

## Persons under the supervision of probation agencies

**SPACE II – 2024**

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## Highlights of the 2024 SPACE II report

The main findings of the SPACE II 2024 report are presented in a separate booklet (Probation and Prisons in Europe, 2024: Key Findings of the SPACE reports), which includes analyses of the data collected and comparisons with the main results of the SPACE I 2024 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 2024 Survey was satisfactory: 48 out of the 51 countries or administrative entities of the 46 Council of Europe Member States answered the questionnaire.
- Probation agencies are usually placed under the authority of the National Ministry of Justice. In 15 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 30 countries/administrative entities, while in 12 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, 27 probation agencies apply the person as the counting unit, while 24 apply it for flow. Conversely, 9 probation agencies “partially” use the person as the counting unit of stock, while 10 declare “partially” as the counting unity of 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. One country only applies flow (Andorra) and one country only stock (Northern Ireland)
- Among the 42 probation agencies that provided information on the date of reference, 33 provide stock data with reference to 31 January 2024. Other dates of reference are 31 December 2023 (5 countries), as well as 1 January 2023 (3 countries), 31 March 2023 or other dates.
- Most probationers are not included in the total prison population reported by the same country or administrative entity when answering the SPACE I questionnaire (prison statistics), with the exception of Andorra, Belgium, Czechia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Admin.), Switzerland, Türkiye, and UK: Northern Ireland. Belgium, Finland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Spain (State Admin.), and Switzerland partially include probationers in their replies to the SPACE I questionnaire.
- Stock of probationers: On 31 January 2024, there were 1 426 960 persons under the supervision of the 37 probation agencies that provided the relevant data. Eighteen probation agencies reported a total of 849 938 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 Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Serbia. Post-custodial sentence is common in Sweden, Türkiye, Finland and Switzerland, and in around is lower than 10%.

- Flow of entries to probation: During the year 2023, 1 047 397 were placed under the supervision of the 31 probation agencies that provided the relevant data.
- Flow of exits from probation: During the year 2023, 1 297 934 persons ceased to be under the supervision of the 40 probation agencies which provided data on this item and use the person as the counting unit for their flow of exits.
- On 31 January 2024, among the 22 probation agencies which provided figures on female probation clients and use the person as the counting unit, women represented 9.75% of the total probation population.
- Among the 21 probation agencies that provided figures on foreigners and use the person as the counting unit, foreigners represented 18.01% of the total probation population.
- Among the 19 probation agencies that provided figures on minors and use the person as the counting unit, minors represented 4.7% of the total probation population.
- Among the 20 probation agencies that provided figures on total stock and total staff and use the person as the counting unit, there are around 30 probationers for each probation staff member, but that ratio varies considerably across countries or administrative entities ranging from to 7.5 (Bulgaria) to 220 (Monaco)
- Among the 33 probation agencies that provided figures on total staff and pre-sentence reports, there are around eight (8) pre-sentence reports produced for each probation staff member across Europe.
- In almost three quarters of the jurisdictions (36), 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 2024

### Introduction

The SPACE II 2024 annual report is part of the SPACE project<sup>1</sup>. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*)<sup>2</sup> and non-custodial (*SPACE II*) sanctions and measures in the Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports.

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

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

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

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**

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

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



**supervision of probation agencies on 31 January 2024), the flow of admissions (number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during 2023), the flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during 2023), socio-demographic information** on these persons, and information on **the staff of probation agencies** and the **reports** produced by them.

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

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

**SPACE WEBSITE**

In addition to the data presented in this report, the official website of the SPACE project (<https://wp.unil.ch/space/>) provides supplementary information related to the use of custodial and non-custodial sanctions across Europe (e.g., recidivism studies, useful links and other resources concerning the prison and probation administrations).

