>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>These stock figures are as at 31 March 2019. They cover only community payback orders, drug treatment &amp; testing orders and fiscal work orders, as well as numbers subject to electronic monitoring (as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 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"> <li>• Mixed community payback orders: 7820</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community payback orders with supervision only: 2300</li> </ul>
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## 2. Number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2019 (FLOW OF ENTRIES ON PROBATION)

*Table 10 shows the flow of probationers entering probation during the year 2019 in absolute numbers, and Table 11 shows the flow of entries in rates and percentages.*

**Table 10. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2019, in absolute numbers**

Country	Country population on 1.1.2020	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2019	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	77 543	1 460	50	50	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	1 410	...	1 153	...	...	1	0	1	35	90	44	86
Armenia	2 959 694	1 151	NAP						NAP	NAP	374	NAP	NAP	36	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	217	524
Austria	8 901 064	17 778	9 323	475	8 848	NAP	NAP	NAP	8 455	NAP	2 055	767	0	3 332	840	NAP	NAP	42	1 419	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 067 108	24 204		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	24 204		3 776	NAP	NAP	553	4 577	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 275	12 023
Belgium	11 549 888	43 844	19 605	7 399	NAP	4 699	7 507		24 239		6 830	...	0	9 903	5 802	NAP	175	NAP	876	653
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Fed. BiH																				
BiH: Rep. Srpska																				
Bulgaria	6 951 482	4 472	51	51	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 421		110	NAP	NAP	1	66	NAP	NAP	NAP	332	3 912
Croatia	4 058 165	7 588	151	0	126	0	0	25	7 437	0	1 415	136	0	3 433	0	0	0	0	831	1 633
Cyprus	888 005	2 324	1 591																	
Czech Republic	10 693 939	18 345	8 166	511	105	NAP	622	7 550	15 322	NAP	5 230	NAP	10	6 318	200	246	NAP	158	1 954	1 545
Denmark	5 822 763	9 703	NAP						9 703	...	1 257	197	1	3 497	2 288	NAP	NAP	258	1 501	704
Estonia	1 328 976	4 701	27	27	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 674	...	1 102	369	NAP	2 637	1	NAP	NAP	7	447	111
Finland	5 525 292	3 230	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	3 230	260	525	NAP	NAP	1 464	191	NAP	NAP	NAP	783	7
France	67 098 824	124 954	15 716	3 929	3 430	161					71 600			30 923	32 068				7 470	4 671
Georgia	3 716 858	13 899	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	16 216	2 355	10131	1 835	NAP	1 105	225	225	NAP	NAP	517	48
Germany																				
Greece	10 709 739	12 132	3 813	2 108	703	1	254	747	8 319	360	2 177	0	495	2 253	80	38	2	73	2 428	413
Hungary																				
Iceland	364 134	481		NAP	2	0	NAP	0		NAP	4	0	0	310	36	NAP	59	38	32	0
Ireland	4 963 839	7 121			NAP	1 547	...				1 072	544	1 732	2 791	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	253	15
Italy	60 244 639	135 122	59 832	NAP	24 515	NAP	NAP	35 317	75 290	...	10 742	NAP	NAP	10 070	NAP	14 637	873	3 560	4 030	31 378
Latvia	1 907 675	9 264	1 512	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 512	NAP	7 752	650	1 300	NAP	406	4 899	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	151	346
Liechtenstein																				
Lithuania	2 794 090	17 667		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17 667	637	2 644	NAP	NAP	1 305	NAP	4 287	NAP	NAP	531	8 263
Luxembourg	626 108	500	17	16	...	1	...	NAP	483	NAP	82	22	NAP	185	37	NAP	57	NAP	78	22

Country	Country population on 1.1.2020	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2019	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	514 564							96		30	21		187	34				60	21	
Moldova	4 034 000	10 746		83	...	NAP	...	NAP		NAP	2 848	8	0	5 917	74	NAP	...	68	576	1 172
Monaco	39 000	11	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
Montenegro	621 873	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	2	...	NAP	NAP	335	222	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP
Netherlands	17 407 585	38 969	4 699	3 706	1 006	NAP	NAP	NAP	35 236	...	7 193		1	29 689	NAP	NAP	779	224	1 705	NAP
North Macedonia	2 076 255	167							167				39	1					84	43
Norway	5 367 580	6 786	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	6 786	NAP	562	NAP	NAP	1 797	3 274	22	NAP	296	641	194
Poland	37 958 138	...	...	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	...	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	...	...
Portugal	10 295 909	32 128	13 552	1 661	11 887	NAP	...	4	18 887	403	8 491	NAP	NAP	6 899	340	824	NAP	160	1 714	56
Romania	19 317 984	36 339	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	36 339	...	35 312	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	85	NAP	NAP	667	275
Russian Fed.																				
San Marino																				
Serbia	6 926 705	5 497	521	159	...	NAP	NAP	362	4 976	1 432	...	NAP	NAP	304	NAP	3 136	NAP	NAP	32	72
Slovak Republic	5 457 873	8 577	3 235	689	98	10	1 118	...	5 287	90	2 755	NAP	NAP	1 290	NAP	75	NAP	1 592	632	...
Slovenia	2 095 861	3 521	276	...		143		133	3 245	...	328	...	...	1 156	...	11	...	...	90	1 660
Spain (Total)	47 332 614	119 931							117 548		13 675	1 031		81 069	3 241		12 325		5 882	
Spain (State Ad.)	39 610 411	105 116							105 116		13 673	1 031		81 063	3 241		12 323		5 880	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 722 203	14 815	2 383				2 383		12 432	***	1 804	***	***	5 948	***	***	2 067	325	2	
Sweden	10 327 589	14 251		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14 251	4 659	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 044	1 609	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 574	5 093
Switzerland	8 606 033	5 361	1	1	0	NAP	NAP	0	5 630	0	513	54	NAP	3 872	379	...	...	10	802	0
Turkey	83 154 997	...	182 457			721			...	...	1 101	NAP	135 467	30 061	8 980	93	NAP	85 135	14	25 185
Ukraine	41 732 779	50 956	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	50 956	2 000	36 312	NAP	NAP	12 284	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	360
UK: Eng. & Wales	60 030 516	104 038	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	104 038	25 104	31 613	NAP	NAP	18 671	6 218	NAP	NAP	9 124	...	16 401
UK: N. Ireland	1 905 484	2 982	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 221	589	0	0	0	813	0	0	0	0	514	1 305
UK: Scotland	5 494 000	23 356		337						6 339				7 534	4 400			966	972	2 808

**Table 11. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2019, 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 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	2.2.0	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	1 882.8	3.4	3.4					96.6		79.0			0.1	0.0	0.1	2.4	6.2	3.0	5.9	100.0
Armenia	38.9									32.5			3.1					18.9	45.5	100.0
Austria	199.7	52.4	2.7	49.8				47.6		11.6	4.3	0.0	18.7	4.7			0.2	8.0		100.0
Azerbaijan	240.4							100.0		15.6			2.3	18.9				13.5	49.7	100.0
Belgium	379.6	44.7	16.9		10.7	17.1		55.3		15.6		0.0	22.6	13.2		0.4		2.0	1.5	100.0
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Fed. BiH																				
BiH: Rep. Srpska																				
Bulgaria	64.3	1.1	1.1					98.9		2.5			0.0	1.5				7.4	87.5	100.0
Croatia	187.0	2.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	98.0	0.0	18.6	1.8	0.0	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	21.5	100.1
Cyprus	261.7	68.5																		0.0
Czech Republic	171.5	44.5	2.8	0.6		3.4	41.2	83.5		28.5		0.1	34.4	1.1	1.3		0.9	10.7	8.4	133.3
Denmark	166.6							100.0		13.0	2.0	0.0	36.0	23.6			2.7	15.5	7.3	100.0
Estonia	353.7	0.6	0.6					99.4		23.4	7.8		56.1	0.0			0.1	9.5	2.4	100.0
Finland	58.5							100.0	8.0	16.3			45.3	5.9				24.2	0.2	100.0
France	186.2	12.6	3.1	2.7	0.1					57.3			24.7	25.7				6.0	3.7	123.4
Georgia	373.9							116.7	16.9	72.9	13.2		8.0	1.6	1.6			3.7	0.3	118.3
Germany																				
Greece	113.3	31.4	17.4	5.8	0.0	2.1	6.2	68.6	3.0	17.9	0.0	4.1	18.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	20.0	3.4	100.0
Hungary																				
Iceland	132.1			0.4	0.0		0.0			0.8	0.0	0.0	64.4	7.5		12.3	7.9	6.7	0.0	100.0
Ireland	143.5				21.7					15.1	7.6	24.3	39.2					3.6	0.2	111.7
Italy	224.3	44.3		18.1			26.1	55.7		7.9			7.5		10.8	0.6	2.6	3.0	23.2	100.0
Latvia	485.6	16.3				16.3		83.7	7.0	14.0		4.4	52.9					1.6	3.7	100.0
Liechtenstein																				
Lithuania	632.3							100.0	3.6	15.0			7.4		24.3			3.0	46.8	100.0
Luxembourg	79.9	3.4	3.2		0.2			96.6		16.4	4.4		37.0	7.4		11.4		15.6	4.4	100.0
Malta																				
Moldova	266.4		0.8							26.5	0.1	0.0	55.1	0.7			0.6	5.4	10.9	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 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	2.2.0	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		
Monaco	28.2							100.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	9.1	9.1	0.0	100.0	
Montenegro																					
Netherlands	223.9	12.1	9.5	2.6				90.4		18.5		0.0	76.2			2.0	0.6	4.4		113.7	
North Macedonia	8.0							100.0				23.4	0.6					50.3	25.7		
Norway	126.4							100.0		8.3			26.5	48.2	0.3		4.4	9.4	2.9	100.0	
Poland																					
Portugal	312.0	42.2	5.2	37.0			0.0	58.8	1.3	26.4			21.5	1.1	2.6		0.5	5.3	0.2	101.0	
Romania	188.1							100.0		97.2					0.2			1.8	0.8	100.0	
Russian Fed.																					
San Marino																					
Serbia	79.4	9.5	2.9				6.6	90.5	26.1				5.5		57.0			0.6	1.3	100.0	
Slovak Republic	157.1	37.7	8.0	1.1	0.1	13.0		61.6	1.0	32.1			15.0		0.9		18.6	7.4		97.3	
Slovenia	168.0	7.8			4.1		3.8	92.2		9.3			32.8		0.3			2.6	47.1	100.0	
Spain (Total)	253.4							98.0		11.4	0.9		67.6	2.7		10.3		4.9		97.7	
Spain (State Ad.)	265.4							100.0		13.0	1.0		77.1	3.1		11.7		5.6		111.5	
Spain (Catalonia)	191.8	16.1				16.1		83.9		12.2			40.1			14.0	2.2	0.0		168.5	
Sweden	138.0							100.0	32.7				28.4	11.3				25.1	35.7	133.2	
Switzerland	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	105.0	0.0	9.6	1.0		72.2	7.1			0.2	15.0	0.0	105.0	
Turkey																					
Ukraine	122.1							100.0	3.9	71.3			24.1						0.7	100.0	
UK: Eng. & Wales	173.3							100.0	24.1	30.4			17.9	6.0			8.8		15.8	103.0	
UK: N. Ireland	156.5							108.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	43.8		
UK: Scotland	425.1		1.4						27.1				32.3	18.8			4.1	4.2	12.0	100.0	
Mean	242.8	22.5	4.6	10.9	4.1	9.7	9.4	90.3	10.9	26.0	3.1	4.0	29.1	8.3	6.7	6.8	3.5	9.7	15.5		
Median	173.3	14.3	2.9	2.6	0.1	13.0	3.8	99.1	5.5	16.3	1.4	0.0	26.5	4.7	0.3	2.2	1.5	7.0	4.4		
Minimum	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maximum	1 882.8	68.5	17.4	49.8	21.7	17.1	41.2	116.7	32.7	97.2	13.2	24.3	77.1	48.2	57.0	27.3	18.6	50.3	87.5		

**Notes – Tables 10 and 11**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	<p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justify job occupation: 4</li> <li>• Regular appearance in court: 16</li> <li>• Indefinite retention of driving license: 13</li> <li>• Refrain from attending certain places: 1</li> <li>• Refrain from contact certain people: 6</li> <li>• Obligation to stay at home certain hours: 5</li> <li>• Obligation to stay at the country with passport delivery: 3</li> <li>• Treatment: 2</li> <li>• Refrain from using weapons: 1</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justify job occupation: 20</li> <li>• Regular appearance in court: 1</li> <li>• Indefinite retention of driving license: 1</li> <li>• Compensation: 11</li> <li>• Regular payment of alimony: 1</li> <li>• Refrain from attending certain places: 1</li> <li>• Refrain from contact certain people: 33</li> </ul>
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>General comment: 35 persons have more than 1 punishment.</p> <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fine: 372</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice a certain profession: 149</li> <li>• Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or for a child under 3 years or for health problems): 1</li> </ul>
<b>Austria</b>	<p>General comment: See comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparational probation/Court order: 475</li> </ul>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<p>General comment: 2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fine: 4518</li> <li>• Correctional work: 4170</li> <li>• Others: 3335</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9. See comments to 1.2.1 to 1.2.11.</p> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring: 1455</li> <li>• Conditional release: 5944</li> </ul>



	<p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autonomous probation sentence: 653</li> </ul>
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	--
<b>Croatia</b>	<p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advisory reports for the Court with respect to type of criminal sanction: 14</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 1554</li> <li>Interruption of the execution of a prison sentence: 30</li> <li>Benefits (leav) during the execution of a prison sentence: 38</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1: A total of 1591 reported to Police stations.</p>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</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 (10). Electronic monitoring technically started on 20<sup>th</sup> 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"> <li>The number of carried cases of the victim – offender mediation before the sentence is 622, after the sentence 41.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>The specified number is the number of persons with the fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (5 067) and the fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (163), which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court too.</li> <li>There has been more fully suspended custodial sentences without probation (with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court or with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are not supervised by PMS) during the year 2019, but only a small part of these cases are registered within PMS.</li> <li>2.2.1 Recorded are 28 463 persons with the fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the</li> </ul>

