

Persons under the supervision of  
probation agencies

## SPACE II - 2022

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## Highlights of the 2022 SPACE II report

The main findings of the SPACE II 2022 report are presented in a separate booklet (Probation and Prisons in Europe, 2022: Key Findings of the SPACE reports), which includes analyses of the data collected and comparisons with the main results of the SPACE I 2022 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 2022 Survey was satisfactory: 48 out of the 51 countries or administrative entities of the 46 Council of Europe Member States answered the questionnaire.
- Probation agencies are usually placed under the authority of the national Ministry of Justice. In ten 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 27 countries/administrative entities, while in 16 there is a shared prison and probation administration. In one country, Switzerland, the status of probation agencies varies between the member states (cantons) of the Swiss Confederation.
- 23 of the 48 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, two do not use the *person* for flow and 12 use it partially, most often only for the total stock and the total flow. One country, Andorra, only provides flow data with the *person* as the counting unit.
- Among the 38 probation agencies that provided information on the date of reference, 26 provide stock data with reference to 31 January 2022.
- Stock of probationers: On 31 January 2022, there were 1 349 220 persons under the supervision of the 31 probation agencies that provided data on this item and use the *person* as the counting unit for their stock.
- Flow of entries to probation: During the year 2021, 1 005 417 were placed under the supervision of the 28 probation agencies which provided data on this item and use the *person* as the counting unit for their flow of entries.
- Flow of exits from probation: During the year 2021, 943 207 persons ceased to be under the supervision of the 27 probation agencies which provided data on this item and use the *person* as the counting unit for their flow of exits.
- Non-custodial sanctions and measures are seldom used as an alternative to pre-trial detention; only 8% of the probation population on 31 January 2022 corresponds to persons placed under supervision before trial in the 13 probation agencies which provided data on this item and use the *person* as the counting unit for their stock of probationers.
- On 31 January 2021, among the 29 probation agencies which provided figures on female probation clients and use the *person* as the counting unit, women represented 10.2% of the total probation population.
- Among the 23 probation agencies that provided figures on foreigners and use the *person* as the counting unit, foreigners represented 14.5% of the total probation population.
- Among the 20 probation agencies that provided figures on minors and use the *person* as the counting unit, minors represented 4.1% of the total probation population.
- Among the 26 probation agencies that provided figures on total stock and total staff and use the *person* as the counting unit, there are around 35 probationers for each probation staff member, but that ratio varies considerably across countries or administrative entities.
- Among the 31 probation agencies that provided figures on total staff and pre-sentence reports, there are around six (6) pre-sentence reports produced for each probation staff member across Europe.
- In 40 jurisdictions, probation is used for all of the major categories of criminal offences specified (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 2022*

### Introduction

The SPACE II 2022 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 2022)**, 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 2021), the flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during 2021), 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 official website of the SPACE project (<https://wp.unil.ch/space/>) provides supplementary information related to the use of custodial and non-custodial sanctions across Europe (e.g., recidivism studies, useful links and other resources 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., 2021)<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 reference the population of each country on 1 January 2022 as available on the Eurostat Database (“Population on 1 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 2022 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 2022 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 2022 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 2022 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 2022 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 2022 is an estimation for July 2022 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 2022 is an estimation for July 2022 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 15 October 2022, but it was postponed until the beginning of December. Forty-eight (46) out of fifty-two (51) countries and administrative entities<sup>4</sup> answered the SPACE II 2022 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, 46 for 2019, 46 for 2020, and 48 for 2021<sup>5</sup>. Only 6 out of the 46 Member States (corresponding to 51 administrative entities) of the Council of Europe **did not answer** the questionnaire on time, despite several reminders:

1. **Albania**
2. **Iceland**
3. **San Marino**

The following administrative entities 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.

<sup>5</sup> N.B. Until 16 March 2022, when the Russian Federation was expelled from the Council of Europe, there were 47 Member States (corresponding to 52 administrative entities).

## 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 presents whether the dates of reference for stock and flow are respectively 31 January 2022 and the year 2021.*

*Table 5 indicates whether minors, women and foreigners are included in the figures for persons under supervision of probation agencies (stock and flow).*

*Table 6 presents the criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are being used. Tables 7 and 8 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		No
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	Yes	
Iceland		No
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova		
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia		No
Norway		No
Poland	Yes	
Portugal		No
Romania	Yes	
San Marino		
Serbia		No
Slovak Republic	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (Total)		No
Spain (State Administration)		No
Spain (Catalonia)		No
Sweden		No
Switzerland	Yes&No	Yes&No
Türkiye		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
Armenia	Yes							
Austria	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								Yes
Iceland								
Ireland	Yes							
Italy	Yes							
Latvia	Yes							
Liechtenstein			Yes		Yes			
Lithuania	Yes							
Luxembourg	Yes							
Malta		Yes		Yes				
Moldova	Yes							
Monaco	Yes		Yes					
Montenegro	Yes							
Netherlands					Yes			
North Macedonia	Yes		Yes					
Norway	Yes							
Poland	Yes							
Portugal	Yes							
Romania	Yes							
San Marino								
Serbia	Yes		Yes					
Slovak Republic	Yes						Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes							
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Spain (State Administration)		Yes	Yes					
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes		Yes					
Sweden	Yes		Yes					
Switzerland			Yes	Yes		Yes		
Türkiye	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>• Unit of addictive behaviors (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 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance (MLSI). The Police and the SWS are not considered to be 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>	<p>General comment: National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation is a Legal Entity of Public Law of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia. The aim of the Agency is to ensure public safety by conducting crime prevention measures and re-socialization and rehabilitation of convicts and former prisoners, based on the enforcement of legal acts defined by the Law of Georgia on Crime Prevention, Rules of Execution of Non-custodial Sentences and Probation.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment: Ministry of Civil Protection.</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>General comment: Local probation services operate within the capital and county government offices. The capital or county government offices are territorial state administrative organs of the Government with general competence, and as such the biggest administrative units at territorial level. Government offices are under the authority of the Prime Minister's Office.</p> <p>The Minister of Prime Minister's Office is responsible for the functional operation of the government offices (e.g. human resources management) at the same time professional operation of local probation services belongs to the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>Tasks of parole with probation, advisory reports with respect to conditional release and aftercare, some types of social inquiry reports related to imprisonment are carried out by penitentiary probation officers who work at the Prison Service. Data concerning these tasks are not fulfilled in this questionnaire.</p>
<b>Iceland</b>	<p>General comment: 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, among other conditions, that the person will be under supervision and monitoring by</p>

	<p>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>(Amendment June 2021: Reference penalty increased to 24 months sentence.)</p> <p>And the PPA may also decide whether a surrogate punishment is to be executed in the form of community service. If it proves impossible to collect a fine of ISK 100,000 or more and a commissioner of police decides that the person involved is to serve a surrogate punishment, then if this is not opposed to the public interest, the surrogate punishment may be imposed in the form of unpaid community service of at least 40 hours. (Article 89).</p> <p>According to ESA Article 32 an enforcement outside prison is (from 1. October 2011) allowed under electronic monitoring. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months prison or longer the PPA may decide that a prisoner can complete serving his sentence outside prison provided he has a special equipment in order to maintain surveillance of his movements. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months the electronic surveillance is 60 days (30 days until 30/3/2016) and lengthened by 5 days (2,5 days until 30/3/2016) per month, to the maximum of 360 days (240 days until 30/3/2016). The PPA has a contract with a private security company to monitor those who are in community service and under electronic monitoring in addition with the PPA.</p>
<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>	General comment:

	Probation is run by a private organization, under the control of the Ministry of Social Affairs. The prison administration is located in the Ministry of the Interior. Some agendas are located in the Ministry of Justice.
<b>Lithuania</b>	General comment: Probation service has its administration but is subordinate to the Department of Prisons.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	--
<b>Malta</b>	--
<b>Moldova</b>	--
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	--
<b>Netherlands</b>	General comment: In The Netherlands there are three probation agencies (independent private bodies). These agencies are almost fully financed by the Ministry of Justice.
<b>North Macedonia</b>	--
<b>Norway</b>	General comment: The Correctional Service of Norway consists of the Directorate, five regional offices and prisons and probation offices. At the central and regional level, both prison and probation are managed while prisons and probation offices as local units are managed separately. A number of pilots are currently being carried out where prison and probation are under the same local management as well. The Directorate answers to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and receives its policy instructions and budget from the Ministry.
<b>Poland</b>	--
<b>Portugal</b>	--
<b>Romania</b>	--
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	--
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	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.  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.  h. Regional courts (8x) - 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 is the district courts, not the regional courts.
<b>Slovenia</b>	--
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	General comment:

	<p>In the General state Administration, probation agencies are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>The systems differ between cantons and it is therefore not possible to give a single answer to the question.</p>
<b>Türkiye</b>	--
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In 2018 the Statutes (Regulations) 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:</p> <p>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>



**Table 3. Counting unit for Items 1 and 2 (Tables 9 to 12)**

Country	Do you use the PERSON as the counting unit for the questionnaire?	
	Stock	Flow
Albania		
Andorra	NAP	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	No	No
Iceland		
Ireland	Partially	Partially
Italy	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	Partially
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No
Malta	Yes	Yes
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
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
Türkiye	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	No	No
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially

**Table 4. Date of reference for Items 1 and 2 (Tables 9 to 12)**

Country	Date of reference			
	Do you use 31.01.2022 as the date of reference for STOCK indicators?	Date of reference	Do you use the year 2021 as the date of reference for FLOW indicators?	Date of reference
Albania				
Andorra	NAP		Yes	
Armenia	Yes		Yes	
Austria	Yes		Yes	
Azerbaijan	No	1 January 2022	Yes	
Belgium	Yes		Yes	
BiH: State level				
BiH: Fed. BiH				
BiH: Republika Srpska				
Bulgaria	Yes		Yes	
Croatia	Yes		Yes	
Cyprus				
Czech Republic	Yes		Yes	
Denmark	Yes		Yes	
Estonia	Yes		Yes	
Finland				
France	Yes		Yes	
Georgia	Yes		Yes	
Germany				
Greece	Yes		Yes	
Hungary	Yes		Yes	
Iceland				
Ireland	No	31 December 2021	Yes	
Italy	Yes		Yes	
Latvia	Yes		Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes		Yes	
Lithuania	No	1 January 2022	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes		Yes	
Malta				
Moldova	Yes		YES	
Monaco	Yes		Yes	
Montenegro	Yes		Yes	
Netherlands				
North Macedonia	Yes		Yes	
Norway				
Poland	No	31 December 2021	No	31 December 2021
Portugal	Yes		Yes	
Romania	No	31 January 2022		31 January 2022
San Marino				
Serbia	Yes		Yes	
Slovak Republic	Yes		Yes	
Slovenia	Yes		Yes	
Spain (Total)				
Spain (State Admin.)	No	31 December 2021	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes		Yes	
Sweden	No	1 October 2021	Yes	
Switzerland	No	31 December 2021	Yes	
Türkiye	Yes		Yes	
Ukraine	No	1 January 2022	Yes	
UK: England and Wales	No	31 December 2021	Yes	
UK: Northern Ireland				
UK: Scotland	No	31 March 2021		

**Table 5. What is included in Items 1 and 2 (Tables 9 to 12)**

Country	Does your data include the following categories?		
	Minors	Women	Foreigners
Albania			
Andorra	Yes	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	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland			
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	Yes	YES	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	NAP	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Partially	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	NAP	Yes	Partially
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	No	No	No
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino			
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	No	Yes	Yes
Spain (Total)	No	Yes	Partially
Spain (State Admin.)	NAP	Yes	Partially
Spain (Catalonia)	No	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes
Türkiye	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 6. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used**

Country	Type of offence				
	Offences against persons	Offences against property	Drug offences	Road traffic offences	Other offences
Albania					
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Azerbaijan	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					
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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland					
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	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
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
Türkiye	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 7. 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	NAP	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					
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	No	No	No	No
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	No	No	No	No
Iceland					
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No	No
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	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
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
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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 8. 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	No	No	No	No	No
Hungary	No	No	No	No	No
Iceland					
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	No	No	No	No	No
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lithuania	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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
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
Türkiye	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 8**

<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.
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	--
<b>Croatia</b>	General comment: The Croatian Probation Service does not enforce alternative sanctions and measures for minors.  Regarding the application of a principal offence rule, all the offences are taken into consideration.
<b>Cyprus</b>	--
<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 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.  Tables 9-18 do not include minors.  PMS worked with foreigners too, but their statistical and file system does not distinguish these characteristics of the population.
<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: The counting unit is at times the person, and at other times the number of measures. Breakdowns are only provided provided only in measures. In order to be able to break down the persons by measures, it would be necessary to define an order of priority between the measures, and it is necessary to carry out an expertise on the mixed sanctions or measures.  The case management application used to fill out the SPACE II questionnaire is not used to track minors. This is why minors who have not been

	<p>imprisoned are not counted here. On the other hand, the application used to monitor used to monitor detained persons is also used: detained minors are therefore counted.</p> <p>All offences under French criminal law are included in the relevant Tables.</p>
<b>Georgia</b>	--
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment: All offences committed are taken into account.</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>General comment: Currently, data can be collected only according to the number of <u>cases</u> with the existing IT system for registering probation cases. A new IT system has been in use since 2020 for registering probation cases, and some functions of it are still under development.</p> <p>There could be more offences registered to a case, so the number of cases and the number of offences can be different.</p>
<b>Iceland</b>	--
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>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 31 December 2021 and not 31 Jan 2022. The Annual Report counts <u>orders</u> rather than persons, and 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.</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>General comment: Flow data refer to the number of <u>cases</u> supervised during the year and taken in charge by the Probation Offices. Each probation officer can handle more than one case which can concern the same person.</p> <p>For each person, only the most serious offence committed is taken into account.</p> <p>The data provided concern Adult Offenders who are in the charge of the Probation Services for the execution of Community measures/sanctions and the relevant inquiries. Please note that the data concerning juvenile offenders sentenced by Juvenile Courts are in the charge of the appropriate Juvenile Justice Services and not included herein.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>General comment: Stock: If a person for one conviction has several sanctions then what is counted is one unit (person).</p> <p>Flow: If the person is sentenced twice within the year and thus serves two separate convictions then it is not possible to separate them, but if one person has several sanctions for one conviction then it is counted as one unit.</p> <p>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 persons), for example, if a person is sent to trial for rape and murder, then this person</p>

	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>	<p>General comment: Minors: from the age of 14 Foreigners: with residence permit in Liechtenstein.</p> <p>Table 8: The offenses are sentenced in total, but the highest penalty is relevant.</p> <p>Not included in the answers are two sub-areas of our work: offender-victim mediation for compensation and community service. As in Austria, both are not punishments but "diversion" offers, before court sentences. Also not included are data from our pilot project: violence counselling. This is what the court can pronounce as a mandatory instruction to a conditional sentence.</p>
<b>Lithuania</b>	--
<b>Luxembourg</b>	--
<b>Malta</b>	<p>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 three different community sanctions that will be marked as three cases.</p> <p>Malta follows the principal offence rule. However, the Department of Probation and Parole is not involved in the process. It is the Malta Police Force and the Office of the Attorney General that decide on which charge shall be deemed as to be the principal offence that one is to be prosecuted on.</p>
<b>Moldova</b>	--
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	--
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>Comment on Table 5 : Minors partially, only those that are (to be) convicted under the laws for adults. See comments under section 1, item 3.</p> <p>Comment on Tables 6-8: Without semi-liberty.</p>
<b>North Macedonia</b>	--
<b>Norway</b>	<p>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>.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	--
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the <u>person</u> 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 is not equal to the total.</p>

	There is no distinction between principal and secondary crimes. The statistical system counts all crimes. It is not possible to extract the main crime from the database.
<b>Romania</b>	<p>General comments:  <u>Cases</u> are registered. The vast majority of persons are registered only once, but a small part of them (an acceptable approximation is not available) are registered twice or several times having two or more community sanctions, independently.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment:  With respect to how many cases are received per year to execute, the number of persons is not used. Registering of the received verdicts for execution has been done per <u>verdict / case</u> and not per person; therefore, it may occur that multiple verdicts are received for solely one person.</p> <p>For all data on stock and flow numbers, the <u>person</u> is used as the counting unit. Nevertheless, it may happen that one person has more than one sentence or measure for the same year.</p> <p>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".</p>
<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 by the Ministry of Justice.</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>General comment:  The counting unit is the <u>case</u>.  All offences are taken into consideration.  Minors are not treated in Slovenian Probation Administration.</p>
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	General comment:



	<p>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:</p> <p>Stock: If a person is serving a sentence with electronic monitoring and another sentence with conditional release or probation which overlap on the date of reference, the person is included in both categories and hence counted twice. However, in the total number of persons reported in 1.0 they are only counted once.</p> <p>Flow: The counting unit for each separate form of probation/supervision is the person. Also, the counting unit for the total flow population is the person. Hence, the sum of the number of persons within each form of probation/supervision can differ from the total. In previous reporting the counting unit has been the case, hence a person who was placed under the supervision of probation agencies more than once during the year was counted once for every occasion. The sociodemographic characteristics and the criminal offence are calculated for the last occasion during the year when a person starts a form of probation/supervision.</p> <p>The counting units for the types of offences follow the overall counting units stated above.</p>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The reference day for all data is 31 December 2021.</p> <p>Minors are reported in the Juvenile Interim Decision and Sanction Enforcement Statistics (JUSAS). The data provided here are taken only from the Statistics on the Execution of Adult Sanctions (SVS, STIG, SESE)</p> <p>Comment on Table 7:</p> <p>As far as the flow indicators are concerned, the answer is "partially", because we answered "partially", because we count the <u>executions (implementations)</u> and not the persons. For example, a person who executes two GITs during the year will be counted twice.</p> <p>In general, as far as community service and electronic monitoring are concerned, the and electronic monitoring, the 2021 data are not yet fully complete and are and are revised from year to year. This is due to the fact that the data from the cantons only when the implementation is completed. completed.</p> <p>The status of the database is of 20.10.2022. The status of the Swiss criminal record VOSTRA is of 25.10.2022.</p>

<b>Türkiye</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In the Turkish criminal justice system, criminal sanctions regulated by law are applied for each crime committed by a person. All crimes are taken into account in the process of determining risks and needs and implementing appropriate rehabilitation programs in the file/files opened within the scope of probation. For this reason, there is no principal offence rule application.</p>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The counting unit is the <u>case</u>.</p> <p>At present the Unified Register of the convicted and detained persons in Ukraine is in the stage of the test operation and preparation for its industrial operation launch (commissioning). After the full launch of its industrial operation and putting all the probation cases in it, it will be possible to use the PERSON (probation subject) as the counting unit.</p> <p>In Ukraine, the accounting year ends on December 31, and the new one begins on January 1.</p> <p>There are many female convicts are under the probation supervision, but the relevant data is available only partially.</p> <p>There are foreigners under the probation supervision, but the relevant data is not collected.</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:</p> <p>Stock figures are based on the number of offenders under probation supervision on the 31 December. In the stock figures, each person is counted once only for each type of probation supervision being received on the 31 December. In addition, each person is counted once only in each total or sub-total even if they were subject to several types of probation supervision on the 31 December. This means that the totals and sub-totals are less than adding the sum of their parts.</p> <p>Flow figures are based on probation starts between 1 January and 31 December. In the flow figures, each person is counted once only for each type of probation supervision started within the time period. In addition, each person is counted once only in each total or sub-total even if they started several types of probation supervision within the time period. This means that the totals and sub-totals are less than adding the sum of their parts.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	--
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	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.
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## Section B: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies in 2022 and flow of entries and exits in 2021

### **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 January 2022 (stock), respectively during the year 2021 (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 is 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 offences.

#### **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 1 January 2022 (STOCK OF PROBATIONERS)

Table 9 shows the stock of probationers on 31 January 2022 in absolute numbers, and Table 9 shows the stock of probationers in rates (the probation population rate) and percentages .