### **Main modifications introduced since 2018**

The SPACE II questionnaire was fully revised in 2010 on the basis of the experience accumulated through the previous SPACE II surveys. The main revisions included the use of the **person** as the *counting unit* throughout the questionnaire, the inclusion of the **flow of exits** as a new indicator, a clarification of the **status of probation agencies** inside the different criminal justice systems, the inclusion of the **reports** produced by probation agencies, as well as a new classification of the items included in the questionnaire. Comparability with SPACE II surveys conducted before 2010 is thus problematic, but the increase in the quantity and the quality of the answers received showed that the 2010 questionnaire produced better results, in terms of validity and reliability of the data, than the previous ones. In 2017, a meeting of the national correspondents of SPACE II and the team of experts of the University of Lausanne was organized, at the premises of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, in the framework of the project *Foreign offenders in prison and under probation in Europe 2009-2015*, co-financed by the Council of Europe and the European Union (Aebi et al., 2021)<sup>3</sup>. As a result of that meeting, the questionnaire used for the current survey was further improved in 2018. In particular, the reference date for the stock indicators is **31<sup>st</sup> January of the current year** instead of 31<sup>st</sup> December of the previous year. This change assures comparability with data on prison populations collected through the SPACE I questionnaire. At the same time, moving the date of data collection by one month should not compromise the comparability with previous SPACE II surveys when establishing time series.

Apart from that, since 2018 the questionnaire indicates clearly that the item *Mixed sanctions or measures* (formerly called *Mixed orders*) should be used to indicate the number of persons serving a combination of two or more CSM (for example, home arrest with electronic monitoring) and the details about the kind of combination being used should be provided in the notes to that item (see items 1.2 and 2.2). 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

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

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 2024, 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 (2024) and flow indicators (2023). 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**

...	<b>Not applicable:</b> The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a notion that does not exist in the criminal justice system of the country concerned.
0	<b>Zero:</b> The concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned, but there are no cases (the number of cases or persons is zero).
---	<b>Not available:</b> 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 2024 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:

**Albania:** Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

**BiH: Republika Srpska:** Data Represents midyear 2023 estimation found on <https://www.rzs.rs.ba>

**BiH: Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina:** Data represents the difference between date retrieved on the Eurostat Database and the data retrieved for Republika Srpsja from <https://www.rzs.rs.ba>

**Georgia:** Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

**Monaco:** Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

**Montenegro:** Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

**(Spain) Catalonia :** Data retrieved from

<https://www.idescat.cat/indicadors/?id=aec&n=15223&lang=en>

**(Spain) State Administration:** Data represents the difference between date retrieved on the Eurostat Database and the data retrieved for Catalonia from <https://www.idescat.cat/indicadors/?id=aec&n=15223&lang=en>

**Ukraine:** Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 19 august 2024.

**England & Wales:** Prevision for 1st July of 2024 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/wales-population/> and <https://www.ukpopulation.org/england-population/>

**Northern Ireland:** Prevision for 1st July of 2024 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/>

**Scotland:** Prevision for 1st July of 2024 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/UK>

### ***Response rate of the survey***

The deadline for answering the SPACE survey was 15 October 2024, but it was postponed until the end of December. Forty-eight (48) out of fifty-one (51) countries and administrative entities<sup>4</sup> answered the SPACE II 2024 questionnaire. In comparison, there were 25 for the 2007 edition, 34 for 2009, 43 for 2010, 44 for 2011, 47 for 2013, 45 for 2014, 47 for 2015, 47 for 2016, 44 for 2018, 46 for 2019, 46 for 2020, and 48 for 2021<sup>5</sup>, 48 for 2022, and 41 for 2023. Three 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. **Greece**
2. **Iceland**
3. **San Marino**

The following administrative entities have **no data available for SPACE II**:

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

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

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

## Section A: Metadata

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

Table 1 presents whether or not the Probation Administration is independent from the Prison Administration.

Table 2 presents under which authority (or authorities) the probation agencies are placed.