	<p>year 2019 (The CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2019) including cumulative sentences.</p> <p>2.2.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within the home arrest (195) and within a conditional release with an obligation of a home arrest (5).</li> </ul> <p>2.2.8: See comment to 1.2.8.</p> <p>2.2.9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 (9) and the parole with probation (1 945). There has been more conditional releases with appropriate obligations or restrictions (obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court or which are not supervised by PMS) during the year 2019, but only a small part of these cases are registered within PMS.</li> <li>• 3 080 persons with conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2019 have been recorded (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2019).</li> </ul> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic Monitoring: 58</li> <li>• Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 511</li> </ul> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 7543</li> <li>• Other: 7</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of the enter to sport, cultural and other social events: 58</li> <li>• Reports with respect to conditional release: 673</li> <li>• Other: 814</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p>General comment: Not persons – cases.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentally disturbed under supervision: 618</li> <li>• Alternative imprisonment - as being placed in an institution: 64</li> <li>• Other: 22</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	<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"> <li>• Electronic monitoring: 27</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 11</li> <li>• Sanctions applicable to minors: 100</li> </ul>
<b>Finland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditional prison sentence + community service: 246</li> <li>• Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 14</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile punishment: 7</li> </ul>
<b>France</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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"> <li>• Judicial control: 3929</li> <li>• Home arrest with electronic monitoring: 490</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizenship classes: 1328</li> <li>• Work release without accommodation: 1669</li> <li>• Stay ban: 645</li> <li>• Community order: 1029</li> </ul>
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>See comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community service: 2287</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 68</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 1</li> <li>• Postponement of a sentence: 47</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictive measures during interrogation: 19</li> <li>• Restrictive measures: 85</li> </ul> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjournment of trial: 95</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation until the 2nd degree trial: 103</li> </ul>
<b>Hungary</b>	--

<b>Iceland</b>	<p>General comment: 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 154 persons that started doing community service instead of unconditional imprisonment and 156 instead of surrogate punishment the year 2019 (See comment to Tables 1 &amp; 2).</p> <p>2.2.5 See comment to Tables 1 &amp; 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 91 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released in the year 2019 but not under supervision (they are not counted).</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment: The total of all people on different orders is 7954. However, some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 2.0 (7121) 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"> <li>● Detention &amp; Supervision Order: 3</li> <li>● Other: 12</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>General comment: The data refer to cases taken in charge by the probation services during the year. Also, see general comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Number of inquiries completed for the assignment to probation: 35317</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supervised liberty: 1825</li> <li>● Substitutive sanctions: 571</li> <li>● Inquiries for non-detained offenders, security measures and other activities: 28982</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Parole + Electronic monitoring: 61</li> <li>● Community service + Probation supervision: 444</li> <li>● Fully suspended sentence with probation + Community service: 145</li> </ul>

	<p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation supervision: 346</li> </ul>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	--
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>General comment: See general comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home detention/ restriction of freedom with electronic monitoring/ suspended custodial sentence with probation: 558</li> <li>• Conditional release with electronic monitoring: 79</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons upon whom a measure of criminal impact is imposed: 7811</li> <li>• Educational measures: 452</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judicial control: 16</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspended sentence: 22</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provisional Order of Supervision: 96</li> </ul> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combination Orders: 2</li> <li>• Probation order &amp; Treatment order: 27</li> <li>• Suspended sentence with supervision &amp; Treatment order: 1</li> </ul>
<b>Moldova</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully suspended sentence with security measure (restraining order): 2</li> </ul>
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community service sentence with security measure – restraining order: 1</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b>	See comments for Table 4 and 5.
<b>North Macedonia</b>	<p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <p>Suspended sentence with protective supervision: 43</p>
<b>Norway</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</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=366) or with the obligation to participate in the Norwegian type of drug court program (N=193). In addition, 3</p>

	<p>people started a conditional sentence with another type of condition set by the court.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unpaid work for fine defaulters: 194</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment: According to the report on probation service activities for 2019, 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 2019.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</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"> <li>Restrictive measures of obligations and instructions: 405</li> <li>Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 507</li> <li>Court restrain orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 749</li> </ul> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non specified: 4</li> </ul> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public service obligation in connection with a suspended sentence: 403</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non specified: 56</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is: Serving the penalty by fine by performing community service: 275</p>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measure of prohibition of meeting or communicating with a specific individual: 54</li> <li>Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (home detention): 105</li> </ul>

	<p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (home detention) with Electronic Monitoring: 362</li> </ul> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home arrest with Electronic Monitoring: 1432</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-penal treatment: 13</li> <li>• Measures against perpetrators of sexual crimes against minors: 59</li> </ul>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of pre-trial detention with electronic monitoring supervision: 110</li> <li>• Replacement of pre-trial detention without electronic monitoring supervision: 558</li> </ul> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion of the Remaining Term of a Prison Sentence to Punishment by Home Arrest: 10</li> <li>• Home arrest: 75</li> <li>• Fully suspended sentence with probation with EM supervision: 5</li> </ul> <p>2.2.9. In 78 cases mixed with electronic monitoring - should be figured in 2.2.0.</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>General comment: Reports for courts and prosecutors is a probation task that includes interviews with offenders. Parole with custodial supervision planning is one of probation tasks in Slovenian probation. It means cooperation between prison (prison staff and prisoners) and probation with aim to give a suport to prison staff when planning parole with custodial supervision (e.g. to give information about organisations where additional tasks of supervision can be carried out, to present a prisoner how parole with custodial supervision is carried out in practice, what are his/her obligations etc.)</p> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement procedure: 0</li> <li>• Reports for courts and prosecutors: 133</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community service for misdemeanours: 1606</li> <li>• Parole with custodial supervision planning: 54</li> </ul>
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	<p>General comment: Item 2.1 corresponds exclusively to Catalonia.</p>

	<p>In Spain there are two modalities of conditional release: the data reflected in item 2.2.2 applies exclusively to the GSA and it refers to inmates whose last part of the sentence has been suspended, having being granted conditional release.</p> <p>Item 2.2.9 refers to conventional conditional release and applies to both administrations. 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>Item 2.2.5 applies only to the GSA</p> <p>Item 2.2.8 applies only to Catalonia</p>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	--
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.0 "Mixed sanctions or measures":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Probation with community service: 1069</li> <li>● Conditional sentence with community service: 2975</li> <li>● Probation with treatment: 615</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Probation without community service or treatment: 4366</li> <li>● Half-way house: 160</li> <li>● Extended activity release: 567</li> </ul>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Electronic monitoring (art. 237 al. 1 et al. 3 CPP): 1</li> </ul>
<b>Turkey</b>	<p>General comment: See general comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Electronic monitoring: 3226</li> <li>● Judicial Control: 179231</li> </ul>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.0 See comments to 1.0.</p> <p>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>2.2.4. See comments to 1.2.4. In the SPACE II 2020 there are 12,284 cases (total), including the community service as the criminal punishment - 5,801; administrative one - 6,483. In the SPACE II 2019 there were the following indicators: 19,016 (5,920 and 13,096 respectively). In the SPACE II 2018 there were the following indicators: total 45,273 (7,138 and 38,135 respectively).</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sentenced to prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities: 2000</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sentenced to correction works: 330</li> <li>• Under administrative sanction of correction works: 30</li> </ul>
<b>UK: England &amp; Wales</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.9 - It is currently not possible to provide figures for persons starting probation supervision following their release from prison.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: 25104</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standalone Rehabilitation: 14156</li> <li>• Other standalone requirements: 598</li> <li>• Youth Rehabilitation Order, Supervision Default Order, and All pre-Criminal Justice Act 2003 Orders: 1647</li> </ul>
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combination Order: 400</li> <li>• Enhanced Combination Order: 189</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation Order: 1275</li> <li>• Other: 30</li> </ul>

<p><b>UK: Scotland</b></p>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9. All flow figures are for the financial year 2018-19. The figures do not include legacy probation orders - there are thought to be very few of these issued during 2018-19.</p> <p>All estimated figures are rounded to the nearest 100.</p> <p>2.2.8 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>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bail supervision cases commenced: 337</li> </ul> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mixed community payback orders: 6339</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Community payback orders with supervision only: 2808</li> </ul>
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### 3. Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2019 (FLOW OF EXITS FROM PROBATION)

*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 14 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 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020, the numbers of admissions (flow of admissions) and the number of releases (flow of releases) in 2019 are taken from Tables 8, 10 and 12 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 2019.*

*The turnover ratio could not be calculated for countries that did not provide data on one (or more) of the three indicators (stock 2020, flow 2019 and exits 2019) required.*

#### **DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS**

##### **3.1 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.

##### **3.2 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.

##### **3.3 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 3.2 (revocation).

##### **3.4 Absconder**

The person supervised has escaped and is no longer under the supervision of probation agencies.

##### **3.5 Death**

The person supervised died.

**Table 12. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2019, in absolute numbers**

Country	Total number of exits	Of which:						
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Of which: Death by suicide	Other
Code	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5.1	3.6
Albania								
Andorra		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1 950	689	1	20	NAP	16	NAP	1 224
Austria	17 557	11 620	3 022	194	...	56		2 665
Azerbaijan	10 342	6 540	220	728	379	104		2 371
Belgium	41 109	31 372	7 483	...	NAP	244		2 010
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	3 805	3 568	163	34	19	21	...	
Croatia	3 873	3 512	204	...	0	36	...	121
Cyprus	295		3					
Czech Republic	20 281	7 605	3 933	...	...	99	...	8 644
Denmark	...							
Estonia	4 775	3 745	504	478	...	31	...	17
Finland	3 046	2 846	152	10	NAP	38	...	NAP
France	131 134	126 339				50		
Georgia	14 215	12 514	373	1 005	216	106	...	1
Germany								
Greece	5 881	4 656	801	169	58	128	0	69
Hungary								
Iceland	420	365	0	55	0	0		0
Ireland	4 441	3 671	184	271	219	39		57
Italy	62 551	54 109	3 881	...	344	426	...	3 791
Latvia	8 281	5 685	852	896	...	41	...	807
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania	16 415	11 001	979	400	---	138		3 897
Luxembourg	462	359	60	32	1	10	...	
Malta		685				3		
Moldova	11 480	9 488	325	216	112	156		1 183
Monaco	18	15	3	1	0	0		
Montenegro	478	444	29	0	0	5		
Netherlands	40 304	33 784	...	...	...	...		7 461
North Macedonia	57	57						
Norway	6 332	5 858	551	...	...	24	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	27 908	25 014	1 258	...	...	182	...	2 272
Romania	33 724	...	...	...	...	...		...
Russian Federation								
San Marino								
Serbia	3 445	3 056	200	77	106	6		
Slovak Republic	8 733	4 610	453	274	...	82	...	...
Slovenia	1 690	...	...	...	...	...		
Spain (Total)	105 656	65 302	2 483	144	0	333		
Spain (State Admin.)	92 141	53 952	447	105	0	243		37 394
Spain (Catalonia)	13 515	11 350	2 036	39	0	90		
Sweden	14 434	12 962	1 345	...	NAP	106		21
Switzerland	6 157	...	...	...	...	...		...
Turkey	588 952	284 390	60 387	4 262	...	...		126 799
Ukraine	51 337	37 130	1 546	1 244	NAP	...	...	10 517
UK: England & Wales	177 771	117 603	10 420	13 996	5 475	1 185	...	29 092
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	19 256	12 905	2 300	2 500		191		1 360

**Table 13. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2019, in percentages; and deaths per 10,000 probationers**

Country	Rate of exits per 100,000 population	Of which: in percentage							Total percent age	Rate of deaths per 10 000 probationers
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Of which: Death by suicide	Other		
Code	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5.1	3.6		
Albania										
Andorra										
Armenia	65.9	35.3	0.1	1.0		0.8		62.8	100.0	48.2
Austria	197.2	66.2	17.2	1.1		0.3		15.2	100.0	37.4
Azerbaijan	102.7	63.2	2.1	7.0	3.7	1.0		22.9	100.0	73.4
Belgium	355.9	76.3	18.2			0.6		4.9	100.0	44.0
BiH: State level										
BiH: Fed. BiH										
BiH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	54.7	93.8	4.3	0.9	0.5	0.6			100.0	54.3
Croatia	95.4	90.7	5.3		0.0	0.9		3.1	100.0	98.0
Cyprus	33.2		1.0						1.0	
Czech Republic	189.6	37.5	19.4			0.5		42.6	100.0	41.6
Denmark										
Estonia	359.3	78.4	10.6	10.0		0.6		0.4	100.0	76.6
Finland	55.1	93.4	5.0	0.3		1.2			100.0	128.5
France	195.4	96.3				0.0			96.4	2.8
Georgia	382.4	88.0	2.6	7.1	1.5	0.7		0.0	100.0	50.8
Germany										
Greece	54.9	79.2	13.6	2.9	1.0	2.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	73.3
Hungary										
Iceland	115.3	86.9	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0	0.0
Ireland	89.5	82.7	4.1	6.1	4.9	0.9		1.3	100.0	54.2
Italy	103.8	86.5	6.2		0.5	0.7		6.1	100.0	47.5
Latvia	434.1	68.7	10.3	10.8		0.5		9.7	100.0	72.3
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	587.5	67.0	6.0	2.4		0.8		23.7	100.0	86.9
Luxembourg	73.8	77.7	13.0	6.9	0.2	2.2			100.0	104.0
Malta										
Moldova	284.6	82.6	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.4		10.3	100.0	129.0
Monaco	46.2	83.3	16.7	5.6	0.0	0.0			105.6	0.0
Montenegro	76.9	92.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.0			100.0	
Netherlands	231.5	83.8						18.5	102.3	
N. Macedonia	2.7	100.0							100.0	
Norway	118.0	92.5	8.7			0.4			101.6	91.6
Poland										
Portugal	271.1	89.6	4.5			0.7		8.1	102.9	58.5
Romania	174.6									
Russian Fed.										
San Marino										
Serbia	49.7	88.7	5.8	2.2	3.1	0.2			100.0	24.8
Slovak Republic	160.0	52.8	5.2	3.1		0.9			62.1	63.1
Slovenia	80.6									
Spain (Total)	223.2	61.8	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.3			64.6	49.0
Spain (State Ad.)	232.6	58.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3		40.6	100.0	42.7
Spain (Catalonia)	175.0	84.0	15.1	0.3	0.0	0.7			100.0	81.9
Sweden	139.8	89.8	9.3			0.7		0.1	100.0	100.7
Switzerland	71.5									
Turkey	708.3	48.3	10.3	0.7				21.5	80.8	
Ukraine	123.0	72.3	3.0	2.4				20.5	98.2	
UK: Eng. & Wales	296.1	66.2	5.9	7.9	3.1	0.7		16.4	100.0	68.9
UK: N. Ireland										
UK: Scotland	350.5	67.0	11.9	13.0		1.0		7.1	100.0	91.7
Mean	187.9	77.1	7.6	4.5	1.2	0.7	0.0	14.7		63.7
Median	131.4	82.7	5.9	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	9.7		63.1
Minimum	2.7	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Maximum	708.3	100.0	19.4	13.1	4.9	2.2	0.0	62.8		129.0