Table 9. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in absolute numbers on 31 January 2022

Country	Country population on 1.1.2021	1.0. Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Of which:																	
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence											
			Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other
Code	POP	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11
Albania																				
Andorra	77 463	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 971 966	3 378	0	0	0	NAP	0	NAP	3 378	125	NAP	NAP	1 147	245	0	0	NAP	...	235	1 626
Austria	9 066 710	14 610	3 605	204	3 401	NAP	NAP	NAP	11 005		4 639	1 643	0	718	370	NAP	NAP	60	3 575	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 300 205	9 152							9 152		1 133	NAP	NAP	24	4 488	NAP	NAP	NAP	635	2 872
Belgium	11 668 278	64 818	23 330	3 637	NAP	11 860	7 833	NAP	41 488	NAP	20 970	...	0	14 669	2 065	NAP	103	NAP	2 595	1 086
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Federation BiH																				
BiH: Republika Srpska																				
Bulgaria	6 844 597	4 671			NAP	NAP	NAP		4 345		0	NAP	118	0	255	NAP	NAP	NAP	304	3 668
Croatia	4 059 286	3 913	31	0	27	0	0	4	3 882	0	1 201	224	0	2 197	0	0	0	0	198	62
Cyprus	1223387	1 174																	8	
Czech Republic	10 736 784	21 772	1 178	646	71	NAP	...	461	22 985	NAP	10 013	NAP	10	6 102	0	113	NAP	440	6 011	677
Denmark	5 834 950	7 469	NAP						7 469	...	1 138	183	1	1 731	304	NAP	NAP	277	1 219	2 616
Estonia	1 321 910	3 828	20	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 808	...	1 634	679	NAP	981	3	NAP	NAP	7	416	88
Finland	5 554 960	3 380	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	3 380	151	783	NAP	NAP	1 132	263	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 039	12
France	65 584 518	186 523	6 468	6 434		34			205 680		143 892			28 576	14 943				4 655	13 614
Georgia	3 968 738	19 792	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	20 936	1 232	16 273	2 188	NAP	413	423	423	NAP	NAP	284	123
Germany	83 883 596																			
Greece	10 316 637	[2416]	[82]	[41]	[11]	[15]	[0]	[15]	[2334]	[38]	[727]	[7]	[2]	[1473]	[0]	[13]	[0]	[4]	[69]	[1]
Hungary	9 606 259	36 328	5 704	NAP	3 766	NAP	1 938	NAP	30 624	NAP	4 997	NAP	1 736	23 662	-	-	NAP	-	-	229
Iceland	345 393																			
Ireland	5 020 199	6 936	619	NAP	NAP	619	...		6 905	NAP	1 691	1 291	1 607	1 967	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	329	20
Italy	60 262 770	102 382	48 206	NAP	24 040	NAP	NAP	24 166	54 176	...	11 567	NAP	NAP	8 810	NAP	11 125	829	3 541	4 358	13 946
Latvia	1 848 837	5 767	61	NAP	NAP	NAP	61	NAP	5 706	608	1 795	NAP	127	2 621	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	83	472
Liechtenstein	38 387	59	6	0	0	0	0	1	52	8	32	6	6							
Lithuania	2 661 708	15 736							15 736	926	2 260			347		2 563			750	8 890
Luxembourg	642 371	901	33	28	...	5	...	NAP	868	NAP	267	75	NAP	327	15	NAP	32	NAP	147	5
Malta	444 033										43		340	26				123	31	

Country	Country population on 1.1.2021	1.0. Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Of which:																	
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence											
			Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other
Code	POP	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11
Moldova	4 013 171	9 473		67	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	9 403		4 078	148	7	2 695	24	NAP	NAP	28	443	2 006
Monaco	39 783	45	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	45	0	38	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	0	4	1	2
Montenegro	627 950	104	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		104	0	4	NAP	NAP	25	60	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	14
Netherlands	17 211 447	34 391		3 262	827				31 182	...	13 293		1	19 316	NAP	NAP	32	741	2 001	NAP
North Macedonia	2 081 304	302							302					98					116	88
Norway	5 511 370	2 891	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 891	NAP	715	NAP	NAP	1 176	380	8	NAP	114	305	193
Poland	37 739 785	239 217	3 608	NAP	NAP	3 608	NAP	NAP	235 609	NAP	37 876	NAP	NAP	126 386	7 316	NAP	NAP	NAP	12 663	51 368
Portugal	10 140 570	32 389	7 566	1 712					24 823	275	15 685	NAP	NAP	3 814	720	583	NAP	584	3 083	79
Romania	19 031 335	68 343	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	68 343	...	67 344	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17	NAP	NAP	532	450
San Marino																				
Serbia	6 797 105	2 715	431	98	...	NAP	NAP	333	2 284	1 111	11	NAP	NAP	108	NAP	889	NAP	NAP	22	143
Slovak Republic	5 460 193	8 688	919	746	108	48	14		6 144	70	4 443	NAP	NAP	758	NAP	47	NAP	...	885	...
Slovenia	2 078 034	2 148	68	5	...	52	...	11	2 080	...	232	...	...	796	...	8	...	...	50	994
Spain (Total)	46 719 142	77 593	282						77 311		15168	1871		47130	4099		4946	450	3228	419
Spain (State Admin)	39 196 546	66 223	NAP				NAP		66 223		13 099	1 871		40 822	4 099		3 455	0	2 458	419
Spain (Catalonia)	7 522 596	11 370	282	NAP	nap	nap	282	nap	11 088	NAP	2 069	nap	nap	6 308	***	***	1 491	450	770	***
Sweden	10 218 971	12 571		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	12 571	2 504	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 898	226	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 263	4 588
Switzerland	8 773 637	3 846	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	0	3 846	0	1 764	292	NAP	632	107	...	...	18	1 033	0
Türkiye	85 561 976	358 908	167 668	100 989	NAP	388	...	66 291	218 092	...	350	NAP	164 381	22 113	5	54	NAP	...	129	31 060
Ukraine	40 997 698	67 864	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	67 864	3 177	50 305	NAP	NAP	6 428	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7 954
UK: England & Wales	59 788 501	170 744	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	170 744	32 672	41 892	NAP	NAP	15 424	465	NAP	NAP	8 771	62 805	13 860
UK: Northern Ireland	1 924 873	3 673	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 593	594	0	0	0	377	0	0	0	0		1 684
UK: Scotland	5 538 000	18 419								6 850				5 000	1 200			1 133	2 236	2 000



**Table 10. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in rates and percentages on 31 January 2022**

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	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 probation)	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	113.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		100.0	3.7			34.0	7.3	0.0	0.0			7.0	48.1	100.0	
Austria	161.1	24.7	1.4	23.3				75.3		31.8	11.2	0.0	4.9	2.5			0.4	24.5		100.0	
Azerbaijan	88.9							100.0		12.4			0.3	49.0				6.9	31.4	100.0	
Belgium	555.5	36.0	5.6		18.3	12.1		64.0		32.4		0.0	22.6	3.2		0.2		4.0	1.7	100.0	
BiH: State level																					
BiH: Fed. BiH																					
BiH: Rep. Srpska																					
Bulgaria	68.2							93.0		0.0		2.5	0.0	5.5				6.5	78.5	93.0	
Croatia	96.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.2	0.0	30.7	5.7	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.6	100.0	
Cyprus	96.0																	0.7			
Czech Republic	202.8	5.4	3.0	0.3			2.1	105.6		46.0		0.0	28.0	0.0	0.5		2.0	27.6	3.1	112.7	
Denmark	128.0							100.0		15.2	2.5	0.0	23.2	4.1			3.7	16.3	35.0	100.0	
Estonia	289.6	0.5	0.5					99.5		42.7	17.7		25.6	0.1			0.2	10.9	2.3	100.0	
Finland	60.8							100.0	4.5	23.2			33.5	7.8				30.7	0.4	100.0	
France	284.4	3.5	3.4		0.0			110.3		77.1			15.3	8.0				2.5	7.3	113.7	
Georgia	498.7							105.8	6.2	82.2	11.1		2.1	2.1	2.1			1.4	0.6	107.9	
Germany																					
Greece	[23.4]	[3.4]	[1.7]	[0.5]	[0.6]	[0.0]	[0.6]	[96.6]	[1.6]	[30.1]	[0.3]	[0.1]	[61.0]	[0.0]	[0.5]	[0.0]	[0.2]	[2.9]	[0.0]	[100.0]	
Hungary	378.2	15.7		10.4		5.3		84.3		13.8		4.8	65.1						0.6	100.0	
Iceland																					
Ireland	138.2	8.9			8.9			99.6		24.4	18.6	23.2	28.4					4.7	0.3	108.5	
Italy	169.9	47.1		23.5			23.6	52.9		11.3			8.6		10.9	0.8	3.5	4.3	13.6	100.0	
Latvia	311.9	1.1				1.1		98.9	10.5	31.1		2.2	45.4					1.4	8.2	100.0	
Liechtenstein	153.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	88.1	13.6	54.2	10.2	10.2								89.8	
Lithuania	591.2							100.0	5.9	14.4			2.2		16.3			4.8	56.5	100.0	
Luxembourg	140.3	3.7	3.1		0.6			96.3		29.6	8.3		36.3	1.7		3.6		16.3	0.6	100.0	
Malta																					

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	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 probation)	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		
Moldova	236.0		0.7					99.3		43.0	1.6	0.1	28.4	0.3			0.3	4.7	21.2	100.2	
Monaco	113.1			2.2				100.0	0.0	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	8.9	2.2	4.4	102.2	
Montenegro	16.6							100.0	0.0	3.8			24.0	57.7				1.0	13.5	100.0	
Netherlands	199.8		9.5	2.4				90.7		38.7		0.0	56.2			0.1	2.2	5.8		114.8	
North Macedonia	14.5							100.0					32.5					38.4	29.1	100.0	
Norway	52.5							100.0		24.7			40.7	13.1	0.3		3.9	10.5	6.7	100.0	
Poland	633.9	1.5			1.5			98.5		15.8			52.8	3.1				5.3	21.5	100.0	
Portugal	319.4	23.4	5.3					76.6	0.8	48.4			11.8	2.2	1.8		1.8	9.5	0.2	81.9	
Romania	359.1							100.0		98.5					0.0			0.8	0.7	100.0	
San Marino																					
Serbia	39.9	15.9	3.6				12.3	84.1	40.9	0.4			4.0		32.7			0.8	5.3	100.0	
Slovak Republic	159.1	10.6	8.6	1.2	0.6	0.2		70.7	0.8	51.1			8.7		0.5			10.2		81.9	
Slovenia	103.4	3.2	0.2		2.4		0.5	96.8		10.8			37.1		0.4			2.3	46.3	100.0	
Spain (Total)	166.1	0.4						99.6		19.5	2.4		60.7	5.3		6.4	0.6	4.2	0.5	99.6	
Spain (State Ad.)	169.0							100.0		19.8	2.8		61.6	6.2		5.2	0.0	3.7	0.6	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	151.1	2.5				2.5		97.5		18.2			55.5			13.1	4.0	6.8		100.0	
Sweden	123.0							100.0	19.9				15.1	1.8				41.9	36.5	115.2	
Switzerland	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	100.0	0.0	45.9	7.6		16.4	2.8			0.5	26.9	0.0	100.0	
Türkiye	419.5	46.7	28.1		0.1		18.5	60.8		0.1		45.8	6.2	0.0	0.0			0.0	8.7	107.5	
Ukraine	165.5							100.0	4.7	74.1			9.5						11.7	100.0	
UK: Eng. & Wales	285.6							100.0	19.1	24.5			9.0	0.3			5.1	36.8	8.1	103.0	
UK: N. Ireland	190.8							125.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		45.8	72.3	
UK: Scotland	332.6								37.2				27.1	6.5			6.2	12.1	10.9		
Mean	211.1	12.4	4.3	5.8	3.2	2.6	7.3	94.2	10.2	32.6	7.5	7.7	24.0	7.1	4.7	2.5	2.5	10.7	16.0		
Median	161.1	5.4	3.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.9	99.6	5.3	27.2	7.6	0.1	22.9	2.5	0.4	0.2	2.0	5.8	8.1		
Minimum	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maximum	633.9	47.1	28.1	23.5	18.3	12.1	23.6	125.0	40.9	98.5	18.6	45.8	65.1	57.7	32.7	13.1	8.9	41.9	78.5		

**Notes – Tables 9 and 10**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home arrest : 0</li> <li>• Administrative control : 0</li> <li>• Other : 0</li> </ul> <p>1.2.0 Mixed sanctions or measures are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fines and deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practise a certain profession: 53</li> <li>• Community service and deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice a certain profession: 24</li> <li>• Conditional discharge and fines: 48</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fine: 1311</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practise a certain profession: 312</li> <li>• Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or for a child under three years or for health problems): 3</li> </ul>
<b>Austria</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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: 204</li> </ul>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<p>General comment: Item 1 contains the number of persons under the supervision agencies on 1 January 2022 (STOCK) due to the absence of information for 31 January 2022.</p> <p>The number of persons with regard to whom the execution of the sentence has been postponed according to the Art. 79 of Criminal Code are also included under the Item: 1.2.1. (The postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to a pregnant woman or a single parent taking care of a child under the age of 14).</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fine: 663</li> <li>• Correctional work: 187</li> <li>• Others: 2022</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 of 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 any more. 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 1 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: 675</li> <li>• Conditional release: 2962</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Autonomous probation sentence: 1086</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 sanction which consists of two obligatory probation measures and a possibility for the court to impose between four other probation measures cumulatively. In that case, all other forms of probation are mixed and are in item 1.2.11.</p>
<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 this type of criminal sanction: 4</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 46</li> <li>• Interruption of the execution of the prison sentence: 16</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p>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: Electronic monitoring was terminated on 22 November 2021. Monitoring of the execution of the sentences or the fulfilment of imposed measures and restrictions is ensured through random checks carried out by the employees of the Probation and Mediation Service.</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 2021, 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>• 4 857 decisions of all Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors in the Czech legal system during the year 2021 have been recorded (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2021) including 995 decisions by court.</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 activity 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 the 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 (9 688) and the Fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (325), 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 2021, but only the small part of these cases can we registered within PMS.</li> <li>• 21 191 persons with the fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the year 2021 (the CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2021) have been recorded, including cumulative sentences.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>• Electronic monitoring was terminated on 22 November 2021. Monitoring of the execution of the sentences or the fulfilment of imposed measures and restrictions is ensured through random checks carried out by the employees of the Probation and Mediation Service.</li> </ul> <p>1.2.8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The protective treatment is imposed by the court as a protective measure, not as a form of probation, separately or together with other sanctions. We have recorded 516 persons with protective treatment imposed by court during the year 2021 (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2021) including cumulative sentences.</li> </ul> <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 (13) and The Parole with probation (5 998). 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 2021, but only the part of these cases can be registered within PMS.</li> <li>• 2 988 persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2021 have been recorded (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2021).</li> <li>• The number of persons with conditional 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>• Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 646</li> </ul> <p>1.1.5 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 456</li> <li>• Other: 5</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of entering sport, cultural and other social events: 72</li> <li>• Reports with respect to conditional release: 250</li> <li>• Other: 355</li> </ul>
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<b>Denmark</b>	<p>General comment: Not persons – cases. Electronic monitoring refers to ankle bracelets. The reason behind the total not being equal to the sum of subcategories is because of decimal points.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentally disturbed under supervision: 2585</li> <li>• Alternative imprisonment - as being placed in an institution: 17</li> <li>• Other: 14</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: 20</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 9</li> <li>• Sanctions applicable to minors: 79</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: 146</li> <li>• Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 5</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile punishment: 12</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 because one person can be supervised for one or multiple measures.</p> <p>Semi-liberty is a detention measure, therefore counted in SPACE I (1653 persons). As indicated in the metadata, breakdown is provided in measures and not persons.</p> <p>The conditional suspension of criminal proceedings is not included in this edition. In other years, this measure corresponded to the number of unpaid work measures (TNR), but TNR is not a suspension.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring: 504</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community order: 252</li> <li>• Refusal of the right to stay: 2206</li> <li>• Work release without accommodation: 710</li> <li>• Citizenship classes: 2239</li> </ul>
<b>Georgia</b>	General comment:



	<p>1.1: Forms of probation before the sentence is not applicable for Georgian probation system. Non-custodial sentences are executed after the court decision.</p> <p>1.1.4: Diversion and Mediation Department of National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation conducts general management of the diversion and mediation programs, development of restorative justice and initiation of mediation process as part of the program for the release of a person sentenced to life imprisonment. Along with its special emphasis on juvenile diversion and mediation, the department implements a criminal mediation pilot program for convicts and ex-convicts.</p> <p>1.2.5 and 1.2.6 indicate the same number and therefore, 423 is included in the overall sum only once, because in Georgia, home arrest is executed with the use of electronic monitoring.</p> <p>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. A convict may be sentence with several sanctions at the same time, which are indicated above.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community service as an additional sentence: 719</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to occupy a specific position or to carry out certain activities as an additional sentence: 513</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: 115</li> <li>• Postponement of a sentence: 9</li> <li>• Deprivation of a legal person of the right to carry out certain activities: 2</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspended probation under supervision and restrictive conditions: 30</li> <li>• Mental health carrier: 2</li> <li>• Probation until the 2nd degree court: 1</li> <li>• Treatment: 3</li> <li>• House arrest: 2</li> </ul>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Probation supervision is a measure in the Hungarian law that in the case of adult offenders can be ordered with conditional suspension of the criminal proceeding, with conditional discharge, with suspended custodial sentence, with restitution work and with conditional release/parole. Probation supervision with conditional release/parole is implemented by penitentiary probation officers.</p> <p>In these cases of juveniles application probation supervision is obligatory, and it is also obligatory when a juvenile temporarily released from reformatory.</p>

	<p>There is a type of measure in the Hungarian law that is partly similar to deferral partly to conditional Pardon or conditional discharge. A person is found guilty in a sentence, but application of a punishment is postponed during a certain period of time in order to appreciate the evolution of the behaviour of the person during that time. In the questionnaire these cases are put in the category of conditionals pardon or conditional discharge, because this measure can only be applied by the court in a sentence.</p> <p>Treatment refers to persons under drug diversion. In the case of drug diversion, the criminal proceeding is suspended before the accusation and the accused person is put under probation supervision. The number of persons under drug diversion is included in the number 1.1.2.: conditional suspension of criminal proceeding.</p> <p>Upon certain conditions the implementation of a part of imprisonment could be converted to reintegration custody with electronic monitoring that is similar measure to home arrest. Reintegration custody is supervised by penitentiary probation officers, so it's not included in the table.</p> <p>Semi-liberty can be applied in cases of inmates who are sentenced to short-term imprisonment. Inmates are involved in this programme are obliged to cooperate with penitentiary probation officers, so it's not included in this table.</p> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restitution work with probation: 103</li> <li>• Temporary release from reformatory: 126</li> </ul>
Iceland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1: If there are conditions for detention, a judge may order them to stay at a certain location and/or ban him to leave the country instead of pre-trial detention in prison. The police can decide that the accused person shall inform the police about their location or visit the police at certain times and, furthermore, the police can decide that the accused person has to give their passport to the police for safekeeping. (They are not under supervision by the PPA and were not counted.)</p> <p>1.1.4: According to Icelandic regulations, mediation is a resource that can substitute prosecution but is not used concurrently. If mediation is successful, i.e., leads to a contract that is fulfilled the prosecutor then cancels prosecution and the offence does not go on the offender's criminal record and there is no follow-up on behalf of the police or the PPA.</p> <p>1.2.4: There were 127 persons doing community service instead of unconditional imprisonment and 64 instead of surrogate punishment 31 January 2021 (See comment to Tables 1 &amp; 2).</p> <p>1.2.5: Ankle bracelet. (See comment to Tables 1 &amp; 2).</p>

	1.2.9: Additionally, there were 115 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released but not under supervision (they are not counted).
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment: The total of all people on different orders is 7 524. However, some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 1.0 (6 936) 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 and Supervision Order: 14</li> <li>• Family Conference: 6</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>General comment: Electronic 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 conditional suspension of criminal proceedings: 24166</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervised liberty: 4593</li> <li>• Substitutive sanctions: 123</li> <li>• Inquiries for persons at liberty and other inquiring activities: 9230</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>• Fully suspended sentence with probation + Community service: 170</li> <li>• Parole + Electronic monitoring: 26</li> <li>• Community service + Probation supervision: 412</li> </ul>