Table 3 presents 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	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BiH: State level		
BiH: Federation BiH		
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czechia	Yes	
Denmark		No
Estonia		No
Finland		No
France		No
Georgia	Yes	
Germany		
Greece		
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland		
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
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)		No
Spain (State Administration)		No
Spain (Catalonia)		No
Sweden		No
Switzerland	Yes/No	Yes/No
Türkiye	Yes	
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			Yes		Yes			
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Armenia		Yes						
Austria	Yes							
Azerbaijan	Yes							
Belgium								Yes
BiH: State level							Yes	
BiH: Federation BiH							Yes	
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP							
Bulgaria	Yes		Yes					
Croatia	Yes							
Cyprus	Yes							Yes
Czechia	Yes			Yes				
Denmark	Yes		Yes					
Estonia	Yes		Yes					
Finland	Yes							
France	Yes		Yes					
Georgia	Yes							
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary								Yes
Iceland								
Ireland	Yes							
Italy	Yes							
Latvia	Yes							
Liechtenstein			Yes		Yes			
Lithuania	Yes							
Luxembourg	Yes							
Malta		Yes						
Moldova	Yes							
Monaco	Yes		Yes					
Montenegro	Yes							
Netherlands					Yes			
North Macedonia	Yes		Yes					
Norway	Yes							
Poland								
Portugal	Yes							
Romania	Yes							
San Marino								
Serbia	Yes		Yes					
Slovakia								Yes
Slovenia	Yes							
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Spain (State Administration)		Yes						
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes		Yes					
Sweden	Yes		Yes					
Switzerland			Yes	Yes		Yes		
Türkiye	Yes		Yes					
Ukraine	Yes		Yes					
UK: England and Wales	Yes							
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes							
UK: Scotland	Yes					Yes		Yes

\*A: Ministry of Justice

\*B: Ministry of Interior

\*C: Prison Administration

\*D: Probation agencies are independent State bodies

\*E: Probation agencies are independent private bodies

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

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

\*H: Other (please specify)



## Notes – Tables 1 and 2: (In)dependence of the Probation Administration

### Andorra

- Other services involved: Government's Social Services / Unit of addictive behaviours

### 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, and there are regular coordination meetings. But NEUSTART is a separate 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-speaking community.
 The data provided concern all three communities.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina: State level

- Probation agencies do not exist at the state level in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). A small portion related to community service is managed by the Sector for execution of criminal sanctions of the Ministry of Justice of BiH, and all of this takes place based on the principles existing in all probation systems.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina: Fed. BiH

- At the level of the Federation, home arrest/curfew with electronic monitoring exists as an alternative to prison sentence.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rep Srpska

- Not applicable (NAP) since there is no law regulating probation.

### Croatia

- The ministry competent for justice matters in Croatia goes by the full name of Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Digital Transformation.

### 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 probation agencies. However, these two government agencies employ probation officers who handle probation cases (among other responsibilities).

### Czechia

- Probation and Mediation Service – Czech Republic (PMS) is an organizational unit of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic. Supervision of its activities is carried out by the Ministry of Justice. The PMS is governed by Act No. 257/2000 Coll., Probation and Mediation Service.

### Georgia

- The Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation is a Legal Entity of Public Law within the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). The aim of the Agency is to ensure public safety by conducting crime prevention measures and re-socialization and rehabilitation of convicts and former prisoners, based on the enforcement of legal acts defined by the Law of Georgia on Crime Prevention, Rules of Execution of Non-custodial Sentences and Probation.

### Hungary

- Local probation services operate within the capital and county government offices. The capital or county government offices are territorial state administrative organs of the Government with general competence, and as such are the largest administrative units at the territorial level. The Government offices are under the authority of the Prime Minister's Office.
- While the Minister of Prime Minister's Office is responsible for the functional operation of the government offices (e.g., human resources management), the professional operation of local probation services belongs to the Ministry of Justice.
- The following tasks are carried out by penitentiary probation officers who work at the Prison Service: parole with probation supervision, advisory reports with respect to conditional release and after-care, and some types

of social inquiry reports related to imprisonment. Data concerning these tasks are not included in the answers provided to the SPACE II questionnaire.