**Table 14. Estimated turnover ratio per 100 probation clients in 2019**

Country	Stock of probationers on 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2020	Flow of admissions during 2019	Potential exits (Stock + Flow of admissions) in 2019	Flow of exits during 2019	Turnover ratio (estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
<i>Code</i>	A	B	C	D	E
	see Table 8	see Table 10	A+B	See Table 12	D/C*100
Albania					
Andorra	...	1 460	1 460		
Armenia	3 320	1 151	4 471	1 950	43.6
Austria	14 964	17 778	32 742	17 557	53.6
Azerbaijan	14 178	24 204	38 382	10 342	26.9
Belgium	55 512	43 844	99 356	41 109	41.4
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	3 866	4 472	8 338	3 805	45.6
Croatia	3 675	7 588	11 263	3 873	34.4
Cyprus	878	2 324	3 202	295	9.2
Czech Republic	23 805	18 345	42 150	20 281	48.1
Denmark	7 837	9 703	17 540	...	
Estonia	4 047	4 701	8 748	4 775	54.6
Finland	2 957	3 230	6 187	3 046	49.2
France	178 116	124 954	303 070	131 134	43.3
Georgia	20 883	13 899	34 782	14 215	40.9
Germany					
Greece	17 453	12 132	29 585	5 881	19.9
Hungary					
Iceland	273	481	754	420	55.7
Ireland	7 191	7 121	14 312	4 441	31.0
Italy	89 756	135 122	224 878	62 551	27.8
Latvia	5 673	9 264	14 937	8 281	55.4
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania	15 874	17 667	33 541	16 415	48.9
Luxembourg	962	500	1 462	462	31.6
Malta					
Moldova	12 092	10 746	22 838	11 480	50.3
Monaco	36	11	47	18	38.3
Montenegro				478	
Netherlands	35 667	38 969	74 636	40 304	54.0
North Macedonia	126	167	293	57	19.5
Norway	2 619	6 786	9 405	6 332	67.3
Poland	244 199	...	244 199	...	
Portugal	31 125	32 128	63 253	27 908	44.1
Romania	69 812	36 339	106 151	33 724	31.8
Russian Federation					
San Marino					
Serbia	2 420	5 497	7 917	3 445	43.5
Slovak Republic	12 998	8 577	21 575	8 733	40.5
Slovenia	1 840	3 521	5 361	1 690	31.5
Spain (Total)	67 950	119 931	187 881	105 656	56.2
Spain (State Admin.)	56 959	105 116	162 075	92 141	56.9
Spain (Catalonia)	10 991	14 815	25 806	13 515	52.4
Sweden	10 530	14 251	24 781	14 434	58.2
Switzerland	4 025	5 361	9 386	6 157	65.6
Turkey	521 151	...	521 151	588 952	113.0
Ukraine	58 058	50 956	109 014	51 337	47.1
UK: England & Wales	172 110	104 038	276 148	177 771	64.4
UK: Northern Ireland	4 226	2 982	7 208	...	
UK: Scotland	20 830	23 356	44 186	19 256	43.6
<i>Mean</i>	43 575.9	23 680.9	65 038.8	39 047.6	45.5
<i>Median</i>	11 541.5	9 703.0	22 838.0	10 342.0	44.1
<i>Minimum</i>	36.0	11.0	47.0	18.0	9.2
<i>Maximum</i>	521 151.0	135 122.0	521 151.0	588 952.0	113.0

**Notes – Tables 12 to 14**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>General comment: The data provided cover the period from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019 up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the amnesty act: 1149</li> <li>• By court decisions (law modification, statute of limitation, etc.): 75</li> </ul>
<b>Austria</b>	--
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amnesty: 15</li> <li>• Pardon: 29</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>3.3, 3.4: 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>3.6: 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>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revocation of electronic monitoring before placement: 1857</li> <li>• Mission not pursued (legal problem or withdrawal by the judiciary authority): 153</li> </ul>
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	3.5.1 The GDES does not record deaths by suicide.
<b>Croatia</b>	<p>General comment: Out of the 121 cases of the number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation during the year 2019, there are 74 cases are other categories which we did not specify in the Table above, due to number of boxes. The remaining are of the following categories: 64 cases of "expiration of supervision", 5 cases of "termination of supervision", 5 cases of "offender not reporting".</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspension of probation supervision: 21</li> <li>• Statute of limitation: 22</li> <li>• Legislative amendments in favour of the offender: 4</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p>3.0: The figure is the sum of those provided by the SWS and the Parole Board (PB).</p> <p>3.2: The figure is provided by the PB.</p>

<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>3.0: The number of persons who ended the supervision or care were 17 918.</p> <p>3.1 – 3.6: Number of exits by the decision of the court.</p> <p>3.2: The number of exits, when was revoked because of a violation of the imposed conditions or a commission of new crime.</p> <p>3.3: 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>3.6a: The preliminary stage of criminal proceedings, exits of the pre-trial detention and result of parole proceedings.</p> <p>3.6b: 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>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary stage of criminal proceedings/parole: 7195</li> <li>• Cumulative sentence: 1310</li> <li>• Other: 139</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	--
<b>Estonia</b>	--
<b>Finland</b>	--
<b>France</b>	--
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Based on the legislative framework 3.2 (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>3.5 indicates the total number of death (suicide is included).</p> <p>3.5.1. it is not possible to segregate date for suicide cases.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pardon: 1</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change of place for community service: 1</li> <li>• Acquittal by court order: 2</li> <li>• Deportation: 2</li> </ul>
<b>Hungary</b>	--
<b>Iceland</b>	--
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In Section 3.0 Exits, the categories 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 pose problems in accurate reporting. The process of Revocation (3.2) can be complex. The decision-making process in the courts can be slow and cases adjourned 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</p>



	<p>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 (3.3) 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 (3.2) but formal revocation is not processed as they are already sentenced to custody. Finally, some are imprisoned as result of revocation proceedings under 3.2 which risk double-counting with 3.3.</p> <p>3.4. 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 (3.3) or other order. Absconding may also arise as a possible count where a person has left the jurisdiction though this may also be counted as a revocation (3.2).</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not Listed in Court: 13</li> <li>● Order not valid, Court notified: 5</li> <li>● Appeal Lodged: 39</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>General comment: The data refer to community measures completed in 2019. The data pertaining to probation inquiries are excluded.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Failure: 8</li> <li>● Conversion of the measure: 3655</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>General comment: The Total number of exits represents "After the sentence" exits. Victim-offender mediation ended with or without agreement is not counted in this section (items 3.0 - 3.6).</p> <p>3.3. The sanction is revoked because probation client is sentenced for new offence done at the time of probation. New conviction can be imprisonment or community sanction, or mixed sanction (data includes all sanctions, not only imprisonment).</p>

	<p>3.6. The sanction is revoked because probation client is sentenced for prior offence. The person has a new criminal conviction for a crime committed before he came under the supervision of probation or a new offence was committed before the person started to serve "Community service" sanction. New conviction can be imprisonment or community sanction, or mixed sanction.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Revocation different from definition for 3.2: 807</li> </ul>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● When a person is released on parole (pardon procedure, act of amnesty, due to illness): 16</li> <li>● Early termination of supervision: 398</li> <li>● In other cases: 3483</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	--
<b>Malta</b>	--
<b>Moldova</b>	<p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Under an amnesty: 4</li> <li>● Invalidation of the sentence: 81</li> <li>● Rehabilitated: 5</li> </ul>
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	--
<b>Netherlands</b>	<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. In 2018, 2019, and 2020, only the unique persons counted in each subcategory and total.</p> <p>In 3. 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 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 or 3.5. The CSM that did not start are not included in the flow of exits.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Started, but not completed: 7461</li> </ul>
<b>North Macedonia</b>	--
<b>Norway</b>	<p>3.3: 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>Revocation here includes also return to prison after stay at a treatment institution (N=101). This may mean a breach of conditions, but also that the treatment has been completed before the prison sentence has ended.</p>

	<p>3.4: 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>3.5: Cause of death is not registered separately.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment: According to the report on the probation service's activities for 2019, 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 2019.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>General comment: A person may have more than one measure taken during the year for having more than one different lawsuit.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change of measure: 415</li> <li>• Court's decision: 945</li> <li>• Others non specify: 912</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>General comment: No details regarding the exits, given the transition to another IT application, including the database format, throughout 2019.</p>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment: The discrepancy between the data presented in Table 6 (Flow of Entries) and Table 11 (Flow of Exits) occurred due to the number of cases registered in the previous year (2018) which execution in 1/3 of cases commenced in 2019 due to numerous reasons. Execution of these cases are counted then in 2019 amongst which a number of short sentences' execution enabled completion of 3056 cases in the course of year 2019.</p>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	--
<b>Slovenia</b>	--
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	<p>3.0, 3.1 and 3.5: Include conditional releases (both modalities) and alternative measures, not third grade.</p> <p>3.2, 3.3 and 3.4: Include only conditional release (both modalities).</p> <p>3.6: 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>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judicial Decision: 2088</li> <li>• Non-appearance or incidents during the fulfilment: 28882</li> </ul> <p>Other causes, including transfer of files: 6424</p>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	--
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--

<b>Sweden</b>	<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>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transferred abroad: 21</li> <li>● Pardon: 0</li> </ul>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<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"> <li>● Completion = 374</li> <li>● Revocation = 29</li> </ul> <p>Community service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Completion = 3830</li> <li>● Revocation = 408</li> </ul>
<b>Turkey</b>	--
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: 3.0 See comments to 1.0 and 2.0.</p> <p>3.2. 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>3.4 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>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <p>Conditional termination of correction works: 191</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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: 30</p> <p>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. 30 probation clients were subject to above mentioned amnesty. Public Institution "Center of Probation" forwarded the relevant documents to the courts and those persons were released according to the law.</p> <p>Other: 10296</p> <p>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>
<b>UK: Engl. &amp; Wales</b>	<p>3.3: 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>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Concurrent custody: 21362</li> <li>● Terminated (other reasons): 4900</li> <li>● Other reasons: 2830</li> </ul>
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	--
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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 2018-19 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>

## 4. Criminal offences and probation

*This item focuses on the **types of offences for which probationers have been sentenced**.*

*Table 15 presents the total stock on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2019, and flow of admissions and flow of exits in 2019 and Tables 16 and 17 present 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 15. Total stock, admissions and exits of probationers (in absolute numbers)**

Country	Total		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
	4.0		
Albania			
Andorra	...	...	...
Armenia	3 320	1 151	
Austria			
Azerbaijan		24 204	10 342
Belgium	58 521	39 463	34 685
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	3 805		
Croatia	3 675	7 588	3 912
Cyprus	878	2 324	295
Czech Republic	23 805	18 345	17 918
Denmark	7 837	9 703	
Estonia	6 691	5 598	5 549
Finland	2 957	3 230	3 046
France	...	...	...
Georgia	20 883	13 899	...
Germany			
Greece	6 577	3 581	2 382
Hungary			
Iceland			
Ireland	7 191	7 121	4 246
Italy	89 756	135 122	62 551
Latvia	...	...	...
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	15 874	17 667	16 415
Luxembourg	962	500	462
Malta	960	663	678
Moldova	12 092	10 746	11 480
Monaco	36	11	18
Montenegro	...	...	...
Netherlands	35 420	38 207	39 390
North Macedonia	126	167	57
Norway	...	6 480	...
Poland	...	...	...
Portugal	31 533	33 297	30 994
Romania	69 812	36 339	33 724
Russian Federation			
San Marino			
Serbia			
Slovak Republic		7 459	7 592
Slovenia	1 840	3 521	1 690
Spain (Total)	53 680	101 807	100 650
Spain (State Admin.)	42 689	86 992	87 135
Spain (Catalonia)	10 991	14 815	13 515
Sweden	10 530	14 251	14 434
Switzerland	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	172 110	104 038	177 771
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	20 800	23 400	19 300

**Table 16. 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
	4.1			4.2			4.3			4.4			4.5		
Albania															
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	432	150		1 029	357		498	173		465	161		896	311	
Austria	5 371			6 332			2 454						7 625		
Azerbaijan		3 142	1 197		8 615	3 526		3 210	1 349		1 835	739		7 402	3 531
Belgium	15 439	10 178	9 194	8 368	5 968	5 913	8 652	6 873	6 341	20 822	12 978	9 935	5 240	3 466	3 302
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria				1 235			187			103			1 889		
Croatia	986	2 186	1 124	1 596	3 521	1 859	366	828	418	91	233	141	1 056	1 521	588
Cyprus															
Czech Republic	5 645	3 403	3 281	10 070	7 778	7 391	3 893	2 656	2 391	...	...	...	11 135	8 852	8 774
Denmark															
Estonia	1 566	1 495	1 253	1 592	1 509	1 616	1 083	544	614	1 642	1 347	1 309	808	703	757
Finland	1 127	979	973	537	570	568	529	476	400	669	1 038	962	95	167	143
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3 383	1 884		7 332	3 607	...	5 449	3 049	...	1 019	490	...	3 700	4 869	...
Germany															
Greece	929	692	353	1 547	956	703	1 295	678	421	342	172	82	2 464	1 083	823
Hungary															
Iceland															
Ireland	1 756	1 419	760	3 180	3 185	1 957	1 150	1 240	631	747	810	392	401	394	200
Italy	8 507	11 452	4 226	16 915	25 256	11 427	9 554	13 683	6 846	18 988	28 461	15 586	35 792	56 270	24 466
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	429	188	184	229	137	116	107	54	71	112	67	52	85	54	39
Malta	266	182	222	437	3 838	330	131	96	80	14	14	19	117	33	27
Moldova	1 883	1 635	1 642	3 112	2 874	2 978	942	827	609	4 630	4 132	4 604	1 525	1 278	1 647
Monaco	17	4	6	2	0	5	7	4	4	10	3	3	0	0	0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	15 440	13 161	14 678	10 122	10 249	10 710	3 588	3 913	4 203	3 244	6 768	5 995	3 026	4 116	3 804
North Macedonia	23	39	12	37	43	22	39	42	5	8	6	3	19	37	15
Norway	...	705	...	...	1 363	...	...	1 030	...	...	2 380	...	...	1 002	...
Poland															



