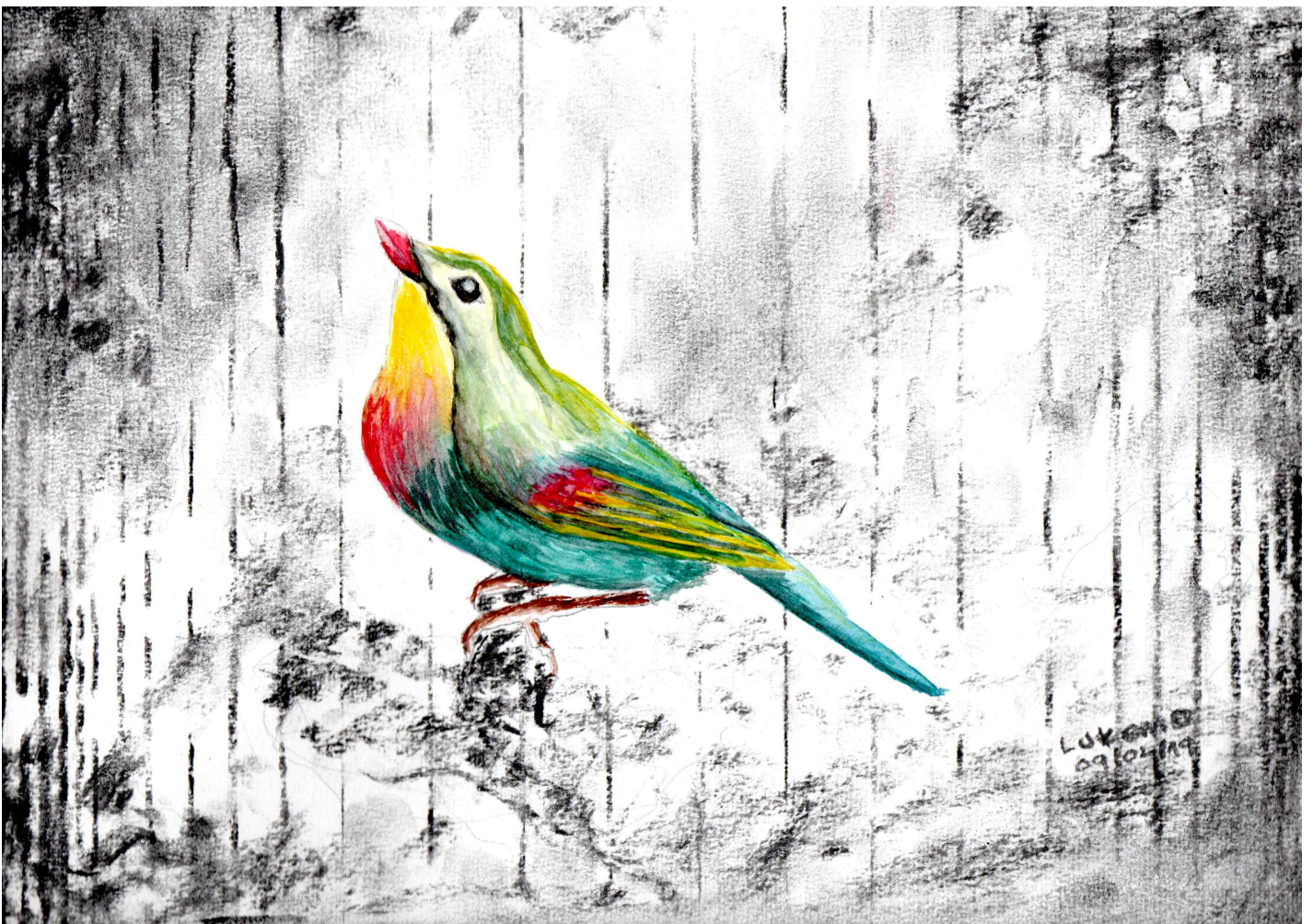


Persons under the supervision of probation agencies

SPACE II – 2023

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

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

Country-based information on persons under the supervision of probation agencies was collected through the *SPACE II 2023* questionnaire (Ref: PC-CP (2023) 10) and analysed by the authors of this report.

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Suggested citation [APA Style 7th edition]:

Aebi, M. F., & Molnar, L. (2023). *SPACE II – 2023 – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies*. Council of Europe & University of Lausanne.

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Highlights of the 2023 SPACE II report

The main findings of the SPACE II 2023 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 2023 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 rather satisfactory: 41 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 19 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 23 countries/administrative entities, while in 13 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.
- For stock, 20 probation agencies apply the person as the counting unit, while 18 apply it for flow. While most countries apply it consistently both for stock and flow, four countries (Italy, Latvia, Norway, Switzerland) apply it only for stock, but not for flow.
- Among the 38 probation agencies that provided information on the date of reference, 17 provide stock data with reference to 31 January 2023. Other dates of reference are 31 December 2022 (6 countries), as well as 1 January 2023 (2 countries), or other dates.
- Most countries probationers are not included in the total prison population reported by the country when answering the SPACE I questionnaire (prison statistics), with the exception of Andorra, Czechia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Serbia, Spain, and UK: Northern Ireland.
- Stock of probationers: On 31 January 2023, there were 1 330 838 persons under the supervision of the probation agencies that provided data on this item and use the person as the counting unit for their stock. The probation agencies reported a total of 1 220 630 measures being executed before the sentence, after the sentence and after the custodial sentence. Among the probationers, the distribution by types of probation differs depending on the country, but on average probation is mostly used after the sentence, with a few countries using it before the sentence and as well as after the release of the custodial sentence. Countries with high pre-sentence probation rates are Italy, Cyprus, and Türkiye. Post-custodial sentence is common in Türkiye and Ireland, although in most countries is lower than 10%.
- Flow of entries to probation: During the year 2022, 1 173 979 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 2022, 1 067 485 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.
- On 31 January 2023, among the 27 probation agencies which provided figures on female probation clients and use the person as the counting unit, women represented 10.7% of the total probation population.
- Among the 20 probation agencies that provided figures on foreigners and use the person as the counting unit, foreigners represented 18% of the total probation population.
- Among the 18 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 25 probation agencies that provided figures on total stock and total staff and use the person as the counting unit, there are around 43 probationers for each probation staff member, but that ratio varies considerably across countries or administrative entities.
- Among the 32 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 most 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 2023

Introduction

The SPACE II 2023 annual report is part of the SPACE project¹. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*)² and non-custodial (*SPACE II*) sanctions and measures in the Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports.

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

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

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

The sanctions and measures covered by SPACE II 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**

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

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

supervision of probation agencies on 31 January 2023), the flow of admissions (number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during 2022), the flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during 2022), 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)³. As a result of that meeting, the questionnaire used for the current survey was further improved in 2018. In particular, the reference date for the stock indicators is **31st January of the current year** instead of 31st December of the previous year. This change assures comparability with data on prison populations collected through the SPACE I questionnaire. At the same time, moving the date of data collection by one month should not compromise the comparability with previous SPACE II surveys when establishing time series.

Apart from that, 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

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

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).

In 2023, the SPACE team introduced a distinction between ‘persons under the custody of probation agencies’ and ‘measures executed by these probation agencies’ for both stock indicators (2023) and flow indicators (2022). Additionally, supplementary data were gathered regarding three phases of the penal process: (1) measures before sentencing; (2) measures post-sentencing; and (3) measures following release from a custodial sentence. Further information can be found in the subsequent sections.

Conventions used

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

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

Measures of central tendency

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain (addition

of the figures for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

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

Demographic data

The rates per 100 000 inhabitants presented in this report have been calculated using as reference the population of each country on 1 January 2023 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:

Bosnia and Herzegovina (State Admin) : Population refer to 5 December 2023 and was retrieved from <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/bosnia-and-herzegovina-population/>

Monaco: Population refer to 5 December 2023 and was retrieved from <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/monaco-population/>

Spain – Catalonia: Population for 1 January 2023 was retrieved from <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=245&lang=en>

Spain – State Administration: Population for 2023 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia and for the whole territory of Spain.

UK – England & Wales: Population for 2023 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data of the United Kingdom minus the population of Scotland and Northern Ireland. All data was retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/>

UK – Northern Ireland: Population for 2023 is an estimation for July 2023 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/>

UK – Scotland: Population for 2023 is an estimation for July 2023 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/>

Response rate of the survey

The deadline for answering the SPACE survey was 15 October 2023, but it was postponed until the end of December. Forty-one (41) out of fifty-two (51) countries and administrative entities⁴

⁴ 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.

answered the SPACE II 2023 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 2021⁵. Seven 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. **Croatia**
3. **Georgia**
4. **Hungary**
5. **Iceland**
6. **Lithuania**
7. **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.

⁵ 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 the counting unit for Items 1 and 2 referring to Stock and Flow indicators.

Table 4 outlines the date of reference for Items 1 and 2 referring to Stock and Flow indicators.

Table 5 describes what is included in Items 1 and 2 referring to Stock and Flow indicators.

Table 6 lists the criminal offenses for which community sanctions and measures are applied.

Table 7 shows whether the person is used as the counting unit for community sanctions and measures.

Table 8 illustrates if the principal offence rule is applied in the context of community sanctions and measures.

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	...	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czechia	Yes	
Denmark		No
Estonia		No
Finland		No
France		No
Georgia	...	
Germany	...	
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	...	
Iceland	...	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	...	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia		No
Norway		No
Poland	Yes	
Portugal		No
Romania	Yes	
San Marino	...	
Serbia		No
Slovakia	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (Total)		
Spain (State Administration)		No
Spain (Catalonia)		No
Sweden		No
Switzerland		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	Yes
Czechia	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...
Denmark	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monaco	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	...
North Macedonia	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (State Administration)	...	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

*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: (In)dependence of the Probation Administration

Austria

- 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

Belgium

- As part of the sixth state reform, probation services were transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the following three federated entities:
 - The Flemish Community
 - The German-speaking Community
 - The French Community.
 For convenience, this questionnaire provides the figures for all three communities combined.

Bulgaria

- General Directorate "Execution of Sentences" (GDES) is a specialised administrative structure. GDES is a legal entity under the Minister of Justice with headquarters in Sofia and is maintained by the budget. The direct management and the control of activities of the places of deprivation of liberty and probation services is carried out by the GDES.

Cyprus

- The Police and the "Conditional Release - Parole Board" (PB) are under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order. Probation officers are also employed by the Social Welfare Services (SWS) of the Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare. 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),

Czechia

- Probation and Mediation Service – Czechia (PMS) is organizational unit of Ministry of Justice of the Czechia. Supervision of its activities is carried out by the Ministry of Justice. The legislation of PMS is contained in Act No. 257/2000 Coll. Probation and Mediation Service.

Finland

- Please notice, that STOCK indicators of 31 January 2023 are not comparable with the SPACE II STOCK indicators of any earlier years. This is due to the renewed processes in the new client data management system of the Prison and Probation Service.

Italy

- The Department of Penitentiary Administration and the Department of Juvenile and Community Justice are two separate branches of the Ministry of Justice.

Netherlands

- In The Netherlands there are three probation agencies (independent private bodies). These agencies are almost fully financed by the Ministry of Justice.

Slovakia

- Although the Prison and Court Guard Service, which is the prison administration body, and the courts in general fall under the governance of the Minister of Justice as separate entities with their own management and powers, it's the Ministry of Justice's Division of Probation, Mediation, and Crime Prevention under the Criminal Law Department that provides conceptual and methodical governance and guidance for the administration and practice work of probation and mediation in criminal proceedings; moreover, probation and mediation officers are employed by the eight regional courts, with the president of each regional court serving as their chief of staff.

Spain (State Admin.)

- Spain has three prison administrations: one national and two regional, which cover both the prison system and probation. The General State Administration falls under the Ministry of the Interior, while the two Regional Prison Administrations (Catalonia and the Basque Country) are framed within the Departments of Justice.

Switzerland

- The systems vary by canton, and it is not possible to give a uniform response for Switzerland to Tables 1-2.

Ukraine

- In 2018 the Statutes (Regulations) of the Probation Service and the Prison Service were changed. The Probation and Prison Departments in the structure of the Ministry of Justice were liquidated. The following legal entities (without the independent status as a state agency) were created: the Public Institution “Center of Probation” and the Prison Administration. Their activities are directed and coordinated by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

UK: Northern Ireland

- The Probation Board for Northern Ireland is a Non Departmental Public Body, its sponsoring department is the Department of Justice.

UK: Scotland

- 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.

Table 3. Counting unit for Tables 9 to 29: Stock and Flow indicators

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

Table 4. Date of reference for Tables 9 to 29: : Stock and Flow indicators

Country	Date of reference			
	Do you use 31.01.2023 as the date of reference for STOCK indicators?	Date of reference	Do you use the year 2022 as the date of reference for FLOW indicators?	Date of reference
Albania	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	Yes	...
Armenia	No	31 December 2022	Yes	...
Austria	Yes	...	Yes	...
Azerbaijan	No	1 January 2023	Yes	...
Belgium	Yes	...	Yes	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...
BiH: Fed. BiH	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	Yes	...	Yes	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	Yes	...	...	...
Czechia	Yes	...	Yes	...
Denmark	Yes	...	Yes	...
Estonia	Yes	...	Yes	...
Finland	Yes	...	Yes	...
France	Yes	...	Yes	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	2022	...	...
Greece	...	...	Yes	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...
Ireland	No	31 December 2022	Yes	...
Italy	Yes	...	Yes	...
Latvia	Yes	...	Yes	...
Liechtenstein	Yes	...	Yes	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	Yes	...	Yes	...
Malta	...	...	...	...
Moldova	Yes	...	Yes	...
Monaco	Yes	...	Yes	...
Montenegro	Yes	...	Yes	...
Netherlands	Yes	...	Yes	...
North Macedonia	Yes	...	Yes	...
Norway	Yes	...	Yes	...
Poland	No	31 December 2022	No	31 December 2022
Portugal	Yes	...	Yes	...
Romania	Yes	...	Yes	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...
Serbia	Yes	...	Yes	...
Slovakia	Yes	...	Yes	...
Slovenia	Yes	...	Yes	...
Spain (Total)				
Spain (State Admin.)	Partially	31 December 2022	Yes	...
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	...	Yes	...
Sweden	No	01 October 2022	Yes	...
Switzerland	No	31 December 2022	Yes	...
Türkiye	Yes	...	Yes	...
Ukraine	No	1 January 2023	Yes	1 January 2023
UK: England and Wales	No	31 December 2022	Yes	...
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	No	31 March 2022	No	31 March 2022

Table 5. What is included in Items 1 and 2 (Tables 9 to 29): Stock and Flow indicators

Country	Does your data include the following categories?			Persons included in the total prison population reported by the country when answering the SPACE I questionnaire (Yes, No, Partially, how many)
	Minors	Women	Foreigners	
Albania	...	...	...	...
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...
BiH: Fed. BiH	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Czechia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes 206
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes 261
France	Partially	Yes	Yes	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Italy	No	Yes	Yes	Yes 12 971
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially
Lithuania	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	No	Yes	Yes	...
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Montenegro	...	Yes	No	No
Netherlands	Partially	Yes	Yes	...
North Macedonia	Not applicable	Yes	Partially	No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Poland	No	No	No	...
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
San Marino	...	...	...	...
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Slovenia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Spain (Total)				
Spain (State Admin.)	...	Yes	Partially	Yes 393
Spain (Catalonia)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes 3,059
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	...
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Ukraine	Yes	Partially	No	No
UK: England and Wales	No	Yes	Yes	...
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes 849
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	...	No

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	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Total)					
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	...	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	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	No	No	No	No
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No	No	No	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Slovakia	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (Total)					
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	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	No	No	No	No	No
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	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	No	No	No	No	No
Latvia	No	No	No	No	No
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	No	No	No	No	No
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (Total)					
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	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
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

Austria

- We count all offences

Belgium

- Categories of facts are created to encode the facts. Each category of facts is encoded as long as there is at least one fact concerned by the category. Each category is encoded only once, even if there are several facts related to it.

Czechia

- *Principal offence rule:* It is not possible to clearly distinguish ranking of severity of one offence between other offences in one case.

Estonia

- 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.

Finland

- The number of persons in the different offence type categories could not be provided for this report because of an incomplete register data.

France

- The indicators provided come from two separate services and applications, it is not yet possible to break down all people and measures according to the same criteria. The work must be carried out at a minimum in terms of measurements in the first instance

Ireland

- Currently we do not count by the most serious offence, but we categorise offences into different offence categories and report the most serious offence category.

Italy

- The data provided in this Questionnaire concern Adult Offenders who are in charge of our 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 and in charge of the appropriate Juvenile Justice Services were not included therein.
- Starting from 2023, our data include also the advisory activity offered to detainees and guests of the Residences for the Enforcement of Security Measures (REMS)/Work Houses as well as post-release and family assistance. Starting from 1 June 2022 a new information system called SIEPE was introduced to manage the adult probation services.
- In the previous information system, only the most serious offence committed was indicated for each case. In the new SIEPE all the offences addressed in each criminal court order to be enforced are included. Unfortunately, data related to offences are not yet available at present.

Latvia

- One person can be counted once or included in two or more categories, if a person is convicted for multiple offences/ different categories offences.
- For principal offence rule (offences against person) - for example, if a person is trialled for rape and murder, then this person will be convicted with a single crime "Murder Committed in Aggravating Circumstances" (murder related to rape), but there are other situations when the crimes will not be counted together and will represent multiple offences.

Norway

- *Person as counting unit:* Stock is person, flow is cases. A person can constitute several cases.

Portugal

- There is no distinction between principal and secondary crimes.
- All crimes registered in the judicial procedures that gave rise to measures are counted.

Romania

- There are still probationers with more than one probation file in our records.
- The current electronic application used by probation officers allows them to record all the sanctioned offences.

Slovenia

- We use the case as the counting unit. All offences are taken into consideration.

Spain (State Admin.)

- Throughout the questionnaire, the State Administration and the Basque Country provide information in three main categories:
 - Alternative sentences to prison: Community Benefit Work (TBC) and suspensions of sentences: in this category the data refer to files, not people
 - Probation: the data refers to people
 - Open Environment (Regime of semi-freedom and electronic control): data relating to individuals Catalonia

Sweden

- *Person as counting unit*: The counting units for the types of offences follows the overall counting units as commented in A2.

Switzerland

- We record the number of executions and not the number of people regarding flow statistics.

Türkiye

- In the Turkish criminal justice system, criminal sanctions regulated by law are applied for each crime committed by a person. All crimes are considered 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.

Ukraine

- 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, we'll be able to use the PERSON (probation subject) as the counting unit.
- According to art. 70, para. 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine «Imposition of punishment for committing several crimes»
- If the offender commits several crimes, the court imposes punishment (principal and additional) for each crime separately, but the final punishment is determined by absorbing the less severe punishment by the more severe one, or by the total or partial adding of the imposed punishments.

UK: Northern Ireland

- Offences are measured by case. A person may have multiple cases, and a case may have multiple orders.

UK: Scotland

- The counting unit is the order which is different from the person as some people who may have been given more than one order.

Section B: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies in 2023 and flow of entries and exits in 2022

COUNTING UNIT: THE PERSON AND THE MEASURE

The counting unit in Section B is firstly the person. The goal is to know the number of persons that on 31 January 2023 (stock), respectively during the year 2022 (flow), were under the supervision of probation agencies. Secondly, it is to note that since this year, we also introduced questions related to the number of measures being executed.

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 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 (26) 13, ch.1).

1.1.2, 2.1.2 CONDITIONAL SUSPENSION OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Conditional suspension of the criminal proceedings 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)

Deferral refers to 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 their 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 ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Electronic Monitoring allows the localization of the person using different techniques. Electronic monitoring can be used as an alternative to pre-trial detention or 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.

1.1.5A, 1.1.5B, 2.1.5A, 2.1.5B HOME ARREST WITH OR WITHOUT ELECTRONIC MONITORING

During home arrest, the person is required to remain in a permanent way at their residence. Home arrest can be used as an alternative to pre-trial detention or 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.

1.1.6, 2.1.6 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 (i.e., as alternatives to imprisonment)**1.2., 2.2. 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., respectively 2.2..

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 1.2.1, respectively 2.2.1.

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 WITH OR WITHOUT ELECTRONIC MONITORING

The person is required to remain in a permanent way at their residence. Home arrest can be used as an alternative to pre-trial detention or 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.

1.2.7, 2.2.7 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 offence.

1.2.8, 2.2.8 CONDITIONAL RELEASE (PAROLE) WITH PROBATION SUPERVISION

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

1.3, 2.3 Forms of probation/supervision after release from custodial sentence**1.3.1., 2.3.1 ELECTRONIC MONITORING**

As defined in the former section.

1.3.2A, 1.3.2B, 2.3.2A, 2.3.2B HOME ARREST WITH OR WITHOUT ELECTRONIC MONITORING

As defined in the former section.

1.3.3, 2.3.3 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.

1.3.4, 2.3.4 SEMI-LIBERTY (INCLUDING WEEKEND IMPRISONMENT AND IMPRISONMENT ON SEPARATE DAYS)

Under the semi-liberty 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 placed at different times. For example, the person may be obliged to spend the nights, the weekends or certain days in prison.

1. Number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 31 January 2023 and measures executed (STOCK OF PROBATIONERS)

Table 9 shows the stock of probationers (persons under supervision of probation agencies) in absolute numbers as of 31 January 2023.

Table 10 displays the stock of probationers in rates and percentages.

Table 11 details the stock of probationers before the sentence by types of supervision in absolute numbers as of 31 January 2023.

Table 12 shows the stock of probationers before the sentence in rates and percentages as of 31 January 2023.

Table 13 reports the number of probationers after the sentence in absolute numbers as of 31 January 2022.

Table 14 presents the stock of probationers after the sentence in rates and percentages as of 31 January 2022.