**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**

- It is the Ministry of Justice's Division of Restorative and Alternative Justice 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 head of each regional court serving as their chief of staff.

**Spain (State Admin.)**

- Spain has three penitentiary administrations, one state and two autonomous administrations, which cover both prison and probation.
- The General State Administration (AGE) reports to the Ministry of the Interior, while the two Autonomous Penitentiary Administrations (Catalonia and the Basque Country) are part of the Ministries of Justice.

**Switzerland**

- The systems vary by canton; it is not possible to provide a uniform response for Switzerland.

**Ukraine**

- In 2018, the Statutes (Regulations) of the Probation Service and the Prison Service were changed. The Probation and Prison Departments within the structure of the Ministry of Justice were liquidated. The following legal entities (without independent status as state agencies) 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 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	Yes	Yes
Andorra	NAP	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No
BiH: State level		
BiH: Fed. BiH	Yes	Yes
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes
Czechia	Partially	Partially
Denmark	No	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	Partially	Partially
Georgia	Yes	Yes
Germany		
Greece		
Hungary	No	No
Iceland		
Ireland	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	Partially
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
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	NAP
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 31.01.2024 as the date of reference for STOCK indicators?	Date of reference	Do you use the year 2023 as the date of reference for FLOW indicators?	Date of reference
Albania	Yes		Yes	
Andorra	NAP		Yes	
Armenia	No	31.12.2023	Yes	
Austria	Yes		Yes	
Azerbaijan	No	01.01.2024	Yes	
Belgium	Yes		Yes	
BiH: State level				
BiH: Fed. BiH	Yes		Yes	
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP		NAP	
Bulgaria	Yes		Yes	
Croatia	Yes		Yes	
Cyprus	Yes			
Czechia	Yes		Yes	
Denmark	Yes		Yes	
Estonia	Yes		Yes	
Finland	Yes		Yes	
France	Yes		Yes	
Georgia	Yes		Yes	
Germany				
Greece				
Hungary	Yes		Yes	
Iceland				
Ireland	No	31.12.2023	Yes	
Italy	Yes		Yes	
Latvia	Yes		Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes		Yes	
Lithuania	No	01.01.2024	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes		Yes	
Malta				
Moldova	Yes		Yes	
Monaco	Yes		Yes	
Montenegro	Yes		Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	NAP	Yes	NAP
North Macedonia	Yes		Yes	
Norway	Yes		Yes	
Poland	No	31.12.2023	No	31.12.2023
Portugal	Yes		Yes	
Romania	Yes		Yes	
San Marino				
Serbia	Yes		Yes	
Slovakia	Yes		Yes	
Slovenia	Yes		Yes	
Spain (Total)				
Spain (State Admin.)	Yes		Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes		Yes	
Sweden	No	01.10.2023	Yes	
Switzerland	No	31.12.2023	Yes	
Türkiye	Yes		Yes	
Ukraine	No	01.01.2024	Yes	01.01.2024
UK: England and Wales	No	31.12.2023	Yes	
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes		NAP	
UK: Scotland	No	31.03.2023	No	April 2022 to 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially
BiH: State level				
BiH: Fed. BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus				
Czechia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially
France	Partially	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Germany				
Greece				
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iceland				
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP
Italy	No	Yes	Yes	Partially (14 225 persons taken in charge as of 31.01 2024; 28 752 cases supervised in 2023)
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP
Luxembourg	No	Yes	Yes	
Malta				
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Montenegro	NAP	Yes	Yes	No
Netherlands	Partially	Yes	Yes	NAP
North Macedonia	NAP	Yes	Partially	No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Poland	No	No	No	NAP
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
San Marino				
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Slovenia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Spain (Total)				
Spain (State Admin.)	NAP	Yes	Partially (2104)	Partially
Spain (Catalonia)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	Partially (106)
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: England and Wales	No	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (953)
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	NAP	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	No	No	No	No	Yes
BiH: Federation BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece					
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland					
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta					
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino					
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (State Admin.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No	No	No	No
BiH: State level	No	No	No	No	Yes
BiH: Federation BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece					
Hungary	No	No	No	No	No
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No	No
Malta					
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
San Marino					
Serbia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Slovakia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (Total)	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Spain (State Admin.)	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Switzerland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Türkiye					
Ukraine	No	No	No	No	No
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
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	No	No	No	No	Yes
BiH: Federation BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece					
Hungary	No	No	No	No	No
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	No	No	No	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta					
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	No	No	No	No	No
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	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	No	No	No	No	No
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially



## Notes – Tables 3 to 8

### Austria

- All offences are counted.

### Belgium

- The unit of measure used by Belgium for SPACE II is the number of Files, not the number of Persons.
- It is possible for a person to be counted in both SPACE I (prison measures) and SPACE II (probations measures), if he or she is serving several custodial and non-custodial sentences. It is, for example, possible for a person on probation to be incarcerated while on remand. However, it is not currently possible to cross-reference these data, as probation services are not part of the Ministry of Justice, which continues to manage only prisons and the judiciary. There is no common database.
- 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.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina (State Level)

- Given that Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) does not officially have a probation agency in the traditional sense, the only alternative sanction (community service) implemented by the Ministry of Justice of BiH encompasses milder criminal offenses within the competence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. None of the above-mentioned offences are among those for which community sanctions were imposed in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### Czechia

- Counting unit for Stock: One person can be registered with multiple sanctions and measures (form of probation / supervision or care) on 31 October 2023.
- Counting unit for Flow: One person can be sentenced by a court to multiple sanctions and measures (form of probation / supervision or care) during the year 2023.
- Minors: The data provided in SPACE II do not include minors.
- Foreigners: The PMS also works with foreigners, but the Czech statistical and file system does not distinguish these characteristics of the population.
- Data included in SPACE I: The data includes the number of reports related to conditional release and the numbers of conditional release (parole) with probation supervision,
- Principal offence rule: It is not possible to clearly distinguish the severity of one offence relative to other offences within the same case.

### Denmark

- Counting unit: Cases instead of Persons.

### Estonia

- An individual may be categorized under multiple types of offenses if they have committed more than one type of crime. To illustrate, if a perpetrator has committed both robbery and murder, they are documented and classified under both categories of criminal offenses.

### Finland

- Data included in SPACE I: Overlapping cases with SPACE I data (Stock on 31 January 2024) appear in all forms of CSM after the sentence. For example, there are persons in the preparatory stage of conditional release (parole) with probation supervision, whose supervision is being planned by a probation office while they are still in custody.

### France

- Counting unit: It is possible to provide the total number of Persons on probation, but the Measure is the counting unit used for the various breakdowns.
- Minors: Minors in custody are counted; minors not in custody are monitored by the Youth Judicial Protection Department and not by the Prison Administration Department; therefore, they are not counted within the data provided to SPACE II.
- The indicators provided come from two distinct services and applications; it is not yet possible to break down all persons and measures by the same criteria. As a first step, this work must, at a minimum, be carried out at the level of the measures.

**Hungary**

- Counting unit: At present, data can only be collected based on the number of cases in the IT system for registering probation cases.
- The following tasks are carried out by penitentiary probation officers who work at the Prison Service: parole with probation supervision, advisory reports with respect to conditional release and after-care, and some types of social inquiry reports related to imprisonment. Data concerning these tasks are not included in the answers provided to the SPACE II questionnaire.