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
	4.1			4.2			4.3			4.4			4.5		
Portugal	10 185	9 995	9 115	5 523	5 002	4 716	4 419	3 595	3 232	5 883	9 054	8 619	5 523	5 651	5 312
Romania	9 920	5 608	...	9 264	6 223	...	1 755	1 088	...	32 446	22 261	...	16 427	...	...
Russian Federation															
San Marino															
Serbia															
Slovak Republic	...	2 191	2 188	...	1 368	1 330	...	525	430	...	132	119	...	...	...
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	22 270	9 092	9 066	7 409	41 277	40 539	2 563	24 317	22 985	14 487	13 997	15 040	6 951	13 124	13 020
Spain (State Admin.)	18 882	3 144	3 149	5 477	38 516	38 579	1 541	22 739	22 776	10 949	11 294	11 313	5 840	11 299	11 318
Spain (Catalonia)	3 388	5 948	5 917	1 932	2 761	1 960	1 022	1 578	209	3 538	2 703	3 727	1 111	1 825	1 702
Sweden	3 133	4 176	3 950	1 598	1 887	2 193	4 053	4 454	4 623	733	2 252	2 343	1 013	1 482	1 325
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	38 895	10 746	25 767	28 722	18 060	39 743	17 792	6 124	13 081	16 147	17 123	18 000	70 554	51 985	81 180
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	12 300	13 500	11 100	2 900	3 200	2 800	1 200	1 500	1 300	1 600	2 000	1 600	2 800	3 100	2 500

**Table 17. 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
	4.1			4.2			4.3			4.4			4.5		
Albania															
Andorra															
Armenia	13.0	13.0		31.0	31.0		15.0	15.0		14.0	14.0		27.0	27.0	
Austria															
Azerbaijan		13.0	11.6		35.6	34.1		13.3	13.0		7.6	7.1		30.6	34.1
Belgium	26.4	25.8	26.5	14.3	15.1	17.0	14.8	17.4	18.3	35.6	32.9	28.6	9.0	8.8	9.5
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria				32.5			4.9			2.7			49.6		
Croatia	26.8	28.8	28.7	43.4	46.4	47.5	10.0	10.9	10.7	2.5	3.1	3.6	28.7	20.0	15.0
Cyprus															
Czech Republic	23.7	18.6	18.3	42.3	42.4	41.2	16.4	14.5	13.3				46.8	48.3	49.0
Denmark															
Estonia	23.4	26.7	22.6	23.8	27.0	29.1	16.2	9.7	11.1	24.5	24.1	23.6	12.1	12.6	13.6
Finland	38.1	30.3	31.9	18.2	17.6	18.6	17.9	14.7	13.1	22.6	32.1	31.6	3.2	5.2	4.7
France															
Georgia	16.2	13.6		35.1	26.0		26.1	21.9		4.9	3.5		17.7	35.0	
Germany															
Greece	14.1	19.3	14.8	23.5	26.7	29.5	19.7	18.9	17.7	5.2	4.8	3.4	37.5	30.2	34.6
Hungary															
Iceland															
Ireland	24.4	19.9	17.9	44.2	44.7	46.1	16.0	17.4	14.9	10.4	11.4	9.2	5.6	5.5	4.7
Italy	9.5	8.5	6.8	18.8	18.7	18.3	10.6	10.1	10.9	21.2	21.1	24.9	39.9	41.6	39.1
Latvia															
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	44.6	37.6	39.8	23.8	27.4	25.1	11.1	10.8	15.4	11.6	13.4	11.3	8.8	10.8	8.4
Malta	27.7	27.5	32.7	45.5	578.9	48.7	13.6	14.5	11.8	1.5	2.1	2.8	12.2	5.0	4.0
Moldova	15.6	15.2	14.3	25.7	26.7	25.9	7.8	7.7	5.3	38.3	38.5	40.1	12.6	11.9	14.3
Monaco	47.2	36.4	33.3	5.6	0.0	27.8	19.4	36.4	22.2	27.8	27.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro															
Netherlands	43.6	34.4	37.3	28.6	26.8	27.2	10.1	10.2	10.7	9.2	17.7	15.2	8.5	10.8	9.7
North Macedonia	18.3	23.4	21.1	29.4	25.7	38.6	31.0	25.1	8.8	6.3	3.6	5.3	15.1	22.2	26.3
Norway		10.9			21.0			15.9			36.7			15.5	
Poland															

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
	4.1			4.2			4.3			4.4			4.5		
Portugal	32.3	30.0	29.4	17.5	15.0	15.2	14.0	10.8	10.4	18.7	27.2	27.8	17.5	17.0	17.1
Romania	14.2	15.4		13.3	17.1		2.5	3.0		46.5	61.3		23.5		
Russian Federation															
San Marino															
Serbia															
Slovak Republic		29.4	28.8		18.3	17.5		7.0	5.7		1.8	1.6			
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	41.5	8.9	9.0	13.8	40.5	40.3	4.8	23.9	22.8	27.0	13.7	14.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Spain (State Admin)	44.2	3.6	3.6	12.8	44.3	44.3	3.6	26.1	26.1	25.6	13.0	13.0	13.7	13.0	13.0
Spain (Catalonia)	30.8	40.1	43.8	17.6	18.6	14.5	9.3	10.7	1.5	32.2	18.2	27.6	10.1	12.3	12.6
Sweden	29.8	29.3	27.4	15.2	13.2	15.2	38.5	31.3	32.0	7.0	15.8	16.2	9.6	10.4	9.2
Switzerland															
Turkey															
Ukraine															
UK: England & Wales	22.6	10.3	14.5	16.7	17.4	22.4	10.3	5.9	7.4	9.4	16.5	10.1	41.0	50.0	45.7
UK: Northern Ireland															
UK: Scotland	59.1	57.7	57.5	13.9	13.7	14.5	5.8	6.4	6.7	7.7	8.5	8.3	13.5	13.2	13.0
<i>Mean</i>	28.1	23.8	25.6	24.7	46.0	28.1	14.4	14.8	13.0	16.7	18.2	15.6	19.3	19.0	18.0
<i>Median</i>	26.4	24.6	26.9	23.7	25.9	26.6	13.8	13.9	11.4	11.6	15.8	13.0	13.6	13.1	13.0
<i>Minimum</i>	9.5	3.6	3.6	5.6	0.0	14.5	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	59.1	57.7	57.5	45.5	578.9	48.7	38.5	36.4	32.0	46.5	61.3	40.1	49.6	50.0	49.0

**Notes – Tables 15 to 17**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>General comment: The provided data covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019 up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019. The database for offences specification is in percentages. This database does not include people that have left probation.</p>
<b>Austria</b>	<p>General comment: Only the stock per 31st January 2020 can be counted. There is no count of entries and exits for offences. "Others" includes figures for the other chapters of the Austrian Criminal code.</p> <p>4.1: First specific section of criminal code: Offences against body and life</p> <p>4.2: Sixth specific section of criminal code: Offences against property</p> <p>4.3: Specific drug law.</p> <p>4.4: No specified offences in the criminal code.</p> <p>4.5: Other chapters criminal code.</p>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	--
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>General comment: 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.</p> <p>For details on the distribution of numbers according to the different categories, see the following Table.</p>

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

<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<p>4.0: The total number excludes item 1.1.1 from Table 4, because the GDES does not maintain a statistical database for the types of offences for which electronic monitoring with home arrest can be applied.</p> <p>4.1. According to our legislation, probation is not contemplated as a sanction for the offence "homicide". The figure includes pre-conditional released persons (who have committed homicide) with probation supervision.</p>
<b>Croatia</b>	<p>4.1: War crimes against the civilian population, War crime against prisoners of war, War crimes, Enslavery and slave trafficking, Human trafficking, Murder, Attempted murder, Manslaughter, Aggravated murder, Negligent homicide, Bodily injury, Serious bodily injury, Participation in a physical confrontation, Failure to render assistance, Leaving a helpless person, Unlawful deprivation of liberty, Kidnapping, Coercion, Coercion against a public official, Threat, Stalking, Defamation, Sexual relations without consent, Rape, Coercion to sexual relations, Serious criminal offences against sexual freedom, Pandering, Lewd acts, Sexual harassment, Sexual abuse of a child under 15 years of age, Sexual abuse of a child over 15 years of age, Satisfying lust in front of a child under 15 years of age, Exploitation of children for pornography, Introducing children to pornography, Serious criminal offence of child sexual abuse and exploitation, Serious criminal offences against general health, Attack against a public official.</p> <p>4.2: Non-payment of salary, Destruction or damage to public devices, Destruction or damage to protective devices at work, Destruction, damage or misuse of danger signs, Concealment, Abuse of trust, Abuse of trust in business, Blackmail, Theft, Grand theft, Robbery, Evasion, Tax and customs evasion, Embezzlement, Unauthorized use of someone else's movable property, Damage to someone else's property, Fraud, Computer fraud, Check and bank card fraud, Violation of the obligation of keeping trade and business books, Accepting bribes, Accepting bribes in business, Bribery, Bribery in business, Illegal trade, Counterfeiting money, Counterfeiting of securities, Forgery of a document, Forgery of an official or business document, Violation of the right to an invention.</p> <p>4.3: Unauthorized drug production and trafficking, Enabling of drug usage, Drug abuse.</p> <p>4.4: Endangering traffic by a dangerous act or dangerous means, Reckless driving in road traffic, Causing a traffic accident, Causing a traffic accident in road traffic.</p> <p>4.5: Public instigation of terrorism, Invasion of home and business premises privacy, Unlawful use of personal data, Prostitution, Enabling cohabitation with a child, Violation of alimony duties, Failure to implement a decision to protect the welfare of the child, Taking away of child, Taking away of child or juvenile, Violation of the rights of a child, Neglect and abuse of a child or minor, Incest, Domestic violence, Killing or torture of animals, Torture of animals, Endangerment to life and</p>

	property by a generally dangerous act or means, Serious criminal offences against general safety, Verifying false content, Abuse of position and authority, Failure to report the preparation of a criminal offense, False reporting of a criminal offense, Giving a false statement, Prevention of proof, Violent behavior, Causing a riot, Agreement to commit a criminal offense, Criminal association, Committing a criminal offense within a criminal association, Environmental pollution, Endangerment of the environment with waste, Destruction of protected natural resources, Dangerous construction work, Misuse of trust, Disclosure of classified information, Removal and damage to the official seal and sign, Seizure or destruction of an official seal or official file, Illegal possession, manufacture and procurement of weapons and explosives.
<b>Cyprus</b>	General comment: The metadata regarding items 4.2 and 4.4 above were provided by the Police.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<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).</p> <p>4.1: Including Robbery 4.2: Including Disorderly Conduct 4.4: It is not possible to distinguish category Road traffic offences. Offence is classified by impact of offences. 4.5: Especially obstructing the enforcement or neglect of compulsory maintenance</p> <p>4.1.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Murder</li> <li>● Manslaughter</li> <li>● Murder of a New-born Child by its Mother</li> <li>● Death by Negligence</li> <li>● Accessory to Suicide</li> <li>● Grievous Bodily Harm</li> <li>● Harm to Health</li> <li>● Harm to Health out of Excusable Motives</li> <li>● Torture and other Cruel and Inhumane Treatment</li> <li>● Fights</li> <li>● Human Trafficking</li> <li>● Denial of Personal Freedoms</li> <li>● Restriction of Personal Freedoms</li> <li>● Kidnapping</li> <li>● Hostage Taking</li> <li>● Blackmail</li> <li>● Restricting Freedom of Religion</li> <li>● Oppression</li> <li>● Violation of Domestic Freedoms</li> <li>● Violation of Freedom of Congregation and Assembly</li> <li>● Maltreatment of an Entrusted Person</li> <li>● Maltreatment of Persons Living in Common Dwellings</li> <li>● General Threats</li> <li>● Illegal Possession of Weapons</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Development, Production and Possession of Prohibited Means of Warfare</li> <li>● Gaining Control over Means of Air Transport, Civilian Vessels and Fixed Platforms</li> <li>● Terrorist Attack</li> <li>● Terror</li> <li>● Violence against Public Authority</li> <li>● Threatening with the Aim to Affect Public Authority</li> <li>● Violence against an Official Person</li> <li>● Threatening with the Aim to Affect an Official Person</li> <li>● Freeing of a Prisoner</li> <li>● State Border Crossing using Violence</li> <li>● Insurrection of Prisoners</li> <li>● Violence against a Group of People or an Individual</li> <li>● Dangerous Threats</li> <li>● Dangerous Persecution</li> <li>● Defamation of Nation, Race, Ethnic or other Groups of People</li> <li>● Encouragement to Hatred against a Group of People or to Restrict their Rights and Freedoms</li> <li>● Insult among Soldiers by Violence or the Threat of Violence</li> <li>● Insult of a Soldier of Equal Rank by Violence or the Threat of Violence</li> <li>● Violence against a Superior</li> <li>● Rape</li> <li>● Sexual Coercion</li> <li>● Sexual Abuse</li> <li>● Incest</li> <li>● Procuring</li> <li>● Prostitution Endangering the Moral Development of Children</li> <li>● Distribution of Pornography</li> <li>● Production and other Handling of Child Pornography</li> <li>● Abuse of a Child for the Production of Pornography</li> <li>● Participation in pornographic performance</li> <li>● Establishment of unauthorised contacts with a child</li> <li>● Enticement to Sexual Intercourse</li> <li>● Robbery</li> </ul> <p>4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Burglary</li> <li>● Other theft</li> <li>● Scams</li> <li>● Insurance Fraud</li> <li>● Credit Fraud</li> <li>● Grant Scams</li> <li>● Vandalism</li> <li>● Damage to a Stranger's Item</li> <li>● Disorderly Conduct</li> <li>● Desecration of Human Remains</li> </ul> <p>4.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Threat under the Influence of Addictive Substances</li> <li>● Unauthorised Production and other Handling of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possession of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons</li> <li>● Unauthorised Cultivation of Plants Containing Narcotic or Psychotropic Substance</li> <li>● Production and Possession of Articles for the Illegal Production of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons</li> <li>● Distribution of Drug Addiction</li> </ul> <p>4.4: ...</p> <p>4.5: Other</p>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>A breakdown is not possible because there are too many unknowns in the data.</p>
<b>Estonia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>4.1: Manslaughter, murder, causing serious health damage, infanticide, negligent homicide, physical abuse, torture, rape, threat, human trafficking etc.</p> <p>4.2: Larceny, robbery, embezzlement, fraud etc.</p> <p>4.3: 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>4.4: 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>4.5: 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>
<b>Finland</b>	<p>4.1: Homicide and bodily injury, sex offences, robbery, deprivation of personal liberty, trafficking in human beings, persecution</p> <p>4.2: Theft, fraud, embezzlement, accounting offence, criminal damage, extortion, forgery</p> <p>4.3: Narcotics offence, doping offence</p> <p>4.4: Traffic intoxication, causing a traffic hazard, operation of a vehicle without a licence</p> <p>4.5: 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>
<b>France</b>	--
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The Probation System does not yet have precise available figures on the flow of exits for 2019.</p>