	<p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Probation supervision: 472</li> </ul>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<p>General comment: 1.1. Individuals were previously served because they had an order or had not yet been adjudicated.</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Probation instead of sentencing and punishment (Diversion): 1</li> </ul> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Partial sentence mixed (fine and imprisonment) <i>teilbedingte Strafe gemischt (Geld- und Freiheitsstrafe)</i>: 3</li> <li>● Conditional and unconditional sentence, imprisonment: 2</li> <li>● Conditional and unconditional sentence, fine: 3</li> </ul>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</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: 8708</li> <li>● Educational measures: 182</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Judicial control: 28</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Suspended sentence: 5</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provisional Order of Supervision: 234</li> </ul> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Combination Orders: 8</li> </ul>
<b>Moldova</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>26 persons are under supervision according on the basis o article 104 from the Criminal Code of Republic of Moldova, i.e., “The application of coercive educational measures”. This is another form of probation that is not found in the Table.</p> <p>Also, the people who are monitored electronically (24 persons) and with treatment (28 persons) have as their main punishment the conditional suspension of the execution of the sentence, that is why they are not calculated in total, in orderto avoid double counting.</p>

	<p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring: 67</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deprivation of the right to occupy certain functions: 1277</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to drive means of transport or cancellation of this right: 674</li> <li>• Postponement of the execution of the sentence for pregnant women and people who have children under the age of 8: 55</li> </ul>
<b>Monaco</b>	<p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Withdrawal of sentence reduction credit: 2</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> <p>This is the number of persons over whom supervision has been initiated, therefore, this is not about the total number of received cases/persons, and which would include cases/persons where the execution of the sanction / measure i.e. supervision of a person, has not been initiated yet.</p>

<p><b>Netherlands</b></p>	<p>General comment: 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. Since 2018, only the unique persons are counted in each subcategory and total.</p> <p>At the first of July 2021, a new law has come into force (Wet straffen en beschermen) that changes the way prison sentence and reintegration after detention are being executed in the Netherlands. This is expected to influence (some of) the numbers provided in this questionnaire. It particularly explains why some numbers are falling, because the concerning modality's (1/2.7 semi-liberty and 1/2.9 1.2.9 Conditional release / parole with probation) no longer exist in that particular form. -&gt; Due to a policy change at the Public Prosecution Service as of 1 March 2021, it is not possible to impose a certain modality ('conditional dismissal=voorwaardelijk sepot') of 1/2.1.2 Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings. This explains the declining number of 1/2.1.2. Other modalities within 1/2.1.2 will remain, but are not a substitution option.</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 2010. Thus, to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentences.</p>
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<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: 66</li> <li>• Suspended sentence: 21</li> <li>• Waiting for revocation: 1</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 or with the obligation to participate in the Norwegian type of drug court program. People may also serve 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.</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: 193</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment: Data as of 31.01.2022 are not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the situation as at 31.12.2021, according to the report on probation services of the court service ms-s40r for 2021.</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, electronic 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 running the monitoring centre, the supervising entity, courts, court superintendents and other authorised entities process information</p>

	<p>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>• A – 34 711 - simplified supervision during fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and conditional release/parole with probation.</li> <li>• B - 897 - working with inmates before release</li> <li>• C – 15 760 - consist supervision on other duties of inmates (for ex. restraining order, leave place order), pronounced as standalone criminal measure.</li> </ul>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>General comment: The counting unit in 1.0 is the <u>person</u>, 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: 511</li> <li>• Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 428</li> <li>• Court restraining orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 773</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: 275</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non specified: 79</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>Comment on 1.2.0 and 1.2.1: 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 weekends 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: 450</li> </ul>
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment: The increase in the number of individuals supervised by the Probation Department in Serbia in 2022 compared to 2021 is a direct result of the increasing number of staff and equipment for electronic monitoring.</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: 11</li> <li>Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (home detention): 87</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: 333</li> </ul> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home arrest with Electronic Monitoring: 1111</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: 143</li> </ul>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>General comment: 1.2.0. Mixed sanctions and measures - mixed with EM supervision 1.2.1 In 12 cases mixed with electronic monitoring 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. 1.2.5. Electronic monitoring - may be imposed in connection with other measures - obligations/restrictions only 1.2.9. In 196 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: 130</li> <li>Replacement of pre-trial detention <i>without</i> electronic monitoring supervision: 616</li> </ul> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Precaution measure with EM supervision in civil proceedings 3</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: 11</li> <li>Home arrest: 47</li> <li>Fully suspended sentence with probation with EM supervision: 12</li> </ul>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>General comment: Reports for courts and prosecutors are a probation task that includes interviews with offenders.</p>

	<p>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 support 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>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement procedure: 5</li> </ul> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports for courts and prosecutors: 11</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community service for misdemeanours: 977</li> <li>• Planning of Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision: 17</li> </ul>
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	<p>General comment</p> <p>In Spain, “electronic monitoring” is a third grade modality (semi-liberty).</p>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	1.2.2. Refers to convicts whose remaining sentence has been suspended and who have been granted parole.
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Reference date 1st of October 2021.</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: 1149</li> <li>• Conditional sentence with community service: 749</li> <li>• Probation with treatment: 606</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation without community service or treatment: 4349</li> <li>• Half-way house: 95</li> <li>• Extended activity release: 144</li> </ul>
<b>Switzerland</b>	General comment:

	<p>Electronic surveillance in the context of the forms of detention provided for in the foreigners, as a police measure against domestic violence or as a security measure during violence or as a security measure during the execution of a sentence or a measure (e.g. house arrest) is not included.</p> <p>The number of staff for community service and electronic monitoring are average numbers for the year 2021. They are a better reflection of better than the number of staff at the end of the year, as the 2021 data is still incomplete and will be incomplete and will be revised next year.</p> <p>In Switzerland, the In Switzerland, external work and semi-detention are the responsibility of the and enforcement authorities (not probation). The data for Data for day parole are therefore already included 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>
Türkiye	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1. Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; Judicial control measures applied as an alternative to detention are given during the investigation and prosecution phases of the trial process. Since the procedures carried out during the execution process of these measures do not differ significantly according to the phases, a distinction such as pre-trial/prosecution phase is not made while keeping the statistical data regarding the judicial control measures in the scope of supervision and follow-up of probation. In this respect; The numbers given in section 1.1.1 include the total number of persons in the judicial control files given during the investigation and prosecution phases and sent to the probation.</p> <p>In accordance with the regulation made with the Law No. 7242, which entered into force on April 15, 2020; The supervision and follow-up of some of the "Judicial Control Decisions", which continue to be given as an alternative to detention, have been removed from the scope of probation. Thus, there has been a dramatic decrease in the numbers given in section 1.1.1 compared to previous years.</p> <p>1.1.4. Victim - offender mediation:</p> <p>“Mediation” practice does exist in the Turkish criminal justice system; however, probation units do not have a duty in the process. This practice is followed by another unit of the Ministry of Justice (General Directorate of Criminal Affairs-Alternative Solutions Department).</p> <p>1.1.5.Other: Drug treatment and supervision of probation:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; during the investigation phase, the public prosecutor decides to postpone the filing of a public case for five years against a person who buys, accepts or possesses drugs or stimulants to use, or uses drugs or stimulants. During the postponement period, probation is applied for a minimum of one year for</p>

	<p>the suspect. This period can be extended for a maximum of one year, with three-month periods, by the decision of the public prosecutor. The person who has been given probation can be subjected to treatment during the probation period, if deemed necessary.</p> <p>1.2.3. Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation):</p> <p>In the table, there is no exactly compatible title for the "Conditional Early Release" practice in the Turkish criminal justice system. Since convicts have to meet certain conditions and are considered as the closest title when their obligations are taken into account, data on the decision of "execution of sentences by applying probation measure (conditional early release)" are included under this title.</p> <p>Execution of sentences by means of probation (conditional early release); It is the execution of the sentence up to the date of conditional release by applying the measure of probation in order to ensure that the convicts (with good conduct), who are left for a certain period of release on probation, adapt to the outside world, maintain and strengthen their ties with their families.</p> <p>Regarding the convicts whose sentences were decided to be executed by applying the measure of probation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Unpaid employment in a publicly beneficial job,</li> <li>b) Being kept under supervision and surveillance in a residence or region,</li> <li>c) Prohibition for going to the designated place or areas,</li> <li>d) Participating in the determined programs.</li> </ul> <p>Subject to one or more of its obligations, the probation directorate's execution procedures evaluation commission is decided according to the audit plan prepared by taking into account the risks and needs.</p> <p>1.2.5. Electronic Monitoring:</p> <p>The data in this section; Apart from the judicial control measures, the electronic monitoring methods and the types of decisions about the obligors that are audited and followed (the sanction of prohibition from going to certain places among alternative sanctions to short-term imprisonment, conditional early release, execution of a prison sentence in the house, probation measure for some perpetrators of crime) contains. In order not to cause repetitive data in the numbers entered in the rows for the relevant decision types in the table, the number of obliged parties that were audited and followed up with the electronic monitoring method were removed and gathered under this heading.</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; within the scope of electronic monitoring, 4 types of electronic monitoring units are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Home arrest Unit,</li> <li>- Instant Tracking Unit (GPS),</li> <li>- Alcohol Monitoring Unit and</li> <li>- Victim Unit.</li> </ul> <p>1.2.7. Semi-liberty:</p> <p>In the Turkish criminal justice system, a total of one year and six months in prison for crimes committed intentionally upon the request of the</p>
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	<p>convict, and a total of three years or less in prison for crimes committed by negligence, excluding the crime of negligence;</p> <p>a) On weekends, by entering at 19.00 on Fridays and leaving at the same time on Sundays,</p> <p>b) By entering at 19.00 every day, except on weekends, and leaving at 07.00 the next day, the subject may decide that he should be rendered in prisons at night.</p> <p>In addition, provided that they meet certain conditions; there is also the practice of being transferred directly to open prisons and being transferred from a closed prison to an open prison. However, probation units do not have a duty in these processes.</p> <p>1.2.8. Treatment:</p> <p>Within the scope of the "execution regime and probation for perpetrators of sexual crimes" in the criminal justice system in Türkiye; For those who are sentenced to prison for sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, sexual intercourse with minors, only adult offenders are subject to sanctions of medical treatment and participation in therapeutic programs are imposed by the execution judge.</p> <p>After the conditional release date, the execution of the above-mentioned obligations within the probation period is carried out by the probation directorates. However, since the obligations given within the scope of the said decision are sent to the probation directorates in writing in the same (single) file content, it is not yet possible to obtain individual statistics on the number of persons in terms of "being subjected to medical treatment" and "participating in therapeutic programs" obligations.</p> <p>1.2.9. Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; convicts are released from penal institutions in 3 ways:</p> <p>1- A certain period of time before the conditional release dates within the scope of the decision to execute the sentences (conditional early release) by applying the measure of probation.</p> <p>2- On conditional release dates</p> <p>3- On the due date of release.</p> <p>- The data within the scope of the execution of sentences (conditional early release) by applying the measure of probation is given in section 1.2.3.</p> <p>- The total number of convicts released from correctional institutions on conditional release dates is included in SPACE I. Along with their conditional release, they were also subject to probation under the scope of probation (employment under supervision for a fee, continuing to an educational institution during the inspection period for convicts under the age of eighteen, assignment of an expert to guide the convict, being subject to other obligations to be determined by the probation directorate). In terms of persons whose files were sent to probation directorates; as of 31.01.2022, the number of people with open files ...</p> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives":</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring: 451</li> <li>• Judicial control: 100 538</li> </ul> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug treatment and supervision of probation: 66 291</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation for recidivist after release: 28 805</li> <li>• Prohibition of certain rights and powers: 243</li> <li>• Effective remorse: 2012</li> </ul>
Ukraine	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Item 1. The number of persons under the probation supervision as on January 1, 2022.</p> <p>The counting unit is not the person, but the case. It is the <u>personal case</u> controlled by the probation authorities on criminal punishments and administrative penalties in the form of community service or correction works according to the court decisions. At present, Ukraine does not have a Unified Register of the convicted and detained persons in Ukraine. At present this electronic database is still being built. The register has the ability to maintain registration cards (registration of persons) and registration cases (registration of case numbers). Registration cards reflect the number of persons.</p> <p>1.1.1 The legislation 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 Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine. The functions of monitoring the compliance of the accused persons with the measure of restraint are imposed on the police, and not on the probation bodies.</p> <p>1.2.0 Number of personal cases of the convicted persons is indicated in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or to be engaged in certain activities (Article 55 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) (it is meant that one sentence may have two cases (the main and additional punishment)). This type of punishment may be imposed as a basic punishment for a term of two to five years or as an additional punishment for a term of one to three years (which determines the existence of a single person in the personal affairs case for the basic and additional types of punishment). It may also be imposed as an additional punishment to the punishment of arrest, restraint of liberty, detention in a military battalion of servicemen or imprisonment for a certain period of time. In that case the additional punishment extends to the entire period of serving the basic punishment and, moreover, for the period prescribed by the sentence a court that has acquired legal force. The term of additional punishment is calculated from the moment of the main punishment (the person will be in probation), and when sentencing in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities as additional to other basic punishments, as well as in the case of application of Article 77 of the Criminal Code Ukraine - from the moment of the legal validity of the sentence.</p>

	<p>1.2.4. Community service data consists of the data of community service imposed by the court under the Criminal Code of Ukraine (“criminal community service”) and under the Administrative Offences Code of Ukraine (“administrative community service”). There are 6 428 cases (total), including the community service as the criminal punishment - 3,820; as administrative sanction – 1 332.</p> <p>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. This item is related to milder criminal punishments (correctional work and fines) and administrative sanctions (correctional work and socially useful work). Number of the cases of punishment in the form of the correctional 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>Fine, as a criminal sanction, is taking the certain amount of money from a convict to the state budget. Fine is applied as the main sanction or the additional one. After the court sentence comes into force, the convict is obliged to pay the fine and to inform the relevant probation unit about the payment, presenting the relevant document. In case of non-payment of the fine or delay for more than one month, if the fine is paid in several instalments) the court at the request of the probation unit may replace the unpaid amount of the fine with the community service. Besides, the fine evasion is a crime under Art. 389 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.</p> <p>Socially useful works (120 - 360 hours) for non-payment of the alimony for the children maintenance by the parents or other family members, which resulted in a debt, which exceeds the amount of the relevant payments for six months from the date of the enforcement document introduction into force.</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: 3177</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal Correction Works as criminal punishment and Administrative Correctional Works as administrative sanction: 520</li> <li>• Socially Useful Works as administrative sanction: 2985</li> <li>• Fines as criminal punishment: 4449</li> </ul>
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<p><b>UK: England &amp; Wales</b></p>	<p>General comment: The total number of persons in 1.0 and 1.2 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>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. Persons are, however, only counted once in sub-categories</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>1.2.1 - Offenders sentenced to suspended sentence orders with no requirements attached are not supervised by the Probation Service as there are no requirements for the offender to meet, other than to not commit a further offence. These are, therefore, excluded from this total.</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. Excludes standalone requirements: 32672</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standalone rehabilitation requirements: 13860</li> <li>Other standalone requirements: 271</li> <li>Youth Rehabilitation Order, Supervision Default Order, and All pre-Criminal Justice Act 2003 Orders: 821</li> </ul>
<p><b>UK: Northern Ireland</b></p>	<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: 399</li> <li>Enhanced Combination Order: 195</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Probation Order: 1684</li> </ul>



<p><b>UK: Scotland</b></p>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>These stock figures are as at 31 March 2021. 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 December 2020) 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: 6850</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community payback orders with supervision only: 2000</li> </ul>
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## 2. Number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2021 (FLOW OF ENTRIES ON PROBATION)

*Table 11 shows the flow of probationers entering probation during the year 2021 in absolute numbers, and Table 12 shows the flow of entries in rates and percentages.*

**Table 11. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2021, in absolute numbers**

Country	Country population on 1.1.2021	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2020	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	77 463	2 363	75	75	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	2 288	...	1 114	...	...	1	?	5	34	133	37	964
Armenia	2 971 966	5 124	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 124	196	NAP	NAP	1 608	323	0	0	NAP	4	400	2 593
Austria	9 066 710	15 378	7 579	366	7 213	NAP	NAP	NAP	7 799	NAP	1 908	740	0	2 752	865	NAP	NAP	42	1 492	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 300 205	24 662	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	24 662	-	2 151	NAP	NAP	322	8 813	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 531	10 845
Belgium	11 668 278	48 413	19 799	7 979	NAP	4 988	6 832	NAP	28 614	NAP	7 939	...	0	12 896	5 956	NAP	196	NAP	891	736
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Fed. BiH																				
BiH: Rep. Srpska																				
Bulgaria	6 844 597	4 260			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 000				107		239				296	3 358
Croatia	4 059 286	7 138	167	147	0	0	0	20	6 971	0	1 644	266	0	3 210	0	0	0	0	553	1 298
Cyprus	1223387	2 513	1 992	1 992																
Czech Republic	10 736 784	15 021	6 114	359	67	NAP	349	5 688	13 135	NAP	4 470	NAP	13	5 495	64	137	NAP	165	1 987	1 004
Denmark	5 834 950	8 760	NAP						8 760	...	1 145	175		3 123	1 965	NAP	NAP	293	1 382	677
Estonia	1 321 910	4 685	37	37	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 648		1 050	367	NAP	2 703	4	NAP	NAP	9	421	94
Finland	5 554 960	3 795	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	3 795	282	637	NAP	NAP	1 489	987	NAP	NAP	NAP	395	5
France	65 584 518	127 785	5 303	5 230		73			171 794		91 267			26 196	39 722				7 132	7 477
Georgia	3 968 738	12 529	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14 495	2 002	9 464	1 507	NAP	965	321	321	NAP	NAP	184	52
Germany	83 883 596																			
Greece	10 316 637	[1528]	[36]	[23]	[3]	[0]	[0]	[10]	[1492]	[32]	[257]	[7]	[3]	[1144]	[0]	[5]	[0]	[1]	[43]	[0]
Hungary	9 606 259	19 057	8 041	NAP	4 147	NAP	3 894	NAP	11 016	NAP	1 883	NAP	1 226	7 720	-	-	-	-	-	187
Iceland																				
Ireland	5 020 199	5 807	1 386	NAP	NAP	1 386	...		4 922	NAP	1 218	596	1 453	1 360	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	278	17
Italy	60 262 770	138 759	69 958	NAP	30 234	NAP	NAP	39 724	68 801	...	11 679	NAP	NAP	7 668	NAP	14 189	556	3 096	3 793	27 820
Latvia	1 848 837	8 468	838	NAP	NAP	NAP	838	NAP	7 630	647	1 022	NAP	242	5 229	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	93	397
Liechtenstein	38 387	26	3					1	22	2	20	2	0							
Lithuania	2 661 708	16 426							16 426		2 583			958		4 343			1 048	5 559
Luxembourg	642 371	443	16	14	...	2	...	NAP	427	NAP	73	19	NAP	153	29	NAP	91	NAP	50	12