**Ireland**

- The Probation Service operates independently of the Irish Prison Service. Both Services have their own policies and procedures in place to collect data. The Probation Service has no involvement in answering the SPACE I questionnaire. However, for data on Stock and Flow, the Probation Service reports data on persons who are supervised by the Service upon completion of the custodial element of their Court order. These persons may also be reported by the Irish Prison Service in the SPACE I questionnaire.
- Principal offence rule: Counting is not currently based on the most serious offence, but offences are categorised into different offence categories, and the most serious offence category is reported.

**Italy**

- Counting unit for Flow: The provided flow data refers to cases that supervened during the year and were taken over by the Probation Offices. It is possible for multiple cases to concern the same person.
- Principal offence rule: 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 system, all the offences addressed in each criminal court order to be enforced are included. However, data related to specific offences are not available at present.

**Latvia**

- Counting unit for Stock: If a person has several sanctions for one conviction, they are counted as one unit (one person).
- Counting unit for Flow: If a person is sentenced twice within the year and thus serves two separate convictions, then it is not possible to separate them (it is counted as two separate convictions/two units). However, if one person has several sanctions for one conviction (mixed sanction) they are counted as one unit.
- Data included in SPACE I: For example, a person may be reported in the SPACE I questionnaire if the person was in prison before entering the probation system and were released in 2023 (before release: SPACE I data unit; after release: SPACE II data unit).
- Principal offence rule: One person can be counted once or included in two or more categories, if the person is convicted for multiple offences/different categories of offences. Under the principal offence rule, if a person is, for example, tried for rape and murder (offences against persons), then this person will be convicted with a single crime, such as “Murder Committed in Aggravating Circumstances” (where the murder is related to the rape). However, there are other situations when the crimes are not counted together and represent multiple offences (for example, murder and theft).

**Lithuania**

- Date of reference: January 1st is used as the reference date for stock indicators.
- Foreigners: Foreigners are included in the data but are not distinguished as a separate category. Within the statistics, only women and minors can be distinguished, for whom exact numbers are known.
- Data included in SPACE I: Prison data is not available to the Probation Service administration. However, persons cannot be counted in both prison and probation population (one person's sentence can only be supervised by one authority).
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: Types of offences are not distinguished in the statistics, but all the specified offenses can lead to a sentence which falls under the purview of the probation service.
- Principal offense rule: All offences are taken into consideration and are aggregated, leading to a single sentence.

**Netherlands**

- Minors: Minors are partially counted; the data only includes those that are (to be) convicted under the laws for adults.
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: Semi-liberty is excluded.

**Norway**

- Counting unit for Flow: The counting unit for flow indicators is the case. One person can constitute several cases during a calendar year.
- Foreigners: Foreigners are defined by their citizenship. Numbers will include persons who have a different citizenship than Norwegian but who live and work in Norway.

- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: The counting unit for Stock is the person, and for flow it is the case. A person can constitute several cases.

#### **Poland**

- Minors: Under 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 are used. At the same time, it should be noted that Poland has a system that is separate from the family courts and the adult guardianship division: the family guardianship division, which conducts, inter alia, enforcement proceedings against underage perpetrators of the criminal acts.
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: No such data is available in the reports on probation activities of the court service.

#### **Portugal**

- Counting unit: The measure is the counting unit. One person can have more than one measure simultaneously.
- Data included in SPACE I: The numbers refer only to community sanctions and measures.
- Principal offence rule: There is no distinction between principal and secondary crimes.