	<p>4.1: Homicide, rape, violence against persons, domestic violence</p> <p>4.2: Theft, robbery, fraud, extortion</p> <p>4.3: Drug possession, drug manufacturing, illegal drug use</p> <p>4.4: Traffic safety violation</p> <p>4.5: 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>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>4.1: 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>4.2: 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>4.3: Purchase, possession, sale, distribution, supply, direct aiding and abetting drug trafficking, actual aiding and abetting drug trafficking, breaches of provisions concerning drugs</p> <p>4.4: 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>4.5: 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, acquisition of products of crime, Offences of Art. 167 of the Greek Penal Code and of the Art. 177 of the Greek Penal Code.</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	--

<b>Iceland</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment: 4.1: Sexual, Violence.  4.2: Burglary, Fraud, Robbery, theft, Vandalism.  4.3: Drugs Offences.  4.4: Road Traffic Offences.  4.5: Weapons &amp; Explosives, Offences against Justice, Miscellaneous Offences.</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>General comment: The item "Other offences" includes also the the number of undetermined offences, amounting to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• n.5618 persons in charge for inquiries at 31 January 2020,</li> <li>• n.8886 global cases for measures and inquiries in the year 2019,</li> <li>• n.3168 measures completed in the year 2019.</li> </ul> <p>4.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homicide</li> <li>• Kidnapping</li> <li>• Injuries threats</li> <li>• Insulting defamatory acts</li> <li>• Sexual violence</li> <li>• Corruption of minors</li> </ul> <p>4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theft,</li> <li>• Receiving of stolen goods</li> <li>• Robbery</li> <li>• Extortion</li> <li>• Kidnapping with the purpose of extortion</li> <li>• Bankruptcy crimes and fraud</li> <li>• Deception, usury</li> <li>• Other offences against property</li> </ul> <p>4.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug trafficking</li> <li>• Criminal organization for drug trafficking</li> <li>• Other drug offences</li> </ul> <p>4.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road traffic code</li> </ul> <p>4.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploitation</li> <li>• Prostitution</li> <li>• Family</li> <li>• Other offences against morality</li> <li>• Slaughter</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public safety</li> <li>• Public faith</li> <li>• Issuing blank cheques</li> <li>• Other financial offences</li> <li>• Personality of the state</li> <li>• Embezzlement</li> <li>• Corruption</li> <li>• Justice</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Criminal association</li> <li>• Mafia type criminal association</li> <li>• Religious feeling</li> <li>• Other offences against public administration</li> <li>• Other offences against public order</li> <li>• Weapons</li> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Other offences</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	--
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	--
<b>Lithuania</b>	General comment: Statistical data on supervision by probation services by offences committed are not collected.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>4.1: 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>4.2: vol, vol qualifié, vol à l'aide de fausses clés, vol domestique, vandalisme, fraude, destruction, incendie volontaire</p> <p>4.3: infractions à la loi 19.02.1973</p> <p>4.4: infractions au Code de la route</p> <p>4.5: abandon de famille, menaces, non-exécution des TIG, grivèlerie,...</p>
<b>Malta</b>	--
<b>Moldova</b>	--
<b>Monaco</b>	<p>General comment: The stock is equal to the total number of persons at 31.01.2020.</p> <p>4.1: Violence or assaults, contempt, insults</p> <p>4.2: Theft, home invasion, abuse of trust, fraud</p> <p>4.3: Drug possession, transport and use</p> <p>4.4: Drunk driving, reckless driving</p>
<b>Montenegro</b>	--
<b>Netherlands</b>	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. The CSM that did not start are not included.

	<p>4.1: Homicide, assault, sexual offences, threats, human trafficking, etc.</p> <p>4.2 : Theft, vandalism, fraud, cybercrime, etc.</p> <p>4.3: Drug trafficking, drug possession, etc.</p> <p>4.4: Drunk driving, no drivers licence, hit-and-run accident, speeding, etc.</p> <p>4.5: Arms and munitions, betting, environmental offences, etc.</p>
<b>North Macedonia</b>	<p>4.1: Murder, violence, assault on an official while performing security duties, having sex with a powerless person, blackmail</p> <p>4.2: Aggravated theft, robbery seizure of a motor vehicle,</p> <p>4.3: Unauthorized production and distribution of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors</p> <p>4.4: Serious acts against traffic safety</p> <p>4.5: Causing general danger, extortion, misappropriation of goods under the protection of cultural heritage or natural rarities, smuggling of migrants, unauthorized manufacture, possession and trade in weapons or explosives.</p>
<b>Norway</b>	<p>General comment: Stock and exits cannot be specified by type of offence in the Norwegian registration system.</p> <p>4.4: Category "Road traffic offences" also includes traffic offences at sea.</p> <p>4.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Blackmail 2</li> <li>● Bodily harm 254</li> <li>● Crimes against persons 6</li> <li>● Death by negligence 10</li> <li>● Grievous bodily harm 265</li> <li>● Murder 19</li> <li>● Rape 53</li> <li>● Threats 68</li> <li>● Use of violence 28</li> </ul> <p>4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Customs law 28</li> <li>● Economic offences 115</li> <li>● Embezzlement 86</li> <li>● Fencing 43</li> <li>● Forgery of documents 50</li> <li>● Forgery of money 1</li> <li>● Fraud 696</li> <li>● Robbery 88</li> <li>● Tax law 10</li> <li>● Theft 216</li> <li>● Vandalism 29</li> <li>● VAT fraud 11</li> </ul>

	<p>4.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doping 15</li> <li>• Offences against the law on medicines 2</li> <li>• Offences against the laws on alcohol 2</li> <li>• Trafficking narcotics 264</li> <li>• Use or possession of narcotics 747</li> </ul> <p>4.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carelessness at sea 1</li> <li>• Driving under the influence 1 718</li> <li>• Intoxication at sea 18</li> <li>• Offences against the law on road traffic 643</li> </ul> <p>4.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arms law 14</li> <li>• Arson 5</li> <li>• Breaking the peace 52</li> <li>• Evasion of punishment 13</li> <li>• False statement 31</li> <li>• General danger 2</li> <li>• Illegal (re-)entry 4</li> <li>• Military law 1</li> <li>• Offences against public servants 352</li> <li>• Other 335</li> <li>• Other sexual offences 148</li> <li>• Racial discrimination 1</li> <li>• Unspecified 44</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>No such data is available in the reports on probation activities of the court service.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>4.1: Homicide, offenses to physical integrity, domestic violence, sexual crimes, kidnapping and abduction, crimes against personal liberty, crimes against honour</p> <p>4.2: Theft and robbery, teasing, extortion, damage/vandalism</p> <p>4.3: Drug Dealing/trafficking, use and cultivation of drugs</p> <p>4.4: Driving without legal authorization, drink driving</p> <p>4.5: 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>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>No details regarding exits due to IT transition.</p> <p>4.1: (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</p>

	<p>harm with basic intent; ill treatments applied to underage persons; brawling; domestic violence; killing or harming of a newly-born baby by their mother; termination of pregnancy; harming the fetus; abandoning an individual in distress; obstruction of rescue; illegal deprivation of freedom; threats; blackmail; harassment; slavery; trafficking in human beings; trafficking in underage persons; pressing into forced or compulsory 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>4.2: (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>4.3: Possession of drugs with the intent to use; possession of drugs with the intent to drug traffic and other drug offences.</p> <p>4.4: 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>4.5: Offences against state authority and state borders; obstruction of justice; corruption and offenses in public position; counterfeiting; offenses included in laws, other than the Criminal Code.</p>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Because of the pandemic, which has affected the Department for Execution of Alternative sanctions by decreasing the number of staff, the required detailed analysis and data extraction was not possible.</p>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Principal offence rule is not applied.</p> <p>Mediation cases are not included.</p> <p>4.1: All the criminal offences against life and health, e.g. Premeditated Murder, Murder, Murder of a Newborn Child by its Mother, Manslaughter, Homicide, Illegal Interruption of Pregnancy, Accessory to Suicide, Bodily Harm, Illegal Removal of Organs, Tissues and Cells and Illegal Sterilisation, Harm to Health, etc. and Criminal Offences against</p>

	<p>Human Dignity, e.g. Rape, Sexual Violence, Sexual Abuse, Bigamy, Removal of Child, Kidnapping</p> <p>4.2: All the criminal offences against assets, e.g. Theft, Embezzlement, Non-payment of Wages and Severance, Encroachment into the Right to a House, Apartment or Non-residential, Fraud, etc.</p> <p>4.3: Illegal Production of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, Poisons or Precursors, their Possession and Trafficking, Endangerment under the Influence of Addictive Substances, Insobriety</p> <p>4.4: Endangerment under the Influence of Addictive Substances</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	--
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	--
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	<p>4.1: Homicide, Murder, Injuries, Violence against women, sexual offences</p> <p>4.2: Robbery, other offences against property, economic offences</p> <p>4.3: Offences against Public Health (drug trafficking)</p> <p>4.4: Offences against road safety (driving without licence, driving under the effects of drugs or alcohol, driving recklessly)</p> <p>4.5: Forgery, non-payment of child support or alimony, sentence violation, disobedience, environmental offences, arson, disclosure, etc</p>
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	<p>4.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Abuse or sexual assault at age 16</li> <li>● Sexual abuse</li> <li>● Sexual acts c.majors of 16 minors 18 years</li> <li>● Sexual aggression</li> <li>● Threatens</li> <li>● Murdered</li> <li>● Family law abduction</li> <li>● Coercion</li> <li>● Consp.homicide or assessed</li> <li>● Against moral integrity</li> <li>● Illegal detention</li> <li>● Prov.sexual exhibi.i.</li> <li>● Exhibitionism or minor pornography or discovery.</li> <li>● Homicide</li> <li>● Homelessness imprudent</li> <li>● Injuries</li> <li>● Injuries by imprudence</li> <li>● Major or minor prostitution with violence</li> <li>● Minor prostitution with or incapable</li> <li>● Minor prostitution or with a disability</li> <li>● Prostitution of elderly people</li> <li>● Rob. Violent or intimidation</li> <li>● Robbery with homicide</li> <li>● Abruptly</li> <li>● Trafficking in human beings</li> <li>● Illegal traffic human organs</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rape</li> <li>● Domestic violence</li> <li>● Domestic violence is not usual</li> <li>● Physical violence to people</li> <li>● Gender violence</li> </ul> <p>4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Unfair administration</li> <li>● Lifting of goods</li> <li>● Improper provision</li> <li>● Money laundering</li> <li>● Damages</li> <li>● Corporate crime</li> <li>● Scam</li> <li>● Ravages</li> <li>● Extortion</li> <li>● Robbery</li> <li>● Intellectual property</li> <li>● Reception</li> <li>● Robbery and theft of the use of vehicles</li> <li>● Robbery</li> <li>● Robbery with force on things</li> <li>● Robbery house inhabited</li> <li>● Usurpation</li> <li>● Illegal use of foreigner vehicle</li> </ul> <p>4.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Elaboration and traffic drugs</li> <li>● Against public health</li> </ul> <p>4.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Driving influence drinks or drugs</li> <li>● Driving without a permit</li> <li>● Reckless driving</li> <li>● Driving speed higher than allowed</li> <li>● Negative for alcohol tests</li> </ul>
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>General comment: Reference date for the stock is 1st of October 2019.</p> <p>4.1: Homicide, assault, other crimes against life and health, sexual offences, robbery, fraud, extortion</p> <p>4.2: Theft, handling stolen goods, embezzlement, crime against creditors, vandalism, smuggling of goods</p> <p>4.3: Crime against the narcotics act</p> <p>4.4: Driving under the influence of alcohol, crime against the road traffic offences act</p> <p>4.5: 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>

<b>Switzerland</b>	--
<b>Turkey</b>	--
<b>Ukraine</b>	General comment: The information requires is not processed in Ukraine. Convicts may be registered by the probation units for committing offences of any type.
<b>UK: Engl. &amp; Wales</b>	General comment: The flow of entry figures include only those starting probation supervision in the community under court orders. They exclude those starting probation supervision following their release from prison as it is currently not possible to provide figures for this particular group.  4.1: Violence against the person, sexual, and robbery offences  4.2: Criminal damage and arson, fraud, and theft offences  4.3: Drug offences  4.4: Summary motoring offences  4.5: Miscellaneous crimes against society, possession of weapons, public order, and summary non-motoring offences
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	--
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	General comment: Breakdowns are for the year 2018-19 for persons placed and exits and are as at 31 March 2019 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.  4.1: Crimes of violence, sexual crimes and miscellaneous offences  4.2: Crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising and vandalism  4.3: Drug offences  4.4: Motor vehicle offences  4.5: Crimes against public justice, handling offensive weapons and other crimes

## 5. Socio-demographic characteristics of the population under the supervision of probation agencies

*Table 18 presents the information currently available on the ages of criminal responsibility and criminal majority for the participant European countries. Table 19 whenever minors, women and/or foreigners are included in the provided data, and the relevant information is available, the Table also provides their figures for the stock and the flow. Table 20 presents the latter as percentage of the total stock and flow.*