Country	Country population on 1.1.2021	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2020	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	444 033										17		138	12				56	22	
Moldova	4 013 171	11 140		183	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 957	NAP	2 174	200	2	8 083	54	NAP	NAP	13	254	210
Monaco	39 783	31	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	31	0	22	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	0	2	2	5
Montenegro	627 950	690	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		690	0	4	NAP	NAP	311	350	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	24
Netherlands	17 211 447	36 089	4 169	3 529	650	NAP	NAP	NAP	33 419	...	6 582		0	27 497	NAP	NAP	624	241	1 829	NAP
North Macedonia	2 081 304	384							384						98				177	109
Norway	5 511 370	7 886	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7 886	NAP	564	NAP	NAP	2 114	3 692	25	NAP	322	590	579
Poland	37 739 785	...	...	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	...	NAP	NAP	...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...
Portugal	10 140 570	28 110	11 585	2 100	9 485	NAP	...	0	16 525	254	8 418	NAP	NAP	5 146	425	725	NAP	223	1 207	127
Romania	19 031 335	35 425	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	35 425	...	34 549	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	57	NAP	NAP	479	340
San Marino																				
Serbia	6 797 105	4 231	553	69	...	NAP	NAP	484	3 609	1 586	8	NAP	NAP	459	NAP	1 475	NAP	NAP	28	53
Slovak Republic	5 460 193	6 533	1 703	629	138	42	892		5 755	85	2 275	NAP	NAP	1 033	NAP	53	NAP	1 681	688	
Slovenia	2 078 034	3 906	251	6	...	129	...	116	3 655	...	318	...	...	1 196	...	22	...	...	91	2 028
Spain (Total)	46 719 142	124 094	2016						122 078		14 415			85 901	6 189		11 592	288	2 574	209
Spain (State Ad.)	39 196 546	114 630	NAP						114 630		14 415	910		81 634	6 189		10 620	0	2 133	209
Spain (Catalonia)	7 522 596	9 464	2 016	nap	nap	nap	2 016	nap	7 448	***	1 480	***	***	4 267		***	972	288	441	
Sweden	10 218 971	16 221		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	16 221	4 703	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 159	1 778	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 489	5 282
Switzerland	8 773 637	5 228	1	1	0	NAP	NAP	0	5 227	0	604	82	NAP	3 343	405	...	...	11	782	0
Türkiye	85 561 976	434 732	222 423	143 011		604		78 808	271 066		628	NAP	201 127	38 745	64	49	...	...	247	30 206
Ukraine	40 997 698	73 098	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	73 098	2 265	39 071	NAP	NAP	18 343	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	13 419
UK: Eng. & Wales	59 788 501	92 718	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	92 718	22 639	33 068	NAP	NAP	12 605	6 058	NAP	NAP	6 814	...	13 515
UK: N. Ireland	1 924 873		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
UK: Scotland	5 538 000	13 032		247						3 528				2 336	3 400			417	873	2 231

**Table 12. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2021, 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 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	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	3 050.5	3.2	3.2					96.8		47.1			0.0		0.2	1.4	5.6	1.6	40.8	100.0
Armenia	172.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.8			31.4	6.3	0.0	0.0		0.1	7.8	50.6	100.0
Austria	169.6	49.3	2.4	46.9				50.7		12.4	4.8	0.0	17.9	5.6			0.3	9.7		100.0
Azerbaijan	239.4							100.0		8.7			1.3	35.7				10.3	44.0	100.0
Belgium	414.9	40.9	16.5		10.3	14.1		59.1		16.4		0.0	26.6	12.3		0.4		1.8	1.5	100.0
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Fed. BiH																				
BiH: Rep. Srpska																				
Bulgaria	62.2							93.9				2.5		5.6				6.9	78.8	93.9
Croatia	175.8	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	97.7	0.0	23.0	3.7	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	18.2	100.0
Cyprus	205.4	79.3	79.3																	
Czech Republic	139.9	40.7	2.4	0.4		2.3	37.9	87.4		29.8		0.1	36.6	0.4	0.9		1.1	13.2	6.7	131.8
Denmark	150.1							100.0		13.1	2.0		35.7	22.4			3.3	15.8	7.7	100.0
Estonia	354.4	0.8	0.8					99.2		22.4	7.8		57.7	0.1			0.2	9.0	2.0	100.0
Finland	68.3							100.0	7.4	16.8			39.2	26.0				10.4	0.1	100.0
France	194.8	4.1	4.1		0.1			134.4		71.4			20.5	31.1				5.6	5.9	138.6
Georgia	315.7							115.7	16.0	75.5	12.0		7.7	2.6	2.6			1.5	0.4	118.3
Germany																				
Greece	[14.8]	[2.4]	[1.5]	[0.2]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.7]	[97.6]	[2.1]	[16.8]	[0.5]	[0.2]	[74.9]	[0.0]	[0.3]	[0.0]	[0.1]	[2.8]	[0.0]	[100.0]
Hungary	198.4	42.2		21.8		20.4		57.8		9.9		6.4	40.5						1.0	100.0
Iceland																				
Ireland	115.7	23.9			23.9			84.8		21.0	10.3	25.0	23.4					4.8	0.3	108.6
Italy	230.3	50.4		21.8			28.6	49.6		8.4			5.5		10.2	0.4	2.2	2.7	20.0	100.0
Latvia	458.0	9.9				9.9		90.1	7.6	12.1		2.9	61.8					1.1	4.7	100.0
Liechtenstein	67.7	11.5					3.8	84.6	7.7	76.9	7.7	0.0								96.2
Lithuania	617.1							100.0		15.7			5.8		26.4			6.4	33.8	88.2
Luxembourg	69.0	3.6	3.2		0.5			96.4		16.5	4.3		34.5	6.5		20.5		11.3	2.7	100.0
Malta																				
Moldova	277.6		1.6					98.4		19.5	1.8	0.0	72.6	0.5			0.1	2.3	1.9	100.3

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 services (total)	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	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	77.9			3.2				100.0	0.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	6.5	6.5	16.1	103.2
Montenegro	109.9							100.0	0.0	0.6			45.1	50.7				0.1	3.5	100.0
Netherlands	209.7	11.6	9.8	1.8				92.6		18.2		0.0	76.2			1.7	0.7	5.1		113.5
North Macedonia	18.4							100.0						25.5				46.1	28.4	100.0
Norway	143.1							100.0		7.2			26.8	46.8	0.3		4.1	7.5	7.3	100.0
Poland																				
Portugal	277.2	41.2	7.5	33.7			0.0	58.8	0.9	29.9			18.3	1.5	2.6		0.8	4.3	0.5	100.0
Romania	186.1							100.0		97.5					0.2			1.4	1.0	100.0
San Marino																				
Serbia	62.2	13.1	1.6				11.4	85.3	37.5	0.2			10.8		34.9			0.7	1.3	98.4
Slovak Republic	119.6	26.1	9.6	2.1	0.6	13.7		88.1	1.3	34.8			15.8		0.8		25.7	10.5		115.0
Slovenia	188.0	6.4	0.2		3.3		3.0	93.6		8.1			30.6		0.6			2.3	51.9	100.0
Spain (Total)	265.6	1.6						98.4		11.6			69.2	5.0		9.3	0.2	2.1	0.2	97.6
Spain (State Ad.)	292.4							100.0		12.6	0.8		71.2	5.4		9.3	0.0	1.9	0.2	101.3
Spain (Catalonia)	125.8	21.3				21.3		78.7		15.6			45.1			10.3	3.0	4.7		100.0
Sweden	158.7							100.0	29.0				25.6	11.0				33.8	32.6	132.0
Switzerland	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	100.0	0.0	11.6	1.6		63.9	7.7			0.2	15.0	0.0	100.0
Türkiye	508.1	51.2	32.9		0.1		18.1	62.4		0.1		46.3	8.9	0.0	0.0			0.1	6.9	113.5
Ukraine	178.3							100.0	3.1	53.5			25.1						18.4	100.0
UK: Eng. & Wales	155.1							100.0	24.4	35.7			13.6	6.5			7.3		14.6	102.1
UK: N. Ireland																				
UK: Scotland	235.3		1.9						27.1				17.9	26.1			3.2	6.7	17.1	
Mean	271.3	23.2	9.4	12.0	4.3	10.2	10.3	90.9	10.4	26.9	4.7	8.2	29.5	13.8	5.7	4.9	3.4	7.9	15.3	
Median	177.1	13.1	2.4	2.1	0.5	11.8	3.4	98.0	5.6	16.6	4.0	0.1	25.6	6.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	6.4	6.8	
Minimum	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Maximum	3 050.5	79.3	79.3	46.9	23.9	21.3	37.9	134.4	37.5	97.5	12.0	46.3	76.2	50.7	34.9	20.5	25.7	46.1	78.8	

**Notes – Tables 11 and 12**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	<p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justify job occupation: 6</li> <li>• Regular appearance in court: 28</li> <li>• Indefinite retention of driving licence: 10</li> <li>• Refrain from attending certain places: 4</li> <li>• Refrain from contact certain people: 7</li> <li>• Obligation to stay at home certain hours: 5</li> <li>• Obligation to stay at the country with passport delivery: 7</li> <li>• Treatment: 8</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justify job occupation: 11</li> <li>• Regular appearance in court: 2</li> <li>• Refrain from attending certain places: 4</li> <li>• Compensation: 276</li> <li>• Regular payment of alimony: ?</li> <li>• Refrain to contact victim: 34</li> <li>• Retention of driving licence: 548</li> <li>• Refrain to have weapons: 1</li> <li>• Temporary expulsion: 64</li> <li>• Deprivation of weapon permission: 2</li> <li>• Professional disqualification (and suspension): 10 + (1)</li> <li>• Deprivation of hunting license: 1</li> <li>• Confiscation: 3</li> <li>• Internment in a psychiatric center: 2</li> <li>• Pardoned sentence: 5</li> </ul>
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>General comment: The provided data covers the period from January 1st to December 31st, 2021.</p> <p>2.2.0 "Mixed sanctions or measures" are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fines and deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practise a certain profession: 54</li> <li>• Community service and deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice a certain profession: 65</li> <li>• Conditional discharge and fines: 77</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fine: 2156</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice a certain profession: 433</li> <li>• Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or for a child under 3 years or for health problems): 4</li> </ul>
<b>Austria</b>	<p>General comment: See comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparational probation/Court order: 366</li> </ul>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<p>General comment: 2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fine: 2527</li> <li>• Correctional work: 3377</li> <li>• Others: 4941</li> </ul>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10. 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: 2290</li> <li>• Conditional release: 5689</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is: Autonomous probation sentence: 736</p>
<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: 20</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 1231</li> <li>• Interruption of the execution of the prison sentence: 67</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	2.1: A total of 1992 report to Police stations.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.1.1 – 2.2.11: 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>2.1.1: An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within the replacement of pre-trial detention (31). Electronic monitoring was terminated on 22 November 2021. Monitoring of the execution of the sentences or the fulfilment of imposed measures and restrictions is ensured through random checks carried out by the employees of the Probation and Mediation Service.</p>



	<p>2.1.2: 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 2021, 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>• 4 857 decisions of all Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors in the Czech legal system during the year 2021 have been recorded (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2021) including 995 decisions by court.</li> <li>• The number of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings without appropriate obligations or restrictions cannot be counted within STOCK.</li> </ul> <p>2.1.4:</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 activity 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>2.1.5:</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 the context of criminal proceedings (including the victim - offender mediation) including Pre-sentence report (a home arrest and a community sanctions).</li> </ul> <p>2.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The specified number is the number of persons with the Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (4 272) and the Fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (198), 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 2021, but only the small part of these cases can we registered within PMS.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 191 persons with the fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the year 2021 (the CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2021) 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>2.2.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An electronic monitoring can be imposed by court within the home arrest (60) and within a conditional release with an obligation of a home arrest (4). Electronic monitoring was terminated on 22 November 2021. Monitoring of the execution of the sentences or the fulfilment of imposed measures and restrictions is ensured through random checks carried out by the employees of the Probation and Mediation Service.</li> </ul> <p>2.2.8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The protective treatment is imposed by the court as a protective measure, not as a form of probation, separately or together with other sanctions. We have recorded 516 persons with protective treatment imposed by court during the year 2021 (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2021) including cumulative sentences.</li> </ul> <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 decision of the court (3) and The Parole with probation (1 984). 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 2021, but only the part of these cases can be registered within PMS.</li> <li>• 2 988 persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2021 have been recorded (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2021).</li> <li>• The number of persons with conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions are not countable within STOCK.</li> </ul> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic Monitoring: 31</li> <li>• Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 359</li> </ul> <p>2.1.5 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 5686</li> <li>• Other: 2</li> </ul>
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	<p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of entering sport, cultural and other social events: 26</li> <li>• Reports with respect to conditional release: 542</li> <li>• Other: 436</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p>General comment: Not persons – <u>cases</u>.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentally disturbed under supervision: 575</li> <li>• Alternative imprisonment - as being placed in an institution: 91</li> <li>• Other: 11</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: 37</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 17</li> <li>• Sanctions applicable to minors: 77</li> </ul>
<b>Finland</b>	<p>General comment: 2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditional prison sentence + community service: 279</li> <li>• Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 3</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile punishment: 5</li> </ul>
<b>France</b>	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judicial control: 4516</li> <li>• Home arrest with electronic monitoring (ARSE): 714</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizenship classes: 2269</li> <li>• Work release without accommodation: 1754</li> <li>• Refusal of the right to stay: 1754</li> <li>• Community order: 8</li> </ul>
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>General comment: 2.2.5 and 2.2.6 indicate the same number of sentences and therefore, 321 is included in overall sum only once, because in Georgia house arrest is executed with the use of electronic monitoring.</p> <p>2.2 indicates the sum of 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 and 2.2.11. A convict may be sentenced with several sanctions at the same time, which are indicated above.</p>

	<p>2.2.11 other(total) indicates forms of probation, particularly deprivation of the right to hold specific position or a job.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community service as an additional sentence: 1933</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 69</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: 52</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictive conditions: ...</li> <li>• Probation: ...</li> </ul>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>See comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restitution work with probation: 106</li> <li>• Temporary release from reformatory: 81</li> </ul>
<b>Iceland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.1: See comment to 1.1.1.</p> <p>2.1.4: See comment to 1.1.4.</p> <p>2.2.4 There were 153 persons that started doing community service instead of unconditional imprisonment and 101 instead of surrogate punishment the year 2020 (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 80 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released in the year 2020 but not under supervision (they are not counted).</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The total of all people on different orders is 6 308. However, some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 2.0 (5 807) 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: 10</li> <li>• Family Conference: 7</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 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inquiries for conditional suspension of criminal proceedings: 39724</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervised liberty: 1934</li> <li>• Substitutive sanctions: 460</li> <li>• Inquiries for non-detained offenders, security measures and other activities: 25426</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully suspended sentence with probation + Community service: 145</li> <li>• Community service + Probation supervision: 450</li> <li>• Parole + Electronic monitoring: 52</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation supervision: 397</li> </ul>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation instead of sentencing and punishment (Diversion): 1</li> </ul> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partial sentence mixed (fine and imprisonment) <i>teilbedingte Strafe gemischt (Geld- und Freiheitsstrafe)</i>: 2</li> </ul>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>General comment: See general comments to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons upon whom a measure of criminal impact is imposed: 5114</li> <li>• Educational measures: 445</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: 14</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspended sentence: 12</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: 98</li> </ul> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combination Orders: 5</li> <li>• Probation order &amp; Treatment order: 31</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspended sentence with supervision &amp; Treatment order: 3</li> </ul>
<b>Moldova</b>	<p>General comment: 34 persons are under supervision according on the basis o article 104 from the Criminal Code of Republic of Moldova, i.e., "The application of coercive educational measures". This is another form of probation that is not found in the Table.</p> <p>Also, the people who are monitored electronically (54 persons) and with treatment (13 persons) have as their main punishment the conditional suspension of the execution of the sentence, that is why they are not calculated in total, in orderto avoid double counting.</p> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring: 183</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deprivation of the right to occupy certain functions: 158</li> <li>• Deprivation of the right to drive means of transport or cancellation of this right: 35</li> <li>• Postponement of the execution of the sentence for pregnant women and people who have children under the age of 8: 17</li> </ul>
<b>Monaco</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fractioned execution : 3</li> <li>• Withdrawal of sentence reduction credit: 2</li> </ul>
<b>Montenegro</b>	<p>General comment: See comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security measure – restraining order: 24</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b>	See comments for Tables 9 and 10.
<b>North Macedonia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspended sentence with protective supervision: 94</li> <li>• Conditional release: 15</li> </ul>
<b>Norway</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unpaid work for fine defaulters: 579</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment: According to the report on probation service activities for 2021, 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 2021.</p>

<b>Portugal</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10.</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: 636</li> <li>• Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 536</li> <li>• Court restrain orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 928</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: 254</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non specified: 127</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serving the penalty by fine by performing community service: 340</li> </ul>
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (Home detention: 55</li> <li>• Measure of prohibition of meeting or communicating with a specific individual: 14</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (Home detention) with Electronic Monitoring: 484</li> </ul> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home arrest with Electronic Monitoring: 1586</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-Penal Treatment: 10</li> <li>• Measures against perpetrators of sexual crimes against minors: 43</li> </ul>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.2.1 In 7 cases mixed with electronic monitoring</p> <p>2.2.9: In 135 cases mixed with electronic monitoring – should be figured in 2.2.0.</p>

	<p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of pre-trial detention with electronic monitoring supervision: 129</li> <li>• Replacement of pre-trial detention without electronic monitoring supervision: 500</li> </ul> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precaution measure with EM supervision in civil proceedings: 2</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: 25</li> <li>• Home arrest: 53</li> <li>• Fully suspended sentence with probation with EM supervision: 7</li> </ul>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>General comment: See comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.1.5 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement procedure: 6</li> </ul> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports for courts and prosecutors: 114</li> <li>• Reports for prosecutors: 2</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community service for misdemeanours: 1954</li> <li>• Planning of Custodial release (Parole) with probation supervision: 74</li> </ul>
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	<p>General comment: The number of sentences received in “penalties and alternative measures” during 2021 has increased with respect to the previous year due to the paralysis of judicial activity during a good part of 2020 due to the limitations derived from the state of alarm as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</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>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	--
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p>



	<p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation with community service: 1157</li> <li>• Conditional sentence with community service: 3002</li> <li>• Probation with treatment: 544</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation without community service or treatment: 4419</li> <li>• Half-way house: 244</li> <li>• Extended activity release: 619</li> </ul>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring (art. 237 al. 1 et al. 3 CPP): 1</li> </ul>