#### **Romania**

- Counting unit: The cases are registered. The vast majority of persons are registered only once, but a small percentage (around 2.3%) are registered twice or more times, having received two or more community sanctions, independently.
- Data included in SPACE I: In the vast majority of situations, penitentiary and probation activities are disjoint (exceptions, which cannot be quantified, would include, for example, persons sentenced to serve a penitentiary sentence, but who are also sanctioned in the community, for other crimes, and thus appear in the probation records during the same period).
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: The current electronic application used by probation officers allows for the recording of all the sanctioned offences

#### **Serbia**

- Counting unit: The registration of verdicts received for execution is done per verdict/case and not per person; therefore, it is possible that multiple verdicts to be received for one person.
- Data included in SPACE I: The total prison population number for Serbia, as reported to SPACE I, includes those persons who originally received measures such as a prohibition to leave the house (home detention) with or without electronic monitoring, home arrest with or without electronic monitoring, or community service, but did not respect the conditions and their sanction was replaced with a prison sentence. The exact number cannot be provided.
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: For all data on stock and flow numbers, the person is the counting unit. Still, it is possible that one person has more than one sentence or measure for the same year.

#### **Slovakia**

- Counting unit: The counting unit is the file (case). The number of files (cases) is reported in the statistical system. This means that one person can have multiple files, which are the output of the statistics.

#### **Slovenia**

- Counting unit: The counting unit is the case.
- Minors: Minors are not handled.
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: The counting unit is the case, and all offences are taken into consideration.

#### **Spain (State Admin.)**

- Counting unit: Throughout the questionnaire, the data from the National Government and the Basque Country refer mainly to three main categories and are presented as follows:
  - Alternative sentences to prison: Community Benefit Work (CWC) and sentence suspensions. The data refer to files, not persons.
  - Probation. The data refer to individuals.
  - Open Environment (Semi-Free Regime and electronic control). The data refer to individuals.
- Sociodemographic characteristics: The data shown refer to the scope of the National Government. Foreigners are only partially counted because in matters of Alternative Sentences to prison, information on foreigners is not computed.
- Data in SPACE I: The data reported in SPACE I include persons on probation and in open environment. Regarding the “number of overlaps,” only data from the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia and the Basque Country are included.

- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: The General State Administration (AGE) and the Basque Country provide information through the SPACE II questionnaire on three main categories:
  - Alternative sentences to prison: Community Benefit Work (TBC) and sentence suspensions. The data refer to files, not individuals.
  - Probation. The data refer to individuals.
  - Open Environment (Semi-Free Regime and electronic control). The data refer to individuals.

#### **Spain (Catalonia)**

- Data included in SPACE I: The answer refers to flow indicators.

#### **Sweden**

- Counting unit for Stock: If a person is serving a sentence with electronic monitoring and another sentence with conditional release or probation which overlap on the date of reference, the person is included in both categories and hence counted twice. However, in the total number of persons reported for stock, each person is only counted once.
- Counting unit for Flow: The counting unit for each separate form of probation/supervision is the person. Also, the counting unit for the total flow population is the person. Hence, the sum of the number of persons within each form of probation/supervision can differ from the total. The sociodemographic characteristics and the criminal offences are calculated for the last occasion during the year when a person starts a form of probation/supervision.
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: The previous comments about counting units apply to the types of offences.

#### **Switzerland**

- Counting units: For flow, executions are counted rather than individuals. A person who performs two community service sentences in one year will therefore be counted twice.
- Generally speaking, for community service and electronic monitoring, the 2022 data are not fully complete at the time of answering the SPACE II questionnaire and are revised from year to year. This is because the data are only transmitted to the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) by the cantons once the execution has been completed.
- The status of the enforcement statistics database is as of 9 October 2024. That of the VOSTRA criminal records database is as of 16 September 2024.
- Date of reference: Data for the year 2024, and therefore for the reference date of 31 January 2024, were being collected and processed at the time of answering the SPACE II questionnaire and will not be published until the end of 2025.
- Sociodemographic characteristics: Minors are recorded in the Statistics on the Execution of Provisional Decisions and Sanctions for Minors (JUSAS). The data reported in SPACE II are drawn solely from the Adult Sanctions Enforcement Statistics (SVS, STIG, SESE) and the Probation Statistics (BHS).
- Data included in SPACE I: Only persons in semi-detention/external work are also included in SPACE I. All other persons (TIG, EM, probation, etc.) are recorded separately.
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: As explained above, for flow statistics, the number of executions rather than the number of individuals is counted.