**Table 18. 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	21
Azerbaijan	14	16	14	18	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	15	15	14	18	18
Estonia	14	14	14	18	21
Finland	15	15	15	18	20
France	13	13/18	16	18	NAP
Georgia	14	14	14	18	21
Germany	14		14	18	21
Greece	12		15	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	15	18	25
Poland	13	15	15	17	21
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	14/15	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	35
UK: England and Wales	10	18	15	18	20
UK: Northern Ireland	10		10	18	
UK: Scotland	12	12	16	21	17

**Table 19. 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		Age		Women		Foreigners	
	How many? (s)	How many? (f)	Mean age	Median age	How many? (s)	How many? (f)	How many? (s)	How many? (f)
<i>Code</i>	<i>5.1 (s)</i>	<i>5.1 (f)</i>			<i>5.2 (s)</i>	<i>5.2 (f)</i>	<i>5.3 (s)</i>	<i>5.3 (f)</i>
Albania								
Andorra	...	0	...	...	...	195	...	758
Armenia	34	12	39	NAP	242	93	26	10
Austria	2 610	2 932	31	27	2 274	3 086	3 791	5 261
Azerbaijan		176				1 588		89
Belgium	69	216	36	34	7 804	5 742	7 377	5 856
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	67	58	...	...	199	209	161	163
Croatia	NAP	NAP	39.95	37.78	378	681	27	59
Cyprus	133	238			89	225	369	920
Czech Republic	1 373	1 668	37.59	36.52	4 242	3 279	...	...
Denmark	53	158	36.2	30	902	1 038	750	759
Estonia	112	253	37.77	36	326	394	907	1 061
Finland	57	82	33	31	311	344	168	186
France	15		36.4	34.3	13 068		14 202	
Georgia	121	149	27	35.5	979	732	222	...
Germany								
Greece	142	84	42.8	20-68	1 046	635	1 249	1 062
Hungary								
Iceland	3	4	36.9	35	34	72	23	52
Ireland	313	319	31.88	30	961	1 061	314	391
Italy			43.6	42.5	10 752	16 245	14 829	23 151
Latvia	122	431	36	34	826	1 019	82	106
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania	276	711	---	---	1 498	1 809	---	---
Luxembourg	NAP	NAP	...	...	105	53	466	246
Malta	68	55			12	6	0	10
Moldova	149	347			...	1 505		
Monaco	0	0	41	39	4	2	22	5
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	...	...	2	12	2	10
Netherlands	6 170	6 859	36	34	4 403	5 033	...	...
North Macedonia	NAP	NAP	43.17	44	12	9	0	0
Norway	...	50	36.6	30-39	...	1 058	...	710
Poland	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	878	1 217	41.9		3 210	3 499	2 098	2 365
Romania	551	...	38.47	37	6 397	...	326	...
Russian Federation								
San Marino								
Serbia	0	0			72	383	7	23
Slovak Republic	...	248	...	...	...	120	...	...
Slovenia	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	NAP	NAP	40.6	45.5	7 068	11 234		
Spain (State Admin.)	NAP	NAP	40.6	45.5	5 820	9 306		
Spain (Catalonia)	***	***	39.4	39	1 248	1 928	2 901	4 173
Sweden	8	17	34	31	1 279	1 821	1 695	2 504
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	500	1 108	1 508	2 401
Turkey	14 836	22 722	35	33	48 869	29 107	17 974	13 631
Ukraine	844	1 239	...	...	5 628	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	NAP	NAP	34	32	20 742	17 060	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	36	33	468	480	...	...
UK: Scotland	700	600	35	31	2 800	3 500		

Notes:

(s): Stock

(f): Flow

**Table 20. Minors, women and foreigners under the supervision of probation agencies: Stock and flow, in percentages**

Country	Minors		Women		Foreigners	
	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Code	5.1(s)	5.1(f)	5.2(s)	5.2(f)	5.3(s)	5.3(f)
Albania						
Andorra						
Armenia	1.0	0.4	7.3	2.8	0.8	0.3
Austria	17.4	19.6	15.2	20.6	25.3	35.2
Azerbaijan		1.2		11.2		0.6
Belgium	0.1	0.4	14.1	10.3	13.3	10.5
BiH: State level						
BiH: Fed. BiH						
BiH: Republika Srpska						
Bulgaria	1.7	1.5	5.1	5.4	4.2	4.2
Croatia			10.3	18.5	0.7	1.6
Cyprus	15.1	27.1	10.1	25.6	42.0	104.8
Czech Republic	5.8	7.0	17.8	13.8		
Denmark	0.7	2.0	11.5	13.2	9.6	9.7
Estonia	2.8	6.3	8.1	9.7	22.4	26.2
Finland	1.9	2.8	10.5	11.6	5.7	6.3
France	0.0		7.3		8.0	
Georgia	0.6	0.7	4.7	3.5	1.1	
Germany						
Greece	0.8	0.5	6.0	3.6	7.2	6.1
Hungary						
Iceland	1.1	1.5	12.5	26.4	8.4	19.0
Ireland	4.4	4.4	13.4	14.8	4.4	5.4
Italy			12.0	18.1	16.5	25.8
Latvia	2.2	7.6	14.6	18.0	1.4	1.9
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	1.7	4.5	9.4	11.4		
Luxembourg			10.9	5.5	48.4	25.6
Malta						
Moldova	1.2	2.9		12.4		
Monaco	0.0	0.0	11.1	5.6	61.1	13.9
Montenegro						
Netherlands	17.3	19.2	12.3	14.1		
North Macedonia			9.5	7.1	0.0	0.0
Norway		1.9		40.4		27.1
Poland						
Portugal	2.8	3.9	10.3	11.2	6.7	7.6
Romania	0.8		9.2		0.5	
Russian Federation						
San Marino						
Serbia	0.0	0.0	3.0	15.8	0.3	1.0
Slovak Republic		1.9		0.9		
Slovenia						
Spain (Total)			10.4	16.5		
Spain (State Administration)			10.2	16.3		
Spain (Catalonia)			11.4	17.5	26.4	38.0
Sweden	0.1	0.2	12.1	17.3	16.1	23.8
Switzerland			12.4	27.5	37.5	59.7
Turkey	2.8	4.4	9.4	5.6	3.4	2.6
Ukraine	1.5	2.1	9.7			
UK: England and Wales			12.1	9.9		
UK: Northern Ireland			11.1	11.4		
UK: Scotland	3.4	2.9	13.4	16.8		
Mean	3.4	4.7	10.5	13.5	14.3	18.3
Median	1.6	2.1	10.7	12.4	7.6	9.7
Minimum	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Maximum	17.4	27.1	17.8	40.4	61.1	104.8

**Notes – Tables 18 to 20**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	<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>
<b>Armenia</b>	--
<b>Austria</b>	<p>General comment: Average and median of age by 30.9.2020.</p>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	--
<b>Belgium</b>	<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. 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>5.1 As far as the stock is concerned, the age of minority is considered as of 31<sup>st</sup> January. 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>5.3 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<sup>st</sup> January.</p>
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<p>General comment: According to the Bulgarian Penal Code, a minor is a person who has completed 14 years of age, but has not completed 18 years of age yet – they shall be penally responsible if they were able to understand the nature and meaning of the act and to control their actions. Underage persons who have not completed 14 years of age shall not be held penally responsible.</p> <p>The GDES does not maintain a statistical database for age.</p>
<b>Croatia</b>	--
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p>General comment: 5.1: The figures are provided by the Police and the SWS. "Stock" comprises 128 persons by the SWS and 5 by the Police. "Flow" comprises 222 by the SWS and 16 by the Police.</p> <p>5.2 &amp; 5.3: The figures are provided by the Police.</p>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>General comment: Minors were not included in Stock and Flow data (Tables 8 to 11).</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 19<sup>th</sup> year of age (i.e. persons aged 18, and who has not yet reached 19 years old).</p> <p>The average age = average age of adult active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31<sup>st</sup> January = 37,59 The average age = average age of all active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31<sup>st</sup> January = 36,40</p>



	<p>The median age = average age of adult active person under probation or care (Stock) to 31<sup>st</sup> January = 36,52</p> <p>The median age = average age of all active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31<sup>st</sup> January = 35,63</p> <p>5.2: without women or minors (Flow 257 stock 206)</p> <p>5.3: PMS worked with foreigners, too, but within the statistical and file system it is not possible to distinguish the characteristics of the population.</p>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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> <p>Data in Table 9 does not include electronic monitoring.</p>
<b>Estonia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Stock: 3113 Estonian citizens, 907 foreigners, 27 entries with missing data regarding the citizenship.</p> <p>Flow: 3499 Estonian citizens, 1061 foreigners, 141 entries with missing data regarding the citizenship.</p> <p>Anyone who is not an Estonian citizen is counted as a foreigner.</p>
<b>Finland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.0 (STOCK) used for calculating the average and median age of the probation population.</p>
<b>France</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Young minors can be imprisoned without detention from the age of 13. Then, they can be “not imprisoned” and followed by the SPIP from the age of 18. Before that, they are followed by the DPJJ.</p> <p>Inversion between mean and median age in 2019.</p> <p>Only minors in prison (PSE or PE) are counted, the others are not monitored by the penitentiary services but by the PJJ.</p>
<b>Georgia</b>	5.3: Data on flow of entries of foreigners is not yet available.
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Age of criminal responsibility: 12</p> <p>Minimum age of custodial sanctions and measures: 15</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	--
<b>Iceland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Age of Stock: Average age = 38,3 years and Median age = 36 years</p> <p>Age of Flow: Average age = 36,1 years and Median age = 34 years</p> <p>Age of Stock and Flow: Average age = 36,9 and Median age = 35</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>General comment: The data provided in the present questionnaire concern adult offenders taken in charge by their probation services for the execution of community measures/sanctions and relevant inquiries. The data concerning juvenile offenders, sentenced by juvenile courts, and taken in charge by juvenile justice services, are not included.</p> <p>Young offenders under the age of 14 shall not be prosecuted; in case a young offender aged under 14 is considered as "dangerous", the competent Juvenile Court is entitled to order a security measure according to the seriousness of the offence committed.</p> <p>When the offence was committed under the majority age of 18, any sanctions and measures (including precautionary measures, community measures, other alternative measures to detention, substitutive penalties, custodial sentences and security measures) shall be enforced according to specific juvenile criminal rules even against offenders who have attained the age of 18 during the course of the penalty enforcement and until they are maximum 25, unless the Judge orders otherwise for security reasons and re-educational purposes. The sentence shall be enforced by the Juvenile Justice Services, including when its enforcement physically started after the young offender attained the majority age.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>General comment: Young people aged 11 and up to 18 can be punished with Community Service as an educational/compulsory measure.</p>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	--
<b>Lithuania</b>	--
<b>Luxembourg</b>	--
<b>Malta</b>	<p>General comment: There are no specific records on the nationality of the clients of the Probation Services. Nonetheless, if one checks the identity card number, one can distinguish whether a person is Maltese or otherwise.</p>
<b>Moldova</b>	--
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	--

<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>General comment: 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>
<b>North Macedonia</b>	<p>General comment: 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>
<b>Norway</b>	<p>General comment: The age of criminal responsibility in Norway is 15. That means that community sanctions may be imposed from that age. Before reaching the age of 15, offences by minors will be dealt with by other organisations, most often the Child Protection Agency or the Mediation Boards. This may include activities in the community but those sanctions do not resort under the definition of community sanctions according to the Penal Code. The age of 25 as the maximum for "young adult" is not formalised, but used as a practical concept.</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: &gt; 16; 16; 17; 18-20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; &gt;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>
<b>Poland</b>	<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</p>

	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.
<b>Portugal</b>	--
<b>Romania</b>	General comment: No details regarding the entries, given the transition to another IT application, including the database format, throughout 2019.
<b>Russian Federation</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	General comment: Although the instruction clearly defined the counting unit should be the person, due to the nature of registering received verdicts for execution in 2019, we won't be able to provide the data according to such instruction for this reporting. Although the system of registering per person shall be introduced as of January 2021, some crucial steps forward have been made as of January 2020 that shall enable better reporting as of the following year.
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	General comment: Age of criminal responsibility - set on 15y of age in case of sexual abuse: "A person who, at the time of committing an act, had not reached fifteen years of age shall not be criminally liable for the criminal offence of sexual abuse under Section 201".  Age of the probation population in SK (5511 probationers in probation cases examined): under 18y: 3,7 % (208) 19 - 25y: 16,8 % (925) 26 - 33y: 23,2 % (1277) 34 - 41y: 25,3 % (1393) 42 - 50y: 18,9 % (1042) 51 - 60y: 8,9 % (489) 61y and more: 3,2 % (177)
<b>Slovenia</b>	General comment: Most of probation persons were in the category 30-40 years. This is the only available data for age.
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	--
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	General comment: The Autonomous Community of Catalonia answers Yes to Females and Foreigners. Stock of Females: includes data related to Alternative measures+Conditional Release+Third Grade (semi-freedom and electronic monitoring). Flow of Entries of Females : includes Alternative Measures and Conditional Release. Age: Conditional Release+Open Environment
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	General comment: Reference date for the stock and for the calculations of age is 1st of October 2019.

<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>General comment: 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 8 and 9, for the stock in Table 3 (stock as of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020), the average number of women and foreigners in community service and electronic monitoring for the whole year 2019 and the number of persons on probation as of 31 December 2019 have been taken separately.</p> <p>The average and median of the probation population are unfortunately not programmed to be calculated in our standard operations.</p>
<b>Turkey</b>	--
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>The age of persons on probation cannot be counted due to the lack of the socio-demographic data of the probation population.</p> <p>5.2. Stock data on women are collated, but flow data on their entries are not collected.</p> <p>5.3. There are foreigners on probation, but the relevant data are not collected.</p> <p>According to the art. 22, para. 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Persons under the age of 16 are liable to the criminal responsibility".</p> <p>According to the art. 22, para. 2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine it is provided for that "Persons who have committed crimes between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall be criminally responsible only for the 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>

<b>UK: Engl. &amp; Wales</b>	<p>General comment: The flow of entry figure in 5.2 includes only those starting probation supervision in the community under court orders. They exclude those starting probation supervision following their release from prison as it is currently not possible to provide figures for this particular group.</p>
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	--
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<p>General comment: People are classified as "young offenders" if they are under 18 years of age.</p> <p>Figures for both minors and women include exact numbers for community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders. Figures for women 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 2019 and flow figures are for the financial year 2018-19. 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 2019.</p> <p>The average and median ages are calculated from community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders imposed during year 2018-19.</p>

## Section C: Probation agencies in 2020

### 6. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020

*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**

##### **6.1 and 6.2 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 6.8.

##### **6.3 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.

##### **6.4 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.

##### **6.5 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.)

##### **6.6 PAID EXTERNAL STAFF**

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

##### **6.7 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.

##### **6.8 Other staff**

Any other category of staff that is not included.