Türkiye	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.1. Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; Judicial control measures applied as an alternative to detention are given during the investigation and prosecution phases of the trial process. Since the procedures carried out during the execution process of these measures do not differ significantly according to the phases, a distinction such as pre-trial/prosecution phase is not made while keeping the statistical data regarding the judicial control measures in the scope of supervision and follow-up of probation. In this respect; The numbers given in section 1.1.1 include the total number of persons in the judicial control files given during the investigation and prosecution phases and sent to the probation.</p> <p>In accordance with the regulation made with the Law No. 7242, which entered into force on April 15, 2020; The supervision and follow-up of some of the "Judicial Control Decisions", which continue to be given as an alternative to detention, have been removed from the scope of probation. Thus, there has been a dramatic decrease in the numbers given in section 1.1.1 compared to previous years.</p> <p>2.1.4. Victim - offender mediation:</p> <p>"Mediation" practice does exist in the Turkish criminal justice system; however, probation units do not have a duty in the process. This practice is followed by another unit of the Ministry of Justice (General Directorate of Criminal Affairs-Alternative Solutions Department).</p> <p>2.1.5.Other: Drug treatment and supervision of probation:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; during the investigation phase, the public prosecutor decides to postpone the filing of a public case for five years against a person who buys, accepts or possesses drugs or stimulants to use, or uses drugs or stimulants. During the postponement period, probation is applied for a minimum of one year for the suspect. This period can be extended for a maximum of one year, with three-month periods, by the decision of the public prosecutor. The person who has been given probation can be subjected to treatment during the probation period, if deemed necessary.</p> <p>2.2.3. Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation):</p> <p>In the table, there is no exactly compatible title for the "Conditional Early Release" practice in the Turkish criminal justice system. Since convicts have to meet certain conditions and are considered as the closest title when their obligations are taken into account, data on the decision of "execution of sentences by applying probation measure (conditional early release)" are included under this title.</p>
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	<p>Execution of sentences by means of probation (conditional early release); It is the execution of the sentence up to the date of conditional release by applying the measure of probation in order to ensure that the convicts (with good conduct), who are left for a certain period of release on probation, adapt to the outside world, maintain and strengthen their ties with their families.</p> <p>Regarding the convicts whose sentences were decided to be executed by applying the measure of probation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Unpaid employment in a publicly beneficial job,</li> <li>b) Being kept under supervision and surveillance in a residence or region,</li> <li>c) Prohibition for going to the designated place or areas,</li> <li>d) Participating in the determined programs.</li> </ul> <p>Subject to one or more of its obligations, the probation directorate's execution procedures evaluation commission is decided according to the audit plan prepared by taking into account the risks and needs.</p> <p>2.2.5. Electronic Monitoring:</p> <p>The data in this section; Apart from the judicial control measures, the electronic monitoring methods and the types of decisions about the obligors that are audited and followed (the sanction of prohibition from going to certain places among alternative sanctions to short-term imprisonment, conditional early release, execution of a prison sentence in the house, probation measure for some perpetrators of crime) contains. In order not to cause repetitive data in the numbers entered in the rows for the relevant decision types in the table, the number of obliged parties that were audited and followed up with the electronic monitoring method were removed and gathered under this heading.</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; within the scope of electronic monitoring, four types of electronic monitoring units are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Home arrest Unit,</li> <li>- Instant Tracking Unit (GPS),</li> <li>- Alcohol Monitoring Unit and</li> <li>- Victim Unit.</li> </ul> <p>2.2.1 and 2.2.5 - Electronic Monitoring:</p> <p>The total number of people followed by electronic monitoring in 2020 is 7216. Since the decision type cannot be distinguished in the electronic monitoring software on the requested date, the total figure is included.</p> <p>2.2.7. Semi-liberty:</p> <p>In the Turkish criminal justice system, a total of one year and six months in prison for crimes committed intentionally upon the request of the convict, and a total of three years or less in prison for crimes committed by negligence, excluding the crime of negligence;</p>
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	<p>a) On weekends, by entering at 19.00 on Fridays and leaving at the same time on Sundays,</p> <p>b) By entering at 19.00 every day, except on weekends, and leaving at 07.00 the next day, the subject may decide that he should be rendered in prisons at night.</p> <p>In addition, provided that they meet certain conditions; there is also the practice of being transferred directly to open prisons and being transferred from a closed prison to an open prison. However, probation units do not have a duty in these processes.</p> <p>2.2.8. Treatment:</p> <p>Within the scope of the "execution regime and probation for perpetrators of sexual crimes" in the criminal justice system in Türkiye; For those who are sentenced to prison for sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, sexual intercourse with minors, only adult offenders are subject to sanctions of medical treatment and participation in therapeutic programs are imposed by the execution judge.</p> <p>After the conditional release date, the execution of the above-mentioned obligations within the probation period is carried out by the probation directorates. However, since the obligations given within the scope of the said decision are sent to the probation directorates in writing in the same (single) file content, it is not yet possible to obtain individual statistics on the number of persons in terms of "being subjected to medical treatment" and "participating in therapeutic programs" obligations.</p> <p>2.2.9. Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; convicts are released from penal institutions in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- A certain period of time before the conditional release dates within the scope of the decision to execute the sentences (conditional early release) by applying the measure of probation.</li> <li>2- On conditional release dates</li> <li>3- On the due date of release.</li> </ol> <p>- The data within the scope of the execution of sentences (conditional early release) by applying the measure of probation is given in section 1.2.3.</p> <p>- The total number of convicts released from correctional institutions on conditional release dates is included in SPACE I. Along with their conditional release, they were also subject to probation under the scope of probation (employment under supervision for a fee, continuing to an educational institution during the inspection period for convicts under the age of eighteen, assignment of an expert to guide the convict, being subject to other obligations to be determined by the probation directorate). In terms of persons whose files were sent to probation directorates: The total number of people whose files have been received in 2021 is ...</p>
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	<p>2.1.1 “Alternatives”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic monitoring: 3 719</li> <li>• Judicial control: 139 292</li> </ul> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug treatment and supervision of probation: 78 808</li> </ul> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation for recidivist after release: 27 831</li> <li>• Prohibition of certain rights and powers: 346</li> <li>• Effective remorse: 2029</li> </ul>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10.</p> <p>2.0 See comments to 1.0. Internal transfers from one probation unit to another unit (for instance in case of the offender’s transfer to another area), are seen as new entries 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 entries 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>2.2.4. See comments to 1.2.4. There are 18 343 cases (total), including the community service as the criminal punishment – 11 664; as administrative sanction – 6 679.</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: 2265</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal Correction Works as criminal punishment and Administrative Correctional Works as administrative sanction: 435</li> <li>• Socially Useful Works as administrative sanction: 4664</li> <li>• Fines as criminal punishment: 8320</li> </ul>

<b>UK: England &amp; Wales</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10. The total number of persons in 2.0 and 2.2 includes only those starting probation supervision in the community under court orders. It excludes those starting probation supervision following their release from prison as it is currently not possible to provide figures for this particular group.</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. Excludes standalone requirements.: 22639</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standalone rehabilitation requirements: 12430</li> <li>Other standalone requirements: 338</li> <li>Youth Rehabilitation Order, Supervision Default Order, and All pre-Criminal Justice Act 2003 Orders: 747</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>
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10. All flow figures are for the financial year 2020-21. All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bail supervision cases commenced: 247</li> </ul> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed community payback orders: 3528</li> </ul> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community payback orders with supervision only: 2231</li> </ul>

### 3. Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2021 (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 2022, the numbers of admissions (flow of admissions) and the number of releases (flow of releases) in 2021 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 2021.*

*The turnover ratio could not be calculated for countries that did not provide data on one (or more) of the three indicators (stock 2022, flow 2021 and exits 2021) 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 offence. 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 13. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2021, 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	1 831	1 569	13	11	138	33	...	67
Austria	15 009	10 290	2 332	146	...	164		2 077
Azerbaijan	14 114	6 571	185	788	320	121		6 129
Belgium	43 128	33 377	7 405	...	NAP	287		2 059
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	3 648	3 534	7	76		31		
Croatia	3 225	2 935	25	146	0	31		78
Cyprus	185							
Czech Republic	19 943	7 836	3 555	...	...	177	...	8 375
Denmark	...							
Estonia	5 431	3 703	1 219	424	...	67	...	18
Finland	3 662	3 328	279	17	NAP	38	...	NAP
France	126 118							
Georgia	14 234	13 049	49	841	187	108	...	...
Germany								
Greece	[1699]	[1514]	[143]	[11]	[6]	[24]	[1]	
Hungary	21 111	11 142	946	2 441	19	286		
Iceland								
Ireland	4 120	3 458	119	278	180	54	...	31
Italy	62 336	54 280	3 713	...	257	527	...	3 559
Latvia	8 079	5 081	862	878	...	117	...	1 141
Liechtenstein	18	13	5					
Lithuania	473	366	93	11	0	3	...	
Luxembourg	473	366	93	11	0	3	...	
Malta		601				12		
Moldova	13 644	11 452	3	344	318	156		1 371
Monaco	21	19	0	2	0	0		0
Montenegro	593	563	27	0	0	3	1	...
Netherlands	35 948	30 946	...	...	...	...		6 196
North Macedonia	333	303	5	1		4		20
Norway	7 793	7 270	523			39		
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	24 345	21 159	997	...	...	203	...	1 986
Romania	35 355	31 606	907	...	...	541		2 301
San Marino								
Serbia	3 278	2 266	...	983	25	3	1	...
Slovak Republic	7 320	6 879	343	283	...	98		
Slovenia	1 805	...	...	...	...	...		
Spain (Total)	108 537	64 146	994	34	55	303		43 005
Spain (State Admin.)	95 161	51 448	410		55	243		43 005
Spain (Catalonia)	13 376	12 698	584	34		60		
Sweden	15 778	15 065	581	...	NAP	116		16
Switzerland	5 683	...	...	...	...	...		...
Türkiye	437 977	303 941	39 603	10 530	...	...		83 903
Ukraine	68 483	51 551	1 601	2 038	NAP	...		13 293
UK: England & Wales	65 408	48 257	4 215	8 376	2 263	514	...	1 783
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	11 562	8 593	900	1 000		228		841



**Table 14. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2021, in percentages; and deaths per 10,000 probationers**

Country	Rate of exits per 100,000 population	Of which: in percentage							Total percentage	Rate of deaths per 10 000 probationers
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Of which: Death by suicide	Other		
Code	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5.1	3.6		
Albania										
Andorra										
Armenia	61.6	85.7	0.7	0.6	7.5	1.8		3.7	100.0	97.7
Austria	165.5	68.6	15.5	1.0		1.1		13.8	100.0	112.3
Azerbaijan	137.0	46.6	1.3	5.6	2.3	0.9		43.4	100.0	132.2
Belgium	369.6	77.4	17.2			0.7		4.8	100.0	44.3
BiH: State level										
BiH: Fed. BiH										
BiH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	53.3	96.9	0.2	2.1		0.8			100.0	66.4
Croatia	79.4	91.0	0.8	4.5	0.0	1.0		2.4	99.7	79.2
Cyprus	15.1									
Czech Republic	185.7	39.3	17.8			0.9		42.0	100.0	81.3
Denmark										
Estonia	410.8	68.2	22.4	7.8		1.2		0.3	100.0	175.0
Finland	65.9	90.9	7.6	0.5		1.0			100.0	112.4
France	192.3									
Georgia	358.7	91.7	0.3	5.9	1.3	0.8			100.0	54.6
Germany										
Greece	[16.5]	[89.1]	[8.4]	[0.6]	[0.4]	[1.4]	[0.1]		[100.0]	[99.3]
Hungary	219.8	52.8	4.5	11.6	0.1	1.4			70.3	78.7
Iceland										
Ireland	82.1	83.9	2.9	6.7	4.4	1.3		0.8	100.0	77.9
Italy	103.4	87.1	6.0		0.4	0.8		5.7	100.0	51.5
Latvia	437.0	62.9	10.7	10.9		1.4		14.1	100.0	202.9
Liechtenstein	46.9	72.2	27.8						100.0	
Lithuania	575.7	74.8	6.0	1.7		1.6		15.9	100.0	153.8
Luxembourg	73.6	77.4	19.7	2.3	0.0	0.6			100.0	33.3
Malta										
Moldova	340.0	83.9	0.0	2.5	2.3	1.1		10.0	9.8	164.7
Monaco	52.8	90.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0	0.0
Montenegro	94.4	94.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2		100.2	288.5
Netherlands	208.9	86.1						17.2	103.3	
N. Macedonia	16.0	91.0	1.5	0.3		1.2		6.0	100.0	132.5
Norway	141.4	93.3	6.7			0.5			100.5	134.9
Poland										
Portugal	240.1	86.9	4.1			0.8		8.2	100.0	62.7
Romania	185.8	89.4	2.6			1.5		6.5	100.0	79.2
San Marino										
Serbia	48.2	69.1		30.0	0.8	0.1	0.0		100.0	11.0
Slovak Republic	134.1	94.0	4.7	3.9		1.3			103.9	112.8
Slovenia	86.9									
Spain (Total)	232.3	59.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3		39.6	100.0	39.0
Spain (State Ad.)	242.8	54.1	0.4		0.1	0.3		45.2	100.0	36.7
Spain (Catalonia)	177.8	94.9	4.4	0.3		0.4			100.0	52.8
Sweden	154.4	95.5	3.7			0.7		0.1	100.0	92.3
Switzerland	64.8									
Türkiye	511.9	69.4	9.0	2.4				19.2	100.0	
Ukraine	167.0	75.3	2.3	3.0				19.4	100.0	
UK: Eng. & Wales	109.4	73.8	6.4	12.8	3.5	0.8		2.7	100.0	30.1
UK: N. Ireland										
UK: Scotland	208.8	74.3	7.8	8.6		2.0		7.3	100.0	123.8
Mean	179.4	78.9	6.9	5.6	1.6	1.0	0.1	12.6		95.8
Median	147.9	83.9	4.5	3.4	0.6	0.9	0.1	7.3		80.3
Minimum	15.1	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Maximum	575.7	96.9	27.8	30.0	7.5	2.0	0.2	45.2		288.5

**Table 15. Estimated turnover ratio per 100 probation clients in 2021**

Country	Stock of probationers on 31 January 2022	Flow of admissions during 2021	Potential exits (Stock + Flow of admissions) in 2021	Flow of exits during 2021	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		2 363	2 363		
Armenia	3 378	5 124	8 502	1 831	21.5
Austria	14 610	15 378	29 988	15 009	50.1
Azerbaijan	9 152	24 662	33 814	14 114	41.7
Belgium	64 818	48 413	113 231	43 128	38.1
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	4 671	4 260	8 931	3 648	40.8
Croatia	3 913	7 138	11 051	3 225	29.2
Cyprus	1 174	2 513	3 687	185	5.0
Czech Republic	21 772	15 021	36 793	19 943	54.2
Denmark	7 469	8 760	16 229		
Estonia	3 828	4 685	8 513	5 431	63.8
Finland	3 380	3 795	7 175	3 662	51.0
France	186 523	127 785	314 308	126 118	40.1
Georgia	19 792	12 529	32 321	14 234	44.0
Germany					
Greece	[2 416]	[1 528]	[3 944]	[1 699]	[43.1]
Hungary	36 328	19 057	55 385	21 111	38.1
Iceland					
Ireland	6 936	5 807	12 743	4 120	32.3
Italy	102 382	138 759	241 141	62 336	25.9
Latvia	5 767	8 468	14 235	8 079	56.8
Liechtenstein	59	26	85	18	21.2
Lithuania	15 736	16 426	32 162	15 323	47.6
Luxembourg	901	443	1 344	473	35.2
Malta					
Moldova	9 473	11 140	20 613	139 644	677.5
Monaco	45	31	76	21	27.6
Montenegro	104	690	794	593	74.7
Netherlands	34 391	36 089	70 480	35 948	51.0
North Macedonia	302	384	686	333	48.5
Norway	2 891	7 886	10 777	7 793	72.3
Poland	239 217				
Portugal	32 389	28 110	60 499	24 345	40.2
Romania	68 343	35 425	103 768	35 355	34.1
San Marino					
Serbia	2 715	4 231	6 946	3 278	47.2
Slovak Republic	8 688	6 533	15 221	7 320	48.1
Slovenia	2 148	3 906	6 054	1 805	29.8
Spain (Total)	77 593	124 094	201 687	108 537	53.8
Spain (State Admin.)	66 223	114 630	180 853	95 161	52.6
Spain (Catalonia)	11 370	9 464	20 834	13 376	64.2
Sweden	12 571	16 221	28 792	15 778	54.8
Switzerland	3 846	5 228	9 074	5 683	62.6
Türkiye	358 908	434 732	793 640	437 977	55.2
Ukraine	67 864	73 098	140 962	68 483	48.6
UK: England & Wales	170 744	92 718	263 462	65 408	24.8
UK: Northern Ireland	3 673				
UK: Scotland	18 419	13 032	31 451	11 562	36.8
<i>Mean</i>	39 680.8	34 124.0	68 724.6	31 732.9	44.1
<i>Median</i>	9 152.0	9 112.0	18 421.0	12 469.0	45.6
<i>Minimum</i>	45.0	26.0	76.0	18.0	5.0
<i>Maximum</i>	358 908.0	434 732.0	793 640.0	437 977.0	74.7

**Notes – Tables 13 to 15**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>General comment: Other exits include such cases as penalty replacement, penitentiary age, etc.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pardon : 2</li> <li>• Amnesty: 27</li> <li>• Other : 38</li> </ul>
<b>Austria</b>	--
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amnesty: 4353</li> <li>• Pardon: 49</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: 1890</li> <li>• Mission not pursued (legal problem or withdrawal by the judiciary authority): 169</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>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspension of probation supervision: 34</li> <li>• Statute of limitation: 44</li> </ul>
<b>Cyprus</b>	3.0: The figure is the sum of the figures provided by the SWS and the PB.

<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>3.0: The number of persons who ended the supervision or care were 17 623.</p> <p>3.1 – 3.6: Number of exits by the decision of the court or prosecution service.</p> <p>3.2: The number of exits in case of revocation 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: 6811</li> <li>• Cumulative sentence: 1417</li> <li>• Other: 147</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	--
<b>Estonia</b>	--
<b>Finland</b>	--
<b>France</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In previous editions, data for “completion” and “deaths” were provided. Because of partial information this year, it is not possible to provide the relevant numbers.</p>
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In 3.0 the numbers of 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 are summed. However, the total number does not indicate the actual numbers of exits/completed cases, which is 13 049.</p> <p>3.2 In Georgian probation system revocation does not necessarily lead to imprisonment. If a convict violates sanction, probation bureau appeals to the court to aggravate sanction or put the convict in custody. Therefore, with the exclusion of imprisonment, aggravation of sanction is not counted as completed case. However, during the year 2021, all 49 convicts were imprisoned.</p> <p>3.4 In Georgian probation system absconder cases are not considered as completed.</p> <p>3.5.1 National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation does not produce the statistics of suicide cases.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	--

<b>Greece</b>	--
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>General comment: In the number of exits, the following types of cases are included: probation supervision (7639); community service (9742), victim-offender mediation (3730).</p> <p>Numbers of completion and revocation refer only community service and victim-offender mediation cases, because from the new IT system that was introduced last year data concerning completion and revocation of probation supervision are not clearly available.</p> <p>Number of imprisonment refers to number concerning only community service, because there are no such victim-offender cases and the number concerning probation supervision cases is not clearly available from the IT system.</p> <p>Number of absconder refers to number concerning only victim-offender mediation cases, because the number of these community service cases is 0, and the number concerning probation supervision cases is not clearly available from the IT system.</p> <p>In the number of death numbers concerning probation supervision, community service and victim-offender mediation are included.</p> <p>There are several other reasons of exits, e.g., community service, lapse; it can't be implemented due to health problems, maternity leave. Victim-offender mediation; victim-related reasons: victim's death, victim withdrew consent to participate.</p>
<b>Iceland</b>	--
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment: 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 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 a 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 orders. 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: 6</li> <li>● Order Not Valid, Court Notified: 3</li> <li>● Appeal Lodged: 22</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>General comment: The data refer to community measures completed during the year. The data pertaining to probation inquiries are excluded.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Impossibility to carry out the measure for various reasons: 8</li> <li>● Modification of the measure: 3551</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: 1141</li> </ul>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	--
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <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: 7</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early termination of supervision: 243</li> <li>• In other cases: 2181</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	--
<b>Malta</b>	--
<b>Moldova</b>	General comment: 1371 persons were excluded for other reasons such as: reduction of the probation term, commitment of repeated crime, cancellation of sentence, acquittal, rehabilitation.
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	--
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>General comment: The number of unique <u>persons</u> is counted on 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. Since 2018, 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: 6 196</li> </ul>
<b>North Macedonia</b>	<p>General comment: 20 persons had community service, but it was not possible to execute it. These cases are given to the court to decide.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waiting for a sentence: 20</li> </ul>
<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. Revocation here includes also return to prison after stay at a treatment institution. 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 2021, there are data available on the impact and number of completed cases in a given statistical period, the number of persons subject to</p>

	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 2021.
<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: 380</li> <li>• Court's decision: 640</li> <li>• Non specified: 966</li> </ul>
<b>Romania</b>	<p>Comment on 3.2 figure:</p> <p>907 is a sum of 3 numbers: 609 cases of new offence during the probation period, following or not by incarceration, 263 cases of revocation because the probationers does not comply with the supervision measures or fails to perform the obligations (others than civil obligations) imposed or established by law, 35 cases of revocation because the probationers does not fully perform their civil obligations established by the court.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Systemic causes of exit, non-attributable to the probation counsellors (i.e. annulment/cassation of the sentence): 2277</li> <li>• Transfer of supervision (from Romania to other EU countries), according to the Council of UE framework decision 2008/947/JHA: 24</li> </ul>
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	--
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>3.0: Mediation cases not included (867).</p> <p>3.3: Cases where the incarceration is the consequence of the revocation of the sanction or measure for which the person is under probation are also included. Separated data on grounds for the revocation (whether the person has been incarcerated due to a violation of the probation conditions or due to offence committed "out of scope" of probation).</p>
<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 (semi-liberty).</p> <p>3.2 and 3.3: Include only conditional release (both modalities).</p>
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	<p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judicial Decision: 2 063</li> <li>• Non-appearance or incidents during the fulfilment (incidents/absences): 31 193</li> <li>• Functional file closures: ...</li> </ul>
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	General comment:



	<p>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: 16</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 (not for probation, of which the total exits is 1421).</p> <p>Electronic monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion: 403</li> <li>• Revocation: 21</li> </ul> <p>Community service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion: 3 492</li> <li>• Revocation: 346</li> </ul>
<b>Türkiye</b>	<p>General comment: According to the Probation Legislation in Türkiye, Absconder is considered a violation of conviction. For this reason, absconder numbers are included in the 3.2 revocation section.</p>
<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 from punishment serving (in case of punishments imposed as community service, correction works, prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities) via the 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 correctional works: 177</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 advance, in full or in part, and from serving additional punishment. Conditional termination of correction works may be applied if the person through diligent conduct and attitude to work has proved their 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: 11</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. Fifteen 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: 13 105</p> <p>Cases that have been taken off the record in connection with death; change of place of residence; violators whose administrative correctional 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: 18</li> <li>• Terminated (other reasons): 157</li> <li>• Other reasons: 1608</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 the financial year 2020-21 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 January 2021, and flow of admissions and flow of exits in 2021 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 16. Total stock, admissions and exits of probationers (in absolute numbers)**