Table 15 details the number of probationers after the custodial sentence in absolute numbers as of 31 January 2022.

Table 16 illustrates the stock of probationers after the custodial sentence in rates and percentages as of 31 January 2022.

Table 17 shows the instruments of electronic monitoring.

Table 9. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in absolute numbers on 31 January 2023

Country	Country population	Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Of which: PERSONS			Total MEASURES	Of which: MEASURES		
			Before the sentence	After the sentence	After release from custodial sentence		Before the sentence	After the sentence	After release from custodial sentence
Code	POP	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Albania	2 761 785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	81 588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 977 130	...	...	...	...	6 109	...	...	...
Austria	9 104 772	15 066	3 831	9 532	1 703	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	11 331	...	11 331	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 754 004	...	...	...	...	67 012	23 592	41 235	2 185
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	3 210 620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6 447 894	3 747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3 850 894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	920 701	1 038	1 038	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	10 827 529	22 221	1 071	21 150	...	22 587	1 071	21 516	...
Denmark	5 932 654	7 209	...	7 023	186	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1 365 884	3 403	12	3 374	17	...	...	...	...
Finland	5 563 884	3 728	0	3 556	172	4 227	0	4 055	172
France	68 070 697	192 694	7 228	218 648	...	225 876	...	...	...
Georgia	3 736 357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	84 358 845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	10 394 005	1 711	54	1 604	53	...	...	...	...
Hungary	9 597 085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	387 758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	5 194 336	6 795	619	4 738	1 438	7 880	713	5 496	1 671
Italy	58 850 717	123 611	49 849	67 943	5 819	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1 883 008	5 451	208	5 215	28	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	39 679	49	3	39	7	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2 857 279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	660 809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	542 051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2 512 758	8 045	214	7 422	409	9 714	214	9 091	409
Monaco	36 297	59	...	52	7	52	...	45	7
Montenegro	616 695	166	...	165	1	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	17 811 291	32 082	3 711	29 138	40	40 866	3 825	37 001	40
North Macedonia	1 829 954	178	...	140	38	178	...	140	38
Norway	5 488 984	...	...	...	...	2 380	...	...	...
Poland	36 753 736	233 824	3 677	230 147	12 468	257 339	3 690	253 649	12 517
Portugal	10 467 366	...	...	...	...	34 059	8 551	25 508	...
Romania	19 051 562	...	...	...	...	70 916	...	70 916	...
San Marino	33 812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6 664 449	2 583	376	2 020	187	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	5 428 792	11 229	1 337	7 616	2 276	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2 116 792	2 297	84	2 213	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	48 059 777	84 692	612	62 192	14 121	10 581	312	8 953	1 316
Spain (State Admin)	40 157 814	74 440	306	61 329	12 805	...	...	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	10 252	306	863	1 316	10 581	312	8 953	1 316
Sweden	10 521 556	13 604	...	13 604	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	8 812 728	3 861	1	3 484	376	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	85 279 553	370 426	173 612	3 579	201 694	370 426	173 612	3 579	201 694
Ukraine	36 760 875	...	...	...	...	65 909	...	65 909	...
UK: England & Wales	60 051 885	170 655	...	170 655	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1 933 114	3 963	...	...	...	5 312	...	3 034	2 278
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	...	...	...	...	19 207	...	...	...

Table 10. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in rates and percentages on 31 January 2023

Country	Probation population per 100 000 population	Of which:% of PERSONS			MEASURES per 100 000 population	Of which: MEASURES		
		Before the sentence	After the sentence	After release from custodial sentence		Before the sentence	After the sentence	After release from custodial sentence
Code	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	205.2	...	...	...
Austria	165.5	25.4	63.3	11.3	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	111.9	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	570.1	35.2	61.5	3.3
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	58.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	112.7	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	205.2	4.8	95.2	...	208.6	4.7	95.3	...
Denmark	121.5	...	97.4	2.6	...	...	...	...
Estonia	249.1	...	99.1	0.5	...	...	...	...
Finland	67.0	0.0	95.4	4.6	76.0	0.0	95.9	4.1
France	283.1	3.8	113.5	...	331.8	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	16.5	3.2	93.7	3.1	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	130.8	9.1	69.7	21.2	151.7	9.0	69.7	21.2
Italy	210.0	40.3	55.0	4.7	...	...	...	...
Latvia	289.5	3.8	95.7	0.5	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	123.5	6.1	79.6	14.3	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	320.2	2.7	92.3	5.1	386.6	2.2	93.6	4.2
Monaco	162.5	...	88.1	11.9	143.3	...	86.5	13.5
Montenegro	26.9	...	99.4	0.6	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	180.1	11.6	90.8	0.1	229.4	9.4	90.5	0.1
North Macedonia	9.7	...	78.7	21.3	9.7	...	78.7	21.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	43.4	...	...	...
Poland	636.2	1.6	98.4	5.3	700.2	1.4	98.6	4.9
Portugal	...	...	...	...	325.4	25.1	74.9	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	372.2	...	100.0	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	38.8	14.6	78.2	7.2	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	206.8	11.9	67.8	20.3	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	108.5	3.7	96.3	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	176.2	0.7	73.4	16.7	22.0	2.9	84.6	12.4
Spain (State Admin)	185.4	0.4	82.4	17.2	...	...	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	129.7	3.0	8.4	12.8	133.9	2.9	84.6	12.4
Sweden	129.3	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	43.8	0.0	90.2	9.7	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	434.4	46.9	1.0	54.4	434.4	46.9	1.0	54.4
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	179.3	...	100.0	...
UK: England & Wales	284.2	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	205.0	...	...	...	274.8	...	57.1	42.9
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	345.3	...	...	...
Mean	174.9	14.6	82.6	10.9	269.5	13.7	79.2	16.6
Median	146.7	4.3	92.3	7.2	229.4	6.9	86.5	12.4
Minimum	9.7	0.0	1.0	0.1	9.7	0.0	1.0	0.1
Maximum	636.2	100.0	113.5	54.4	700.2	46.9	100.0	54.4

Table 11. Stock of probationers before the sentence by types of supervision on 31 January 2023 in absolute numbers

Country	Country population	Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Forms of supervision before the sentence								
			Total	Of which percentage							
			Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest with electronic monitoring	Home arrest without electronic monitoring	Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)	
<i>Code</i>	<i>POP</i>	<i>1.</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1.1</i>	<i>1.1.2</i>	<i>1.1.3</i>	<i>1.1.4</i>	<i>1.1.5A</i>	<i>1.1.5B</i>	<i>1.1.6</i>	<i>1.1.7</i>
Albania	2 761 785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	81 588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 977 130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	9 104 772	15 066	4 080	249	3 582	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	11 331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 754 004	...	23 592	3 406	...	11 838	767	...	...	7 581	...
BiH: State level		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	3 210 620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 120 236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6 447 894	3 747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3 850 894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	920 701	1 038	1 038	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	10 827 529	22 221	1 071	557	55	...	0	0	...	...	459
Denmark	5 932 654	7 209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1 365 884	3 403	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5 563 884	3 728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	68 070 697	192 694	...	7 207	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Georgia	3 736 357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	84 358 845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	10 394 005	1 711	54	34	5	0	0	0	10	3	2
Hungary	9 597 085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	387 758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	5 194 336	6 795	619	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	58 850 717	123 611	49 849	...	24 498	...	...	...	...	...	25 351
Latvia	1 883 008	5 451	208	...	129	...	...	...	...	79	...
Liechtenstein	39 679	49	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	6
Lithuania	2 857 279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	660 809	...	32	20	...	12	0	...	...	...	...
Malta	542 051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2 512 758	8 045	214	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...
Monaco	36 297	59	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	616 695	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	17 811 291	32 082	3 711	3 254	464	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	1 829 954	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	5 488 984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	36 753 736	233 824	3 677	...	...	3 677	...	...	...	...	...

Country	Country population	Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Forms of supervision before the sentence								
			Total	Of which percentage							
				Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest with electronic monitoring	Home arrest without electronic monitoring	Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)
Code	POP	1.	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5A	1.1.5B	1.1.6	1.1.7
Portugal	10 467 366	...	8 551	1 991	6 560	...	...	...	...	...	0
Romania	19 051 562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	33 812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6 664 449	2 583	376	...	...	...	...	318	48	...	10
Slovakia	5 428 792	11 229	1 337	1 059	59	3	...	14	...	144	61
Slovenia	2 116 792	2 297	84	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	16
Spain (Total)	48 059 777	84 692	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (State Admin)	40 157 814	74 440	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	10 252	306	...	...	...	...	306	...	...	...
Sweden	10 521 556	13 604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	8 812 728	3 861	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0
Türkiye	85 279 553	370 426	173 972	170 953	...	154	664	458	2 201	...	...
Ukraine	36 760 875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	60 051 885	170 655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1 933 114	3 963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 12. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) before the sentence on 31 January 2023 in rates and percentages

Country	Probation population rate (per 100'000 population)	Forms of supervision before the sentence								
		Probation population before the sentence (per 100'000 population)	Of which percentage							
			Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest with electronic monitoring	Home arrest without electronic monitoring	Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)
Code	1.	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5A	1.1.5B	1.1.6	1.1.7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	165.5	...	6.1	87.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	111.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	200.7	14.4	...	50.2	3.3	...	...	32.1	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	58.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	112.7	...	66.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	205.2	9.9	52.0	5.1	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	42.9
Denmark	121.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	249.1	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	67.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	283.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	16.5	...	63.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	5.6	3.7
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	130.8	13.7	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	210.0	...	...	49.1	...	...	...	...	...	50.9
Latvia	289.5	...	...	62.0	...	...	...	...	38.0	...
Liechtenstein	123.5	...	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	22.2
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	62.5	...	37.5	0.0	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	320.2	8.5	...	...	...	...	28.0	...	...	...
Monaco	162.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	26.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	180.1	21.5	87.7	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	636.2	10.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	81.7	23.3	76.7	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	38.8	...	...	...	...	...	84.6	12.8	...	2.7
Slovakia	206.8	...	79.2	4.4	0.2	...	1.0	...	10.8	4.6
Slovenia	108.5	...	...	...	81.0	...	...	...	...	19.0
Spain (Total)	176.2	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (State Admin)	185.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Spain (Catalonia)	129.7	3.9	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
Sweden	129.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	43.8	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	0.0
Türkiye	434.4	203.6	98.3	...	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	284.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	205.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	174.9	55.4	55.3	34.1	41.0	14.8	26.7	8.1	40.3	16.2
Median	146.7	11.9	62.7	12.5	37.5	0.0	0.7	7.0	35.1	4.6
Minimum	9.7	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0
Maximum	636.2	203.6	100.0	87.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.5	100.0	50.9

Table 13. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the sentence on 31 January 2022 in absolute numbers

Country	Country population	1. Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the sentence										
			Probation population after the sentence	Of which percentage									
				Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Treatment	Conditional release/parole with probation	Other (total)
Code	POP	1.	1.2	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6A	1.2.6 B	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9
Albania	2 761 785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	81 588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 977 130	...	6 109	180	...	2 039	417	...	...	...	...	373	3 280
Austria	9 104 772	15 066	9 532	...	4 726	0	667	385	...	...	46	3 708	...
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	11 331	11 331	...	1 209	...	48	5 030	...	...	...	1 596	3 448
Belgium	11 754 004	...	41 235	...	22 154	0	15 073	20	...	...	...	2 797	1 191
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	3 210 620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 120 236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6 447 894	3 747	1 429	...	0	95	665	372	...	...	...	297	...
Croatia	3 850 894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	920 701	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Czechia	10 827 529	...	21 150	...	8 935	9	5 745	0	0	62	412	5 673	680
Denmark	5 932 654	7 209	7 023	...	1 025	1	1 654	385	...	...	319	1 123	2 516
Estonia	1 365 884	3 403	3 374	585	1 409	...	941	0	...	...	5	379	55
Finland	5 563 884	...	3 556	260	631	...	1 379	155	...	...	...	1 122	9
France	68 070 697	192 694	210 696	...	152 577	...	24 809	15 799	...	...	...	4 407	13 104
Georgia	3 736 357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	84 358 845	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	10 394 005	...	1 604	34	633	14	902	0	0	10	11	0	...
Hungary	9 597 085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	387 758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	5 194 336	6 795	4 738	...	1 749	1 324	1 467	...	...	...	...	191	7
Italy	58 850 717	123 611	67 943	...	15 141	...	9 603	...	...	6 423	3 791	5 196	27 789
Latvia	1 883 008	...	5 215	335	1 680	...	2 646	...	...	...	...	79	475
Liechtenstein	39 679	49	39	...	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
Lithuania	2 857 279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	660 809	...	703	...	239	...	264	12	...	...	...	152	36
Malta	542 051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2 512 758	...	7 897	...	3 584	57	2 607	40	...	...	45	404	1 245
Monaco	36 297	59	52	0	40	0	0	...	...	...	5	2	5
Montenegro	616 695	...	165	...	10	...	61	78	...	...	...	1	15
Netherlands	17 811 291	32 082	29 138	...	13 013	3	17 072	...	...	...	801	1 850	...
North Macedonia	1 829 954	...	140	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	132
Norway	5 488 984	...	2 480	...	685	...	1 002	365	365	6	108	283	31
Poland	36 753 736	...	230 147	0	35 790	...	118 089	7 555	...	...	...	12 468	201
Portugal	10 467 366	...	25 508	...	16 654	...	3 636	818	590	...	604	3 116	90
Romania	19 051 562	...	70 916	54 541	15 362	...	...	...	...	10	...	544	459
San Marino	33 812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6 664 449	2 583	2 020	...	19	...	125	...	884	979	...	13	0
Slovakia	5 428 792	11 229	7 616	...	6 229	3	1 319	65	65	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2 116 792	2 297	2 213	...	242	...	936	...	...	3	...	54	978
Spain (Total)	48 059 777	...	69 959	...	16 775	...	50 652	...	...	...	1 151	1 332	...
Spain (State Admin)	40 157 814	74 440	61 329	...	14 916	...	45 001	...	...	...	697	666	...
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	10 252	8 630	...	1 859	...	5 651	...	...	...	454	666	...
Sweden	10 521 556	13 604	13 604	2 630	...	...	2 048	215	...	...	...	5 687	5 075
Switzerland	8 812 728	3 861	3 484	...	1 839	...	486	102	...	...	22	1 035	0
Türkiye	85 279 553	370	187 315	...	801	163 112	20 987	...	...	43	...	492	1 880
Ukraine	36 760 875	...	65 909	3 151	48 550	...	6 186	...	...	...	...	...	8 022
UK: England & Wales	60 051 885	...	170 655	33 063	13 066	299	682	417	...	...	9 461	60 910	13 977
UK: Northern Ireland	1 933 114	3 963	3 034	719	...	...	386	...	...	...	1	...	1 929
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 14. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the sentence on 31 January 2022 in rates and percentages

Country	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the sentence											
	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Probation population rate after the sentence per 100 000 population	Of which percentage									
			Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Treatment	Conditional release/parole with probation	Other (total)
Code	1.	1.2	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6A	1.2.6B	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	205.2	2.9	...	33.4	6.8	...	...	...	...	6.1	53.7
Austria	165.5	104.7	...	49.6	0.0	7.0	4.0	...	...	0.5	38.9	...
Azerbaijan	111.9	111.9	...	10.7	...	0.4	44.4	...	...	...	14.1	30.4
Belgium	...	350.8	...	53.7	0.0	36.6	0.0	...	...	...	6.8	2.9
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	58.1	22.2	...	0.0	6.6	46.5	26.0	...	...	...	20.8	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	112.7	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Czechia	205.2	195.3	...	42.2	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	26.8	3.2
Denmark	121.5	118.4	...	14.6	0.0	23.6	5.5	...	...	4.5	16.0	35.8
Estonia	249.1	247.0	17.3	41.8	...	27.9	0.0	...	...	0.1	11.2	1.6
Finland	67.0	63.9	7.3	17.7	...	38.8	4.4	...	...	...	31.6	0.3
France	283.1	309.5	...	72.4	...	11.8	7.5	...	...	...	2.1	6.2
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	16.5	15.4	2.1	39.5	0.9	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	130.8	91.2	...	36.9	27.9	31.0	...	...	...	...	4.0	0.1
Italy	210.0	115.4	...	22.3	...	14.1	...	...	9.5	5.6	7.6	40.9
Latvia	289.5	277.0	6.4	32.2	...	50.7	...	...	...	...	1.5	9.1
Liechtenstein	123.5	98.3	...	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	106.4	...	34.0	...	37.6	1.7	...	...	...	21.6	5.1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	320.2	314.3	...	45.4	0.7	33.0	0.5	...	...	0.6	5.1	15.8
Monaco	162.5	143.3	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	9.6	3.8	9.6
Montenegro	26.9	26.8	...	6.1	...	37.0	47.3	...	...	...	0.6	9.1
Netherlands	180.1	163.6	...	44.7	0.0	58.6	...	...	...	2.7	6.3	...
North Macedonia	9.7	7.7	...	...	...	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	94.3
Norway	...	45.2	...	27.6	...	40.4	14.7	14.7	0.2	4.4	11.4	1.3
Poland	636.2	626.2	0.0	15.6	...	...	3.3	...	...	...	5.4	24.4
Portugal	...	243.7	...	65.3	...	14.3	3.2	2.3	...	2.4	12.2	0.4
Romania	...	372.2	76.9	21.7	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	0.8	0.6
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	38.8	30.3	...	0.9	...	6.2	...	43.8	48.5	...	0.6	0.0
Slovakia	206.8	140.3	...	81.8	0.0	17.3	0.9	0.9	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	108.5	104.5	...	10.9	...	42.3	...	...	0.1	...	2.4	44.2
Spain (Total)	176.2	145.6	...	24.0	...	72.4	...	...	...	1.6	1.9	...
Spain (State Admin)	185.4	152.7	...	24.3	...	73.4	...	...	...	1.1	1.1	...
Spain (Catalonia)	129.7	109.2	...	21.5	...	65.5	...	...	...	5.3	7.7	...
Sweden	129.3	129.3	19.3	...	...	15.1	1.6	...	...	...	41.8	37.3
Switzerland	43.8	39.5	...	52.8	...	13.9	2.9	...	...	0.6	29.7	0.0
Türkiye	434.4	219.6	...	0.4	87.1	11.2	...	...	0.0	...	0.3	1.0
Ukraine	...	179.3	4.8	73.7	...	9.4	...	...	...	...	...	12.2
UK: England & Wales	284.2	284.2	19.4	7.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	...	...	5.5	35.7	8.2
UK: Northern Ireland	205.0	156.9	23.7	...	...	12.7	...	...	...	0.0	...	63.6
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	174.9	160.1	15.0	32.7	17.1	25.7	8.0	8.8	6.6	2.7	14.8	17.6
Median	146.7	129.3	6.9	29.9	0.2	20.4	2.9	0.9	0.2	1.9	7.2	8.2
Minimum	9.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	636.2	626.2	76.9	81.8	100.0	73.4	47.3	43.8	48.5	9.6	100.0	94.3

Table 15. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the custodial sentence percentages on 31 January 2022 in absolute numbers

Country	Country population on 31.01.2023	1.. Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the custodial sentence						
			Total	Electronic monitoring	1.3.2A Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	1.3.2B Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	1.3.3 Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	1.3.4 Semi-liberty	1.3.5 Other (total)
Code	POP	1.	1.3	1.3.1	1.3.2A	1.3.2A	1.3.3	1.3.4	1.3.5
Albania	2 761 785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	81 588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 977 130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	9 104 772	15 066	1 703	...	...	...	1 703	...	...
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	11 331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 754 004	...	2 185	2 062	...	...	...	123	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	3 210 620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 120 236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6 447 894	3 747	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3 850 894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	920 701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	10 827 529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	5 932 654	7 209	186	...	...	...	186	...	...
Estonia	1 365 884	3 403	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
Finland	5 563 884	...	172	171	...	...	...	...	1
France	68 070 697	192 694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3 736 357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	84 358 845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	10 394 005	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	9 597 085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	387 758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	5 194 336	6 795	1 438	...	...	...	1 293	...	145
Italy	58 850 717	123 611	5 819	...	...	4 854	...	965	...
Latvia	1 883 008	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	39 679	49	7	0	0	0	7	0	0
Lithuania	2 857 279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	660 809	...	71	...	...	...	71	...	...
Malta	542 051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2 512 758	...	509	...	...	...	175	...	334
Monaco	36 297	59	7	...	...	...	7	0	0
Montenegro	616 695	...	1	0	0	...	1	...	0
Netherlands	17 811 291	32 082	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
North Macedonia	1 829 954	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
Norway	5 488 984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	36 753 736	...	12 468	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	10 467 366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	19 051 562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	33 812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6 664 449	2 583	187	...	...	...	...	...	187
Slovakia	5 428 792	11 229	2 276	21	5	...	1 503	...	747
Slovenia	2 116 792	2 297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	48 059 777	...	13 921	...	...	68	...	6 258	...
Spain (State Admin)	40 157 814	74 440	12 605	3 769	...	34	3 846	4 976	...
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	10 252	1 316	...	...	34	...	1 282	...
Sweden	10 521 556	13 604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	8 812 728	3 861	376	12	...	...	281	83	0
Türkiye	85 279 553	370	163 112	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	36 760 875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	60 051 885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1 933 114	3 963	2 278	...	...	...	...	...	2 278
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 16. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the custodial sentence percentages on 31 January 2022 in rates and percentages

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Probation population rate after the custodial sentence	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the custodial sentence					
			Of which percentage					
			Electronic monitoring	1.3.2A Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	1.3.2B Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	1.3.3 Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	1.3.4 Semi-liberty	1.3.5 Other (total)
Code	1.	1.3	1.3.1	1.3.2A	1.3.2A	1.3.3	1.3.4	1.3.5
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	165.5	18.7	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Azerbaijan	111.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	18.6	94.4	...	...	...	5.6	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	58.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	112.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	205.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	121.5	3.1	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Estonia	249.1	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Finland	67.0	3.1	99.4	...	...	...	...	0.6
France	283.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	16.5	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	130.8	27.7	...	...	...	89.9	...	10.1
Italy	210.0	9.9	...	...	83.4	...	16.6	...
Latvia	289.5	1.5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	123.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	10.7	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	320.2	20.3	...	...	...	34.4	...	65.6
Monaco	162.5	19.3	...	...	...	100.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	26.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	100.0	...	0.0
Netherlands	180.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	9.7	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	636.2	33.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	38.8	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Slovakia	206.8	41.9	0.9	0.2	...	66.0	...	32.8
Slovenia	108.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	176.2	29.0	...	...	0.5	...	45.0	...
Spain (State Admin)	185.4	31.4	29.9	...	0.3	30.5	39.5	...
Spain (Catalonia)	129.7	16.7	...	...	2.6	...	97.4	...
Sweden	129.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	43.8	4.3	3.2	...	...	74.7	22.1	0.0
Türkiye	434.4	191.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	284.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	205.0	117.8	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	174.9	24.8	41.0	0.1	21.6	81.4	25.9	42.4
Median	146.7	13.7	16.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	16.6	21.5
Minimum	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0
Maximum	636.2	191.3	100.0	0.2	83.4	100.0	97.4	100.0

Table 17. Instruments of electronic monitoring

Country	B.1.1 Ankle bracelets	B.1.2 Wrist bracelets	B.1.3 Telephone calls	B.1.4 Other (please specify)
Albania	...	...	...	...
Andorra	Yes	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	In-person police checks, either at the home or in the surrounding area
Austria	Yes	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Yes	...	...	GPS bracelet
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	Yes	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Czechia	...	...	...	...
Denmark	Yes	...	Yes	...
Estonia	Yes	...	...	...
Finland	Yes	...	Yes	...
France	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	Yes	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Latvia	Yes	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Malta	...	...	...	...
Moldova	Yes	...	...	...
Monaco	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	Yes	...	...	...
Netherlands	Yes	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...
Norway	Yes	...	...	...
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	GPS Tracking System
Portugal	Yes	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...
Serbia	Yes	...	...	...
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Alcohol monitoring dock station
Slovenia	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	...	...	...	...
Spain (State Admin)	Yes	Yes	Yes	GPS
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	...	...	...
Sweden	Yes	...	...	...
Switzerland	Yes	...	...	House arrests, geographic prohibition, perimeter assignment, no-contact, obligation to abstain, surveillance with deferred management (passive surveillance), surveillance with 24-hour monitoring (active surveillance), monitoring and police intervention
Türkiye	Yes	...	Yes	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	Yes	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	...	Yes	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...