##### **6.8A 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).

##### **6.8B 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 21. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st January 2020

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	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8A	6.8B
Albania											
Andorra		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	101	3	11	5	70	78	NAP	11	3	69	4
Austria	531.84	13.82	9.00	19.44	346.74	57.43	0.00	61.78	23.62	408.52	28.00
Azerbaijan											
Belgium	1 254.68	NAP	7.00	60.80	871.30	219.32	...	0.00	96.26	1 090.62	...
BiH: State level											
BiH: Fed. BiH											
BiH: Republika Srpska											
Bulgaria	474	2	7	22	262	115	NAP	0	66	391	8
Croatia	108	6	14	0	66	15	1		6	95	6
Cyprus	35	2	8	5	13		7				
Czech Republic	585	5	8	74	345	NAP	0	0	153	443	8
Denmark	392	1	4	13	274	34	...	NAP	66	274	NAP
Estonia	160	2	9	NAP	113,8	21,7	NAP	4	9	128,8	17
Finland	229	4	3	14	206	...	NAP	2	...	206	...
France	5 310.0	8.0	20.0	450.0	3 296.0	1 061.0	0.0	0.0	475.0	3 945.0	243.0
Georgia	319	4	8	6	159	22	101	7	120	247	4
Germany											
Greece	154	0	0	37	80	12	0	0	3	73	1
Hungary											
Iceland	9	1	NAP	NAP	5	NAP	1	0	3	8	
Ireland	378.07	5.00	7.00	46.26	209.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.86	342.27	...
Italy	2 452	3	15	54	1 090	564	373	139	214	1 517	...
Latvia	403	3	6	45	275	NAP	1	76	73	322	26
Liechtenstein											
Lithuania	330		1	6	300	6	---	114	17	300	22
Luxembourg	21.25	1.00		1.00	16.00				4,25	19.00	1.00
Malta	36	1	0	5	21	0	0	0	9	25	1
Moldova	224	11	59	...	106	3	NAP	12	33	168	31
Monaco	0.25	0	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0.25	0
Montenegro	7	1	NAP	NAP	6	NAP	0	0	0	7	1
Netherlands		...	...	...	2 147	NAP	...	...	...	2 147	...



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	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8A	6.8B
North Macedonia	30	2			28					28	0
Norway	486.2	NAP	NAP	22.0	417.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	46.8	...	...
Poland	9 878.75	NAP	51.00	332.00	2 587.75	NAP	NAP	6 908.00	...	9 827.75	...
Portugal			9	58	433					...	...
Romania	581	1	NAP	42	498	NAP	NAP	...	40	640	...
Russian Federation											
San Marino											
Serbia	55	1	NAP	2	48	NAP	NAP	NAP	4	53	3
Slovak Republic	93	NAP	NAP	8	85	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	85	6
Slovenia	52	11		5	31				5	36	...
Spain (Total)	962	63	NAP	105	221				154	760	
Spain (State Admin.)	626	57	NAP	99	154	176		NAP	140	514	
Spain (Catalonia)	335.85	5.50		6.00	67.00		243.00		14.35	246.00	
Sweden	966	1	14	59	665	94	0	...	134	756	40
Switzerland		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	4 971	5	110	79	963	3 602	NAP	...	212	4 462	381
Ukraine	3 284	31	48	795	2 083	NAP	NAP	804	327	2 878	323
UK: England & Wales											
UK: Northern Ireland	385	5	5	35	165	49	NAP	NAP	126		
UK: Scotland											

**Table 22. Ratio of probationers per staff, and distribution of staff on 31st January 2020 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	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8		6.8A	6.8B
Albania												
Andorra												
Armenia	32.9	3.0	10.9	5.0	69.3	77.2		10.9	3.0	179.2	68.3	5.8
Austria	28.1	2.6	1.7	3.7	65.2	10.8	0.0	11.6	4.4	100.0	76.8	6.9
Azerbaijan												
Belgium	44.2		0.6	4.8	69.4	17.5		0.0	7.7	100.0	86.9	
BiH: State level												
BiH: Fed. BiH												
BiH: Rep. Srpska												
Bulgaria	8.2	0.4	1.5	4.6	55.3	24.3		0.0	13.9	100.0	82.5	2.0
Croatia	34.0	5.6	13.0	0.0	61.1	13.9	0.9		5.6	100.0	88.0	6.3
Cyprus	25.1	5.7	22.9	14.3	37.1		20.0			100.0		
Czech Republic	40.7	0.9	1.4	12.6	59.0		0.0	0.0	26.2	100.0	75.7	1.8
Denmark	20.0	0.3	1.0	3.3	69.9	8.7			16.8	100.0	69.9	
Estonia	25.4	1.3	5.6					2.5	5.6	15.0		
Finland	12.9	1.7	1.3	6.1	90.0			0.9		100.0	90.0	
France	33.5	0.2	0.4	8.5	62.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	100.0	74.3	6.2
Georgia	65.5	1.3	2.5	1.9	49.8	6.9	31.7	2.2	37.6	133.9	77.4	1.6
Germany												
Greece	113.3	0.0	0.0	24.0	51.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	85.7	47.4	1.4
Hungary												
Iceland	30.3	11.1			55.6		11.1	0.0	33.3	111.1	88.9	
Ireland	19.0	1.3	1.9	12.2	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	102.4	90.5	
Italy	36.6	0.1	0.6	2.2	44.5	23.0	15.2	5.7	8.7	100.0	61.9	
Latvia	14.1	0.7	1.5	11.2	68.2		0.2	18.8	18.2	118.8	79.8	8.1
Liechtenstein												
Lithuania	48.1		0.3	1.8	90.9	1.8		34.5	5.2	134.5	90.9	7.3
Luxembourg	45.3	4.7		4.7	75.3					84.7	89.4	5.3
Malta		2.8	0.0	13.9	58.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	69.4	4.0
Moldova	54.0	4.9	26.3		47.3	1.3		5.4	14.7	100.0	75.0	18.5

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	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8		6.8A	6.8B
Monaco	144.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Montenegro		14.3			85.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.3
Netherlands												
North Macedonia	4.2	6.7			93.3					100.0	93.3	0.0
Norway	5.4			4.5	85.8				9.6	100.0		
Poland	24.7		0.5	3.4	26.2			69.9		100.0	99.5	
Portugal												
Romania	120.2	0.2		7.2	85.7				6.9	100.0	110.2	
Russian Federation												
San Marino												
Serbia	44.0	1.8		3.6	87.3				7.3	100.0	96.4	5.7
Slovak Republic	139.8			8.6	91.4					100.0	91.4	7.1
Slovenia	35.4	21.2		9.6	59.6				9.6	100.0	69.2	
Spain (Total)	70.6	6.5		10.9	23.0				16.0	56.4	79.0	
Spain (State Ad.)	91.0	9.1		15.8	24.6	28.1			22.4	100.0	82.1	
Spain (Catalonia)	32.7	1.6		1.8	19.9		72.4		4.3	100.0	73.2	
Sweden	10.9	0.1	1.4	6.1	68.8	9.7	0.0		13.9	100.1	78.3	5.3
Switzerland												
Turkey	104.8	0.1	2.2	1.6	19.4	72.5			4.3	100.0	89.8	8.5
Ukraine	17.7	0.9	1.5	24.2	63.4			24.5	10.0	124.5	87.6	11.2
UK: England & Wales												
UK: Northern Ireland	11.0	1.3	1.3	9.1	42.9	12.7			32.7	100.0		
UK: Scotland												
Mean	44.6	3.4	4.0	7.4	59.7	23.0	9.5	8.9	13.0		82.9	6.1
Median	33.2	1.3	1.4	5.0	61.1	12.7	0.0	0.9	9.3		84.7	5.8
Minimum	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		47.4	0.0
Maximum	144.0	21.2	26.3	24.2	93.3	100.0	72.4	69.9	37.6		110.2	18.5

**Notes – Tables 21 and 22**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	6.8 “Other” is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultants and other specialists</li> <li>• Volunteers are not included in the main staff</li> </ul>
<b>Austria</b>	--
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	General comment: According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.
<b>Belgium</b>	General comment: The figures correspond to the total of the three Belgian communities. Distinctions are made below.  Flemish community: 6.0 Total number of staff: 607.5 6.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP 6.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 3 6.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 31.2 6.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 427.4 6.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 110.2 6.6 Paid external staff: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other staff: 35.7 6.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 537.6  German-speaking community: 6.0 Total number of staff: 14.7 6.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP 6.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 1 6.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 1 6.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 8.1 6.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 2.6 6.6 Paid external staff: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other staff: 2 6.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 10.7  French community: 6.0 Total number of staff: 632.48 6.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP 6.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 3 6.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 28.6 6.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 435.8 6.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 106.52 6.6 Paid external staff: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other staff: 58.26 6.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 542.32

	<p>6.4: 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>6.6: 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>6.8b: It is impossible to provide figures for this level of detail.</p>
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	6.8: Other staff includes psychologists, legal advisers, secretaries, accountants, HR.
<b>Croatia</b>	6.8: Other staff is Central office staff.
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p>6.0: Sum of the figures provided by the SWS (=31) and the PB (=4).</p> <p>6.4: The total includes 4 persons employed by the PB.</p>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>General comment: 1 euro = 25,679 Czech crown (yearly average exchange rate for 2019).</p> <p>6.3: In the capital city (Prague) the top-level executive and chief of unit are the same person.</p> <p>6.4 The category of probation officers is divided into two groups of staff probation officers and probation assistants.</p> <p>6.8: The category other staff consists of staff of the headquarter of probation and mediation service, specialist for electronic monitoring and project workers.</p> <p>6.8a: 74 senior probation officers + 345 probation officers + 24 specialists for electronic monitoring (only technical support).</p>
<b>Denmark</b>	6.8: Others included administrative staff and healthcare professionals in the local units.
<b>Estonia</b>	--
<b>Finland</b>	--
<b>France</b>	<p>General comment: Compared to version 2019, there has been a methodological change for senior managers of head offices and of the DISP: previously, only DPIP occupying at least the position of assistant head of office (at the head office) or department (at the DISP) were counted. A deputy chief of bureau (DPIP) at the SDPS was counted. A magistrate head of office at IP or a deputy attaché of a DPIPPR were not counted, which are deemed to be of limited interest for the "probation" theme. Also, this year counting includes managers who were at least deputy head of bureau at the SDIP (plus the head of the "business" department) at the head office</p>

	<p>and the deputies and heads of the DPIPPR, regardless of their body or status.</p> <p>"6.8 Other personnel" includes the contractual staff at the SPIP (some of whom perform DPIP/CPIP/ASS functions).</p>
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>6.0 represents the sum of 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.8 except of 6.6 which is the number of external staff. External staff is not counted in total number as they are already mentioned in 6.4, 6.5, 6.8.</p> <p>6.7: This number is not included in total number of staff as volunteers are not officially staff members of the agency.</p> <p>6.8: This number indicates employees who are not listed in the section. Among them are: head of departments of the agency, accountants, specialists, archive manager, etc.</p> <p>6.8A staff who are in direct contact includes officers, social workers, psychologists, mediators, probation bureaus specialists, staff for electronic monitoring etc.</p> <p>6.8B represents the number of staff on maternity leave</p>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment: The sum of the subcategories is not equal to the total, as some of the Services do not have the specific data.</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	--
<b>Iceland</b>	<p>6.1 Director General at the Prison and Probation Administration</p> <p>6.4 Staff at the PPA's office</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>6.8: 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>6.8A: 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>6.8b: Personal information is not provided in this form to the Probation Service.</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>The data refer to the situation at 31.12.2019.</p> <p>6.3: The figure refers to the number of directors of local probation services and the directors of inter-district social services.</p> <p>6.8: The figure refers to the number of penitentiary police staff assigned to the probation services.</p> <p>6.8a: The figure refers to employed staff at the probation services and to the external staff.</p>

<b>Latvia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>6.0: in this section the number provided consists of 6.1-6.8 excluding 6.7 since for this category information about how many hours they work is not available.</p> <p>6.1: The head of Latvian state probation services and his two deputies.</p> <p>6.2: Only the regional managers.</p> <p>6.3: Only the managers who manage probation specialists directly.</p> <p>6.4: Probation specialists.</p> <p>6.7: In this section the total count of people volunteering is provided. Their hours of work are not monitored. 31 volunteers are involved in victim-offender mediation, 6 volunteers are involved in circles of support and accountability and 39 volunteer as mentors.</p> <p>6.8: Administrative, financial, legal, research, learning, hr, public relation departments.</p>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	--
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1. Information refers to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019.</p> <p>2. The number of volunteers (6.7) is not included in the total number of staff (6.0).</p>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The “Top-level executive” is also responsible for the child protection service, guardianship service and the victim assistance service. Therefore, they are not counted in the total number of staff.</p> <p>6.8 “Others” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative personnel and workers supervising probationers doing community service.</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	--
<b>Moldova</b>	--
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	--
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In the Netherlands there are three probation agencies with separate registers for personnel, that is why ---. 6.4 and 6.8A is the number of full-time equivalents that are financed by the government in this year.</p>
<b>North Macedonia</b>	--
<b>Norway</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The Norwegian Correctional Service provides both prison and probation services. On the 31st of January 2020 there were 15 probation main offices managed by a Senior probation officer (chief of unit). The other persons in the category Chiefs of Units manage branch offices. 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, but it is safe to</p>