Country	Total		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
	4.0		
Albania			
Andorra	...	...	...
Armenia	3 378	4 874	1 831
Austria			
Azerbaijan		24 662	14 114
Belgium	68 280	43 870	36 072
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	3 805	3 468	3 648
Croatia	3 913	7 138	3 225
Cyprus	317	173	174
Czech Republic	21 772	15 021	17 623
Denmark	7 469	8 760	...
Estonia	6 126	5 590	5 822
Finland	3 380	3 795	3 662
France	...	...	...
Georgia	19 792	12 529	13 049
Germany			
Greece	[1904]	[1164]	[2035]
Hungary	9 298	6 756	7 907
Iceland			
Ireland	6 936	5 807	3 941
Italy	102 382	138 759	62 336
Latvia	...	...	..
Liechtenstein	59	26	18
Lithuania			
Luxembourg	901	443	486
Malta	863	625	609
Moldova	9 473	1 140	13 644
Monaco	45	31	21
Montenegro	...	...	...
Netherlands	34 359	35 465	35 885
North Macedonia	302	384	333
Norway	2 891	7 886	7 793
Poland	239 217	...	...
Portugal	33 967	30 588	28 324
Romania	68 343	35 425	35 355
San Marino			
Serbia			
Slovak Republic		6 533	6 879
Slovenia	2 148	3 906	1 805
Spain (Total)	65 710	104 242	91 770
Spain (State Admin.)	54 340	94 778	#REF!
Spain (Catalonia)	11 370	9 464	13 376
Sweden	12 571	16 221	15 778
Switzerland	...	...	...
Türkiye	206 945	235 931	235 685
Ukraine	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	170 744	92 718	65 408
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	13 000	18 400	11 600

**Table 17. 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	202	297	...	541	783	...	338	477	...	169	241	...	2 128	3 076	...
Austria	5 302			5 921			2 325			NAP			7 794		
Azerbaijan		2 888	1 800		7 445	4 865		4 931	2 462		2 312	875		7 086	4 112
Belgium	17 249	10 925	9 339	9 078	5 628	5 084	9 600	6 901	5 940	25 422	15 603	12 145	6 931	4 813	3 564
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria	401	323	365	1 170	1 083	1 142	212	152	172	118	83	94	1 904	1 827	1 875
Croatia	1 314	2 324	1 188	1 582	2 363	1 173	367	710	379	103	207	110	547	1 534	375
Cyprus															
Czech Republic	5 506	3 045	3 261	8 962	5 879	6 831	4 149	2 504	2 739	...	...	...	10 163	7 468	8 854
Denmark	2 539			1 344			598			822			2 166		
Estonia	1 500	1 456	1 597	1 221	1 275	1 356	960	468	489	1 544	1 634	1 589	902	757	791
Finland	1 335	1 226	1 287	488	609	571	580	568	592	836	1 183	1 072	141	209	140
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3 727	2 448	...	7 776	3 201	...	4 014	1 917	...	927	425	...	3 348	4 538	...
Germany															
Greece	[247]	[523]	[79]	[120]	[265]	[62]	[114]	[149]	[688]	[838]	[118]	[482]	[585]	[109]	[724]
Hungary	1 606	799	968	2 334	1 444	1 886	2 164	2 493	2 728	244	140	140	2 950	1 880	2 185
Iceland															
Ireland	1 920	1 378	811	2 904	2 457	1 683	1 402	1 280	765	528	417	316	438	472	271
Italy	11 158	14 232	5 428	18 894	25 312	11 898	10 888	14 073	6 997	22 475	29 795	15 539	38 967	55 347	22 474
Latvia	740	688	759	1 690	2 556	2 921	1 241	908	1 193	948	1 555	1 444	1 456	2 087	1 942
Liechtenstein	28	9	6	18	9	8	8	7	2	3	1	0	2	0	2
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	400	160	168	221	110	116	76	47	70	106	75	100	98	51	32
Malta	242	186	202	420	320	294	127	84	76	10	7	8	44	28	29
Moldova	1 325	1 551	1 537	2 252	2 328	2 029	579	861	652	3 531	393	2 141	2 365	6 007	7 285
Monaco	19	15	4	8	4	2	9	5	3	9	7	12	0	0	0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	13 696	12 225	12 632	9 266	8 384	9 130	3 378	3 650	3 721	3 717	6 311	6 131	4 302	4 895	4 271
North Macedonia	154	176	166	56	69	50	41	64	58	12	14	13	39	61	46
Norway		NAP			NAP			1 199			2 894			NAP	
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	14 141	10 970	9 384	5 892	3 923	3 199	3 969	2 694	2 835	5 050	8 384	6 780	4 915	4 617	6 126
Romania	11 001	5 606	6 664	8 805	5 434	6 410	2 775	1 267	1 193	42 379	22 720	22 874	...	...	...
San Marino															
Serbia															
Slovak Republic	...	1 452	908	...	1 088	1 452	...	738	640	...	169	156	...	3 086	3 723
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	30961	47947	47234	9263	14042	14388	2025	2460	2688	16506	30188	31480	6955	9605	9356
Spain (State Admin.)	26 905	44 546	42 363	7 080	12 110	11 999	1 083	1 854	1 790	13 525	28 153	27 622	5 747	8 115	7 996
Spain (Catalonia)	4 056	3 401	4 871	2 183	1 932	2 389	942	606	898	2 981	2 035	3 858	1 208	1 490	1 360
Sweden	3 858	4 852	4 380	1 755	2 041	2 143	4 636	5 154	5 289	903	2 317	2 293	1 419	1 857	1 673
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	51 081	64 359	63 533	38 063	32 509	32 594	91 059	103 553	105 700	12 608	23 137	22 975	14 134	12 373	10 883
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	44 351	14 847	8 443	21 289	10 964	10 202	19 506	6 888	4 360	19 849	17 341	10 086	65 749	42 678	32 317
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	7 300	10 700	6 700	1 600	2 300	1 600	800	1 100	700	1 000	1 300	900	2 300	3 000	1 700

**Table 18. 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	6.0	6.1		16.0	16.1		10.0	9.8		5.0	4.9		63.0	63.1	
Austria															
Azerbaijan		11.7	12.8		30.2	34.5		20.0	17.4		9.4	6.2		28.7	29.1
Belgium	25.3	24.9	25.9	13.3	12.8	14.1	14.1	15.7	16.5	37.2	35.6	33.7	10.2	11.0	9.9
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria	10.5	9.3	10.0	30.7	31.2	31.3	5.6	4.4	4.7	3.1	2.4	2.6	50.0	52.7	51.4
Croatia	33.6	32.6	36.8	40.4	33.1	36.4	9.4	9.9	11.8	2.6	2.9	3.4	14.0	21.5	11.6
Cyprus															
Czech Republic	25.3	20.3	18.5	41.2	39.1	38.8	19.1	16.7	15.5				46.7	49.7	50.2
Denmark	34.0			18.0			8.0			11.0			29.0		
Estonia	24.5	26.0	27.4	19.9	22.8	23.3	15.7	8.4	8.4	25.2	29.2	27.3	14.7	13.5	13.6
Finland	39.5	32.3	35.1	14.4	16.0	15.6	17.2	15.0	16.2	24.7	31.2	29.3	4.2	5.5	3.8
France															
Georgia	18.8	19.5		39.3	25.5		20.3	15.3		4.7	3.4		16.9	36.2	
Germany															
Greece	[13.0]	[44.9]	[3.9]	[6.3]	[22.8]	[3.0]	[6.0]	[12.8]	[33.8]	[44.0]	[10.1]	[23.7]	[30.7]	[9.4]	[35.6]
Hungary	17.3	11.8	12.2	25.1	21.4	23.9	23.3	36.9	34.5	2.6	2.1	1.8	31.7	27.8	27.6
Iceland															
Ireland	27.7	23.7	20.6	41.9	42.3	42.7	20.2	22.0	19.4	7.6	7.2	8.0	6.3	8.1	6.9
Italy	10.9	10.3	8.7	18.5	18.2	19.1	10.6	10.1	11.2	22.0	21.5	24.9	38.1	39.9	36.1
Latvia															
Liechtenstein	47.5	34.6	33.3	30.5	34.6	44.4	13.6	26.9	11.1	5.1	3.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	11.1
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	44.4	36.1	34.6	24.5	24.8	23.9	8.4	10.6	14.4	11.8	16.9	20.6	10.9	11.5	6.6
Malta	28.0	29.8	33.2	48.7	51.2	48.3	14.7	13.4	12.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	5.1	4.5	4.8
Moldova	14.0	136.1	11.3	23.8	204.2	14.9	6.1	75.5	4.8	37.3	34.5	15.7	25.0	526.9	53.4
Monaco	42.2	48.4	19.0	17.8	12.9	9.5	20.0	16.1	14.3	20.0	22.6	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro															
Netherlands	39.9	34.5	35.2	27.0	23.6	25.4	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.8	17.8	17.1	12.5	13.8	11.9
North Macedonia	51.0	45.8	49.8	18.5	18.0	15.0	13.6	16.7	17.4	4.0	3.6	3.9	12.9	15.9	13.8
Norway								15.2			36.7				
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	41.6	35.9	33.1	17.3	12.8	11.3	11.7	8.8	10.0	14.9	27.4	23.9	14.5	15.1	21.6
Romania	16.1	15.8	18.8	12.9	15.3	18.1	4.1	3.6	3.4	62.0	64.1	64.7			
San Marino															
Serbia															
Slovak Republic		22.2	13.2		16.7	21.1		11.3	9.3		2.6	2.3		47.2	54.1
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	47.1	46.0	44.9	14.1	13.5	13.7	3.1	2.4	2.6	25.1	29.0	29.9	10.6	9.2	8.9
Spain (State Admin)	49.5	47.0	46.2	13.0	12.8	13.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	24.9	29.7	30.1	10.6	8.6	8.7
Spain (Catalonia)	35.7	35.9	36.4	19.2	20.4	17.9	8.3	6.4	6.7	26.2	21.5	28.8	10.6	15.7	10.2
Sweden	30.7	29.9	27.8	14.0	12.6	13.6	36.9	31.8	33.5	7.2	14.3	14.5	11.3	11.4	10.6
Switzerland															
Türkiye	24.7	27.3	27.0	18.4	13.8	13.8	44.0	43.9	44.8	6.1	9.8	9.7	6.8	5.2	4.6
Ukraine															
UK: England & Wales	26.0	16.0	12.9	12.5	11.8	15.6	11.4	7.4	6.7	11.6	18.7	15.4	38.5	46.0	49.4
UK: Northern Ireland															
UK: Scotland	56.2	58.2	57.8	12.3	12.5	13.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.7	7.1	7.8	17.7	16.3	14.7
<i>Mean</i>	30.4	31.5	26.8	23.3	28.8	23.0	14.2	16.9	14.0	15.2	17.2	18.0	19.4	40.6	20.6
<i>Median</i>	28.0	28.5	27.2	18.5	19.3	18.6	11.7	13.4	11.5	10.9	15.6	15.4	13.4	15.7	11.9
<i>Minimum</i>	6.0	6.1	8.7	12.3	11.8	9.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	56.2	136.1	57.8	48.7	204.2	48.3	44.0	75.5	44.8	62.0	64.1	64.7	63.0	526.9	54.1



**Notes – Tables 16 to 18**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>General comment: The provided data covers the period from 1<sup>January</sup> 2020 up to 31<sup>December</sup> 2020. The database for offences specification is in percentages. This database does not include people that have left probation.</p> <p>4.1: homicide, assault, etc.</p> <p>4.2: theft, fraud, robbery, etc.</p> <p>4.3: possessing a variety of drugs, the drug has been prepared for sale</p> <p>4.4: speeding, racing, overtaking dangerously, ignoring traffic lights, road signs, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, etc.</p> <p>4.5: offences against environment, public order crimes, etc.</p>
<b>Austria</b>	<p>General comment: Only the stock per 31 January 2021 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> <p>Special note: Violations of COVID ordinances are considered public order violations and are included in the "other violations" category.</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 Bulgarian 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, Crimes against humanity, 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, , Failure to implement a decision to protect the welfare of the child, Exploitation of children for pornography, Introducing children to pornography, Serious criminal offence of child sexual abuse and exploitation, Serious criminal offences against general health, Prostitution, Attack against a public official, Domestic violence, Violation of the rights of a child, Abusive behavior, Intrusive behavior, Neglect of minor, Slander, Insult, Malpractice in the preparation and dispensing of medicines.</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.</p> <p>4.3: Unauthorized drug production and trafficking, Enabling of drug usage, Drug abuse.</p> <p>4.4: Causing a traffic accident, Causing a traffic accident in road traffic, Endangering traffic by a dangerous act or dangerous means, Reckless driving in road traffic.</p> <p>4.5: Invasion of home and business premises privacy, Unlawful use of personal data, Violation of alimony duties, Taking away of child, Taking away of child or juvenile, Killing or torture of animals, Torture of animals, Endangerment to life and property by a generally dangerous</p>

	act or means, Serious criminal offences against general safety, Verifying false content, Abuse of position and authority, False reporting of a criminal offense, Giving a false statement, Prevention of evidence, 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, Illegal possession, manufacture and procurement of weapons and explosives, Illegal transfer of persons across state border, Illegal entry, movement and stay in the Republic of Croatia, Illegal gambling, Public incitement to violence and hatred, Non-execution of the court decision, False alarms, Production and marketing of harmful food products, Illegal hunting and fishing, Extortion of statements, Violation of confidentiality of proceedings, Violation of a person's rights, Violation of freedom of religion, Circumventing the prohibitions of security measures and the legal consequences of a conviction, Assistance to the perpetrator after the commission of a crime, Facilitating the escape of a person who has been deprived of his freedom.
<b>Cyprus</b>	4.0: the figures are provided by the SWS.
<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.</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>
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	<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> <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: The count is based only on cases in probation and NOT electronic monitoring.</p> <p>4.1: homicide assault rape morality crime incest</p> <p>4.2: theft robbery fraud vandalism arson</p>
<b>Estonia</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Missing data: Stock: 229 entries with missing data regarding the offence committed.</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 vehicles by people without the right to drive, driving of vehicles 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, 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>	<p>General comment: Breakdowns are only provided provided only in measures. In order to be able to break down the persons by measures, it would be necessary to define an order of priority between the measures, and it is necessary to carry out an expertise on the mixed sanctions or measures.</p> <p>Moreover, the indicators provided come from two separate applications. It is not yet possible to break down the persons and measures according to the same typology of offences. This could be carried out at the level of measures in the first instance.</p>
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>General comment: 4.0 , 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 indicates stock for persons on 31.01. National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation does not produce statistics of flow of exits of persons with regard to the above-mentioned articles(4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5).</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 and 4.5A indicates offences such as: crimes against military service; crimes against state; crimes against ecology; crimes against judicial system; crimes against public order</p>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>4.1: Actual bodily harm, grievous bodily harm, rape, intentional homicide, homicide attempt, arson attempt against humans, 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</p>

	<p>of a person, disobedience, perjury, disobedience under Law 4 251/14, illegal adoption, domestic and physical damage against minor,</p> <p>4.2: Contribution evasion, fraud, misappropriation(embezzlement), unauthorised 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, non-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 organisation, 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>	<p>General comment: Numbers refer to probation supervision cases, community service and victim-offender mediation cases are not involved in the numbers.</p> <p>There are several other offence categories in the Hungarian Criminal Code e.g., offences against children and family, offences against human dignity and fundamental rights (e.g., harassment), environmental offences, corruption, tax evasion, etc.</p> <p>4.1: e.g., homicide, voluntary manslaughter, bodily injury, robbery, plundering, extortion, rape, sexual offences, partner violence</p> <p>4.2: e.g., theft, vandalism, fraud, defalcation</p> <p>4.3: drug trafficking, possession drug, possession psychoactive substance</p> <p>4.4: e.g., driving under the influence of alcohol, driving under the influence of drugs, causing a road accident, dangerous driving</p> <p>4.5: e.g., offences against human dignity and fundamental rights, offences against the environment and nature, offences against personal freedom,</p>



<b>Iceland</b>	--
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>4.1: Sexual, Violence.</p> <p>4.2: Burglary, Fraud, Robbery, theft, Vandalism.</p> <p>4.3: Drugs Offences.</p> <p>4.4: Road Traffic Offences.</p> <p>4.5: Weapons &amp; Explosives, Offences against Justice, Miscellaneous Offences.</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The item “Other offences” also includes the number of undetermined offences, amounting to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• n.3 944 persons in charge at 31 January 2022,</li> <li>• n.5 554 cases in the year 2021,</li> <li>• n.1 798 measures completed in the year 2021.</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 organisation 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> <li>• Public safety</li> <li>• Public faith</li> <li>• Issuing blank cheques</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The principal offence rule is not attributed to the data collected about the types of offences in State Probation Service in Latvia.</p>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>It is not possible to specify the categories.</p>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The probation service does not collect statistics on these types of criminal offenses.</p>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>4.1: Murder, attempted murder, voluntary manslaughter, assault and battery, extortion and theft with violence, indecent assault, possession of child pornography, procuring</p> <p>4.2: Theft, qualified theft, theft with the use of false keys, home burglary, vandalism, fraud, destruction, arson</p> <p>4.3: Offences against law 19.02.1973</p> <p>4.4: Traffic violations</p> <p>4.5: Abandonment of family, threats, non-execution of community service, theft by fraud, ...</p>
<b>Malta</b>	--
<b>Moldova</b>	--
<b>Monaco</b>	<p>General comment:</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>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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>

	<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 driver's 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: Unauthorised production and distribution of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.</p> <p>4.4: Serious acts against traffic safety.</p> <p>4.5: Misappropriation of goods under the protection of cultural heritage or natural rarities, smuggling of migrants, unauthorised manufacture, possession and trade in weapons or explosives, non-payment of alimony.</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>4.5: "Other" may include fine defaulters for which the offence has not been registered. These are probably in any of the other categories.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment: No such data is available in the reports on probation activities of the court service.</p> <p>According to the report on the probation service's activities for 2021, 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 (31.12.2021) and on the last day of the reporting period. There is lack of data on the number of persons under the supervision in division on particular kind of crimes.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>4.1: Homicide, offences 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 authorisation, 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>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 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 unauthorised works on public roads.</p> <p>4.5: Offences against state authority and state borders; obstruction of justice; corruption and offences in public position; counterfeiting; offences included in laws other than the Criminal Code.</p>
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	--

<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>General comment: Mediation cases are not included (892).</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 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> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> </ul> <p>Negative for alcohol tests</p>
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>General comment: Reference date for the stock is 1st of October 2021.</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>Türkiye</b>	<p>General comment: In the Turkish criminal justice system, criminal sanctions regulated by law are applied for every crime committed by persons. All crimes are taken into account in the process of determining risks and needs and implementing appropriate improvement programs in the file/files opened within the scope of probation. For this reason, there is no principal offence rule application. There are partial differences in the classification of crimes in the Turkish Penal Code according to the headings specified in this table. In order to be compatible with the data titles in this table, data entry is provided to the table according to the grouping stated below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Homicide, assault and injury, sexual offences, other types of sexual offences as offences against persons,</li> <li>- Latrocination and robbery, theft as offences against property,</li> <li>- Drug and substance crimes as drug offences,</li> <li>- Traffic offences as road traffic offences,</li> <li>- Economic and financial offences and terrorism crimes as other offences.</li> </ul>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: The information required is not processed in Ukraine. Convicts may be registered by the probation units for committing offences of any type.</p>
<b>UK: Engl. &amp; Wales</b>	<p>4.1: Violence against the person, sexual, and robbery offences</p> <p>4.2: Criminal damage and arson, fraud, and theft offences</p> <p>4.3: Drug offences</p> <p>4.4: Summary motoring offences</p> <p>4.5: Miscellaneous crimes against society, possession of weapons, public order, and summary non-motoring offences</p>
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	--