Notes – Tables 9 to 17

The references indicated in the comments of the countries refer to the columns of Tables 9-17 in absolute numbers.

Armenia

- The provided data covers the period from January 1-st to December 31-st, 2022. Electronic monitoring is active starting from January 2023, and the data for only one month cannot be provided.

Austria

- 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.
- Deferral only exists for juveniles.
- In Austria, mediation is a CSM whereas the definition for electronic monitoring states the opposite, so the number of persons who underwent mediation is included in conditional suspension of criminal proceedings.
- Community service after the sentence is only possible as an alternative to arrest in case you cannot afford to pay your fine (unpaid work for fine defaulters).
- Electronic monitoring after sentence: This is the number of persons who are electronically monitored front-door or back-door. Electronic monitoring is combined exclusively with home arrest. In Austria Electronic Monitoring is not a sanction by its own but a form of prison: Under certain conditions (suitable place to live, employment) people can spend (remaining) prison time up to one year in the form of electronic monitored home arrest. It exists in the form of "front door" (after sentence) and "back door" (after having served part of the custodial sentence in prison). Electronic “ankle bracelets” are used as technical support. The person charged with a crime wears a plastic band at the ankle which communicates with a base station at its home. Under this category we added the persons who were electronically monitored as an alternative to pre-trial detention.
- Conditional release with probation (after sentence): in our understanding is a measure after release from prison and should systematically be found under after release from custodial sentence.

Azerbaijan

- Probation agency used the person as counting unit, therefore it was not possible to report the number of measures separately.
- 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: Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (The postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to a pregnant women or a single parent taking care of a child under the age of 14).

Belgium

- The figures have been extracted from the SIPAR database except for electronic monitoring where the data are taken from the Siset database.
- Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation includes the data for points Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation. Our database does not distinguish between a full and a partial suspension.
- Community service figures correspond to the decisions of a court on a sentence of labour.
- Treatment does not exist as an autonomous punishment in the Belgian criminal justice system. Treatment may be imposed as a condition. Persons subject to the Internment Act are not counted in SPACE II.
- Other: Since 1 May 2016, the Belgian legislator has introduced the autonomous probation sentence, whereby a judge imposes an autonomous sentence of up to two years. The content of this autonomous probation sentence, which consists of the imposition of conditions, is determined after the sentence has been carried out by the Probation Commission on the basis of a report by the probation officer (judicial assistant).
- Since the introduction of the Act of 17 May 2006 on the external legal status of prisoners, limited detention (equivalent to semi-parole) has been introduced for defendants sentenced to sentences of more than three years. Probation guidance in the context of day parole is no longer applicable. On the other hand, we would like to draw your attention to the fact that limited detentions managed by the probation services are methods of enforcing the sentence granted to persons who retain their status as prisoners. Some of the figures with limited holdings can therefore also be found in SPACE I.

- Electronic Controls: Electronic Monitoring, electronic checks only for alternatives to pre-trial detention (listed under point Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total). in previous years)
- Sentences to electronic monitoring as a punishment imposed by the Tribunal are included under this heading (after the sentence)
- Table 15 : The electronic monitoring referred to in this section is a means of enforcing the sentence. However, not all people who benefit from this measure are incarcerated before they receive it. (after custodial sentence)

Cyprus

- Stock: the figure is the sum of totals from the Police, the Social Welfare Services (SWS) and the Conditional Release - Parole Board (PB).
- Other (persons in probation after the sentence): the figure is provided by the PB.

Czechia

- Data source: AIS PMS - administrative and statistical file system
- Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total) –The number of persons in individual case of the supervision or care of probation agencies by above-mentioned categories and their file status were factual active this date without minors.
- 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.
- Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings (before the sentence): The specified number is the number of persons with imposed conditional suspension of criminal proceedings with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of prosecutors. The decision of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors or the court in the Czech legal system is more frequent during the year 2022, but only the small part of these cases can we register within Czech Probation and Mediation Service.
- Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings (before the sentence) : We have recorded 4 299 decisions of all conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors in the Czech legal system during the year 2022 (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2022) including 74 decisions by court. The number of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings without appropriate obligations or restrictions cannot be countable within STOCK.
- The definition of the victim – offender mediation, which was defined in this questionnaire has a constrictive character. This direct type of a mediation is not monitored like form of the probation / the supervision within our statistical system, because it can be performed cross - sectional in every form of activities of probation officers before and after sentence, but it was recording the most often just in pre-sentence (pre-trial) phase of a proceeding. The number of persons with the victim – offender mediation cannot be countable within the category STOCK.
- Resolving conflicts activities have a broader character than the victim – offender mediation in our service. The definition of the mediation of resolving conflicts is containing all activities aimed at the settlement of conflicts in context of criminal proceedings (including the victim - offender mediation) including Pre-sentence report (a home arrest and a community sanctions).
- The specified number is the number of persons with fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (8 720) and the fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (215), which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court too.
- All fully suspended custodial sentence without probation (with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court or with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are not supervised by PMS) are more frequent during the year 2022, but only the small part of these cases can we register within PMS.
- We have recorded 20 281 persons with the fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the year 2022 (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2022) without cumulative sentences. The number of persons with the fully suspended sentence without probation cannot be countable within STOCK.
- 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.
- The protective treatment is imposed by court as a protective measure, not as form of probation, separately or together with another sanctions. We have recorded 451 persons with protective treatment imposed by court during the year 2022 (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2022) without cumulative sentences.

- Other (after the sentence) The specified number is the number of persons with the conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court (11) and The Parole with probation (5 662). A conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions (obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court or which are not supervised by PMS) are more frequent in the Czech legal system during the year 2022, but only the part of these cases can we register within PMS.
- Other (after the sentence) We have recorded 2 873 persons with the conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2022 (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czechia 2022). The number of persons with the conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions can't be countable within STOCK.

Denmark

- In Denmark electronic monitoring is an administrative decision which is decided by the Prison and Probation services. Our primary instrument for electronic monitoring is ankle bracelets. However, we do e.g. use telephone calls if we need to contact a client due to a potential breach of the rules.

Estonia

- Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision includes those offenders who were conditionally released under electronic monitoring. Points Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence), Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation, Community service and Treatment (after the sentence) can also be combined with electronic monitoring.
- To clarify the measures: we do not have a situation where different measures are imposed on a person, and it shows up statistically twice. If a person commits a crime, he/she may be sentenced to probation with electronic surveillance - statistically, a person has one measure. Therefore, the number of measures indicated is NR

Finland

- Item Electronic monitoring after release refers to persons under supervised probationary freedom. In Finland, this measure is supervised by the prisons and the supervision patrols, not by the probation agencies.

Italy

- Starting from 2023, our data also include the advisory activity offered to detainees and guests of the Residences for the Enforcement of Security Measures (REMS)/Work Houses as well as post-release and family assistance, taken into account among other activities at item Other (after the sentence).
- Electroning Monitoring is not a directly applicable alternative measure in our judicial system; it can be used as a surveillance instrument for home detained offenders.
- As to persons awaiting their sentence, since house arrest is a non-custodial, pre-trial measure under the jurisdiction of police forces (Ministry of the Interiors) and not of our probation services, these data are not available.
- As to sentenced persons, electronic monitoring is a discretionary surveillance measure which is not always applied by the competent judge. No data available.

Latvia

- Community service: Supplementary community service sanction can be an addendum to deprivation of liberty (deprivation of liberty + community service orders are included under item 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 Community service.
- Treatment (after the sentence). Treatment is not separate sanction/measure, but it can be applied as condition/obligation for persons who are under supervision of probation. It is counted as ... as it is not a sanction, but condition/obligation.
- Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision: - These cases represent the Conditional release (Parole) without electronic monitoring. Conditional release of a prisoner (parole) with Electronic Monitoring is counted under item Electronic monitoring after release. and is not included in this item.
- Electronic monitoring after release. - In Latvia you can only get Electronic Monitoring- sanction if you are released for parole (Conditional release (Parole) with electronic monitoring).

Moldova

- Table 1.2. People who are monitored electronically (40 persons) and with treatment (45 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 order not to double the number of people.

Montenegro

- 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.

Netherlands

- Based on data from probation data in the Netherlands, it is not possible to distinguish between Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and partially suspended custodial sentence with probation. All persons with partially suspended custodial sentence with probation are included in the category fully suspended custodial sentence with probation. Therefore, '...' is listed under partially suspended custodial sentence with probation.
- 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 conditional suspension of criminal proceedings. This explains the declining number of conditional suspension of criminal proceedings. Other modalities within conditional suspension of criminal proceedings will remain, but are not a substitution option.
- Victim-offender mediation by probation does not exist in the Netherlands. A victim-offender meeting is completely separate from criminal law. This means that a victim-offender meeting cannot be imposed as punishment.
- Electronic monitoring in the Netherlands is not a sanction in its own right, but as a condition attached to:
 - pre-trial supervision by probation agencies;
 - fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation;
 - conditional release with probation.
- Mixed orders are fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation and community service. In our data is not certain if they are ordered at the same time or that supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are in their own subcategories and the unique persons are in the totals.
- The probation services in the Netherlands has faced the challenge of eliminating the work stock in community service as a result of COVID-19 to the March 2020 level. By 2022, it managed to clear the corona backlog in the workload of community service.
- 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 (semi-liberty and conditional release / parole with probation) no longer exist in that particular form.
- Home arrest is also called Electronic Detention (frontdoor EM). Home arrest in the Netherlands was only used after the sentence. In 2003 a pilot project started introducing Electronic Detention (ED) as an alternative for prison sentences of less than 91 days. The main reason for starting the experiment was the fact that during those days the Netherlands suffered a huge shortage of capacity. The measure was refined in March 2005 and March 2010, describing more extensively the rules and regulations around ED, defining target groups more strictly, accentuating and extending reasons for exclusion, etc. There was no legal foundation (ED was not laid down as a law) and the legal foundation was never established. The regulations were withdrawn on the 1st of July of 2010. So to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentence.
- Semi-liberty is not implemented in the Netherlands by the Probation Service, but by the Custodial Institutions Agency (Dienst Justitiële Inrichtingen, DJI).

Poland

- Data of 31 January 2023 is not available. The data included in the questionnaire consider the situation on 31 December 2022, according to the report on probation services of the court service ms-s40r for 2022.
- Electronic monitoring in Poland concerns the serving of short term (up to 1.5 years) 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 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.

- There is not such an institution like home arrest at Polish penal law.
- Other (after the sentence). A - 35729- simplified supervision during fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and conditional release/parole with probation. ; B - 819 - working with inmates before release ; C - 19653 - consist supervision on other duties of inmates (for ex. restraining order, leave place order), pronounced as standalone criminal measure. Part of the sentenced persons serving a sentence of imprisonment under the electronic surveillance system are in this system after leaving prison. The number of such persons is indicated in box Electronic monitoring. In Poland, electronic supervision is designated for persons who have not yet started serving their prison sentence and those who have started serving their prison sentence for up to 1.5 years.

Romania

- Comment on Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring: 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.

Serbia

- Because of the way we collect data for this report each year, we cannot indicate the number of measures. The reason is that we start collecting the number of persons at the beginning of the year and all the other data is in the archives and it is very difficult to get it because it is a large number of cases. Therefore, we will change our data collection system for next year (2024) and from then on we will be able to give you all the information.

Slovakia

- We have numbers of measures (but not the total number of all forms of them), Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total) - this is the number of only one form of alternatives of pre-trial detention (we do have another two forms but without probation supervision) ;
Electronic Monitoring - electronic monitoring may be imposed in connection with other measures (obligation/restriction)

Spain (State Admin.)

- In Spain, electronic monitoring is a type of third degree (semi liberty) so the total number of cases in semi liberty would be the sum of "semi liberty + electronic monitoring" Total People: Spain (State Admin.): 56288, Catalonia: 10,252 and Basque Country: 7,900 ;
- Total number of persons before the sentence: Data only for Catalonia, NR to State Admin. or the Basque Country
- Home arrest without electronic monitoring: Data only for Catalonia

Sweden

- Reference date 1st of October 2022.
- Persons supervised due to community service reported in Community service consists of probation with community service and conditional sentence with community service, that are reported separately in Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence).
- 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 Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence).
- Extended activity release consists of persons serving a prison sentence and are at home, at work or in an educational facility monitored electronically by an ankle bracelet in the end of the prison sentence. The purpose of this kind of release is to make it possible for these persons to return to work or studies before final release.
- Electronic monitoring is supported technically by an ankle bracelet.

Switzerland

- The Statistics on the Execution of Sentences under Electronic Surveillance (SESE) does not include electronic monitoring in the context of the forms of detention provided for in the legislation on aliens, as a police measure against domestic violence or as a security device during the execution of a sentence or measure (cf. house arrest).
- The number of staff for the Community measures and the electronic monitoring is an average number of staff for the year 2022. They reflect reality better than the number of employees at the end of the year because the 2022 data is still incomplete and will be revised next year.

- In Switzerland, external work (semi-parole) and semi-detention are the responsibility of prisons and enforcement authorities, and are therefore not strictly applied after release. These enforcement procedures may be part of the enforcement plan of the sanction and are not a probationary follow-up, but a follow-up carried out by the cantonal enforcement office.
- 1.3.4: Even though semi-detention and external work are already included in SPACE I, I still indicate here the stock of persons in these implementing modalities as of 31 December 2022.
- There are many options for electronic monitoring in Switzerland (see Electronic monitoring | CSCSP (skjv.ch)). However, in our statistics, these different types are not recorded.
- Electronic monitoring: Post-Conviction Electronic Control Concerns Front Door Shape
- Electronic Post-Release Control Relates to the Back Door Shape

Türkiye

- Measures are applied to every person in Türkiye. Therefore, the number of people and the number of measures are given as the same
- If a person had more than one decision, the person was counted as one in total and separately for the types of decisions made
- Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies: 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 111 include the total number of persons in the judicial control files given during the investigation and prosecution phases and sent to the probation.
- Drug treatment and supervision of probation: 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.
- Child Protection Law :In the 20th article of the Child Protection Law No 5395, judicial proceedings against children are provided.
- The principles regarding control measures have been regulated According to this; about children dragged into crime :
 - (a) Not to go beyond the determined environmental boundaries
 - (b) Not being able to go to certain places or only being able to go to some places
 - (c) Decisions are made not to establish relations with specified persons and organizations
- Electronic monitoring: Due to Covid permission, after release from custodial numbers cannot be given
- Home arrest: Apart from electronic monitoring methods, home arrest is also carried out through supervision
- 116 Victim - offender mediation: "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)
- 123 Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation): 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
- 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 Regarding the convicts whose sentences were decided to be executed by applying the measure of probation; a) Unpaid employment in a publicly beneficial job, b) Being kept under supervision and surveillance in a residence or region, c) Prohibition for going to the designated place or areas, d) Participating in the determined programs 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

- 125 Electronic Monitoring: 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
- After release from custodial sentence decisions have not been added due to the Covid permit continues
- 127 Treatment: 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 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
- According to the legal regulations in Türkiye; within the scope of electronic monitoring, 4 types of electronic monitoring units are used: - Home arrest Unit, - Instant Tracking Unit (GPS), - Alcohol Monitoring Unit and - Victim Unit
- 131 and 132B Due to Covid permission, the number cannot be given

Ukraine

- Item 1 The number of persons under the probation supervision as on January 1, 2022.
- The counting unit is not the person, but the case. It is the personal case 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 the Unified Register of the convicted and detained persons in Ukraine. At present we still create such electronic database. The register has the ability to maintain registration cards (registration of persons) and registration cases (registration of case numbers). Registration cards reflects the number of persons.
- Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total) 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
- 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 has 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.
- Community service: Community service data consists of the data of community service imposed by the court under the Criminal Code of Ukraine ("criminal community service") and under the Administrative Offenses Code of Ukraine ("administrative community service"). There are 6,186 cases (total), including the community service as the criminal punishment - 4.780; as administrative sanction - 1,406.

- 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.
- Other (after the sentence). This item is related to more mild 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 Other (after the sentence), 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.
- 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.
- 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.

UK: England & Wales

- Offenders supervised in the community on the 31 December 2022.
- The total number of persons in Total number of probationers before the sentence and Total number of probationers after the sentence includes all those being supervised in the community under court orders or under post-release supervision once they have been released from custody.
- The total number of persons in Total number of probationers before the sentence is lower than the sum of the component parts because it counts persons once only, but they may appear in more than one sub-category. Persons are, however, counted once only within sub-categories.
- Figures given in sub-categories Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence), Community service, Electronic monitoring, Treatment (after the sentence) and Other (after the sentence) are breakdowns of total community sentences.
- Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: - 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.
- Community service - Community orders with standalone unpaid work only.
- Electronic monitoring - Community orders with electronically monitored curfew and exclusion requirements only. Includes a small proportion of offenders where it was not possible to electronically monitor the curfew or exclusion requirement. Most standalone curfew requirements are not supervised by the probation service.
- Treatment (after the sentence) – Community orders containing supervision or rehabilitation requirements combined with drug treatments, alcohol treatments, mental health treatments or accredited programmes.
- Ankle tags are the only instrument used for electronic monitoring although radio frequency curfew tags can, in some cases, be fitted to an individual's wrist where there are exceptional circumstances.

UK: Northern Ireland

- Count given is by number of orders, as this is what defines the type of supervision a person may be subject to. A person may have multiple orders at a given time.
- There are order / licence types not stated but included in overall count.

2. Number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2021 (FLOW OF ENTRIES ON PROBATION)

Table 18 details the number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies and the number of measures initiated in the year 2022 (flow of entries) in absolute numbers.

Table 19 shows the number of persons under probation supervision and the number of measures initiated during 2022 (flow of entries) in percentages and rates.

Table 20 lists the number of persons placed under probation supervision before the sentence (flow of entries) in absolute numbers.

Table 21 provides the number of persons under probation supervision before the sentence (flow of entries) in rates and percentages.

Table 22 reports the number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies after the sentence during 2022 in absolute numbers.

Table 23 indicates the number of persons under probation supervision after the sentence during 2022 in rates and percentages.

Table 24 enumerates the number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies after release from custodial sentence during 2022 in absolute numbers.

Table 25 presents the number of persons under probation supervision after release from custodial sentence during 2022 in percentages and rates.