	<p>assume that all of them at some point will be in contact with a client in the course of a year. We have no centralised data on the number of staff on long-term leave. "Other staff" contains administrative functions. 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. It is therefore not possible to provide a general amount or percentage of the total budget that is spent on probation.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment: Data as of 31.01.2020 are not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the 2019 midterm staffing of the court guardianship in 2019, according to the reports on probation activities of the court service ms-s40r and ms-s40o for 2019.</p> <p>6.3 Heads of the probation service team (chiefs of units) perform, although to a lesser extent, tasks such as other professional curators.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>General comment: The answers to the remaining questions can be found in SPACE I.</p>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>Comment on 6.4 and 6.8A: Only probation counsellors having minimum 10 working days in January 2019</p> <p>6.8 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public clerks,</li> <li>• Probation inspectors,</li> <li>• Juridical counsellors,</li> <li>• Contractual personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment: 9 out of 48 of the Qualified Probation staff (presented in the Table above, under 6.4 ) are employed as part time staff. These officers work part time in prison facilities and part time in the Commissioner's Service. Such cases refer to employment modalities in smaller cities in Serbia.</p>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>6.1: 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>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>General comment: 6.8 Administration workers</p>
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	<p>General comment: Item 6.5 corresponds exclusively to the GSA and it includes Conditional Release Agents and Community Service and Operative Programmes Supervisors as of the day on which the questionnaire was completed. Item 6.6 corresponds exclusively to Catalonia.</p>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	--
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--



<b>Sweden</b>	<p>General comment: The numbers in 6.0 - 6.8 are averages for 2019. 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 2019 the number of volunteers was approximately 2000.</p> <p>The staff referred to in 6.8 consists of psychologists, experts, coordinators, specialists and treatment programme leaders.</p>
<b>Switzerland</b>	--
<b>Turkey</b>	--
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: See general comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>6.4. In 2019 there was some decrease in the number of the field staff in the probation units. Now we have less officers, who work directly with the probation clients, as they have been reduced due to the cadres changes. This decision was caused by the need to increase the number of the staff, who are mentioned in the item 6.8. and perform additional administrative functions (information technology, financial management, etc.) at the regional level.</p> <p>6.7: Volunteers are not part of the probation staff.</p> <p>6.8: 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>6.8a: Here is the total amount of the data indicated in 6.3. and 6.4.</p>
<b>UK: Engl. &amp; Wales</b>	--
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<p>General comment: Other members of staff include psychologists, human resources, finance, IT and administrative.</p>
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<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>

## 7. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies in 2019

*The aim of this item is to count the number and types of reports produced by probation agencies the total budget spent during the year 2019.*

### **DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS**

#### **7.1 PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS**

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

#### **7.2 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.

#### **7.4 BUDGET**

Total budget spent by the probation administration in 2019 (in €).

**Table 23. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies in 2019**

Country	Reports			Budget (in €)
	Number of pre-sentence reports	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release	Other reports	
Code	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
Albania				
Andorra	...	...		
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	323	NAP	...	40 100 000
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	116	
Belgium	1 711	144	3 280	...
BiH: State level				
BiH: Federation BiH				
BiH: Republika Srpska				
Bulgaria	83	332	16 743	23 402 128
Croatia	25	1 303	251	1 988 273
Cyprus	84	32	52	
Czech Republic	5 695	562	0	16 548 464
Denmark	11 857	NAP		34 400 000
Estonia	601	1 813	NAP	3 805 724
Finland	5 240	NAP	1 789	22 727 000
France				63 437 102
Georgia	599	105	3 011	2 361 910
Germany				
Greece	1 312	1 820	2 522	...
Hungary				
Iceland	0	0	0	
Ireland	12 502	63	3 580	47 814 000
Italy	33 362	16 399	9 792	7 830 000
Latvia	832	472	NAP	8 324 379
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania	12	498	---	7 584 575
Luxembourg	4	93	46	...
Malta	62	79	100	1 349 307
Moldova	679	NAP	305	1 863 084
Monaco	0	1	0	...
Montenegro	3	NAP	...	...
Netherlands	32 985	4 597	4 559	244 000 000
North Macedonia	14	17	33	105 000
Norway	1 802	NAP	...	...
Poland	21 270		197 075	...
Portugal	18 487	6 573	26 015	...
Romania	5 011	1 592	4 244	14 625 263
Russian Federation				
San Marino				
Serbia	NAP	562	1 563	3 189 649
Slovak Republic	1 316	196	NAP	...
Slovenia	132	1	0	1 629 901
Spain (Total)				
Spain (State Administration)		15 794	221 631	
Spain (Catalonia)	182			6 849 532.08
Sweden	28 101	7 066	NAP	111 566 030
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...		58 240 226
Ukraine	30 089	NAP	NAP	19 681 173
UK: England & Wales	103 004	...	...	
UK: Northern Ireland	4 153	35	4 189	
UK: Scotland	27 278	3 863		119 000 000

**Table 24. Ratio of reports produced per one staff member of probation agencies in 2019, 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
	7.1	7.2	7.3
Albania			
Andorra			
Armenia			
Austria	0.6		
Azerbaijan			
Belgium	1.4	0.1	2.6
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	0.2	0.7	35.3
Croatia	0.2	12.1	2.3
Cyprus	2.4	0.9	1.5
Czech Republic	9.7	1.0	0.0
Denmark	30.2		
Estonia	3.8	11.4	
Finland	22.9		7.8
France			
Georgia	1.9	0.3	9.4
Germany			
Greece	8.5	11.8	16.4
Hungary			
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	33.1	0.2	9.5
Italy	13.6	6.7	4.0
Latvia	2.1	1.2	
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	0.0	1.5	
Luxembourg	0.2	4.4	2.2
Malta	1.7	2.2	2.8
Moldova	3.0		1.4
Monaco	0.0	4.0	0.0
Montenegro	0.4		
Netherlands			
North Macedonia	0.5	0.6	1.1
Norway	3.7		
Poland	2.2		19.9
Portugal			
Romania	8.6	2.7	7.3
Russian Federation			
San Marino			
Serbia		10.2	28.4
Slovak Republic	14.2	2.1	
Slovenia	2.5	0.0	0.0
Spain (Total)			
Spain (State Administration)		25.2	354.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.5		
Sweden	29.1	7.3	
Switzerland			
Turkey			
Ukraine	9.2		
UK: England & Wales			
UK: Northern Ireland	10.8	0.1	10.9
UK: Scotland			
Mean	7.0	4.4	23.5
Median	2.4	1.8	3.4
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	33.1	25.2	354.0

**Notes – Tables 23 and 24**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	7.4: The probation service of Armenia doesn't have its own budget; it is financed by the budget of the Ministry of Justice.
<b>Austria</b>	--
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	7.4: According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.  7.3: Other reports consist of the characterization of prisoners presented to pardon.
<b>Belgium</b>	7.4: 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.  7.1: Probation Inquiries + Autonomous Work Sanction + Alternative to Preventive Detention + Autonomous sanction of electronic monitoring 7.2: Conditional Release Inquiries. 7.3: Any other penitentiary inquiries (including those in preparation for electronic monitoring).
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	7.4 The total amount of the budget includes expenditures for the detention centers, probation services and electronic monitoring. According to the law, there are 7 district services "Execution of sentences" established. In their structures are included units of probation services, detention centers and electronic monitoring.  7.3: Includes initial, interim and final probation reports.
<b>Croatia</b>	General comments: 114 cases of advisory reports with respect to benefits (leave) during the execution of a prison sentence, 1 case of advisory report with respect to postponement of the execution of a prison sentence, 136 cases of advisory reports with respect to interruption of the execution of a prison sentence
<b>Cyprus</b>	General comment: 32 persons were released on parole. 31 applications for parole were rejected; in the remaining 21 applications for release on parole, the persons were either released at the completion of their sentence, or were deported to their countries of citizenship to serve the rest of their sentence, or they withdrew their application for parole.  7.1-7.3 is provided by the PB.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	7.1: 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.

	7.3: e. g. Ended pre-sentence reports for the replacement of protective treatment with probation.
<b>Denmark</b>	--
<b>Estonia</b>	General comment: The increase of pre-sentence reports might be at least partially explained by 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).
<b>Finland</b>	7.3 "Other" is: Sentence plans for persons sentenced to imprisonment who are not yet in custody. Includes a proposal for placement. Counting unit = person.
<b>France</b>	--
<b>Georgia</b>	7.4: The national probation agency of Georgia spent 2 361 909,68 euro (according to the official exchange rate of lari against foreign currencies of the national bank of georgia in 2019). As the national probation agency has two sources of income (budget allocations-1 490 313,87 euros in 2019, and the agency's own revenues - 871 595,80 euros in 2019) the number indicated in 7.9 represents sum of budget allocations and agency's own revenues in 2019.  7.1: This number indicates the number of individual assessment reports for the court. 7.2: A total of 105 assessments were prepared for the Parole Commission: from which 23 assessment reports of the families of juveniles convicts were prepared and 82 reports of the families of adult convicts were prepared. 7.3: This number indicates the total number of assessment reports of juvenile and adult convicts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of juvenile convicts – 159</li> <li>• Assessment of adult convicts - 2055</li> </ul> This number also indicates reports such as diversion-mediation programs: 797 individual assessment reports.
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	--
<b>Hungary</b>	--
<b>Iceland</b>	--
<b>Ireland</b>	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 2019 the number of initial referrals for Pre-Sanction Reports was 6762, Community Service Reports was 1898 and Probation with Community Service was 864.  7.3: The Other Reports include Community Service Reports 3561 and Victim Impact Reports 19.
<b>Italy</b>	7.1: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of probation measures that concluded in 2019.

	<p>7.2: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of alternative measures that concluded in 2019; they include all alternative measures enforced and not only those applied to former detained probationers.</p> <p>7.3: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of security measures or other measures that concluded in 2019</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	--
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	--
<b>Lithuania</b>	--
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>7.3 Other is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports in preparation for the execution of a prison sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 44 reports in preparation for the execution under electronic monitoring</li> <li>○ 2 personality file</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	<p>7.3: Verbal Reports &amp; 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.</p>
<b>Moldova</b>	<p>7.4: The value of the annual budget was converted to the value of the international currency (euro) according to the current exchange rate in the Republic of Moldova.</p>
<b>Monaco</b>	<p>7.4: The budget for the probation service is included in the general budget of justice.</p>
<b>Montenegro</b>	<p>General comment: In March 2019 the amendments to the Law on Execution of Suspended Sentence and Community Service Sentence entered into force, which determines the possibility of pre-sentence reports, by probation.</p> <p>7.4: There is a single budget at the level of the Ministry of Justice without a special budget line for probation.</p> <p>7.3: At least two times in one case (for one person) reports for courts in the course of the execution of sanctions were prepared.</p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>7.3: 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.</p>
<b>North Macedonia</b>	<p>7.3: 33 concluding reports.</p>
<b>Norway</b>	<p>General comment: Pre-sentence reports may be delivered for general purposes (ca. 27 %), but they may also be specified for possible participation in the Intoxicated drivers program (ca. 28 %), the Drug court (ca. ca 18 %) or the juvenile sanction (ca 34 %). The latter sanction is not implemented and administrated by the Correctional Service, but by the Mediation Board (Konfliktrådet), but the Correctional Service must provide the pre-sentence report at the request of the judicial authorities.</p>

<b>Poland</b>	<p>7.1 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>7.3 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).</p> <p>The court and some other institutions are entitled during procedure to collect information by community interview even in cases without probation measures (e.g. with execution of fines).</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>7.4: See Part F of SPACE I 2019.</p> <p>7.3: "Other reports" are all documents produced after sentence in support of the implementation of measures.</p>
<b>Romania</b>	7.3: The "other reports" are prepared during the probation period, in order to reflect or request specific changes of the probationers' situation or conditions.
<b>Russian Federation</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Under the category "other", the data on various reports made by the Commissioners and submitted to different authorities (court, police, Centers for social welfare and others) on the commencement, execution and results of the non-custodial sanctions and measures are presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- final reports (for each case they work on, probation officers are obliged to submit the final report on the completion of the sentence's execution. Final reports are submitted to the court).</li> <li>- extraordinary reports (in case an offender breaches rules and/or violate conditions related to the execution of a sanctions or a measure, Probation officer is obliged to notify the court with an extraordinary report);</li> <li>- reports on the existence of technical possibilities related to execution of sanctions with electronic monitoring (before bringing the verdict on House prison that may include electronic monitoring, the court may request Commissioners' Service to report on technical conditions within the offender's place of residence, i.e. possibilities for execution of house prison with electronic monitoring).</li> <li>- advisory report to the court on the offender's behavior related to the conditional release.</li> </ul>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>7.4: 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.</p> <p>7.1: 713 reports regarding Community service cases, 417 regarding electronic monitoring imposition, i.e. not the risk management report.</p> <p>7.2: reports regarding EM to be imposed within a parole case, i.e. not the risk management report.</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	General comment:



	7.4: Budget spent in 2019 consists of Slovenian and EU funds.
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	<p>General comment: Item 7.4 corresponds exclusively to Catalonia, since at the GSA the budget for Probation cannot be disaggregated from the General Budget for the Prison Service.</p> <p>Item 7.1 corresponds exclusively to Catalonia. Items 7.2 and 7.3 correspond exclusively to the GSA. Item 7.3 is an estimate of the reports issued in Alternative Measures</p>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	--
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	--
<b>Switzerland</b>	--
<b>Turkey</b>	<p>7.1. The system is not available. 7.2: These reports are prepared by Prison Management not by Probation Offices.</p>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: 7.4. EUR/UAH currency rate exchange was 31.71 UAH per 1 EUR on 01.01.2019.</p> <p>7.1. During three years of existence of the pre-trial reports institute there have been some fluctuations of the indicator. It is due to the fact that in 2017 it was the first year when the pre-trial reports institute was launched and 20,411 pre-trial reports were prepared (SPACE II 2018). In 2018 there were 33,272 pre-trial reports (SPACE II 2019). In 2019 there were 30,089 pre-trial reports (SPACE II 2020). Over the past two years that indicator remained stable. It depends on the judicial practice (case law).</p>
<b>UK: Engl. &amp; Wales</b>	--
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<p>General Comment: Reports written include Addendum reports for court, Breach Reports, Recall to Prison Reports, Revocation Reports and Prison Release Plans.</p>
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<p>General comments: The figure in 7.4 represents the community justice budget allocated by the Scottish government for 2018-19. Information on actual spend is not routinely held in a way which allows this level of aggregation at present.</p> <p>Figures are for the financial year 2018-19. The figure at 7.2 includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.</p>