<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<p>General comment: Breakdowns are for the year 2020-21 for persons placed and exits and are as at 31 March 2021 for stock. They are estimated figures based on the approximate breakdowns for the crime type for community payback orders. All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. As a result, the totals do not always equal the sum of their constituent parts.</p> <p>4.1: Crimes of violence, sexual crimes and miscellaneous offences</p> <p>4.2: Crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising and vandalism</p> <p>4.3: Drug offences</p> <p>4.4: Motor vehicle offences</p> <p>4.5: Crimes against public justice, handling offensive weapons and other crimes</p>
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## 5. Socio-demographic characteristics of the population under the supervision of probation agencies

*Table 19 presents the information currently available on the age of criminal responsibility and criminal majority for the participant European countries. Table 20 provides figures for the stock and flow of minors, women and/or foreigners whenever these are included in the data provided, and the relevant information is available. Table 21 presents the percentages of the total stock and flow.*



**Table 19. 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	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	15	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	13	15	18	21
Hungary	14	14	14	18	NAP
Iceland	15	15	15	18	21
Ireland	12	12	12	18	18
Italy	14	14	14	18	25
Latvia	14	11	14	18	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	14	18	21
Lithuania	14	14	14	18	18
Luxembourg	16	18	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
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
Türkiye	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 20. 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	...	....	...	...	...	203	...	608
Armenia	15	28	37	50	198	315	50	52
Austria	2 469	2 509	31	27.00	2 226	2702	3 735	4 475
Azerbaijan		102				1411		49
Belgium	142	309			9 024	6140	8 629	7 521
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	145	125			463	431	20	14
Croatia	NAP	NAP	40	38	433	684	110	295
Cyprus	116	199			118	252	531	1 219
Czech Republic	1 188	1 247	38	37	4 022	2667	...	...
Denmark	77	194	35	31	1 078	847	740	764
Estonia	82	201	38	37	331	258	850+...	972+...
Finland	65	93	34	30	383	453	170	204
France	37	161	37	35.1	12 729	9019	16 852	12 497
Georgia	73	60	27	36	1 005	675	278	...
Germany								
Greece	[7]	[14]	[52]	[47]	[289]	[190]	[212]	[168]
Hungary	5 215	3 347	...	...	5 034	3539	122	113
Iceland								
Ireland	276	272	32	30.00	846	866	461	487
Italy			44	43	12 827	17678	18 189	25 194
Latvia	116	302	38	35	753	801	75	96
Liechtenstein	5	4	31		4	2	19	8
Lithuania	139	410			1 418	1545	56	75
Luxembourg	NAP	NAP	...	...	101	50	440	218
Malta	39	19			15	14		
Moldova	127	188			...	...	...	...
Monaco	0	0			7	3	30	22
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	...	...	1	14	2	13
Netherlands	6 242	6 654	36	34	3 720	4019	...	...
North Macedonia			40	35	32	30	1	
Norway	NAP	6	37	NAP	NAP	1107	NAP	1 065
Poland	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	473	404	40		3 402	2973	2 973	2 596
Romania	421	2 367	38	36	5 932	2519	311	146
San Marino								
Serbia	...	...			...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	122			...	995	...	...
Slovenia	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)			41.1	42	6530	10530	3660	
Spain (State Admin.)	NAP	NAP			5 458	9 253	785	
Spain (Catalonia)	***	***	43	42.00	1 072	1277	2 875	3 313
Sweden	4	13	35	33	1 507	2048	2 159	2 900
Switzerland	...	...	39	37	474	993	1 456	2 094
Türkiye	6 122	11 287	40	43	21 141	24978	8 114	11 552
Ukraine	720	1 085	...	...	6 358	6332	...	...
UK: England and Wales	NAP	NAP	34	33	19 579	14311	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	37	34	425		...	...
UK: Scotland	400	200	34	32.00	2 200	1800		

Notes:

(s): Stock

(f): Flow

**Table 21. 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	0.4	0.8	5.9	9.3	1.5	1.5
Austria	16.9	17.2	15.2	18.5	25.6	30.6
Azerbaijan		1.1		15.4		0.5
Belgium	0.2	0.5	13.9	9.5	13.3	11.6
BiH: State level						
BiH: Fed. BiH						
BiH: Republika Srpska						
Bulgaria	3.1	2.7	9.9	9.2	0.4	0.3
Croatia			11.1	17.5	2.8	7.5
Cyprus	9.9	17.0	10.1	21.5	45.2	103.8
Czech Republic	5.5	5.7	18.5	12.2		
Denmark	1.0	2.6	14.4	11.3	9.9	10.2
Estonia	2.1	5.3	8.6	6.7	22.2	25.4
Finland	1.9	2.8	11.3	13.4	5.0	6.0
France	0.0	0.1	6.8	4.8	9.0	6.7
Georgia	0.4	0.3	5.1	3.4	1.4	
Germany						
Greece	[0.3]	[0.6]	[12.0]	[7.9]	[8.8]	[7.0]
Hungary	14.4	9.2	13.9	9.7	0.3	0.3
Iceland						
Ireland	4.0	3.9	12.2	12.5	6.6	7.0
Italy			12.5	17.3	17.8	24.6
Latvia	2.0	5.2	13.1	13.9	1.3	1.7
Liechtenstein	8.5	6.8	6.8	3.4	32.2	13.6
Lithuania	0.9	2.6	9.0	9.8	0.4	0.5
Luxembourg			11.2	5.5	48.8	24.2
Malta						
Moldova	1.3	2.0				
Monaco	0.0	0.0	15.6	6.7	66.7	48.9
Montenegro			1.0	13.5	1.9	12.5
Netherlands	18.2	19.3	10.8	11.7		
North Macedonia			10.6	9.9	0.3	
Norway		0.2		38.3		36.8
Poland						
Portugal	1.5	1.2	10.5	9.2	9.2	8.0
Romania	0.6	3.5	8.7	3.7	0.5	0.2
San Marino						
Serbia						
Slovak Republic		1.4		11.5		
Slovenia						
Spain (Total)			8.4	13.6	4.7	
Spain (State Administration)			8.2	14.0	1.2	
Spain (Catalonia)			9.4	11.2	25.3	29.1
Sweden	0.0	0.1	12.0	16.3	17.2	23.1
Switzerland			12.3	25.8	37.9	54.4
Türkiye	1.7	3.1	5.9	7.0	2.3	3.2
Ukraine	1.1	1.6	9.4	9.3		
UK: England and Wales			11.5	8.4		
UK: Northern Ireland			11.6			
UK: Scotland	2.2	1.1	11.9	9.8		
Mean	3.9	4.2	10.6	12.0	14.5	18.2
Median	1.7	2.6	10.9	10.6	7.8	10.2
Minimum	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	0.3	0.2
Maximum	18.2	19.3	18.5	38.3	66.7	103.8

**Notes – Tables 19 to 21**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	<p>General comment: 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>	<p>General comment: The mode age is 23 (4.6% of the probation population).</p>
<b>Austria</b>	--
<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 specialised 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 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 population of probationers has been calculated on the basis of the stock on 31 January.</p>
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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>5.1 (stock and flow): The figures were provided by the Police and the SWS. "Stock" comprises 113 persons under the supervision of the SWS and 3 of the Police. "Flow" comprises 193 persons under the supervision of the SWS and 6 of the Police.</p> <p>5.2 and 5.5: The figures were provided by the Police.</p>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>General comment:</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 January = 38.36</p> <p>The average age = average age of all active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31 January = 37.27</p> <p>The median age = average age of adult active person under probation or care (Stock) to 31 January = 37.28</p> <p>The median age = average age of all active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31 January = 36.49</p> <p>5.1: Minors were not included in Stock and Flow data.</p>

	<p>5.2: Without women or minors (Flow 187 Stock 189).</p> <p>5.3: PMS worked with foreigners, too, but it is not possible to distinguish the characteristics of the population within the statistical and file system.</p>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p>General comment: The count is based only on cases in probation and NOT electronic monitoring. 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>
<b>Estonia</b>	<p>General comment: Those who are not Estonian citizens are counted as a foreigners.</p> <p>Stock: 2 879 Estonian citizens, 850 foreigners, 99 entries with missing data regarding the citizenship.</p> <p>Flow: 3 465 Estonian citizens, 972 foreigners, 248 entries with missing data regarding the citizenship.</p>
<b>Finland</b>	<p>General comment: 1.0 (STOCK) used for calculating the average and median age of the probation population.</p>
<b>France</b>	<p>General comment: The calculation of median age does not take into account individuals on a work release without accommodation (PENH) or electronically supervised home detention (DDSEA) arrangement.</p> <p>Only juveniles supervised for a PENH or a DDSEA are included.</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. 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>	<p>General comment: Age of criminal responsibility and the minimum age to be placed on probation is 14 years old.</p> <p>5.5 The statistics on flow of entries of foreigners is not produced in the probation system.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment: Age of criminal responsibility: 12 Minimum age of custodial sanctions and measures: 15</p>
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>General comment: According to the Section 16 of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code persons under the age of fourteen years at the time the criminal offence was committed shall be exempt from criminal responsibility, with the exception of certain cases of homicide, voluntary manslaughter, bodily injury, robbery and plundering, terror act, assault against a public official, assault against a person entrusted with public functions, assault against a person supporting a public official or a person entrusted with public</p>

	<p>functions and if over the age of twelve years at the time the criminal offence was committed, and if having the capacity to understand the nature and consequences of his/her acts.</p> <p>There is no “young adult” category in the Hungarian criminal law. The measure placement in a reformatory may be applied in cases juveniles who are not over the age of 20 at the time of sentencing.</p> <p>Numbers given in this questionnaire refer to probation cases not to persons under the supervision of Probation Service.</p>
<b>Iceland</b>	<p>General comment:  Age of Stock: Average age = 37.9 years and Median age = 36 years  Age of Flow: Average age = 36 years and Median age = 33 years  Age of Stock and Flow: Average age = 36.7 and Median age = 34</p>
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment:  The Children Act 2001 does not distinguish between a child and a young person.</p> <p>Children who have not reached the age of 12 years cannot be charged with an offence. There is an exception, however, for children aged 10 or 11 who can be charged with murder, manslaughter, rape or aggravated sexual assault. Children under 12 years of age who commit criminal offences are dealt with by Tusla (The Child and Family Agency) and not the criminal justice system on referral from AGS.</p> <p>Where a child under 14 years of age is charged with an offence, no further proceedings can be taken without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.</p> <p>Under Section 142ff of the Children Act 2001, a court may impose a period of detention on a child. Girls and boys from the age of 10 and up to the age of 18 sentenced to a period of detention by a Court are detained at the Oberstown Children Detention Campus.</p> <p>Under a community service order a child, aged at least 16 years can be ordered by a Court to complete between 40 – 240 hours of 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>	Age of the population: Such data is not collected.
<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</p>



	<p>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. The median is the category where the middle case can be found.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment: According to the Polish penal code, the subject of criminal liability is the person, which on the day of the offence must be at least 17 years old (age of criminal majority). Exceptions can exist, with court permission, if the person is 15 years old – so this is also the minimal age for community and custodial sanctions and measures. The maximum age for being treated as “young adult” is 21.</p> <p>In relation to “minors” within the meaning of the act of 26 October 1982 on proceedings in juvenile cases (journal of laws of 2018, item 969 as amended), no probationary measures are applied, only educational or corrective measures. At the same time, it should be noted that in Poland there is a separate system of family courts and separate from the adult guardianship division - the family guardianship division, which conducts inter alia the family guardianship division, which conducts, among others, enforcement proceedings against underage perpetrators of criminal acts.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	5.1. Data refer to people aged 16 and 17.
<b>Romania</b>	General comment:

	In 5.1 are recorded persons who were minors at the time of committing the crime.
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	--
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<p>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".</p> <p>Age of the probation population in flow of entries during 2021 (6448 probationers in probation cases examined):</p> <p>under 18y: 1,9 % (122) 18 - 25y: 19,6 % (1263) 26 - 33y: 23,2 % (1498) 34 - 41y: 23,4 % (1511) 42 - 50y: 19,3 % (1242) 51 - 60y: 9,2 % (592) 61y and more: 3,4 % (221)</p> <p>Males 84,6 % (5453) Females 15,4 % (995)</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>General comment: Most of probation persons were in the category 30-40 years. This is the only available data for age.</p>
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	--
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	--
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>General comment: Reference date for the stock and for the calculations of average and median age is 1st of October 2021.</p>
<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 (SVS, STIG, SESE).</p> <p>For the stock, the average number of women and foreign nationals in community service and and foreign nationals in community service and EM over the entire year 2021, as well as the number of December 2021 for those on probation, were considered separately.</p>
<b>Türkiye</b>	--
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 9 and 10.</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 collected, 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 a 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:</p> <p>Minors are treated differently from adult offenders and are managed by youth offending teams.</p>
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	--
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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 through care 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 2021 and flow figures are for the financial year 2020-21. 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 2021.</p> <p>The average and median ages are calculated from community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders imposed during the year 2020-21.</p>

## Section C: Probation agencies in 2022

### 6. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 January 2022

*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 equivalents”.*

#### **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 22. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 January 2022

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		NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	108	1	2	14	74	6	0	2	11	69	2
Austria	604.77	14,558	9.00	24.25	410	62.33	0.00	58	26	469	37
Azerbaijan											
Belgium	1 400.63	NAP	8.00	88.70	937	259.65	...	0.00	107	1 193	...
BiH: State level											
BiH: Fed. BiH											
BiH: Republika Srpska											
Bulgaria	460	3	7	22	248	114	NAP	0	66	362	0
Croatia	101	6	14	0	62	14	0	0	5	90	3
Cyprus	34	2	8	5	12		7				
Czech Republic	544	5	8	74	363	NAP	0	0	95	461	6
Denmark	389	1	4	13	264	26	NAP	NAP	86	264	NAP
Estonia	156	2	9	NAP	110	27	NAP	2	6	129	16
Finland	243	4	3	14	219	...	NAP	3	...	219	...
France	5 795.1	7.0	20.0	497.6	3 553	1 069.5			648	4 365	265
Georgia	424	2	9	8	219	15	148	6	171	219	11
Germany											
Greece	[90]	[2]	[2]	[15]	[59]	[4]	[0]	[0]	[8]	[72]	[7]
Hungary	440.00	3.00	20.00	22.00	344	51.00	0.00	0.00	0	344	
Iceland											
Ireland	415.00	4.00	8.00	39.00	234	0.00	0.00	0	130	380	...
Italy	2 461	3	10	54	1 113	528	328	128	297	1 495	...
Latvia	387	2	7	42	261	NAP	NAP	128	75.3	305	25
Liechtenstein	13.00	5.00	0.00	1.00	3	0.00	2.00	2.00		6	0
Lithuania	384	1	7	4	300	7		30	72	300	25
Luxembourg	24.00	1.00		0.75	19				4	22	0
Malta		1	0	5	22	0	0	0	10	26	1
Moldova	262	10	80	...	182	0	NAP	0	4	209	70
Monaco	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.25	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Montenegro	9	1	NAP	NAP	8	NAP	0	0	0	9	1
Netherlands		...	...	...	2 219	NAP	...	...	...	2 219	

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	34	3			31					31	2
Norway	526.0	NAP	NAP	15.0	451	NAP	NAP	NAP	60	451	NAP
Poland	7 833.75	NAP	56.00	329.50	2 541	NAP	NAP	4 907.00	...	7 778	...
Portugal	...	...	9	58	481					...	...
Romania	813	3	NAP	42	654	NAP	NAP	...	114	696	...
San Marino											
Serbia	73	1	NAP	2	58	NAP	NAP	NAP	12	60	4
Slovak Republic	93	NAP	NAP	8	85	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	85	10
Slovenia	61	9		5	39				8	44	...
Spain (Total)	979	60	8	214	231.25	427	242.00	NAP	93	782	
Spain (State Admin.)	639.35	54.50		214	162	427.00		NAP	78	536	
Spain (Catalonia)	339.65	5.50	8.00	7.60	69.3		242.00		15	246	
Sweden	1 188	1	12	73	920	104	0	...	79	960	45
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	5 300	5	120	102	1 006	3 579	10	0	432	4 585	48
Ukraine	3 109	42	48	730	1 959			1 002	330	2 689	296
UK: England & Wales	17 550	154	828	1 192	4 399	10 910	0	0	67	15 309	1 115
UK: Northern Ireland							NAP	NAP			
UK: Scotland											

**Table 23. Ratio of probationers per staff, and distribution of staff on 31 January 2022 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	31.3	0.9	1.9	13.0	68.5	5.6	0.0	1.9	10.2	101.9	63.9	1.9
Austria	24.2		1.5	4.0	67.8	10.3	0.0	9.7	4.3	97.6	77.5	6.1
Azerbaijan												
Belgium	46.3		0.6	6.3	66.9	18.5		0.0	7.6	100.0	85.1	
BiH: State level												
BiH: Fed. BiH												
BiH: Rep. Srpska												
Bulgaria	10.2	0.7	1.5	4.8	53.9	24.8		0.0	14.3	100.0	78.7	0.0
Croatia	38.7	5.9	13.9	0.0	61.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	89.1	3.0
Cyprus	34.5	5.9	23.5	14.7	35.3		20.6			100.0		
Czech Republic	40.0	0.9	1.5	13.6	66.7		0.0	0.0	17.5	100.2	84.7	1.1
Denmark	19.2	0.3	1.0	3.3	67.9	6.7			22.1	101.3	67.9	
Estonia	24.5	1.3	5.8		70.3	17.2		1.1	4.0	99.6	82.6	10.2
Finland	13.9	1.6	1.2	5.8	90.1			1.2		100.0	90.1	
France	32.2	0.1	0.3	8.6	61.3	18.5			11.2	100.0	75.3	4.6
Georgia	46.7	0.5	2.1	1.9	51.7	3.5	34.9	1.4	40.3	136.3	51.7	2.6
Germany												
Greece	[26.8]	[2.2]	[2.2]	[16.7]	[65.6]	[4.4]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[8.9]	[100.0]	[80.0]	[7.8]
Hungary	82.6	0.7	4.5	5.0	78.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.2	
Iceland												
Ireland	16.7	1.0	1.9	9.4	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	100.0	91.6	
Italy	41.6	0.1	0.4	2.2	45.2	21.5	13.3	5.2	12.1	100.0	60.7	
Latvia	14.9	0.5	1.8	10.8	67.4			33.0	19.4	133.0	78.8	6.5
Liechtenstein	4.5	38.5	0.0	7.7	23.1	0.0	15.4	15.4		100.0	46.2	0.0
Lithuania	41.0	0.3	1.8	1.0	78.1	1.8		7.8	18.8	78.1	6.5	0.3
Luxembourg	37.5	4.2		3.1	79.2				17.7	104.2	90.6	0.0
Malta												
Moldova	36.2	3.8	30.5		69.5	0.0		0.0	1.5	105.3	79.8	26.7

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	180.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Montenegro	11.6	11.1			88.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.1
Netherlands												
North Macedonia	8.9	8.8			91.2					100.0	91.2	5.9
Norway	5.5			2.9	85.7				11.4	100.0	85.7	
Poland	30.5		0.7	4.2	32.4			62.6		100.0	99.3	
Portugal												
Romania	84.1	0.4		5.2	80.4				14.0	100.0	85.6	
San Marino												
Serbia	37.2	1.4		2.7	79.5				16.4	100.0	82.2	5.5
Slovak Republic	93.4			8.6	91.4					100.0	91.4	10.8
Slovenia	35.2	14.8		8.2	63.9				13.1	100.0	72.1	
Spain (Total)	79.3	6.1	0.8	21.9	23.6	43.6	24.7		9.5	130.3	79.9	
Spain (State Ad.)	103.6	8.5		33.5	25.3	66.8			12.2	146.3	83.8	
Spain (Catalonia)	33.5	1.6	2.4	2.2	20.4		71.2		4.5	102.4	72.4	
Sweden	10.6	0.1	1.0	6.1	77.4	8.8	0.0		6.6	100.1	80.8	3.8
Switzerland												
Türkiye	67.7	0.1	2.3	1.9	19.0	67.5	0.2	0.0	8.2	99.1	86.5	0.9
Ukraine	21.8	1.4	1.5	23.5	63.0			32.2	10.6	132.2	86.5	9.5
UK: England & Wales	9.7	0.9	4.7	6.8	25.1	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	87.2	6.4
UK: Northern Ireland												
UK: Scotland												
Mean	39.1	3.9	4.2	7.1	60.1	22.9	9.7	7.8	11.5		81.0	5.6
Median	33.5	0.9	1.7	5.2	66.9	12.7	0.0	0.5	11.2		83.2	5.0
Minimum	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		46.2	0.0
Maximum	180.0	38.5	30.5	33.5	91.4	100.0	71.2	62.6	40.3		100.0	26.7