Table 18. Flow of probationers entering probation during the year 2022 and number of MEASURES initiated during the same year (FLOW of entries) in absolute numbers

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2022	PERSONS			MEASURES			
			Before the sentence (PERSONS)	After the sentence (PERSONS)	After release from custodial sentence (PERSONS)	Total MEASURES	Before the sentence (MEASURES)	After the sentence (MEASURES)	After release from custodial sentence (MEASURES)
Code	POP	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Albania	2 761 785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	81 588	286	79	207	...	79	79	...	...
Armenia	2 977 130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	9 104 772	31 789	16 315	8 592	6 882	841	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	22 202	...	22 202	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 754 004	...	...	...	...	50 004	20 604	22 204	7 196
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH	3 210 620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 120 236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6 447 894	3 461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3 850 894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	920 701	2 885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	10 827 529	15 729	7 430	12 915	...	21 126	8 076	13 050	...
Denmark	5 932 654	9 374	...	9 210	164	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1 365 884	4 008	24	3 967	17	...	...	...	...
Finland	5 563 884	3 694	0	2 956	738	4 561	0	3 804	757
France	68 070 697	120 438	5 836	126 363	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3 736 357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	84 358 845	282 762	213 218	69 544	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	10 394 005	1 322	53	1 269	...	12	4	8	...
Hungary	9 597 085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	387 758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	5 194 336	6 195	1 817	3 692	686	7 496	2 503	4 104	889
Italy	58 850 717	...	...	...	...	165 627	67 122	92 427	6 078
Latvia	1 883 008	8 678	1 043	7 585	50	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	39 679	70	4	54	12	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2 857 279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	660 809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	542 051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2 512 758	10 621	844	9 471	306	12 726	844	11 576	306
Monaco	36 297	38	1	29	8	26	1	20	5
Montenegro	616 695	627	...	626	1	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	17 811 291	33 577	3 743	30 749	232	43 029	4 098	38 699	232
North Macedonia	1 829 954	405	...	230	175	405	...	230	175
Norway	5 488 984	...	...	...	...	6 875	...	6 875	...
Poland	36 753 736	...	...	...	...	273 696	2 510	271 186	8 362
Portugal	10 467 366	...	...	...	...	28 375	11 756	16 619	...
Romania	19 051 562	...	...	...	...	35 329	...	35 329	...
San Marino	33 812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6 664 449	4 131	632	3 445	54	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	5 428 792	8 115	2 694	3 875	1 546	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2 116 792	3 852	218	3 634	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	48 059 777	...	...	...	...	135 354	3 088	117 061	15 205
Spain (State Admin)	40 157 814	...	...	...	...	121 669	1 544	106 538	13 587
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	12 837	1 500	9 719	1 618	13 685	1 544	10 523	1 618
Sweden	10 521 556	16 047	...	16 047	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	8 812 728	5 027	1	4 779	247	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	85 279 553	489 357	256 186	45 903	26 593	489 357	256 186	45 903	26 593
Ukraine	36 760 875	...	...	...	...	53 991	...	53 991	...
UK: England & Wales	60 051 885	89 885	...	89 885	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1 933 114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	...	...	...	...	17 903	...	...	...

Table 19. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2022 and number of MEASURES initiated during the same year (FLOW of entries) in percentages and rates

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	PERSONS			Total MEASURES	MEASURES		
		Before the sentence	After the sentence	After release from custodial sentence		Before the sentence	After the sentence	After release from custodial sentence
Code	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	350.5	27.6	72.4	0.0	96.8	100.0	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	349.1	51.3	27.0	0.0	9.2	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	219.2	...	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	425.4	41.2	44.4	14.4
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	53.7	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	313.3	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Czechia	145.3	47.2	82.1	0.0	195.1	38.2	61.8	...
Denmark	158.0	...	98.3	0.0	...	...	...	...
Estonia	293.4	0.6	99.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Finland	66.4	0.0	80.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	83.4	16.6
France	176.9	4.8	104.9	0.0	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	335.2	75.4	24.6	0.0	...	...	...	...
Greece	12.7	4.0	96.0	0.0	0.1	33.3	66.7	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	119.3	29.3	59.6	0.0	144.3	33.4	54.7	11.9
Italy	...	...	...	...	281.4	40.5	55.8	3.7
Latvia	460.9	12.0	87.4	0.0	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	176.4	5.7	77.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	422.7	7.9	89.2	0.0	506.5	6.6	91.0	2.4
Monaco	104.7	2.6	76.3	0.0	71.6	3.8	76.9	19.2
Montenegro	101.7	...	99.8	0.0	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	188.5	11.1	91.6	0.0	241.6	9.5	89.9	0.5
North Macedonia	22.1	...	56.8	0.0	22.1	...	56.8	43.2
Norway	...	...	...	...	125.3	...	100.0	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	744.7	0.9	99.1	3.1
Portugal	...	...	...	...	271.1	41.4	58.6	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	185.4	...	100.0	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	62.0	15.3	83.4	0.0	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	149.5	33.2	47.8	0.0	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	182.0	5.7	94.3	0.0	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	...	...	...	...	281.6	2.3	86.5	11.2
Spain (State Admin)	...	...	...	...	303.0	1.3	87.6	11.2
Spain (Catalonia)	162.5	11.7	75.7	0.0	173.2	11.3	76.9	11.8
Sweden	152.5	...	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	57.0	0.0	95.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	573.8	52.4	9.4	0.0	573.8	52.4	9.4	5.4
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	146.9	...	100.0	...
UK: England & Wales	149.7	...	100.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	321.8	...	...	...
Mean	198.5	23.5	78.2	0.0	234.4	27.6	72.9	11.9
Median	160.2	11.4	87.4	0.0	185.4	33.3	76.9	11.5
Minimum	12.7	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.4	0.5
Maximum	573.8	100.0	104.9	0.0	744.7	100.0	100.0	43.2

Table 20. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2022 before the sentence (Flow of entries) in absolute numbers

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2022	1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence								
			Entries of probationers before the sentence (total)	Of which percentage							
				Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest with electronic monitoring	Home arrest without electronic monitoring	Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)
Code	POP	1.	1.1	1.1.1	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7
Albania	2 761 785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	81 588	286	79	3	...	...	1	0	...	...	80
Armenia	2 977 130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	9 104 772	9 058	466	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 058
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 754 004	20 604	6 110	6 110	5 026	2 536	...	...	6 932	...	20 604
BiH: State level		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH	3 210 620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6 447 894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3 850 894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	920 701	2 377	2 377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 377
Czechia	10 827 529	7 430	389	0	...	0	0	...	646	6 990	7 430
Denmark	5 932 654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1 365 884	24	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Finland	5 563 884	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
France	68 070 697	120 438	5 791	4 978	45	0	...	...	...	...	120 438
Georgia	3 736 357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	84 358 845	213 218	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 755	...	213 218
Greece	10 394 005	53	39	...	0	0	0	1	1	12	53
Hungary	9 597 085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	387 758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	5 194 336	1 817	...	...	1 817	...	...	...	...	...	1 817
Italy	58 850 717	67 122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 345	67 122
Latvia	1 883 008	1 043	...	...	...	...	...	...	834	...	1 043
Liechtenstein	39 679	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	41
Lithuania	2 857 279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	660 809	13	8	8	5	0	...	...	...	...	13
Malta	542 051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2 512 758	1 266	844	44	...	...	422	...	...	...	1 266
Monaco	36 297	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	1
Montenegro	616 695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	17 811 291	3 743	3 332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 743
North Macedonia	1 829 954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	5 488 984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	36 753 736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2022	1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence								
			Entries of probationers before the sentence (total)	Of which percentage							
				Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest with electronic monitoring	Home arrest without electronic monitoring	Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)
Code	POP	1.	1.1	1.1.1	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7
Portugal	10 467 366	11 756	2 169	608	...	...	...	...	...	0	11 756
Romania	19 051 562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	33 812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6 664 449	632	...	...	...	...	526	96	...	10	632
Slovakia	5 428 792	2 694	613	...	...	...	...	...	1 133	874	2 694
Slovenia	2 116 792	218	9	9	113	...	...	...	...	96	218
Spain (Total)	48 059 777	3 044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 044
Spain (State Admin)	40 157 814	1 544	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 544	...	1 544
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	1 500	...	...	...	...	...	1 500	...	...	1 500
Sweden	10 521 556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	8 812 728	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0	1
Türkiye	85 279 553	180 963	169 985	160 145	234	3 114	2 024	7 630	...	...	180 963
Ukraine	36 760 875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	60 051 885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1 933 114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 21. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies before the sentence (Flow of entries) in rates and percentages

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	Forms of supervision <u>before the sentence</u>								
		Flow of probationers during 2022 <u>before the sentence</u>	Of which percentage							
			Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest with electronic monitoring	Home arrest without electronic monitoring	Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)
<i>Code</i>	...	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1.1</i>	<i>1.2.1</i>	<i>1.2.2</i>	<i>1.2.3</i>	<i>1.2.4</i>	<i>1.2.5</i>	<i>1.2.6</i>	<i>1.2.7</i>
Albania	350.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	98.1	98.8	...	...	...	1.3	0.0	...	...
Armenia	349.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	219.2	99.5	5.1	89.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	175.3	29.7	...	24.4	12.3	...	...	33.6	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	53.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	313.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	145.3	258.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	158.0	68.6	5.2	0.7	...	0.0	0.0	...	8.7	94.1
Denmark	293.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	66.4	1.8	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	176.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	176.9	4.8	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Georgia	335.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	12.7	252.8	...	91.7	...	...	...	...	8.3	...
Greece	...	0.5	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	22.6
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	119.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	35.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	460.9	114.1	...	42.9	...	...	...	...	...	57.1
Latvia	176.4	55.4	...	20.0	...	...	...	...	80.0	...
Liechtenstein	...	103.3	9.8	...	...	...	...	...	48.8	41.5
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	2.0	61.5	...	38.5	0.0	...	...	...	...
Malta	422.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	104.7	50.4	66.7	...	...	...	33.3	...	...	...
Monaco	101.7	2.8	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	0.0
Montenegro	188.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	22.1	21.0	89.0	11.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	112.3	18.5	81.5	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	62.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	149.5	9.5	...	...	...	...	83.2	15.2	...	1.6

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	Forms of supervision <u>before the sentence</u>								
		Flow of probationers during 2022 <u>before the sentence</u>	Of which percentage							
			Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest with electronic monitoring	Home arrest without electronic monitoring	Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)
<i>Code</i>	...	1.1	1.1.1	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7
Slovakia	182.0	49.6	22.8	2.7	...	...	...	...	42.1	32.4
Slovenia	...	10.3	4.1	...	51.8	...	...	...	...	44.0
Spain (Total)	...	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (State Admin)	162.5	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Spain (Catalonia)	152.5	19.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Sweden	57.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	573.8	0.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	0.0
Türkiye	...	212.2	93.9	...	0.1	1.7	1.1	4.2	...	...
Ukraine	149.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	198.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	160.2	74.3	49.0	37.8	39.4	16.3	19.8	24.3	40.4	29.3
<i>Median</i>	12.7	50.0	45.6	20.0	31.4	0.0	1.2	4.2	37.9	27.5
<i>Minimum</i>	573.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	...	258.2	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	83.2	100.0	100.0	94.1

Table 22. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after the sentence during 2022 in absolute numbers

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2022	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the sentence										
			Entries of probationers during 2022 after the sentence	2.1.1 Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Treatment	Conditional release/parole with probation	Other (total)
Code	POP	1.	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	1.2.	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3
Albania	2 761 785	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Andorra	81 588	207	207	...	...	...	0	...	5	NR	121	45	NR
Armenia	2 977 130	...	NR	125	...	1 108	257	...	...	NR	...	235	1 651
Austria	9 104 772	6 882	6 882	...	1 997	0	2 474	852	...	NR	31	1 528	...
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	22 202	22 202	NR	2 049	...	143	9 570	...	NR	...	3 923	6 517
Belgium	11 754 004	22 204	22 204	...	8 048	0	12 276	38	...	...	...	1 026	816
BiH: State level		...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
BiH: Federation													
BiH: Srpska	3 210 620	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Bulgaria	6 447 894	0	0	NR	NR	0	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	0	0
Croatia	3 850 894	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Cyprus	920 701	18	18	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	18	NR
Czechia	10 827 529	12 915	12 915	NR	4 299	7	5 831	0	0	0	158	1 840	850
Denmark	5 932 654	9 210	9 210	NR	1 026	0	3 222	2 679	...	NR	313	1 353	617
Estonia	1 365 884	3 967	3 967	253	841	...	2 436	2	...	NR	5	378	52
Finland	5 563 884	2 956	2 956	297	585	...	1 339	198	...	NR	...	526	11
France	68 070 697	126 363	126 363	NR	84 930	NR	20 692	40 941	NR	NR	NR	6 988	4 961
Georgia	3 736 357	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Germany	84 358 845	69 544	69 544	NR	63 318	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	6 226
Greece	10 394 005	1 269	1 269	23	275	17	900	0	0	1	8	43	2
Hungary	9 597 085	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Iceland	387 758	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ireland	5 194 336	3 692	3 692	...	1 194	1 208	1 103	...	...	NR	...	181	6
Italy	58 850 717	92 427	92 427	...	14 912	...	7 580	...	7 886	NR	3 397	4 632	54 020
Latvia	1 883 008	7 585	7 585	270	943	...	5 905	...	...	0	...	102	365
Liechtenstein	39 679	54	54	NR	0	0	0	0	0	NR	0	54	0
Lithuania	2 857 279	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Luxembourg	660 809	332	332	...	63	...	137	17	...	...	...	55	60
Malta	542 051	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Moldova	2 512 758	9 778	9 778	NR	1 700	12	7 414	...	...	NR	87	303	349
Monaco	36 297	29	29	0	18	0	0	...	...	...	2	2	7
Montenegro	616 695	626	626	0	12	...	228	334	...	0	...	1	51
Netherlands	17 811 291	30 749	30 749	...	6 025	2	26 099	...	...	...	267	1 506	...
North Macedonia	1 829 954	230	230	NR	NR	NR	123	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	107
Norway	5 488 984	6 875	6 875	...	518	...	1 708	3 334	3 334	NR	267	607	441

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2022	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the sentence										
			Entries of probationers during 2022 after the sentence	2.1.1 Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Treatment	Conditional release/parole with probation	Other (total)
Code	POP	1.	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	1.2.	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3
Poland	36 753 736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Portugal	10 467 366	16 619	16 619	...	8 539	...	5 247	477	732	NR	216	1 369	39
Romania	19 051 562	35 329	35 329	26 120	8 334	...	...	...	...	NR	...	533	280
San Marino	33 812	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Serbia	6 664 449	3 445	3 445	...	...	...	365	...	1 504	1 555	...	18	3
Slovakia	5 428 792	3 875	3 875	NR	2 616	14	1 202	...	43	NR	...	...	...
Slovenia	2 116 792	3 634	3 634	NR	337	NR	1 276	NR	10*	NR	NR	93	1 912
Spain (Total)	48 059 777	116 257	116 257	...	17 262	...	797 559	...	...	...	814	622	...
Spain (State Admin)	40 157 814	106 538	106 538	NR	15 469	NR	790 225	NR	NR	NR	533	311	NR
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	9 719	9 719	NR	1 793	NR	7 334	NR	NR	NR	281	311	NR
Sweden	10 521 556	16 047	16 047	4 494	...	...	4 030	1 614	...	NR	...	5 863	5 123
Switzerland	8 812 728	4 779	4 779	NR	634	...	2 946	415	...	...	12	772	0
Türkiye	85 279 553	286 473	286 473	NR	556	239 195	NR	NR	...	NR	...	500	2 223
Ukraine	36 760 875	53 991	53 991	2 046	NR	0	11 339	...	...	NR	...	NR	...
UK: England & Wales	60 051 885	89 885	89 885	21 871	31 997	...	13 867	3,241	...	0	7 432	...	13 488
UK: Northern Ireland	1 933 114	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Table 23. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after the sentence during 2022 in rates and percentages

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	Flow of probationers during 2022 after the sentence	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the sentence									
			Of which percentage									
			2.1.1 Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Treatment	Conditional release/parole with probation	Other (total)
Code	2.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	1.2.	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	350.5	253.7	...	...	...	0.0	...	2.4	...	58.5	21.7	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	349.1	75.6	...	29.0	0.0	35.9	12.4	...	...	0.5	22.2	...
Azerbaijan	219.2	219.2	...	9.2	...	0.6	43.1	...	...	...	17.7	29.4
Belgium	...	188.9	...	36.2	0.0	55.3	0.2	...	...	...	4.6	3.7
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	53.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	313.3	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Czechia	145.3	119.3	...	33.3	0.1	45.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	14.2	6.6
Denmark	158.0	155.2	...	11.1	0.0	35.0	29.1	...	...	3.4	14.7	6.7
Estonia	293.4	290.4	6.4	21.2	...	61.4	0.1	...	...	0.1	9.5	1.3
Finland	66.4	53.1	10.0	19.8	...	45.3	6.7	...	...	...	17.8	0.4
France	176.9	185.6	...	67.2	...	16.4	32.4	...	...	...	5.5	3.9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	335.2	82.4	...	91.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0
Greece	12.7	12.2	1.8	21.7	1.3	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.4	0.2
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	119.3	71.1	...	32.3	32.7	29.9	...	...	...	...	4.9	0.2
Italy	...	157.1	...	16.1	...	8.2	...	8.5	...	3.7	5.0	58.4
Latvia	460.9	402.8	3.6	12.4	...	77.9	...	...	0.0	...	1.3	4.8
Liechtenstein	176.4	136.1	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	100.0	0.0
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	50.2	...	19.0	...	41.3	5.1	...	...	...	16.6	18.1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	422.7	389.1	...	17.4	0.1	75.8	...	...	...	0.9	3.1	3.6
Monaco	104.7	79.9	0.0	62.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	6.9	6.9	24.1
Montenegro	101.7	101.5	0.0	1.9	...	36.4	53.4	...	0.0	...	0.2	8.1
Netherlands	188.5	172.6	...	19.6	0.0	84.9	...	...	...	0.9	4.9	...
North Macedonia	22.1	12.6	...	...	...	53.5	...	...	...	...	...	46.5
Norway	...	125.3	...	7.5	...	24.8	48.5	48.5	...	3.9	8.8	6.4
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	158.8	...	51.4	...	31.6	2.9	4.4	...	1.3	8.2	0.2

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	Flow of probationers during 2022 after the sentence	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the sentence									
			Of which percentage									
			2.1.1 Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Treatment	Conditional release/parole with probation	Other (total)
Code	2.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	1.2.	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3
Romania	...	185.4	73.9	23.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	0.8
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	62.0	51.7	...	...	...	10.6	...	43.7	45.1	...	0.5	0.09
Slovakia	149.5	71.4	...	67.5	0.4	31.0	...	1.1	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	182.0	171.7	...	9.3	...	35.1	...	...	...	...	2.6	52.6
Spain (Total)	...	241.9	...	14.8	...	686.0	...	...	...	0.7	0.5	...
Spain (State Admin)	...	265.3	...	14.5	...	741.7	...	...	...	0.5	0.3	...
Spain (Catalonia)	162.5	123.0	...	18.4	...	75.5	...	...	...	2.9	3.2	...
Sweden	152.5	152.5	28.0	...	...	25.1	10.1	...	...	...	36.5	31.9
Switzerland	57.0	54.2	...	13.3	...	61.6	8.7	...	...	0.3	16.2	0.0
Türkiye	573.8	335.9	...	0.2	83.5	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.8
Ukraine	...	146.9	3.8	...	0.0	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	149.7	149.7	24.3	35.6	...	15.4	...	...	0.0	8.3	...	15.0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	198.5	144.5	15.2	26.3	9.1	59.6	15.8	12.1	7.5	5.5	15.1	14.0
Median	160.2	141.5	5.1	19.6	0.0	35.1	7.7	2.4	0.0	1.2	6.2	6.4
Minimum	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Maximum	573.8	402.8	73.9	91.0	83.5	741.7	53.4	48.5	45.1	58.5	100.0	58.4

Table 24. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after release from custodial sentence during 2022 in absolute numbers

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on probation during 2022	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the custodial sentence						
			Entries of probationers during 2022 after the release from custodial sentence the sentence	Electronic monitoring	1.3.2A Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	1.3.2B Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation Partially suspended custodial sentence	1.3.4 Semi-liberty	1.3.5 Other (total)
Code	POP	1.	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2
Albania	2 761 785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	81 588	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 977 130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	9 104 772	31 789	...	...	...	841	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	10 127 145	22 202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 754 004	...	6 988	...	...	...	208	...	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	3 210 620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 120 236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6 447 894	3 461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3 850 894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	920 701	2 885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	10 827 529	15 729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	5 932 654	9 374	...	...	...	164	...	...	...
Estonia	1 365 884	4 008	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Finland	5 563 884	3 694	737	...	...	...	...	1	1
France	68 070 697	120 438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3 736 357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	84 358 845	282 762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	10 394 005	1 322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	9 597 085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	387 758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	5 194 336	6 195	...	...	...	646	...	40	40
Italy	58 850 717	...	...	...	5 342	...	736	...	...
Latvia	1 883 008	8 678	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	39 679	70	0	0	0	16	0	0	...
Lithuania	2 857 279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	660 809	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
Malta	542 051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2 512 758	10 621	...	...	...	183	...	186	186
Monaco	36 297	38	...	...	...	5	3	0	...
Montenegro	616 695	627	0	0	...	1	...	0	...
Netherlands	17 811 291	33 577	...	...	...	...	232	...	...
North Macedonia	1 829 954	405	...	...	...	...	...	175	175
Norway	5 488 984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	36 753 736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	10 467 366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	19 051 562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	33 812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6 664 449	4 131	...	...	...	...	...	54	2
Slovakia	5 428 792	8 115	...	15	...	802	...	729	532
Slovenia	2 116 792	3 852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	48 059 777	...	...	146	...	...	10 642	...	...
Spain (State Admin)	40 157 814	...	1 977	73	...	2 440	9 097	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	7 901 963	12 837	...	73	...	...	1 545	...	...
Sweden	10 521 556	16 047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	8 812 728	5 027	26	...	...	73	148	0	...
Türkiye	85 279 553	489 357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	36 760 875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	60 051 885	89 885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1 933 114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	5 563 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 25. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after release from custodial sentence during 2022 in percentages and rates

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the custodial sentence						
		Flow of probationers during 2022 after the custodial sentence	Of which percentage					
Code	2.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	350.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	349.1	9.24	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Azerbaijan	219.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	61.22	97.1	...	...	...	2.9	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	53.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	313.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	145.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	158.0	2.76	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Estonia	293.4	1.24	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Finland	66.4	13.26	99.9	...	...	...	...	0.1
France	176.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	335.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	12.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	119.3	13.21	...	...	...	94.2	...	5.8
Italy	...	10.33	...	...	87.9	...	12.1	...
Latvia	460.9	2.66	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	176.4	40.32	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	4.09	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	422.7	14.69	...	...	...	49.6	...	50.4
Monaco	104.7	22.04	...	...	...	62.5	37.5	0.0
Montenegro	101.7	0.16	0.0	0.0	...	100.0	...	0.0
Netherlands	188.5	1.30	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
North Macedonia	22.1	9.56	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	62.0	0.81	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Slovakia	149.5	28.48	...	1.0	...	51.9	...	47.2
Slovenia	182.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	...	31.64	...	1.0	...	...	70.0	...
Spain (State Admin)	...	33.83	14.6	0.5	...	18.0	67.0	...
Spain (Catalonia)	162.5	20.48	...	4.5	...	...	95.5	...
Sweden	152.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	57.0	2.80	10.5	...	...	29.6	59.9	0.0
Türkiye	573.8	280.48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	149.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	198.5	26.04	46.0	1.2	43.9	73.2	46.9	36.7
Median	160.2	9.95	14.6	0.5	43.9	94.2	48.7	5.8
Minimum	12.7	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	573.8	280.48	100.0	4.5	87.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes – Tables 18 to 25

The references indicated in the comments of the countries refer to the columns of Tables 18-25 in absolute numbers.

Andorra

- Other : OF WHICH:
 - Refrain from contact certain people: 12
 - Obligation to stay at home certain hours: 2
 - Obligation to stay at the country with passport delivery: 7
 - Treatment: 8

Austria

- Same comments for the flow of entries as for the stock figures under chapter 1.

Azerbaijan

- Probation agency used the person as counting unit, therefore it was not possible to report the number of measures separately.
- The number of persons with regard to whom the execution of the sentence have been postponed according to the Art. 79 of Criminal Code are also included under the Item: Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (The postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to a pregnant women or a single parent taking care of a child under the age of 14).

Belgium

- The figures have been extracted from the SIPAR database, except for electronic monitoring where the data are taken from the Siset database.
- Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation : This item includes data for Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: and Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation (after custodial sentence). Our database does not distinguish between a full and a partial suspension.
- Semi-liberty: The TIG figures correspond to the decisions of a court on a sentence of work.
- Treatment does not exist as an autonomous punishment in the Belgian criminal justice system. Treatment may be imposed as a condition. Persons subject to the Internment Act are not counted in SPACE II.
- Other (total): Since 1 May 2016, the Belgian legislator has introduced the autonomous probation sentence, whereby a judge imposes an autonomous sentence of up to two years. The content of this autonomous probation sentence, which consists of the imposition of conditions, is determined after the sentence has been carried out by the Probation Commission on the basis of a report by the probation officer (judicial assistant)
- Since the introduction of the Act of 17 May 2006 on the external legal status of prisoners, limited detention (equivalent to semi-parole) has been introduced for persons sentenced to prison sentences. more than three years. Probation guidance in the context of day parole is no longer applicable. On the other hand, we would like to draw your attention to the fact that limited detentions managed by the probation services are methods of enforcing the sentence granted to persons who retain their status as prisoners. Some of the figures for limited detention can therefore also be found in SPACE I
- Electronic controls: electronic checks are limited only to alternatives to pre-trial detention (listed under point Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total). in previous years)
- Electronic monitoring (after sentence): Sentences to electronic monitoring as a sentence imposed by the Court are included under this heading.
- Electronic Monitoring (after release from custodial sentence): The electronic monitoring referred to in this section is a means of enforcing the sentence. However, not all people who benefit from this measure are incarcerated before they receive it.

Cyprus

- Total: The figure is the sum of the figures provided by the Police, the SWS and the PB.
- Before the sentence: A total of 2377 persons report to Police stations.
- After the sentence : The figure is provided by the PB.

Czechia

- Data source: AIS PMS - administrative and statistical file system

- Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total) –The number of persons in individual case of the supervision or care of probation agencies by above-mentioned categories and their file status were new registered by the probation officer during this year.
- 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.
- Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings: The specified number is the number of persons with imposed conditional suspension of criminal proceedings with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of prosecutors. The decision of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors or the court in the Czech legal system is more frequent during the year 2022, but only the small part of these cases can we register within Czech Probation and Mediation Service.
- Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings: We have recorded 4 299 decisions of all conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors in the Czech legal system during the year 2022 (The CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2022) including 74 decisions by court.
- Electronic Monitoring (before the sentence): The definition of the victim – offender mediation, which was defined in this questionnaire has a constrictive character. This direct type of a mediation is not monitored like form of the probation / the supervision within our statistical system, because it can be performed cross - sectional in every form of activities of probation officers before and after sentence, but it was recording the most often just in pre-sentence (pre-trial) phase of a proceedings.
- Electronic Monitoring (before the sentence): The number of carried cases of the victim – offender mediation before the sentence is 646, after the sentence 90.
- Home arrest: Resolving conflicts activities have a broader character than the victim – offender mediation in our service. The definitions of the mediation of resolving conflicts is containing all activities aimed at the settlement of conflicts in context of criminal proceedings (including the victim - offender mediation).
- Home arrest (curfew orders without electronic monitoring is 65
- Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence) : The specified number is the number of persons with the fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (4 101) 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.
- Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence): All fully suspended custodial sentences without probation (with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court or with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which aren't supervised by PMS) are more frequent during the year 2022, but only the small part of these cases can we register within PMS.
- Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence): We have recorded 20 281 persons with the fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the year 2022 (The CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2022) without cumulative sentences.
- 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.
- Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring will be 65.
- Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision : The protective treatment is imposed by court as a protective measure not as form of probation, separately or together with another sanctions. We have recorded 451 persons with protective treatment imposed by court during the year 2022 without cumulative sentences.
- Other (total): The specified number is the number of persons with the conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court (7) and the parole with probation (1 833). A conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions (obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court or which aren't supervised by PMS) are more frequent in czech legal system during the year 2022, but only the small part of these cases can we register within PMS.
- Other (total): We have recorded 2 873 persons with the conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2022 (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czechia 2022).

Estonia

- Point Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision includes those offenders who were conditionally released under electronic monitoring. Points Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence); Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation; Semi-liberty and Treatment can also be combined with electronic monitoring.
- To clarify the measures: we do not have a situation where different measures are imposed on a person and it shows up statistically twice. If a person commits a crime, he/she may be sentenced to probation with electronic surveillance - statistically, a person has one measure.

Finland

- Item Electronic Monitoring (after release from custodial sentence): refers to persons under supervised probationary freedom. In Finland, this measure is supervised by the prisons and the supervision patrols, not by the probation agencies.

Italy

- Starting from 2023, our data include also the advisory activity offered to detainees and guests of the Residences for the Enforcement of Security Measures (REMS)/Work Houses as well as post-release and family assistance, taken into account among other activities at item Other (after the sentence).
- Electroning Monitoring is not a directly applicable alternative measure in our judicial system; it can be used as a surveillance instrument for home detained offenders.
- As to persons awaiting their sentence, since house arrest is a non-custodial, pre-trial measure under the jurisdiction of police forces (Ministry of the Interiors) and not of our probation services, these data are not available.
- As to sentenced persons, electronic monitoring is a discretionary surveillance measure which is not always applied by the competent judge. No data available.

Latvia

Semi-liberty: Supplementary community service sanction can be an addendum to deprivation of liberty (deprivation of liberty + community service orders are included under item Semi-liberty. "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 Semi-liberty.
- Treatment. Treatment is not separate sanction/measure, but it can be applied as condition/obligation for persons who are under supervision of probation. It is counted as ... as it is not a sanction, but condition/obligation.
- Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision - These cases represent the Conditional release (Parole) without electronic monitoring. Conditional release of a prisoner (parole) with Electronic Monitoring is counted under item Electronic Monitoring (after release from custodial sentence):. and is not included in this item.
- Electronic Monitoring (after release from custodial sentence):. - In Latvia you can only get Electronic Monitoring- sanction if you are released for parole (Conditional release (Parole) with electronic monitoring).

Netherlands

- Based on data from probation data in the Netherlands, it is not possible to distinguish between Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and partially suspended custodial sentence with probation. All persons with partially suspended custodial sentence with probation are included in the category Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation. Therefore, '...' is listed under partially suspended custodial sentence with probation.
- 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 conditional suspension of criminal proceedings. This explains the declining number of conditional suspension of criminal proceedings. Other modalities within conditional suspension of criminal proceedings will remain, but are not a substitution option.
- ->Victim-offender mediation by probation does not exist in the Netherlands. A victim-offender meeting is completely separate from criminal law. This means that a victim-offender meeting cannot be imposed as punishment.
- ->Electronic monitoring in the Netherlands is not a sanction in its own right, but as a condition attached to:
 - pre-trial supervision by probation agencies;

- fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation;
- conditional release with probation.
- ->Mixed orders are fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation and community service. In our data is not certain if they are ordered at the same time or that supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are in their own subcategories and the unique persons are in the totals.
- ->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 (semi-liberty and conditional release / parole with probation) no longer exist in that particular form.
- ->Home arrest is also called Electronic Detention (frontdoor EM). Home arrest in the Netherlands was only used after the sentence. In 2003 a pilot project started introducing Electronic Detention (ED) as an alternative for prison sentences of less than 91 days. The main reason for starting the experiment was the fact that during those days the Netherlands suffered a huge shortage of capacity. The measure was refined in March 2005 and March 2010, describing more extensively the rules and regulations around ED, defining target groups more strictly, accentuating and extending reasons for exclusion, etc. There was no legal foundation (ED was not laid down as a law) and the legal foundation was never established. The regulations were withdrawn on the 1st of July of 2010. So to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentence.
- ->Semi-liberty is not implemented in the Netherlands by the Probation Service, but by The Custodial Institutions Agency (Dienst Justitiële Inrichtingen, DJI).

Poland

- According to the report on probation service activities for 2022, there is 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 is no data including the total number of persons subject to probation activities in 2022.

Romania

- Comments on Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring:
 - We have registered 62 persons sanctioned with home arrest (curfew arrest) without electronic monitoring.
 - According to art.119 (Criminal Code),
 - (1) The educational measure of curfew on weekend consists of a juvenile's obligation Not to leave their domicile on Saturdays and Sundays, for a time period between 4 and 12 weeks, unless, in this period, they are required to participate in certain programs or to carry out certain activities imposed by the court.
 - (2) Supervision is performed under the coordination of the Probation Service.

Serbia

- We have not given the number of measures for the same reason as in Table 1.2.

Spain (State Admin.)

- Probationers before the sentence: data for Catalonia only. State Administration and Basque Country: NR

Sweden

- Persons placed under supervision due to community service reported in Semi-liberty consists of probation with community service and conditional sentence with community service, that are reported separately in Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence):.
- Treatment as a form of probation/supervision is always combined with probation in the Swedish justice system. Therefore the number of persons placed under supervision due to treatment is only reported in Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence).
- Extended activity release consists of persons serving a prison sentence and are at home, at work or in an educational facility monitored electronically by an ankle bracelet in the end of the prison sentence. The purpose of this kind of release is to make it possible for these persons to return to work or studies before final release.
- Electronic monitoring is supported technically by an ankle bracelet.

Switzerland

- Commentaries for flow are the same as for stock.

Ukraine

- 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 an overestimation of the number of new entries and exits. There is no possibility to assess the scale of that phenomenon, but the creation of a new single electronic database of probation cases will solve the problem.
- There are 11,339 cases (total), including the community service as the criminal punishment - 6,709; as administrative sanction - 4,630.

UK: England & Wales

- The total number of persons in Total and in Total after sentence 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.
- The total number of persons in Total is lower than the sum of the component parts because it counts persons once only, but they may appear in more than one sub-category. Persons are, however, counted once only within sub-categories.
- Figures given in sub-categories Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence);, Community services, Electronic Monitoring, Treatment and Other (total) are breakdowns of total community sentences.
- Mixed sanctions or measures (after the sentence): - 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.
- Community service : Community orders with standalone unpaid work only.
- Electronic Monitoring - Community orders with electronically monitored curfew or exclusion requirements only. Includes a small proportion of offenders where it was not possible to electronically monitor the curfew or exclusion requirement. Most standalone curfew requirements are not supervised by the probation service.
- Treatment - Community orders containing supervision or rehabilitation requirements combined with drug treatments, alcohol treatments, mental health treatments or accredited programmes.
- Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision - It is currently not possible to provide figures for persons starting probation supervision following their release from prison.
- Ankle tags are the only instrument used for electronic monitoring although radio frequency curfew tags can, in some cases, be fitted to an individual's wrist where there are exceptional circumstances.

UK: Scotland

- These stock figures are as at 31 March 2022. They cover only community payback orders, drug treatment & testing orders and fiscal work orders, as well as numbers subject to electronic monitoring (as at 31 December 2022) at Electronic monitoring. 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.

3. Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 221 (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 26 captures the flow of probationers exiting probation, detailing the number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2022, represented in absolute numbers.

Table 27 shows the flow of probationers exiting probation, with the number of persons that stopped being under probation supervision during 2022, presented in percentages and rates. Table 28 provides an estimated turnover ratio per 1 probation client in 2022.

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

The turnover ratio could not be calculated for countries that did not provide data on one (or more) of the three indicators (stock 2023, flow 2022 and exits 2022) 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 26. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2022, in absolute numbers

Country	Total number of exits	Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Death by suicide	Other
<i>Code</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.5.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 306	2 086	60	20	108	32	0	...
Austria	15 861	10 876	2 637	180	...	197	...	1 971
Azerbaijan	10 871	5 792	174	651	332	73	...	3 849
Belgium	48 990	37 655	8 488	...	...	326	...	2 521
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Fed. BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3 494	3 382	1	81	...	30	3	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	...	8 306	3 667	...	...	140	...	8 200
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	4 619	3 565	570	346	...	62	...	19
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	124 583	33 343	1 109	...	448	50	...	1 595
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1 295	1 097	166	14	3	15	0	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	4 941	4 145	159	333	216	43	...	45
Italy	64 465	56 432	4 468	...	274	515	...	3 776
Latvia	5 533	4 133	511	889	...	121	...	1 646
Liechtenstein	12	8	4	0	0	0	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	492	358	85	18	0	4	...	...
Malta	...	601	...	...	...	12	...	...
Moldova	12 470	10 212	143	401	306	159	...	1 545
Monaco	30	27	0	3	0	0	...	0
Montenegro	477	433	43	0	0	1	0	...
Netherlands	34 872	29 895	...	...	...	...	...	6 686
North Macedonia	319	286	24	8	...	1	...	...
Norway	7 235	6 362	684	...	...	34	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	24 820	21 758	1 048	...	...	232	...	1 782
Romania	32 613	28 529	861	...	...	537	...	2 686
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3 293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	7 122	6 672	342	...	...	108	...	...
Slovenia	1 552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	116 266	74 705	2 241	32	1 005	435	...	...
Spain (State Admin.)	105 470	65 387	1 359	2	537	337	...	41 111
Spain (Catalonia)	10 796	9 318	882	30	468	98	...	...
Sweden	15 316	14 475	665	...	...	156	...	20
Switzerland	5 050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	513 412	376 724	51 255	...	...	...	...	185 654
Ukraine	55 946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	82 845	62 360	5 531	10 327	1 417	583	...	2 627
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	16 241	11,631	1,500	1,600	...	278	...	1,232

Table 27. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2022, in percentages and rates

Country	Total number of exits	Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Death by suicide	Other	Death rate per 10K probationers
<i>Code</i>	3.	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5.1	3.6	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	77.5	90.5	2.6	0.9	4.7	1.4	0.0	...	...
Austria	174.2	68.6	16.6	1.1	...	1.2	...	12.4	130.8
Azerbaijan	107.3	53.3	1.6	6.0	3.1	0.7	...	35.4	64.4
Belgium	416.8	76.9	17.3	...	...	0.7	...	5.1	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Fed. BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	54.2	96.8	0.0	2.3	...	0.9	10.0	...	80.1
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	20.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	338.2	77.2	12.3	7.5	...	1.3	...	0.4	182.2
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	183.0	26.8	0.9	...	0.4	0.0	...	1.3	2.6
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	12.5	84.7	12.8	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	...	87.7
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	95.1	83.9	3.2	6.7	4.4	0.9	...	0.9	63.3
Italy	109.5	87.5	6.9	...	0.4	0.8	...	5.9	41.7
Latvia	293.8	74.7	9.2	16.1	...	2.2	...	29.7	222.0
Liechtenstein	30.2	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	74.5	72.8	17.3	3.7	0.0	0.8	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	496.3	81.9	1.1	3.2	2.5	1.3	...	12.4	197.6
Monaco	82.7	90.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	77.3	90.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	...	60.2
Netherlands	195.8	85.7	...	...	...	...	...	19.2	...
North Macedonia	17.4	89.7	7.5	2.5	...	0.3	...	...	56.2
Norway	131.8	87.9	9.5	...	...	0.5	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	237.1	87.7	4.2	...	...	0.9	...	7.2	...
Romania	171.2	87.5	2.6	...	...	1.6	...	8.2	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	49.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	131.2	93.7	4.8	...	...	1.5	...	...	96.2
Slovenia	73.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	241.9	64.3	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	...	...	51.4
Spain (State Admin.)	262.6	62.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	...	39.0	45.3
Spain (Catalonia)	136.6	86.3	8.2	0.3	4.3	0.9	...	...	95.6
Sweden	145.6	94.5	4.3	...	...	1.0	...	0.1	114.7
Switzerland	57.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	602.0	73.4	10.0	...	...	...	...	36.2	...
Ukraine	152.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	138.0	75.3	6.7	12.5	1.7	0.7	...	3.2	34.2
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	291.9	...	...	...	...	1.7	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	164.7	79.5	7.8	4.3	1.6	0.9	2.5	12.7	81.9
<i>Median</i>	131.8	84.7	6.8	2.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	7.2	63.9
<i>Minimum</i>	12.5	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	602.0	96.8	33.3	16.1	4.7	2.2	10.0	39.0	222.0

Table 28. Estimated turnover ratio per 1 probation clients in 2022

Country	Stock of probationers on 31 January 2023	Flow of admissions during 2022	Potential exits (Stock + Flow of admissions) in 2022	Flow of exits during 2022	Turnover ratio (estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
<i>Code</i>	A	B	C	D	E
	see Table 8	see Table 1	A+B	See Table 12	D/C*1
Albania	...	...	0	...	...
Andorra	...	286	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	0	2 306	...
Austria	15 066	31 789	46855	15 861	33.9
Azerbaijan	11 331	22 202	33533	10 871	32.4
Belgium	...	...	0	48 990	...
BiH: State level	...	...	0	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	0	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	0	...	...
Bulgaria	3 747	3 461	7208	3 494	48.5
Croatia	...	...	0	...	...
Cyprus	1 038	2 885	3923	185	4.7
Czechia	22 221	15 729	37950	...	...
Denmark	7 209	9 374	16583	...	...
Estonia	3 403	4 008	7411	4 619	62.3
Finland	3 728	3 694	7422	...	...
France	192 694	120 438	313132	124 583	39.8
Georgia	...	...	0	...	...
Germany	...	282 762	282762	...	...
Greece	1 711	1 322	3033	1 295	42.7
Hungary	...	...	0	...	...
Iceland	...	...	0	...	...
Ireland	6 795	6 195	12990	4 941	38.0
Italy	123 611	...	123611	64 465	52.2
Latvia	5 451	8 678	14129	5 533	39.2
Liechtenstein	49	70	119	12	10.1
Lithuania	...	...	0	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	0	492	...
Malta	...	...	0	...	...
Moldova	8 045	10 621	18666	12 470	66.8
Monaco	59	38	97	30	30.9
Montenegro	166	627	793	477	60.2
Netherlands	32 082	33 577	65659	34 872	53.1
North Macedonia	178	405	583	319	54.7
Norway	...	...	0	7 235	...
Poland	233 824	...	233824	...	...
Portugal	...	...	0	24 820	...
Romania	...	...	0	32 613	...
San Marino	...	...	0	...	...
Serbia	2 583	4 131	6714	3 293	49.0
Slovakia	11 229	8 115	19344	7 122	36.8
Slovenia	2 297	3 852	6149	1 552	25.2
Spain (Total)	84 692	...	...	116 266	...
Spain (State Admin.)	74 440	...	74440	105 470	141.7
Spain (Catalonia)	10 252	12 837	23089	10 796	46.8
Sweden	13 604	16 047	29651	15 316	51.7
Switzerland	3 861	5 027	8888	5 050	56.8
Türkiye	370 426	489 357	859783	513 412	59.7
Ukraine	...	...	0	55 946	...
UK: England & Wales	170 655	89 885	260540	82 845	31.8
UK: Northern Ireland	3 963	...	3963	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	0	16 241	...
<i>Mean</i>	44 523.9	42 407.6	86924.1	36 894.7	42.4
<i>Median</i>	7 002.0	7 155.0	14157	7 235.0	51.1
<i>Minimum</i>	49.0	38.0	87	12.0	13.8
<i>Maximum</i>	370 426.0	489 357.0	859783	513 412.0	...

Notes – Table 26

The references indicated in the comments of the countries (3 to 3.6) refer to the columns of Table 26.

Belgium

- Imprisonment, Absconder Revocation may lead to imprisonment or absconding. These closed files are encoded with the closure reason 'revocation', so we are unable to provide figures for imprisonment and absconding. Other : Cancellations only apply to electronic monitoring measures. Their possible causes are varied. The reason for closure 'mission not pursued' is used by all other measures (except electronic surveillance) when there is a problem of legality or the withdrawal of the warrant by the judicial authority.