**Notes – Tables 22 and 23**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	6.7 Volunteers are not included in the main staff 6.8 Administrative and technical staff 6.8B Maternity leave
<b>Austria</b>	--
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	--
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>General comment: The figures correspond to the total of the three Belgian communities. Distinctions are made below.</p> <p>Flemish community: 6.0 Total number of staff: 691.5 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): 52.6 6.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 484.2 6.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 123.2 6.6 Paid external staff: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other staff: 28.5 6.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 607.4</p> <p>German-speaking community: 6.0 Total number of staff: 15.2 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): 3.3 6.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 7.1 6.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 2.3 6.6 Paid external staff: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other staff: 1.5 6.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 9.4</p> <p>French community: 6.0 Total number of staff: 693.93 6.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP 6.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 4 6.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 32.8 6.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 446.02 6.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 134.15 6.6 Paid external staff: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other staff: 76.96 6.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 575.72</p>

	<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 is the sum of the figures provided by the SWS (31) and the PB (3).</p> <p>6.4: the total includes 3 persons employed by the PB.</p>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>General comment: 1 euro = 25.645 Czech crown (yearly average exchange rate for 2021).</p> <p>6.3: In the capital city (Prague) the top-level executive and the 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 headquarters of the Probation and Mediation Service, specialists for electronic monitoring, and project workers.</p> <p>6.8A: 74 senior probation officers + 363 probation officers + 24 specialists for electronic monitoring (only technical support).</p>
<b>Denmark</b>	<p>6.0: The 5 national and regional top level executives are not counted in the total number of staff.</p> <p>6.8: Others includes local administrative staff and middle management.</p>
<b>Estonia</b>	--
<b>Finland</b>	--

<b>France</b>	<p>General comment: Since 2020, 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 DPIP were not counted, which are deemed to be of limited interest for the “probation” theme. Also, 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 and the deputies and heads of the DPIP, 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 6.6, 6.7.</p> <p>6.6 represents number of external staff which 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 that is in direct contact with probationers includes probation bureau heads, chiefs of probation bureau units, probation officers, social workers, psychologists, electronic monitoring specialists.</p> <p>6.8B Number indicates staff on maternity leave.</p>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	--
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>General comment: In Hungary local probation services operate within the capital and county government offices. The capital or county government offices are territorial state administrative organs of the Government with general competence, and as such they are the biggest administrative units at territorial level. The altogether 20 government offices are located in the county seat cities and in Budapest.</p> <p>Except of the Government Office of the Capital Budapest there are no separate probation units in the government offices, probation officers work within justice departments together with victim assistance and legal aid officers. (In the Government Office of the Capital there are three separate Probation Departments, one is for Adult Offenders, one is for Juvenile Offenders, and one for Victim-Offender Mediation.)</p> <p>Professional operation of local probation services belongs to the Ministry of Justice. Within the Ministry of Justice the professional field</p>

	<p>of probation belongs to the Deputy State Secretary Responsible for Justice Public Services.</p> <p>Top level executives at the Ministry of Justice are the Deputy State Secretary Responsible for Justice Public Services, the Head of the Justice Professional Operational Head Department, Chief of the Probation and Unit. (Public Administration State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and the Minister of Justice are not included).</p> <p>At the local level probation units operate within head departments together with other functions of county government offices e.g., Head Departments of Guardian Authority Cases and Justice Cases. Heads of these departments are the top level executives at the local probation services.</p> <p>Senior probation officers are the chiefs of justice or probation units at the county government offices. In some counties and in the capital chief of probation units also have probation cases.</p>
<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 refer to Administrative Grades - Clerical Officers, Executive Officers, Higher Executive Officers, Assistant Principals, Statistician, Accountant, Community Service Supervisors, Service Officers and 3 Assistant Principal Probation Officers not included under 6.2.</p> <p>6.8A: Staff who are in direct contact with the persons under the care of probation agencies include Senior Probation Officers, Community Service Supervisors, Regional COs and two Service Officers.</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 31.12.2021.</p> <p>6.3: The figure refers to the number of directors of local probation services and to the heads of the units of the 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 staff employed by the probation services' regular and 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. Thirty-one 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>	6.8 People who are not probation officers but work under a contract of employment.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>General comment: 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: Administrative personnel and workers supervising probationers doing community service.</p> <p>Because of new missions, the staff number increased.</p>
<b>Malta</b>	--
<b>Moldova</b>	6.8: Secretary, driver.
<b>Monaco</b>	--
<b>Montenegro</b>	--
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>General comment: 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>	--
<b>Norway</b>	<p>General comment: The Norwegian Correctional Service provides both prison and probation services. On the 31st of January 2021, there were 14 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 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 personnel.</p>

<b>Poland</b>	<p>General comment: Data as of 31.01.2022 are not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the staff numbers on 31.12.2021, according to the reports on probation activities of the court service ms-s40r and ms-s40o for 2021.</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> <p>The fraction is connected with possibilities of works for partial time.</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>General comment: The answers to the remaining questions can be found in SPACE I.</p>
<b>Romania</b>	6.8: The `other staff` category consists of public clerks, probation inspectors, juridical counsellors, contractual personnel in the central administration - National Probation Directorate, and contractual personnel in the local probation offices.
<b>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	<p>General comment: Qualified Probation staff (presented in the Table above, under 6.4 ) can include 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>	6.1: According to national legislation the Ministry of Justice (the criminal law department, division of probation, mediation and crime prevention - 5 person staff) governs and guides conceptually and methodically the administration of probation. However, such an activity should not be considered probation administration as such.
<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 2021. The fact that the sum of the subcategories is not equal to the total is a consequence of rounding.</p> <p>6.7: The probation agencies also use volunteer supervisors in support of their mission. In 2021 the number of volunteers was approximately 3 000.</p> <p>The staff referred to in 6.8 consists of psychologists, experts, coordinators, specialists and treatment programme leaders.</p>
<b>Switzerland</b>	--
<b>Türkiye</b>	--
<b>Ukraine</b>	6.7: Volunteers are not part of the probation staff.

	<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>	6.8: Probation staff based in HQ and area services and that are at band 4 or below.
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	6.8: Other members of staff include psychologists, human resources, finance, it and administrative
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>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 2021

*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 2021.*

### **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 2021 (in €).



**Table 24. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies in 2021**

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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	NAP	672	5	NAP
Austria	232	NAP	...	42 700 000
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	67	
Belgium	1 315	124	3 087	...
BiH: State level				
BiH: Federation BiH				
BiH: Republika Srpska				
Bulgaria	43	287	10 548	28 046 000
Croatia	20	1 231	0	1 900 000
Cyprus				
Czech Republic	4 351	464	0	14 284 106
Denmark	10 571	NAP		253 496 843
Estonia	590	1 645	NAP	4 741 893
Finland	5 872	NAP	1 819	26 232 000
France				70 874 880
Georgia	318	73	1 744	2 174 071
Germany				
Greece	[204]	[142]	[4375]	1 052 023
Hungary	847	...	9 156	
Iceland				
Ireland	10 013	44	2 047	49 991 000
Italy	30 685	10 177	6 759	7 030 000
Latvia	529	440	NAP	9 667 462
Liechtenstein				400 000
Lithuania	6	222		8 301 634
Luxembourg	3	47	40	...
Malta	67	71	100	1 841 261.57
Moldova	678	NAP	185	186 084
Monaco	0	2	0	
Montenegro	8	NAP	...	...
Netherlands	30 406	4 739	3 164	251 000 000
North Macedonia	52	51	324	312 000
Norway	1 796	AP		44 588 810
Poland	19 790	NAP	190 431	...
Portugal	18 559	6 544	28 577	...
Romania	6 533	789	3 730	17 300 801
San Marino				
Serbia	0	...	...	700 000
Slovak Republic	865	177	50	...
Slovenia	116	...	...	2 397 045
Spain (Total)	233	11999	233503	
Spain (State Administration)		11 999	233 503	
Spain (Catalonia)	233			5 527 633
Sweden	30 348	7 204	NAP	133 769 875
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	2 457	162 512		50 715 736
Ukraine	17 886	NAP	NAP	22 980 600
UK: England & Wales	88 657	...	...	
UK: Northern Ireland	5425		2 142	
UK: Scotland	16 894	3 197		127 000 000

**Table 25. Ratio of reports produced per one staff member of probation agencies in 2021, 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		6.2	0.0
Austria	0.4		
Azerbaijan			
Belgium	0.9	0.1	2.2
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	0.1	0.6	22.9
Croatia	0.2	12.2	0.0
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	8.0	0.9	0.0
Denmark	27.2		
Estonia	3.8	10.5	
Finland	24.2		7.5
France			
Georgia	0.8	0.2	4.1
Germany			
Greece	[2.3]	[1.6]	[48.6]
Hungary	1.9		20.8
Iceland			
Ireland	24.1	0.1	4.9
Italy	12.5	4.1	2.7
Latvia	1.4	1.1	
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	0.0	0.6	
Luxembourg	0.1	2.0	1.7
Malta			
Moldova	2.6		0.7
Monaco	0.0	8.0	0.0
Montenegro	0.9		
Netherlands			
North Macedonia	1.5	1.5	9.5
Norway	3.4		
Poland	2.5		24.3
Portugal			
Romania	8.0	1.0	4.6
San Marino			
Serbia	0.0		
Slovak Republic	9.3	1.9	0.5
Slovenia	1.9		
Spain (Total)	0.2	12.3	238.5
Spain (State Administration)		18.8	365.2
Spain (Catalonia)	0.7		
Sweden	25.5	6.1	
Switzerland			
Türkiye	0.5	30.7	
Ukraine	5.8		
UK: England & Wales	5.1		
UK: Northern Ireland			
UK: Scotland			
<i>Mean</i>	5.8	5.6	26.2
<i>Median</i>	1.9	1.9	3.4
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	27.2	30.7	365.2

**Notes – Tables 24 and 25**

<b>Albania</b>	--
<b>Andorra</b>	--
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>7.4: The probation service of Armenia does not have its own budget; it is financed by the budget of the RA Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>7.3. Annulment of conviction</p>
<b>Austria</b>	--
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<p>7.4: According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.</p> <p>7.3: Other reports consist of the characterisation of prisoners presented to pardon.</p>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>7.1: Probation Inquiries + Autonomous Work Sanction + Alternative to Preventive Detention + Autonomous sanction of electronic monitoring</p> <p>7.2: Conditional Release Inquiries.</p> <p>7.3: Any other penitentiary inquiries (including those in preparation for electronic monitoring).</p>
<b>BiH: State level</b>	--
<b>BiH: Fed. BiH</b>	--
<b>BiH: Rep. Srpska</b>	--
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<p>7.4 The total amount of the budget includes expenditures for the detention centres, probation services and electronic monitoring. According to the law, there are seven district services "Execution of sentences" established. In their structures are included units of probation services, detention centres and electronic monitoring.</p> <p>7.3: Includes initial, interim and final probation reports.</p>
<b>Croatia</b>	--
<b>Cyprus</b>	--
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>7.3: e.g., ended pre-sentence reports for the replacement of protective treatment with probation.</p> <p>The data are without data of minors.</p> <p>In 2019 and 2020, data provided included minors. Without minors, the numbers should be the following:</p> <p>During the year 2019</p> <p>7.1 - Number of pre-sentence reports - 5 575</p>

	<p>7.2 - Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release (parole) - 560 7.3 - Other reports - 0</p> <p>During the year 2020 7.1 - Number of pre-sentence reports - 4 909 7.2 - Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release (parole) - 434 7.3 - Other reports - 0</p>
<b>Denmark</b>	--
<b>Estonia</b>	--
<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>	<p>General comment: The number of reports produced by probation services are an item which is not included in the application feedback. Therefore, it is not possible to provide data.</p>
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>7.4: 2021 budget of National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-custodial Sentences and Probation was 8 338 870 Lari, which is equal to 2 174 071 EUR (official exchange rate the National Bank of Georgia).</p> <p>7.1: This number indicates the number of individual assessment reports on the request of prosecution services.</p> <p>7.2: A total of 73 assessments were prepared for the Parole Commission.</p> <p>7.3: This number indicates the total number of assessment reports of juvenile and adult convicts, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports for diversion programs: 1010</li> <li>• Reports for Prosecutor's office: 89</li> <li>• Risk and needs assessments for parolees: 630</li> <li>• Assessment of individuals on house arrest: 8</li> <li>• Assessment of families of inmates serving a life sentence: 7</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	--
<b>Greece</b>	<p>General comment: Fortnightly updates on the progress of community service, Six-month update reports on the progress of Custody – Supervision, Reports on termination of execution of a Community Service decision, Reports of termination of Custody -Supervision</p> <p>Update Reports concerning the persons under supervision Social Surveys, Individual files, Biannual reports on suspension under surveillance</p> <p>Information reports on the progress of community service decisions</p>

	<p>Information reports on Community Service</p> <p>6-month information reports submitted to the Public Prosecutor's Offices for those who under the supervision of probation services or non-compliance with the terms of the decisions.</p> <p>Reports every 15 days on the "Provision of Community Service", every 3 months on the "Fully suspended custodial sentences with supervision of probation agencies", the "placement proposal" in case of conversion of the sentence into community service and reports in the context of interconnecting services.</p> <p>Reports: a) on the course and completion of community service, b) on compliance with the terms of the suspended execution of a sentence by the persons placed under the custody and supervision of a probation officer</p> <p>Incident monitoring reports submitted to the competent public prosecutor's office or communication with agencies (for community service implementation, police, etc.)</p> <p>Information report for the year 2021, on persons who were under the supervision of a Probation Officer, in the context of the suspension of the execution of their imprisonment sentence and persons whose sentence was converted into community service.</p> <p>Reports on: a) progress of community service, b) completion of community service and c) course of suspension under surveillance</p>
Hungary	<p>General comment: There are two main categories of advisory reports in Hungary: pre-sentence reports and social inquiry reports.</p> <p>Pre-sentence reports made at the request of the prosecutor or the judge. Out of total number of probation advisory reports, 629 reports were prepared in juvenile cases.</p> <p>Social inquiry report is prepared in every criminal procedure against a juvenile at the request of the police. Probation officers also make social inquiry reports during reprieve proceedings, and for the preparation of the decision about cancellation of payment of costs of criminal procedure or court fine, these types of social inquiry reports are made mostly in cases of adult offenders.</p> <p>There are types of probation advisory reports that are made at the request of the prison judge (e.g., in order to apply special behaviour rule with probation supervision in a case of a juvenile before temporarily released from reformatory. The number of these reports is not included in the number in the table.</p>

	The task of making advisory reports with respect to conditional release belongs to penitentiary probation officers who work within the organisation of the Prison Service.
<b>Iceland</b>	6.9 The annual budget spent in probation service by the Prison and Probation Administration in Iceland is a part of the total budget for 2020 (see Space I).
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>General comment: The number of reports prepared can include more than one report per offender. Pre-Sentence Reports and Community Service Reports include update reports requested by the judge and the number prepared is therefore greater than the number of initial referrals for reports. In 2021 the number of initial referrals for Pre-Sanction Reports was 5 358, Community Service Reports was 955 and Probation with Community Service was 822.</p> <p>7.3: The Other Reports include Community Service Reports (2 044) and Victim Impact Reports (3).</p>
<b>Italy</b>	<p>7.1: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of probation measures that concluded in 2021.</p> <p>7.2: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of alternative measures that concluded in 2021; 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 2021.</p>
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>General comment: The annual budget for probation services in 2020 consisted of three sources: 1) the basic budget allocated by state for “probation” - 9 293 331 Euros, 2) financial resources from ERAF projects - 114 632 Euros, 3) financial resources granted by state in 2020 for unpredicted expenses for “probation” - 393 291 Euros.</p>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<p>General comment: Count for reports is not available.</p>
<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 sanction with electronic monitoring and character files.</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	7.3: Verbal Reports & Social Inquiry Reports. Verbal reports are witnessed in court by the Probation Officers. Social Inquiry Reports are very much like the Pre-Sentence Report, but the accused would have not admitted guilt for his/her doings. Consequently, the report would not include the version of the accused regarding the alleged crime and would also exclude a recommendation to the judiciary, which is normal practice within a Pre-sentence report.
<b>Moldova</b>	--
<b>Monaco</b>	7.4: The budget for the probation service is included in the general budget of justice.
<b>Montenegro</b>	General comment:

	<p>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: Preparing reports for courts in the course of the execution of sanctions, at least two times in one case (for one person).</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: 324 final reports.</p>
<b>Norway</b>	<p>General comment: 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> <p>Pre-sentence reports may be delivered for general purposes, but they may also be specified for possible participation in the Intoxicated drivers program, the Drug court or the juvenile sanction. 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> <p>Other reports may include assessment of suitability for electronic monitoring or other forms of serving a prison sentence in the community.</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). 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 SPACE I 2021.</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>San Marino</b>	--
<b>Serbia</b>	--
<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: 574 reports regarding Community service cases, 281 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> <p>7.3: reports regarding EM to be imposed within a Conversion of the Remaining Term of a Prison Sentence to Punishment by Home Arrest</p>
<b>Slovenia</b>	7.4: Budget spent consists of Slovenian and EU funds.
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	--
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>At the GSA the budget for Probation cannot be disaggregated from the General Budget for the Prison Service.</p>
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	--
<b>Sweden</b>	--
<b>Switzerland</b>	--
<b>Türkiye</b>	<p>7.1. Number of pre-sentence reports:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; When deemed necessary by the Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor or upon the request of the court or judge before the decision; A detailed social research report is prepared on the background, family, environment, education, personal, social and economic status, mental and psychological status of the accused, and the risk he/she carries to the society and the victim. The Social Research Report is among the duties of the probation directorate in the investigation and prosecution phase in accordance with Articles 12 and 13 of the Probation Services Law No. 5 402 and is prepared by probation experts.</p> <p>Social Research Report:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 35 of the Child Protection Law No. 5 395, the courts, juvenile judges or public prosecutors, when necessary, have the children within the scope of this Law conduct an examination showing the child's individual characteristics and social environment. The social examination report is considered by the court in the judgment of the child's ability to perceive the legal meaning and consequences of the act he committed and to direct his behaviour in relation to this act. In the event that the court or the juvenile judge does not conduct a social examination of the child, the reason is indicated in the decision. Although the social examination report should be prepared primarily by social workers in the courts, it can be prepared by social workers working in other public institutions and organisations or self-employed</p>



	<p>if the number of personnel is insufficient, and by probation specialists if there is no suitable personnel.</p> <p>7.2. Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release (parole): The pre-release evaluation report is started to be prepared by the case officer in the probation directorate for the convicts whose sentence is decided to be executed (conditionally early release) by applying the probation measure and who have less than one month to release on probation. In the report prepared, the attitude and behaviour of the convict during the period under probation and his effort and effort in complying with the rules and obligations are evaluated. In the pre-release evaluation report; For convicts who pose a danger to the victim of the crime or who have a high risk of committing a crime again, it is recommended to determine liability within the inspection period after conditional release. The pre-release evaluation report and the execution file of the convict, who spent the period until the date of conditional release by acting in accordance with the requirements of the obligations and the inspection plan, are sent to the relevant court.</p>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p>General comment: 7.4. EUR/UAH average currency rate exchange was 32.31 UAH per 1 EUR during 2021.</p> <p>7.1. During the five 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). In 2020 there were 25 176 pre-trial reports (SPACE II 2021). It depends on the judicial practice (case law).</p>
<b>UK: Engl. &amp; Wales</b>	--
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<p>7.1: * Includes 4079 MCRs</p> <p>7.3: Other 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 2020-21. Information on actual spending is not routinely held in a way which allows this level of aggregation at present.</p> <p>Figures are for the financial year 2020-21. The figure at 7.2 includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.</p>