Cyprus

- The figure is the sum of the figures provided by the SWS and the PB.

Czechia

- Total number of exits : The number of persons who ended the supervision or care were 18 045 persons.
- Items from completion to other refer to the number of exits only by the decision of the court or prosecution service.
- Revocation : The number of exits, which were revoked because of a violation of the imposed conditions or a commission of new crime.
- Imprisonment: Unfortunately we cannot split cases in our statistical system, when it comes to a violation of the imposed conditions or a commission of new crime.
- Other : The Preliminary stage of criminal proceedings, exits of the pre-trial detention and result of parole proceedings & the Cumulative sentence is the form of endings, when the court cancels current sentence, because the convicted person is convicted for preceding crime of current sentence again.

Finland

- The number of exits could not be provided for this report because of an incomplete register data.

Ireland

- In Section Exits, the categories Revocation, Imprisonment and Absconder pose problems in accurate reporting. The process of Revocation 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.
- Imprisonment can arise as a closure cause in supervision where persons are sent to prison for separate offences committed prior to supervision and not related to the supervision order. Such cases are closed on supervision as the person is not available for supervision for the duration of the order. In such cases imprisonment is the cause of closure but not the result of non-compliance and may be misleading in this context.
- In other instances some persons on supervision offences, which could be counted (Revocation) but formal revocation is not processed as they are already sentenced to custody. Finally some are imprisoned as result of revocation proceedings under Revocation which risk double-counting with Imprisonment.
- Absconder is not a usual term in probation supervision. It is more common in a prison context and may have been inadvertently brought across from SPACE I. Absconding causes confusion in 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 (Imprisonment) or other order.
- Absconding may also arise as a possible count where a person has left the jurisdiction though this may also be counted as a revocation.

Italy

- These data refer to Community measures completed in 2022. The data pertaining to probation inquiries were not included.

Latvia

- The Total number of exits represents "After the sentence" exits. Victim-offender mediation ended with or without agreement is not counted in this section.
- Revocation. 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).
- 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.

Moldova

- Absconder individuals are not excluded from evidence, they remain in the probation service's evidence until the end of the probation period (sentence) and are therefore not counted in the total number of exits.
- The statistics on suicide cases are not compiled by the cases National Probation Inspectorate of Moldova.
- Other : 1545 persons were excluded for other reasons such as reduction of the probation term, commitment of repeated crime, cancellation of sentence, acquittal, rehabilitation

Netherlands

- The CSM flow of exits are in the Netherlands categorised in 'completed' and 'started, but not completed'. The last category is not possible to specify in Revocation, Imprisonment, Absconder or Death. The CSM that did not start are not included in the flow of exits.

Poland

- According to the report on the probation service's activities for 2022, there is 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 is no data on the number of persons who ceased to be under the supervision of probation services in 2022.

Romania

- Comment on Other figure: 861 is a sum of 3 numbers: 571 cases of new offence during the probation period, following or not by incarceration, 281 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, 9 cases of revocation because the probationers does Not fully perform their civil obligations established by the court.

Slovakia

- Total number of exits includes also preliminary assessments which are obligatory legal parts of the probational supervision.

Spain (State Admin.)

- Other : State Administration data relating to incidents in the enforcement of alternative measures (a large part of which lead to a reopening of the file and, therefore, of the serving of the sentence)

Spain (Catalonia)

- Type of death is not recorded

Sweden

- Data on imprisonment after an exit from supervision are not available. However, the occasions of imprisonment are included in the reported number of revocations.
- Absconding from supervision is not considered an exit in the Swedish justice system.
- Data on deaths, on transferring abroad and on pardon are not available for persons serving a sentence by electronic monitoring nor for persons serving a conditional sentence with community service.

Switzerland

- Data for 'completion' and 'dismissal' are available only for community service and electronic monitoring (not for probation assistance, whose total number of discharges is 1438). EM: - Completion: 434 - Revocation: 50 ; Community service: - Completion: 2869 - Revocation: 259

Türkiye

- 34 Absconder: According to the Probation Legislation in Türkiye. Absconder is considered a violation of conviction For this reason. absconder numbers are included in the 32 revocation section

Ukraine

- The State Statistics Service of Ukraine canceled the reporting form in which these indicators were collected. The Probation Service collects only generalized administrative data (without breakdown by categories).

UK: England & Wales

- Following a review of the data quality, the exit figures for 2022 exclude terminations of post-release supervision.
- In Imprisonment, the number reflects those orders terminated because further offences were committed. It is not known how many of these offenders were actually imprisoned.
- Between April and June 2020, the number of cases processed at the criminal courts was substantially reduced as a result of the operational restrictions that were put in place on 23 March 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. While the impact of these operational restrictions continued into subsequent periods, the figures in more recent periods for starts and caseload have recovered to pre-pandemic levels. The termination figures are also showing signs of recovery in more recent periods following substantial declines in 2020 and 2021, but still remain impacted due to the time lag between starts and terminations.

UK: Scotland

- All flow figures are for orders and not individuals as the data is not collected in a way which allows this level of analysis for all categories. Figures are for financial year 2021-22 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. Unlike previous years, this year's figures include estimates for electronic monitoring orders which finished.

4. Criminal offences and probation

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

Table 29 presents the total stock, along with the number of admissions and exits of probationers, capturing the entire scope of the probation population in absolute numbers.

Table 30 details the stock, admissions, and exits of probationers broken down by the type of offence, also represented in absolute numbers for the year 2023.

Table 31 lists the specific offences included under each heading of Table 31, clarifying the categorization of offences related to probation.

Table 32 displays the stock, admissions, and exits of probationers by type of offence, but instead of absolute numbers, it provides these figures in percentages.

Table 29. Total stock, admissions and exits of probationers (in absolute numbers)

Country	Total		
	Stock 2023	Flow of admissions 2022	Flow of exits 2022
Albania	...	...	...
Andorra	...	286	...
Armenia	...	...	2 306
Austria	15 066	31 789	15 861
Azerbaijan	11 331	22 202	10 871
Belgium	...	...	48 990
BiH: State level	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3 747	3 461	3 494
Croatia	...	...	...
Cyprus	1 038	2 885	185
Czechia	22 221	15 729	...
Denmark	7 209	9 374	...
Estonia	3 403	4 008	4 619
Finland	3 728	3 694	...
France	192 694	120 438	124 583
Georgia	...	...	...
Germany	...	282 762	...
Greece	1 711	1 322	1 295
Hungary	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...
Ireland	6 795	6 195	4 941
Italy	123 611	...	64 465
Latvia	5 451	8 678	5 533
Liechtenstein	49	70	12
Lithuania	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	492
Malta	...	...	...
Moldova	8 045	10 621	12 470
Monaco	59	38	30
Montenegro	166	627	477
Netherlands	32 082	33 577	34 872
North Macedonia	178	405	319
Norway	...	...	7 235
Poland	233 824	...	...
Portugal	...	...	24 820
Romania	...	...	32 613
San Marino	...	...	...
Serbia	2 583	4 131	3 293
Slovakia	11 229	8 115	7 122
Slovenia	2 297	3 852	1 552
Spain (Total)	84 692	...	116 266
Spain (State Admin.)	74 440	...	105 470
Spain (Catalonia)	10 252	12 837	10 796
Sweden	13 604	16 047	15 316
Switzerland	3 861	5 027	5 050
Türkiye	370 426	489 357	513 412
Ukraine	...	...	55 946
UK: England & Wales	170 655	89 885	82 845
UK: Northern Ireland	3 963	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	16 241

Table 30. Stock, admissions and exits of probationers by type of offence (in absolute numbers) 2023

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	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	5 887	...	...	6 046	...	...	2 321	...	...	...	...	...	8 363	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	2 456	1 246	...	5 816	2 920	...	5 964	2 712	...	2 373	813	...	5 593	3 180
Belgium	16 924	11 298	10 282	...	8 698	5 726	9 670	6 898	6 159	24 178	15 766	13 941	6 761	4 573	4 303
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	331	490	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	5 259	3 160	3 414	...	...	...	3 815	2 580	2 921	...	...	...	9 408	7 641	8 833
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1 381	1 259	1 439	1 075	1 339	...	869	390	497	1 265	1 365	1 617	665	518	612
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	167	434	123	...	...	...	127	136	508	644	131	332	448	33	467
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1 969	1 481	942	2 684	2 407	1 852	1 385	1 301	952	444	386	351	408	444	342
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	619	728	664	...	...	...	1 001	733	839	820	1 476	1 498	1 578	2 522	1 933
Liechtenstein	25	33	5	9	27	2	8	12	3	3	4	4	4	8	8
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	373	147	186	...	190	82	68	53	62	87	54	77	88	36	36
Malta	242	186	202	420	320	294	127	84	76	10	7	8	44	28	29
Moldova	1 047	995	953	...	2 252	2 328	654	328	303	1 812	3 253	3 379	620	524	566
Monaco	30	19	11	...	9	6	5	2	7	15	11	6	0	0	0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	12 984	11 339	12 452	8 035	7 350	8 246	3 047	3 125	3 323	3 735	6 885	6 371	4 241	4 646	4 480
North Macedonia	48	90	73	...	...	...	37	80	56	12	22	20	50	121	84
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	...	...	2 894	...	...	...	...
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	11 619	10 114	9 490		4 930	4 309	3 445	2 862	2 648	10 876	9 637	8 218	5 673	4 905	4 558
Romania	11 117	5 718	5 080	8 873	5 712	5 451	3 098	1 366	1 054	44 772	22 624	19 876	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	1 664	1 518	...	1 185	1 083		...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	33 757	58 596	55 067				1 775	2 213	1 984	19 874	37 753	36 782	7 749	8 313	7 296
Spain (State Admin.)	30 091	52 610	50 229	8 388	13 350	13 071	1 354	1 914	1 741	16 492	32 962	32 539	6 626	8 016	7 227
Spain (Catalonia)	3 666	5 986	4 838		166	1 464	421	299	243	3 382	4 791	4 243	1 123	297	69
Sweden	4 155	4 804	4 385		1 793	2 059	5 055	5 039	4 840	945	2 241	2 309	1 656	1 904	1 757
Switzerland	338	117	110		365	135	192	76	68	470	178	187	1 895	1 133	939
Türkiye	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	48 817	17 403	13 195				19 934	6 413	5 425	20 182	17 557	15 688	62 445	38 630	37 981
UK: Northern Ireland	1 258	...	...	...	965	...	565	...	...	420	...	...	1 063	...	...
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 31. Offences included under each heading of Table 31

Country	4.1A Offences against persons (e.g. homicide, assault, rape, etc.)	4.2A Offences against property (e.g. theft, vandalism, fraud, etc.)	4.3A Drug offences	4.4A Road traffic offences	4.5A Other offences
	4.1A	4.2A	4.3A	4.4A	4.5A
Armenia	Homicide, assault, rape, constitutional rights, against family and against the interests of the child	Theft, fraud, robbery, etc.	Possessing a variety of drugs, drugs prepared for sale	Speeding, racing, overtaking dangerously, ignoring traffic lights, road signs, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, etc.	Crimes against computer information security, against public order and morals, offenses against public service, against economic activity, crimes against environmental safety, crimes against the foundations of constitutional order and state security, against governance, justice, crimes against the order of military service, peace and human security
Czechia	Murder, manslaughter, murder of a newborn child by its mother, death by negligence, accessory to suicide, grievous bodily harm, harm to health, harm to health out of excusable motives, torture and other cruel and inhumane treatment, fights, human trafficking, denial of personal freedoms, restriction of personal freedoms, kidnapping, hostage taking, blackmail, restricting freedom of religion, oppression, violation of domestic freedoms, violation of freedom of congregation and assembly, maltreatment of an entrusted person, maltreatment of persons living in common dwellings, general threats, illegal possession of weapons, development, production and possession of prohibited means of warfare, gaining control over means of air transport, civilian vessels and fixed platforms, terrorist attack, terror, violence against public authority, threatening with the aim to affect public authority, violence against an official person, threatening with the aim to affect an official person, freeing of a prisoner, state border crossing using violence, insurrection of prisoners, violence against a group of people or an individual, dangerous threats, dangerous persecution, defamation of nation, race, ethnic or other	Burglary, Other theft, Scams, Insurance Fraud, Credit Fraud, Grant Scams, Vandalism, Damage to a Stranger's Item, Disorderly Conduct, Desecration of Human Remains.	Threat under the Influence of Addictive Substances, Unauthorised Production and other Handling of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons, Possession of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons, Unauthorised Cultivation of Plants Containing Narcotic or Psychotropic Substance, Production and Possession of Articles for the Illegal Production of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons, Distribution of Drug Addiction.	...	Other

Country	4.1A Offences against persons (e.g. homicide, assault, rape, etc.)	4.2A Offences against property (e.g. theft, vandalism, fraud, etc.)	4.3A Drug offences	4.4A Road traffic offences	4.5A Other offences
	4.1A	4.2A	4.3A	4.4A	4.5A
	<p>groups of people, encouragement to hatred against a group of people or to restrict their rights and freedoms, insult among soldiers by violence or the threat of violence, insult of a soldier of equal rank by violence or the threat of violence, violence against a superior, rape, sexual coercion, sexual abuse, incest, procuring, prostitution endangering the moral development of children, distribution of pornography, production and other handling of child pornography, abuse of a child for the production of pornography, participation in pornographic performance, establishment of unauthorised contacts with a child, enticement to sexual intercourse, robbery.</p>				
Estonia	<p>Manslaughter, murder, manslaughter in provoked state, negligent homicide, causing serious health damage, threat, physical abuse, placing in danger, trafficking in human beings, unlawful deprivation of liberty, rape, satisfaction of sexual desire by violence, sexual intercourse or other act of sexual nature using influence, sexual intercourse with descendant, buying sex from minors, abuse of corpse, debasement of memory of deceased, causing serious health damage through negligence, unauthorised surveillance, act of sexual nature against will, sexual intercourse or other act of sexual nature with child, pimping.</p>	<p>Larceny, robbery, embezzlement, acquisition, storage or marketing of property received through commission of offence, injuring or destruction of thing, interference with computer data, fraud, benefit fraud, insurance fraud, computer-related fraud, extortion, unauthorised use of thing, preparation of computer-related crime, illegal obtaining of access to computer systems, abuse of trust, offences against property involving objects or proprietary rights of small value, investment fraud, injuring or destruction of cultural monuments, archival records, museum objects or museum collections.</p>	<p>Unlawful handling of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, unlawful handling of large quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, providing of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances to persons less than eighteen years of age, inducing minors to illegally consume narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or other narcotic substances, illegal cultivation of opium poppy, cannabis or coca shrubs, preparation for distribution of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, inducing person to engage in illegal use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.</p>	<p>Violation of traffic requirements or vehicle operating rules by driver, violation of traffic requirements or vehicle operating rules by driver through negligence, systematic driving of vehicle by person without right to drive, consumption of alcohol, narcotic or psychotropic substances after violation of traffic requirements or vehicle operating rules by driver and leaving scene of traffic accident, driving of power-driven vehicle, off-road vehicle or tram in state of intoxication, driving power-driven vehicle, off-road vehicle or tram in state of intoxication through negligence.</p>	<p>Illegal use of another person's identity, harassing pursuit, violation of obligation to provide maintenance to child, human trafficking with respect to minors, requesting access to child pornography and watching thereof, manufacture of works involving child pornography or making child pornography available, agreement of sexual purpose for meeting with child, sexual enticement of children, inducing minor to consume alcohol, violation of occupational health and safety requirements if significant damage is thereby caused to health of person or death of person is caused through negligence, treason, non-violent acts committed by alien against the Republic of Estonia, intelligence activities against the Republic of Estonia and support thereof, relationship antagonistic to Republic of Estonia, organising and preparing mass disorders and incitement to participation therein, disclosure of state secrets and classified information of foreign states, communication of internal information, defamation of official symbols of Republic of Estonia, defamation of official symbols of foreign state or international organisation, criminal organisation, formation of criminal organisation, illegal crossing of state border or temporary border line of Republic of Estonia, breach of public order, aggravated breach of public order, cruel treatment of animals, illegal entry and failure to comply with demand to leave, violence against representative of state authority, insult of representative of state authority, false emergency calls, submission of</p>

Country	4.1A Offences against persons (e.g. homicide, assault, rape, etc.)	4.2A Offences against property (e.g. theft, vandalism, fraud, etc.)	4.3A Drug offences	4.4A Road traffic offences	4.5A Other offences
	4.1A	4.2A	4.3A	4.4A	4.5A
					incorrect information to registrar of court register, central securities depository, registrar of pension register, marital property register, notary or enforcement agent, abuse of authority, accepting of bribe, giving of bribe, violation of procedural restrictions, influencing of administration of justice, failure to report crime, refusal by witness, victim, translator or interpreter to perform duties, false testimony and perjury, violence against persons involved in administration of justice, mutiny in prison, evasion of service of sentence, preparation, acquisition and possession of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances by prisoner or person in detention or custody and consumption by prisoner or person in detention or custody of such drugs or substances without prescription, violation of restriction order, counterfeiting of payment means or securities, handling of counterfeit payment means or securities, use of counterfeit documents, seals or blank document forms, destruction, damaging, theft, withholding or concealment of documents, seals or stamps, obtaining, use or grant of permission to use falsified important identity document, fraudulent use of important identity documents, causing risk of fire in nature, illegal cutting of trees or shrubs, damaging of wild fauna, violation of prohibition on business or prohibition to work in particular profession or position, unlawful handling of alcohol, violation of procedure for handling tobacco products, unlawful handling of liquid fuel, violation of obligation to maintain accounting, concealment of property in bankruptcy and execution proceedings, concealment of tax liability and unfounded increase of claim for refund, illicit traffic, unlawful acts with goods subject to customs preferences and excise goods, money laundering, arson, causing explosion, interference with or damaging vital public utilities systems, unlawful handling of explosive substances, unlawful handling of explosive devices, explosive ordnance and essential components thereof, unlawful handling of firearms or essential components thereof or ammunition, unlawful handling of firearms prohibited for civilian use or essential components thereof or ammunition, unlawful handling of military weapons, essential components thereof and military ammunition, unlawful handling of silencers, laser sights or night sights of firearms, unauthorised departure from military unit or other place of service, incitement of hatred, supporting and justifying international crime, sale of alcohol to minors and purchase of alcohol for minors, unlawful handling of medicinal products, disclosure of state secrets and classified information of foreign states, illegal transportation of aliens across state border or temporary border line of

Country	4.1A Offences against persons (e.g. homicide, assault, rape, etc.)	4.2A Offences against property (e.g. theft, vandalism, fraud, etc.)	4.3A Drug offences	4.4A Road traffic offences	4.5A Other offences
	4.1A	4.2A	4.3A	4.4A	4.5A
					Republic of Estonia, unlawful use of uniform or identification of official, interference with exercise of state and administrative supervision, submission of false information, violation of requirements for public procurement, false accusation, counterfeiting of documents, seals or blank document forms, evasion of payment of remuneration prescribed by Copyright Act, unlawful direction of works and objects of related rights towards public, influence peddling, removal and fraudulent creation of evidence, coercion into giving false testimony, rendering false expert opinion or provision of false translation or interpretation, escape of prisoners, persons in detention or custody, violation of supervisory requirements and obligations of supervision of conduct after service of sentence, falsification of important identity documents, illicit import and export of prohibited goods or goods requiring a special permit, making and acceptance of prohibited large-scale donations, accepting of bribe in private sector.
Ireland	Sexual, violence	Burglary, fraud, robbery, theft, vandalism	Drugs offences	Road traffic offences	Weapons & explosives, offences against justice, miscellaneous offences
Luxembourg	Murder, Attempted Murder, Intentional Homicide, Assault and Battery, Extortion and Robbery by Violence, Indecent Assault, Rape, Possession of Child Pornography, Pimping	Theft, Robbery, Theft Using False Keys, Domestic Theft, Arson	infractions to the Law of 19.02.1973	Traffic violations	Abandonment of family, threats, incitement to hatred, non-execution of TIGs and conditions of probation, imprisonment,...
Moldova	Homicides; turnip; violence against persons; sexual crimes; crimes against family and minors; crimes against dignity; the honour of the person; crimes against public health and social coexistence; crimes against public security	Theft; robbery; fraud; vandalism, hooliganism; other types of theft	Drug possession, drug manufacturing, illegal drug use	Traffic safety violation	
Monaco	Violence; harassment; Indecent Assault	Theft; extortion; Breach of trust	Détention, achat, transport Importation et usage de Stupéfiants	Driving under the influence, involuntary physical assault	...
Netherlands	Homicide, assault, sexual offences, threats, human trafficking, etc.	Theft, vandalism, fraud, cybercrime, etc.	Drug trafficking, drug possession, etc.	Drunk driving, no drivers licence, hit-and-run accident, speeding, etc.	Arms and munitions, betting, environmental offences, etc.
North Macedonia	Bodily injury,	Severe bodily injury violence, jeopardizing security,	Rape, murder, extortion	Theft, aggravated theft, fraud robbery, theft of electricity, thermal energy or natural gas,	Unauthorized production and distribution of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors
Portugal	Homicide, offenses to physical integrity, domestic violence, sexual crimes, kidnapping and abduction, crimes against personal liberty, crimes against honour	Theft and robbery, teasing, extortion, damage/vandalism	Drug Dealing/trafficking, use and cultivation of drugs	Driving without legal authorization, drink driving	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,

Country	4.1A Offences against persons (e.g. homicide, assault, rape, etc.)	4.2A Offences against property (e.g. theft, vandalism, fraud, etc.)	4.3A Drug offences	4.4A Road traffic offences	4.5A Other offences
	4.1A	4.2A	4.3A	4.4A	4.5A
					Crimes relating to illegal immigration, Crimes relating to militar service and smuggling.
Romania	(Aggravated) murder; killing upon request by the victim; determining or facilitating suicide; manslaughter; battery and other acts of violence; bodily harm; battery and bodily harm causing death; bodily harm with basic intent; ill treatments applied to underage persons; brawling; domestic violence; killing or harming of a newly-born baby by their mother; termination of pregnancy; harming the fetus; abandoning an individual in distress; obstruction of rescue; illegal deprivation of freedom; threats; blackmail; harassment; slavery; trafficking in human beings; trafficking in underage persons; pressing into forced or compulsory labor; pandering; exploitation of beggary; use of underage persons for mendicancy; use of an exploited person's services; rape; sexual assault; sexual intercourse with a juvenile; sexual corruption of juveniles; recruitment of juveniles for sexual purposes; sexual harassment; trespassing; trespassing in professional offices; violation of privacy; disclosure of professional secrecy.	(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.	Possession of drugs with the intent to use; possession of drugs with the intent to drug traffic and other drug offences.	Registering a vehicle as fit for traffic or driving an unregistered vehicle; driving a vehicle without a driving license; driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substances; refusing or avoiding to provide biological samples; leaving the scene of an accident or change or deletion of traces of the accident; hindering traffic on public roads; failure to perform duties related to technical checks or repairs; executing unauthorized works on public roads.	Offences against state authority and state borders; obstruction of justice; corruption and offenses in public position; counterfeiting; offenses included in laws, other than the criminal code.
Slovakia	...	1.Theft, 2. Vandalism, 3. Fraud (but these 3 are Not all offences against property)	1. Illegal Production of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, Poisons or Precursors, their Possession and Trafficking, 2. Threatening under the Influence of Addictive Substances (but these are not all drug offences)	...	...
Sweden	Homicide, assault, other crimes against life and health, sexual offences, robbery, fraud, extortion	Theft, handling stolen goods, embezzlement, crime against creditors, vandalism, smuggling of goods	Crime against the narcotics act	Driving under the influence of alcohol, crime against the road traffic offences act	Crime against public and state, crime against the aliens act, crime against the tax penal act, crime against the weapons act, crime against the conscription act, crime against duty of total defence, crime against the alcohol act, other offences
Switzerland	Title 1 CP	Title 2 CP	Federal Act on Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances	Federal Road Traffic Act	

Country	4.1A Offences against persons (e.g. homicide, assault, rape, etc.)	4.2A Offences against property (e.g. theft, vandalism, fraud, etc.)	4.3A Drug offences	4.4A Road traffic offences	4.5A Other offences
	4.1A	4.2A	4.3A	4.4A	4.5A
UK: England & Wales	Violence against the person, sexual, and robbery offences	Criminal damage and arson, fraud, and theft offences	Drug offences	Summary motoring offences	Miscellaneous crimes against society, possession of weapons, public order, and summary non-motoring offences
UK: Northern Ireland	Murder, Assault, Intimidation, Kidnapping, Trafficking	Burglary, Criminal Damage & Arson, Fraud, Robbery, Theft	Possession, Supply, Importing	Drunk/Drug Driving, Dangerous Driving, No Insurance, Excess Speed	Liquor Licence, Sexual, Public Order
UK: Scotland	Crimes of violence, sexual crimes and miscellaneous offences	Crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising and vandalism			

Table 32. Stock, admissions and exits of probationers by type of offence (in percentages)

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	39.1	...	...	40.1	...	...	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	55.5	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	11.1	11.5	...	26.2	26.9	...	26.9	24.9	...	10.7	7.5	...	25.2	29.3
Belgium	...	...	21.0	...	...	11.1	...	...	12.6	...	...	28.5	...	...	8.8
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	31.9	17.0	91.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechia	23.7	20.1	...	37.5	40.3	...	17.2	16.4	...	...	...	...	42.3	48.6	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	40.6	31.4	31.2	31.6	33.4	0.0	25.5	9.7	10.8	37.2	34.1	35.0	19.5	12.9	13.2
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	9.8	32.8	9.5	6.6	16.3	9.5	7.4	10.3	39.2	37.6	9.9	25.6	26.2	2.5	36.1
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	29.0	23.9	19.1	39.5	38.9	37.5	20.4	21.0	19.3	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.0	7.2	6.9
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	11.4	8.4	12.0	29.3	28.4	45.5	18.4	8.4	15.2	15.0	17.0	27.1	28.9	29.1	34.9
Liechtenstein	51.0	47.1	41.7	18.4	38.6	16.7	16.3	17.1	25.0	6.1	5.7	33.3	8.2	11.4	66.7
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	37.8	...	...	21.1	...	...	12.6	...	...	15.7	...	...	7.3
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	13.0	9.4	7.6	18.9	10.3	9.9	8.1	3.1	2.4	22.5	30.6	27.1	7.7	4.9	4.5
Monaco	50.8	50.0	36.7	15.3	15.8	20.0	8.5	5.3	23.3	25.4	28.9	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	40.5	33.8	35.7	25.0	21.9	23.6	9.5	9.3	9.5	11.6	20.5	18.3	13.2	13.8	12.8
North Macedonia	27.0	22.2	22.9	17.4	22.7	27.0	20.8	19.8	17.6	6.7	5.4	6.3	28.1	29.9	26.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	38.2	...	...	15.7	...	...	10.7	...	...	33.1	...	...	18.4
Romania	...	...	15.6	...	...	16.7	...	...	3.2	...	...	60.9	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	14.8	18.7	...	10.6	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	39.9	...	47.4	10.1	...	12.4	2.1	...	1.7	23.5	...	31.6	9.1	...	6.3

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		
Spain (State Admin.)	40.4	...	47.6	11.3	...	12.4	1.8	...	1.7	22.2	...	30.9	8.9	...	6.9
Spain (Catalonia)	35.8	46.6	44.8	1.6	11.4	13.0	4.1	2.3	2.3	33.0	37.3	39.3	11.0	2.3	0.6
Sweden	30.5	29.9	28.6	13.2	12.8	13.2	37.2	31.4	31.6	6.9	14.0	15.1	12.2	11.9	11.5
Switzerland	8.8	2.3	2.2	9.5	2.7	2.7	5.0	1.5	1.3	12.2	3.5	3.7	49.1	22.5	18.6
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	28.6	19.4	15.9	11.3	11.0	12.7	11.7	7.1	6.5	11.8	19.5	18.9	36.6	43.0	45.8
UK: Northern Ireland	31.7	...	...	24.4	...	...	14.3	...	...	10.6	...	...	26.8	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	41.3	...	...	9.9	...	...	4.3	...	...	5.5	...	...	10.5
<i>Mean</i>	30.2	25.3	29.1	20.3	21.8	17.2	14.0	12.7	13.7	17.7	17.4	22.9	22.4	17.7	18.9
<i>Median</i>	31.1	23.1	28.6	17.9	20.3	14.5	13.0	10.0	11.7	12.2	15.5	22.8	19.5	12.9	12.8
<i>Minimum</i>	8.8	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.7	0.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	6.1	3.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	51.0	50.0	91.4	40.1	40.3	45.5	37.2	31.4	39.2	37.6	37.3	60.9	55.5	48.6	66.7

Notes – Tables 29 to 32

The references indicated in the comments of the countries refer to the columns of Tables 29-32 in absolute numbers.

Austria

- We can only count the stock per 31st January 2022. There is no count of entries and exits for offences. Under "others" we added the figure of the other chapters of the Austrian Criminal code.

Belgium

- General Note: The numbers given correspond to the encoded fact category numbers. This means that a follow-up mandate/file can concern several categories. This means that the total number of violations will be higher than the total number of cases. The figures given do not relate to investigations and electronic monitoring measures. For the breakdown of the figures by category of offences, we refer you to the table annexed to this questionnaire. Special note: Offences relating to non-compliance with COVID rules are considered public order offences and are included in the category "other offences"

Czechia

- One person can be in care of probation service or be sentenced for more criminal offences together and for more sanctions and cares (Stock, Flow and Exit).
- Offences against persons including Robbery
- Offences against property including Disorderly Conduct
- Other offences: especially obstructing the enforcement or neglect of compulsory maintenance
- It's not possible to distinguish category Road traffic offences. The Offence is classified by impact of offences.

Estonia

- 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.
- Missing data: Stock: 87 entries with missing data regarding the offence committed.

Ireland

- The total number of persons on STOCK is based on 31.12.2022 and not 31.01.2023
- Due to incomplete information on offences for some case the brokedown figures, it does not add to the total.

Italy

- Starting from 1 June 2022 a new information system called SIEPE was introduced to manage the adult probation services; it provides for the registration of all the offences addressed in the criminal court order to be enforced.
- Unfortunately, data related to offences are not yet available at present.

Latvia

- Latvia do not apply the principal offence rule. Counting units represent the type of offences done by person and the person may be included in several data categories (for example, a person who committed a crime of theft and violence was listed in categories Offences against persons and Offences against property.

Moldova

- Other offences: indicates offences such as crimes against military service; crimes against state; crimes against ecology; crimes against judicial system; crimes against public order; corruption offences; economic offences

Netherlands

- Categorisation and aggregation on person level: primary offence. Without semi-liberty. Flow of exits includes the started but not completed and the completed CSM. Not the CSM that did not start.

Slovakia

- In Total we used PERSON as a counting unit.
- In the broken-down figure, the counting unit is the number of criminal offences.

Sweden

- Reference date for the stock is 1st of October 2022.

Switzerland

- For the first time, data for criminal offences are available for probation and persons in semi-detention. The number provided to the line do not include these people - (Community measures+Electronic monitoring).
- We hope to extend the analyses in the course of 2024 to include community service and electronic monitoring sentences. In this way, we will in all likelihood be able to provide you with complete data as early as next year. In the meantime, we are already providing you with this information for SPACE II 2023.
- Offences against persons = Offences against life (Title 1 of the Swiss Criminal Code)
- Offences against property = Offences against property (Title 2 of the Swiss Criminal Code)
- Drug related offences = Offences under the Federal Act on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act)
- Road offences = Violations of the Federal Road Traffic Act
- Other offences, including parolees (whose original conviction offence is unknown)

UK: England & Wales

- Stock figures are based on the number of offenders under probation supervision on the 31 December 2022.
- The flow of entry figures includes only those starting probation supervision in the community under court orders. They exclude those starting probation supervision following their release from prison as it is currently not possible to provide figures for this group.

UK: Northern Ireland

- Count available by case only. A person may have multiple cases.

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

Table 33 shows the age of criminal responsibility and the minimum age to be placed on probation.

Table 34 presents minors, women, and foreigners under the supervision of probation agencies, showing stock and flow in absolute numbers, as well as the mean and median age of probationers.

Table 35 displays the stock and flow of minors, women, and foreigners under the supervision of probation agencies in percentages.

Table 33. Age of criminal responsibility and minimum age to be placed on probation

Country	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimum age for the application of community sanctions and measures	Minimum age for the application of custodial 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	
Czechia	15	15	15	18	19
Denmark	15	15	15	18	18
Estonia	14	14	14	18	21
Finland	15	15	15	18	2
France	13	13/18	16	18	...
Georgia	14	14	14	18	21
Germany	14		14	18	21
Greece	12	13	15	18	21
Hungary	14	14	14	18	...
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	...	13	18	...
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	...
San Marino	14		14	18	
Serbia	14	14	14	18	18
Slovakia	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	1	15	15	18	24
Türkiye	12	12	12	18	18
Ukraine	14	14	16	18	35
UK: England and Wales	1	18	15	18	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1		1	18	
UK: Scotland	12	12	16	21	17

Table 34. 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>	5.1 (s)	5.1 (f)			5.2 (s)	5.2 (f)	5.3 (s)	5.3 (f)
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	15	23	36	50	188	296	46	72
Austria	2 465	2 793	31	27	2 361	2 920	3 993	4 946
Azerbaijan	...	70	...	...	...	648	...	29
Belgium	112	315	36	34	8 963	6 199	9 359	8 393
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Fed. BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	194	...	...	...	473	...	28	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	139	207	...	...	71	259	381	1 443
Czechia	1 020	1 390	39	37	3 774	3 009	...	...
Denmark	81	216	37	34	1 045	1 075	761	985
Estonia	83	241	38	37	319	371	922	1 139
Finland	67	97	35	32	444	444	308	289
France	47	243	36	36	13 275	8 235	17 934	12 036
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	43	43	43	39	184	162	220	119
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	262	313	33	31	1 012	962	474	499
Italy	...	...	44	43	14 281	18 775	23 523	32 290
Latvia	101	268	39	36	761	896	80	93
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	87	43	465	218
Malta	39	19	...	...	15	14	...	...
Moldova	88	140	...	...	799	845	...	...
Monaco	2	2	39	37	7	1	46	30
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	3	13	2	6
Netherlands	5 965	6 399	36	34	3 195	3 534	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	41	40	10	11	...	1
Norway	...	51	37	35	...	893	...	897
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	224	452	40	...	3 361	3 264	3 408	2 956
Romania	446	2 321	38	36	5 880	2 643	469	290
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	168	155	...	...	1 414	1 304	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	...	...	...	...	7 619	12 187	9 964	10 708
Spain (State Admin.)	...	...	40	41	6 698	10 938	7 207	7 005
Spain (Catalonia)	...	...	39	39	921	1 249	2 757	3 703
Sweden	6	9	36	33	1 690	2 035	2 289	2 847
Switzerland	...	...	39	37	442	1 003	1 484	2 014
Türkiye	6 280	6 934	36	35	22 970	29 112	9 932	141
Ukraine	483	885	...	...	6 173	4 464	...	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	34	33	19 117	13 538	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	3 553	...	37	35	446	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	400	200	34	32	2 200	1 800	...	...

Notes:

(s): Stock

(f): Flow

Table 35. Minors, women and foreigners under the supervision of probation agencies: Stock and flow, in percentages

Country	Does your data include the following categories?					
	Minors		Women		Foreigners	
	How many? (s)	How many? (f)	How many? (s)	How many? (f)	How many? (s)	How many? (f)
<i>Code</i>	5.1 (s)	5.1 (f)			5.3 (s)	5.3 (f)
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	16.4	8.8	15.7	9.2	26.5	15.6
Azerbaijan	...	0.3	...	2.9	...	0.1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Fed. BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	5.2	...	12.6	...	0.7	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	13.4	7.2	6.8	9.0	36.7	50.0
Czechia	4.6	8.8	17.0	19.1	...	...
Denmark	1.1	2.3	14.5	11.5	10.6	10.5
Estonia	2.4	6.0	9.4	9.3	27.1	28.4
Finland	1.8	2.6	11.9	12.0	8.3	7.8
France	0.0	0.2	6.9	6.8	9.3	10.0
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	2.5	3.3	10.8	12.3	12.9	9.0
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	3.9	5.1	14.9	15.5	7.0	8.1
Italy	...	...	11.6	...	19.0	...
Latvia	1.9	3.1	14.0	10.3	1.5	1.1
Liechtenstein	...	...	16.3	12.9	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1.1	1.3	9.9	8.0	...	...
Monaco	3.4	5.3	11.9	2.6	78.0	78.9
Montenegro	...	...	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.0
Netherlands	18.6	19.1	10.0	10.5	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	5.6	2.7	...	0.2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1.5	1.9	12.6	16.1	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	...	...	9.0	...	11.8	...
Spain (State Admin.)	...	...	9.0	...	9.7	...
Spain (Catalonia)	...	...	9.0	9.7	26.9	28.8
Sweden	0.0	0.1	12.4	12.7	16.8	17.7
Switzerland	...	...	11.4	20.0	38.4	40.1
Türkiye	1.7	1.4	6.2	5.9	2.7	2.9
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	11.2	15.1	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	89.7	...	11.3	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	9.3	4.5	10.7	10.3	18.5	18.1
<i>Median</i>	2.5	3.1	11.4	10.3	11.7	10.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	0.7	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	89.7	19.1	17.0	20.0	78.0	78.9

Notes – Tables 33 to 35

The references indicated in the comments of the countries refer to the columns of Tables 33-35 in absolute numbers.

Belgium

- Minors: For the stock, it is considered to be a minority as of January 31, 2023. As far as the flow is concerned, the minoring at the time of the conviction is considered for the extraction of the figures. Foreigners The figures given are an indication and remain very relative because there are gaps in the encoding. Given the lack of precision, the age of the probationer population was calculated on the stock as of 31/01/2023.

Cyprus

- Item Minors (stock and flow): The figures were provided by the Police and the SWS. "Stock" comprises 135 persons under the supervision of the SWS and 4 of the Police. "Flow" comprises 188 persons under the supervision of the SWS and 19 of the Police. Items Females and Foreigners: The figures were provided by the Police.

Czechia

- The average age = average age of adult active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1. 2023 = 38,57
The average age = average age of all active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1. 2023 = 37,53
The median age = median age of adult active person under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1. 2023 = 37,45
The median age = median age of all active person under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1. 2023 = 36,71
- Data are without data of minors.
- Females without female minors (Flow 196 Stock 158)
- Foreigners: PMS worked with foreigners too, but within our statistical and file system it does not distinguish these characteristics of the population.

Denmark

- We have calculated the average age and the median age of the population on 31 January 2023.

Estonia

- 31.01.2023 average age 38,40 and median age 37.
- During 2022 (during system entry) average age 36,53 and median age 36.
- 01.01.2023 average age 37,01 and median age 36 (flow of entries during 2022).

Finland

- The average and median ages of the probation population refer to STOCK on 31 January 2023.

Ireland

- In relation to Foreigners the data is incomplete. The data is representative of about 80% of the population

Italy

- The data concerning juvenile offenders sentenced by Juvenile Courts and in charge of the appropriate Juvenile Justice Services were not included therein.

Moldova

- Age of the probation population: The present statistics are divided probationers by age categories: adults and minors.
- Foreigners are not calculated separately from the rest of the probationers

Netherlands

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

to 16 and 17-year-olds (trial in the first instance) is uncommon. It concerns 1-3% of all criminal cases against 16 and 17-year-olds.

- Within juvenile law and adult criminal law minors (16 and 17 year olds) and young adults (18 to 23 year olds) can be placed under supervision of both the adult probation service and the youth probation service.
- Age of the probation population is of the stock. For the flow of entries the average age is 35 and the median age 33.

Poland

- In relation to "minors" within the meaning of the 9 June 2022 act on the Support and Rehabilitation of Juveniles (journal of laws 2022, item 1700), 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 the family courts and separate from the adult guardianship division - the family guardianship division, which conducts inter alia, enforcement proceedings against the underage perpetrators of the criminal acts.

Romania

- In Minors are recorded persons who were minors at the time of committing the crime.

Slovakia

- We are not able to provide average or median because of our internal system/application - is dividing clients in six age categories. Age of the probation populaton in flow of entries during 2022 (7764 probationers in probation cases examined):

under 18y:	2 % (155)
18 - 25y:	17 % (1322)
26 - 33 y:	23.4 % (1814)
34 - 41y:	24.6 % (1909)
42 - 50 y:	19.1 % (1485)
51 - 60y:	9.7 % (953)
61y and more	4.2 % (326)

Males 83.2 % (6459)

Females 16.8 % (1305)

Slovenia

- Most of probation persons were in the category 30-40 years. This is the only available data of age.

Sweden

- Reference date for the stock and for the calculations of average and median age is 1st of October 2022.

Switzerland

- For the stock, we have considered separately the average number of women and foreigners in TIG and EM over the whole of 2022, as well as the number of people on probation on 31 December 2022.

Ukraine

- The data about the female contacts are collected, but without administrative sanctions and fines.
- Foreigners: The following category is present in probation but the data is not collected.
- The age of persons under probation cannot be counted due to the lack of the socio-demographic data of the probation population. The problem will be resolved after the Unified Register of the convicted and detained persons in Ukraine is in force.

UK: England & Wales

- Stock figures are based on the number of offenders under probation supervision on the 31 December 2022. Average and median age of the probation population is of those offenders in stock.
- 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.

UK: Scotland

- Figures for both minors and females include exact numbers for community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders. Figures for females also include exact numbers for throughcare and (for "flow") bail supervision. The flow figures also include exact numbers for fiscal work orders. All other numbers are estimated. Estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. Stock figures given are as at 31 March 2021 and flow figures are for the financial year 2020-21. The "stock" figures for

minors cover those aged under 18 AT THE TIME THEY RECEIVED THE ORDER rather than by their age at 31 March 2021.

- The average and median ages are calculated from community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders imposed during year 2019-20.

Section C: Probation agencies in 2023

6. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 January 2023

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 5% of the normal working hours they will be counted as one “full-time equivalent”. One part-time staff member working for 5% of the normal working hours will be counted as .5 “full-time equivalents”.

Table 36 shows the staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies as of 31 January 2023, in absolute numbers.

Table 37 presents the ratio of probationers per staff member and the distribution of staff on 31 January 2022 according to three classifications of staff, in percentages.

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 36. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 January 2023 in absolute numbers

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	Staff on long-term leave
Code	6.	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8A	6.8B
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	161	3	21	19	90	23	0	5	5	81	2
Austria	615	14	9	27	419	62	0	58	27	477	49
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1 491	0	8	91	1 018	265	0	0	109	1 283	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Fed. BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	460	3	7	22	248	114	...	0	66	362	0
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	34	2	8	5	12	...	7	...	...	...	...
Czechia	550	5	8	74	369	...	0	0	95	459	6
Denmark	400	1	4	13	275	27	...	...	86	275	...
Estonia	150	2	6	...	110,9	25,25	...	0	6	126,65	15
Finland	313	1	1	12	231	13	...	0	55	250	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	2	2	12	59	3	0	0	7	80	1
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	421	6	9	47	231	0	0	0	128	352	...
Italy	2 509	3	11	54	1 056	487	340	134	424	1 874	...
Latvia	425	3	6	41	298	...	...	...	77	346	...
Liechtenstein	12	5	...	1	3	0	1	2	0	6	0
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	23	1	...	1	18	...	...	...	4	21	1
Malta	...	1	0	5	22	0	0	0	10	26	1
Moldova	262	2	0	38	161	1	...	2	60	199	35
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	10	1	...	...	9	...	0	0	0	10	0
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	2 198	...	...	...	...	2 198	...
North Macedonia	28	3	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...
Norway	491	...	...	17	425,8	0	0	0	48	426	...

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	Staff on long-term leave
Code	6.	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8A	6.8B
Poland	7 210	...	59	331	2 505	...	...	4 315	...	7 150	...
Portugal	...	...	9	58	471	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	898	2	...	42	718	...	...	10	126	760	63
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	77	1	0	3	48	...	...	...	...	56	5
Slovakia	95	5	8	...	82	...	...	...	...	82	...
Slovenia	61	10	...	5	39	...	...	...	7	44	...
Spain (Total)	719	17	...	54	546	94	...	...	...	391	...
Spain (State Admin.)	379	9	...	27	292	47	...	...	4	217	...
Spain (Catalonia)	340	8	...	27	254	47	...	...	...	174	...
Sweden	1 377	1	12	77	1 051	113	0	...	123	1 096	55
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	5 413	4	118	175	1 011	3 534	...	...	584	4 545	...
Ukraine	2 720	37	46	590	1 683	...	...	926	364	2 273	296
UK: England & Wales	19 531	234	1 038	1 342	4 333	12 530	0	0	54	16 863	1 037
UK: Northern Ireland	389	3	5	31	179	52	0	0	19.1 Community Support Supervisors / 101.4 Corporate	258	20
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 37. Ratio of probationers per staff, and distribution of staff on 31 January 2023 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		Staff on long-term leave	
Code	6.	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8		6.8A	6.8B	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Armenia	...	1.9	13.0	11.8	55.9	14.3	0.0	3.1	3.1	103.1	50.3	1.2	
Austria	24.5	2.2	1.5	4.4	68.2	10.0	0.0	9.4	4.3	100.0	77.6	8.0	
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Belgium	...	0.0	0.5	6.1	68.3	17.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	86.1	...	
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
BiH: Fed. BiH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
BiH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Bulgaria	8.1	0.7	1.5	4.8	53.9	24.8	...	0.0	14.3	100.0	78.7	0.0	
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Cyprus	30.5	5.9	23.5	14.7	35.3	...	20.6	...	...	100.0	...	...
Czechia	40.4	0.9	1.5	13.5	67.1	...	0.0	0.0	17.3	100.2	83.5	1.1	
Denmark	18.0	0.3	1.0	3.3	68.8	6.8	...	...	21.5	101.5	68.8	...
Estonia	22.7	1.3	4.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	4.0	9.3	...	10.0
Finland	11.9	0.3	0.3	3.8	73.8	4.2	...	0.0	17.6	100.0	79.9	...	
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Ireland	16.1	1.4	2.1	11.2	54.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	100.0	83.6	...	
Italy	49.3	0.1	0.4	2.2	42.1	19.4	13.6	5.3	16.9	100.0	74.7	...	
Latvia	12.8	0.7	1.4	9.6	70.1	...	...	...	18.1	100.0	81.4	...
Liechtenstein	4.1	41.7	...	8.3	25.0	0.0	8.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Luxembourg	...	4.3	...	3.3	78.3	...	...	...	18.5	104.3	90.2	4.3
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Moldova	30.7	0.8	0.0	14.5	61.5	0.4	...	0.8	22.9	100.8	76.0	13.4	
Monaco	236.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	

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	Staff on long-term leave
<i>Code</i>	<i>6.</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>		<i>6.8A</i>	<i>6.8B</i>
Montenegro	16.6	10.0	...	...	90.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
North Macedonia	6.4	10.7	...	...	89.3	...	...	...	...	100.0	89.3	...
Norway	...	...	...	3.5	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	13.3	86.7	...
Poland	32.4	...	0.8	4.6	34.7	...	...	59.9	...	100.0	99.2	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Romania	...	0.2	...	4.7	80.0	...	...	1.1	14.0	100.0	84.6	7.0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Serbia	33.5	1.3	0.0	3.9	62.3	...	...	...	...	67.5	72.7	6.5
Slovakia	118.2	5.3	8.4	...	86.3	...	...	...	...	100.0	86.3	...
Slovenia	37.7	16.4	...	8.2	63.9	...	...	...	11.5	100.0	72.1	...
Spain (Total)	117.8	2.3	...	7.5	76.0	13.1	...	...	...	98.9	54.4	...
Spain (State Ad.)	196.4	2.4	...	7.1	77.0	12.4	...	...	1.1	100.0	57.3	...
Spain (Catalonia)	30.2	2.2	...	7.9	74.7	13.9	...	...	...	98.8	51.2	...
Sweden	9.9	0.1	0.9	5.6	76.3	8.2	0.0	...	8.9	100.0	79.6	4.0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
Türkiye	68.4	0.1	2.2	3.2	18.7	65.3	...	...	10.8	100.2	84.0	...
Ukraine	...	1.4	1.7	21.7	61.9	...	...	34.0	13.4	134.0	83.6	10.9
UK: England & Wales	8.7	1.2	5.3	6.9	22.2	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	86.3	5.3
UK: Northern Ireland	10.2	0.8	1.3	8.0	45.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	...	69.3	66.4	5.2
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	43.0	3.9	3.2	7.3	58.8	20.8	3.0	6.9	11.1	0.0	78.6	4.8
<i>Median</i>	24.5	1.3	1.4	6.1	63.9	12.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	81.4	4.8
<i>Minimum</i>	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.1	50.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	236.0	41.7	23.5	21.7	90.0	100.0	20.6	59.9	30.4	100.0	100.0	13.4

Notes – Tables 36 to 37

The references indicated in the comments of the countries refer to the columns of Tables 36-37 in absolute numbers.

Armenia

- Probation Service of Armenia has no budget
- Other staff includes Technical staff
- Other staff (long-term leave) includes maternity leave
- Volunteers are not included in the main staff

Azerbaijan

- According to the legislation, the data about staff is classified as secret information

Belgium

- We would like to draw the attention to the fact that the figures given above correspond to the total of the three communities. However, it seems appropriate to make the distinction between communities in the comment box:
 - Flemish Community: 6.0 Total Staff: 786.65 6.1 Senior Managers at the Central/National Level: ... 6.2 Senior Managers in Regional Directorates: 3 6.3 Senior Probation Officers (Heads of Units): 54.2 6.4 Probation Officers (Qualified Probation Employees): 554.05 6.5 Probation Officers (not on probation qualifications): 137.8 6.6 External employees on paid contracts: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other personnel: 37.6 6.8a Number of staff in direct contact with the Persons in Care 691.85
 - German-speaking community: 6.0 Total Staff: 17.66 6.1 Senior Managers at the Central/National Level: ... 6.2 Senior Managers in Regional Directorates: 1 6.3 Senior Probation Officers (Heads of Units): 3.1 6.4 Probation Officers (Qualified Probation Staff): 7.96 6.5 Probation officers (without probation qualifications): 2.6 6.6 External employees on paid contracts: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other personnel: 3 6.8a Number of staff in direct contact with the persons in care: 10.56
 - French Community: 6.0 Total staff: 686.84 6.1 Senior Managers at the Central/National Level: ... 6.2 Senior Managers in Regional Directorates: 4 6.3 Senior Probation Officers (Heads of Units): 33.7 6.4 Probation Officers (Qualified Probation Employees): 456.37 6.5 Probation Service Officers (without probation qualifications): 124.51 6.6 External employees on paid contracts: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other personnel: 68.26 6.8a Number of staff in direct contact with persons in care: 580.88 6.4
- The Belgian probation services are also responsible for other tasks which do not fall within the criminal sector covered by spacell. These include tasks relating to the enforcement of internment arrangements, the reception of victims in courts and tribunals, temporary residency measures and the carrying out of social studies in the context of parental conflicts.
- Paid external staff : Each of the communities with probation services in its remit shall subsidize a series of partner services in the context of the implementation of alternative judicial measures. However, it is impossible to identify the number of people working in these services.

Bulgaria

- Item Other staff: Other staff includes psychologists, legal advisors, secretaries, accountants, HR.
- Item Budget: The total amount of the budget includes expenditures for the detention centers, probation services and electronic monitoring. According to the law there are established 7 district services "Execution of Sentences". In their structures are included units of probation services, detention centers and electronic monitoring.

Cyprus

- Total number of staff is the sum of the figures provided by the SWS (31) and the PB (3).
- Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): the total includes 3 persons employed by the PB.

Czechia

- 1 EUR = 24,565 Czech crowns (yearly average exchange rate for 2022)
- Senior probation officers : In capital city (Prague) is top level executive and chief executive and chief of unit one person.
- The category of probation officers is divided into two groups of staff: probation officers and probation assistants.

- Other staff : The category other staff consists of staff of the headquarter of Probation and Mediation Service, specialists for electronic monitoring and project workers.
- Other staff The figures in the table are without part-time workers. This category includes counselors for victims and staff of the headquarter. The 22 counselors for victims make up a total of 6 full-time positions.
- Other staff (in direct contact): 74 senior probation officers + 369 probation officers + 16 specialists for electronic monitoring (only technical support).

Denmark

- Other staff includes local administrative staff and middle management.
- The 5 national and regional top level executives are not counted in the total number off staff. If table total do not correspond to sum of numbers the reason is rounding of numbers.
- Budget: The Danish Prison and Probation Service has used the estimated average expenditures per electronic monitor to calculate the annual costs in 2022 spent on probation services

Estonia

- Other staff: probation officer - supervisor.

Finland

- Items Total nb of staff-Other staff The numbers are based on the actual amount of full-time equivalent (FTE) person-years for the year 2022 (not the estimated amount on 31 January 2023).
- Item Other staff Other staff: estimated amount of administrative staff on national level (27 FTE's), plus staff working in the technical and supervisory tasks concerning electronic monitoring (28 FTE's).
- Item Other staffB Staff on long-term leave is not included in the total number (FTE's) of staff.

Ireland

- Other staff refer to Administrative Grades - Clerical Officers, Executive Officers, Higher Executive Officers, Assistant Principals, Statistician, Accountant, Data Analyst, Community Service Supervisors, Service Officers and 3 Assistant Principal Probation Officers not included under Top executives at the regional probation administrations
- Other staff (in direct contact with probationers) The total staff in direct contact with persons under Supervision includes Senior Probation Officers, Probation Officers, Community Service Supervisors, Regional COs and two Service Officers.

Italy

- These data refer to the situation at 31.12.2022.
- Top executives at the regional probation administrations This figure refers to the number of Directors of our Local Probation Services and to the Heads of the units of the Inter-district Social Services.
- Other staff This figure refers to the number of Penitentiary Police Staff assigned to our services.
- Other staffA This figure refers to both our Probation Services' Regular and External Staff.

Latvia

- In this section the number provided consists of Top executives at the national probation administrations to paid external staff and Other staff. Excluding Volunteers since for this category we do not have information about how many hours volunteers work.
- Explanation for items in this section:
 - Top executives at the national probation administrations - the head of Latvian state probation service and his two deputies
 - Top executives at the regional probation administrations - only the regional managers
 - Top executives at the regional probation administrations - only the managers who manage probation specialists directly
 - Top executives at the regional probation administrations - probation specialists
 - Other staff - administrative, financial and information technologies, legal, learning and research, HR, public relation departments

Montenegro

- Budget: There is a single budget at the level of the Ministry of Justice, without a special budget line for probation.

Netherlands

- In the Netherlands are three probation agencies with separate registrations of personnel. Top executives at the regional probation administrations and Other staffA is the number of full time equivalents that are financed by the government in this year.

Poland

- Data of 31 January 2023 is not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the staff number on 31 December 2022 according to the reports on probation activities of the court service ms-s40r and ms-s40o for 2022.
- Top executives at the regional probation administrations. Heads of the probation service team (chiefs of units) perform, although to a lesser extent, tasks such as other professional curators.
- The fraction is connected with possibilities of work for partial time.

Romania

- Commentary on Other staff: 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.

Slovakia

- Other staff (on long-term leave) - in general, probation and mediation officers for example in cases of long-term illness, injury or maternity/paternity leave have ensured replaceability with new/other relevant persons.
- Budget - we have no separate budget line covering area of probation and mediation officers (regional court budget covers the expenses of probation and mediation activity in its district).

Slovenia

- Other staff: Administration workers
- Budget spent in 2021 consists of Slovenian and EU funds.

Spain (State Admin.)

- Total number of staff refers to data regarding Catalonia and Basque Country.

Sweden

- The numbers of staff are averages for 2022. The sum of the categories may not be equal to the total is a consequence of rounding.
- Volunteers. The probation agencies also use volunteer supervisors in support of their mission. In 2022 the number of volunteers was approximately 3000.
- The staff referred to in other staff consists of psychologists, experts, coordinators, specialists and treatment programme leaders.

Ukraine

- Volunteers are not part of the probation staff.
- Other staff the probation staff is the sum of leading specialists and specialists of probation offices and apparatus of the central level.
- Other staff here is the total amount of the data indicated in Top executives at the regional probation administrations. And Top executives at the regional probation administrations.
- Budget. Eur/uah average currency rate exchange was 33.98 uah per 1 eur during 2022.

UK: Northern Ireland

- Top executives at the national probation administrations: 1 CE, 2 Directors
- Top executives at the regional probation administrations: Assistant Directors
- Top executives at the regional probation administrations: Area Managers
- Top executives at the regional probation administrations: Probation Officers
- Top executives at the regional probation administrations: Probation Support Officers
- Other staff: Does not include Directors, Assistant Directors or Psychology
- Budget: Net Operating Costs for FY 2022-23 (1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023): £23,694k (FX Rate: £1 = €1.173).

UK: Scotland

- 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.
- The figure in Budget represents the community justice budget allocated by the Scottish government for 2020-21. Information on actual spend is not routinely held in a way which allows this level of aggregation at present.

7. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies in 221

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 2022.

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 2022 (in €).

Table 38. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies in 2022

Country	Reports			Budget (in €)
	Number of pre-sentence reports	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release	Other reports	
<i>Code</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Albania	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	746	...	...
Austria	326	...	...	44 900 000
Azerbaijan	...	...	31	5 755 944
Belgium	1 120	112	3 596	...
BiH: State level	...	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	43	278	10 197	28 046 000
Croatia	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Czechia	4 916	366	0	15257326,24
Denmark	10 336	...	...	7 839 910
Estonia	592	1 511	...	4 862 854,00 €
Finland	6 361	...	1 873	21 333 000
France	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	74	44	3 125	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...
Ireland	11,814	51	1 843	50,377,000
Italy	37 726	17 801	8 730	7 030 000
Latvia	553	444	...	11 249 894
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	420 000
Lithuania	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	2	83	25	...
Malta	67	71	100	...
Moldova	877	...	...	2 798 735
Monaco	0	2	0	...
Montenegro	1	...	...	...
Netherlands	31 267	4 258	2 875	261 000 000
North Macedonia	44	274	142	363 000
Norway	1 712	...	...	...
Poland	20 408	...	192 632	...
Portugal	19 636	5 695	282	...
Romania	5 588	841	3 793	21 029 634
San Marino	...	...	...	...
Serbia	8	53	...	955 780
Slovakia	1 096	167	83	...
Slovenia	96	...	...	2.956.769,73
Spain (Total)	1 665	...	...	...
Spain (State Administration)	1 432	...	...	8661038,43
Spain (Catalonia)	233	...	...	6 826 576
Sweden	29 049	7 808	...	143 356 848
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	23 644 495
Ukraine	11 018	...	...	22 062 949
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	5 637	...	1 199	27,793,062
UK: Scotland	16 894	3 197	...	127 000 000

Table 39. Ratio of reports produced per one staff member of probation agencies in 2022, 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	...	4.6	...
Austria	0.5	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...
Belgium	0.8	0.1	2.4
BiH: State level	...	...	...
BiH: Federation BiH	...	...	...
BiH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.1	0.6	22.2
Croatia	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...
Czechia	8.9	0.7	0.0
Denmark	25.8	...	...
Estonia	3.9	10.1	...
Finland	20.3	...	6.0
France	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...
Ireland	...	0.1	4.4
Italy	15.0	7.1	3.5
Latvia	1.3	1.0	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...
Luxembourg	0.1	3.6	1.1
Malta	...	...	...
Moldova	3.3	...	...
Monaco	0.0	8.0	0.0
Montenegro	0.1	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...
North Macedonia	1.6	9.8	5.1
Norway	3.5	...	...
Poland	2.8	...	26.7
Portugal	...	...	...
Romania	6.2	0.9	4.2
San Marino	...	...	...
Serbia	0.1	0.7	...
Slovakia	11.5	1.8	0.9
Slovenia	1.6	...	...
Spain (Total)	2.3	...	...
Spain (State Administration)	3.8	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	0.7	...	...
Sweden	21.1	5.7	...
Switzerland	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...
Ukraine	4.1	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	14.5	...	3.1
UK: Scotland	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6.1	3.6	6.1
<i>Median</i>	3.3	1.8	3.5
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	25.8	10.1	26.7

Notes Tables 38 to 39

Azerbaijan

- Other reports consist of the characterization of prisoners presented to pardon

Belgium

- Pre-sentence reports: Probation Investigations + Self-Employment Sentence + Alternative to Pre-Trial Detention + Autonomous Sentence of Electronic Monitoring; Advisory reports: Parole Investigations
- Other reports: All other prison investigations (including electronic monitoring)

Czechia

- Pre-sentence reports Number of ended pre-sentence reports (probation officer sent a court report) for a home arrest, community service and the replacement of pre-trial detention with probation.
- Other reports e. g. Ended pre-sentence reports for the replacement of protective treatment with probation.
- The data in table are without data of minors.

Finland

- Item Other reports: Sentence plans for persons sentenced to imprisonment who are not yet in custody. Includes a proposal for placement.

Ireland

- Other reports: The Other Reports include Community Service Reports 1,670, Victim Impact Reports 2, Repatriation Reports 12 and Reports on Life Sentence Prisoners 159.
- 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 2022 the number of initial referrals for Pre-Sanction Reports was 5,592, Community Service Reports was 1,016 and Probation with Community Service was 676.

Italy

- Pre-sentence reports: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of probation measures that concluded in 2022.
- Advisory reports with respect to conditional release (parole): These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of alternative measures that concluded in 2022; please note that they include all alternative measures enforced and not only those applied to former detained probationers.
- Other reports: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of security measures or other measures that concluded in 2022.

Luxembourg

- These are the reports drawn up for the purpose of the execution of the sentence under electronic monitoring as well as the personality reports

Moldova

- Pre-sentence reports. This number indicates the number of individual assessment reports requested. Of the total number of requests, 692 were prepared, and in 185 cases informative notes were drawn up regarding the impossibility of preparing pre-sentence evaluation reports.

Netherlands

- Reports produced during 2022. 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 etc.

Poland

- Pre-sentence reports number of community interviews (pre-sentence reports) carried out by the court superintendents under art. 214 par. 1 and 2 of the act of 6 June 1997 - Code of Criminal Procedure (journal of laws 2020, item 30 as amended)
- Other reports: number of community interview made by probation officer on the base of art. 14 par. 1 and art. 42 h par. 4 of the act of 6 June 1997 – The Executive Penal Code (journal of laws 2019, item 676 as amended). The court and some other institutions are entitled during the procedure of collecting the information by community interview even in the situation without probation measures (for ex. with execution of fines)

Romania

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

Serbia

- During 2020, 2021, and 2022 we had a pilot project where we had pre-sentence reports, but that category does not exist in our national law. In the next years, you probably can expect this cell to be filed with "...".
- The number of advisor reports with respect to conditional release is the number of all reports that Commissionaires sent during 2022, by which we mean each kind of correspondence with the court (about the beginning, respect measures, final report, etc.).
- The number of other reports is not available because that is the number of all reports sent for all sanctions and measures that were executed during 2022., by which we mean every kind of correspondence.

Slovakia

- Electronic monitoring is not an independent sentence, but is always used with imposed measures. 593 of all these categories (Pre-sentence reports + Advisory reports with respect to conditional release (parole) +Other reports) is in relation to possibility to impose electronic monitoring devices (to control obligations or restrictions or sentence imposed by the judge).
- Pre-sentence reports - 718 reports regarding community service cases, 137 home arrest, 212 alternatives to pre-trial detention, 29 educational/social training programs, 55 imposed conditions and obligations i.e. Not the risk management report
- Advisory reports with respect to conditional release (parole) - reports regarding parole cases, i.e. Not the risk management report
- Other reports(please specify) - 47 conversion of the remaining term of a prison sentence to punishment by home arrest + 36 other reports

Türkiye

- Pre-sentence reports. Number of pre-sentence reports: 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. 5402 and is prepared by probation experts.
- Social Research Report: In accordance with Article 35 of the Child Protection Law No. 5395, 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 organizations or self-employed if the number of personnel is insufficient, and by probation specialists if there is no suitable personnel.
- Advisory reports with respect to conditional release (parole).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.

Ukraine

- Pre-sentence reports. During 5 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). In 2022 there were 17,886 pre-trial reports (SPACE II 2022). It depends on the judicial practice (case law). In addition, in 2022, part of the territory of Ukraine was occupied, which affected the work of the courts in terms of the number of pre-trial reports.

UK: Northern Ireland

- Breach Report, Recall Report, Revocation, Probation Officers Report, Short Adjournment Report, SMC Progress Report, SMC Suitability Report, SMC Assessment & Intervention Report, Home Circumstance.

UK: Scotland

- Figures are for financial year 2020-21. The figure at Advisory reports with respect to conditional release (parole) includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.