**Türkiye**

- Principal offence rule: In the Turkish criminal justice system, criminal sanctions regulated by law are applied for each crime committed by the person. All crimes are taken into consideration in the process of determining the risks and needs and implementing appropriate rehabilitation programs in the files/files opened within the scope of probation. Therefore, there is no application of the primary offense rule.

**Ukraine**

- Counting units: A Unified Registry of Convicted and Detained Persons has been created and is functioning in Ukraine. Currently, there are technical difficulties in calculating the number of individuals due to the algorithms used for counting convicted persons on record. Given the martial law and the occupation of parts of the country, a more reliable approach is to use reports based on personal cases.
- Date of reference: In Ukraine, the accounting year ends on December 31, and the new one begins on January 1st.
- Sociodemographic characteristics: The data on stock and flow include minors, women, and foreigners; however, since the count is based on the personal cases of convicted individuals, up-to-date information on the number of women and foreigners on record is not collected on a regular basis.
- Data included in SPACE I: In Ukraine, the work of penitentiary probation is carried out during the convict's stay in places of deprivation of liberty. After their release from prison, the probation service does not supervise these persons.
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: In Ukraine, a Unified Register of Convicted and Detained Persons has been created and is functioning. Currently, there are technical difficulties in calculating the number of individuals due to the algorithms used for counting convicted persons on record. Due to martial law and the occupation of parts of the country, a more reliable approach is to use reports based on personal cases.
- Principal offence rule: 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 then determined by absorbing the less severe punishment by the more severe one, or by the total or partial addition of the imposed punishments.

**UK: England & Wales**

- Counting unit: Each person is counted once only for each type of probation supervision started within the time period (flow) or being received on the date shown (stock). In addition, each person is counted once only in each total or sub-total even if they started (flow) or are subject to (stock) several types of probation supervision within the time period (flow) or on the date shown (stock). This means that the totals and sub-totals are less than adding the sum of their parts.
- Date of reference: Stock figures are based on the number of offenders under probation supervision on the 31 December 2023. In the stock figures, each person is counted once only for each type of probation supervision being received on the 31 December 2023. In addition, each person is counted once only in each total or sub-total even if they were subject to several types of probation supervision on the 31 December 2023. This means that the totals and sub-totals are less than the sum of their parts.
- Minors: Minors are treated differently from adult offenders and are managed by youth offending teams.

**UK: Northern Ireland**

- Counting unit: The order is used as the counting unit when discussing types of supervision. A person may have multiple orders.
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: Due to quality concerns, the PBNI offence methodology is currently under review; therefore, it was not possible to provide these figures at the time of answering the SPACE II questionnaire.

**UK: Scotland**

- Counting unit: The counting unit is the order, which is different from the person, as a person may have been given more than one order.
- Date of reference: The data are collected annually on a financial year basis (April to March) and normally take around 10 months to publish.

## Section B: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies in 2024 and flow of entries and exits in 2023

### **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 2024 (stock), respectively during the year 2023 (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.

**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. From next year onwards, this will move placed into point 2.3 “after release from custodial sentence”

**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 2024 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 2024.

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 2024.

Table 12 shows the stock of probationers before the sentence in rates and percentages as of 31 January 2024.

Table 13 reports the number of probationers after the sentence in absolute numbers as of 31 January 2024.

Table 14 presents the stock of probationers after the sentence in rates and percentages as of 31 January 2024.

Table 15 details the number of probationers after the custodial sentence in absolute numbers as of 31 January 2024.

Table 16 illustrates the stock of probationers after the custodial sentence in rates and percentages as of 31 January 2024.

Table 17 shows the instruments used for electronic monitoring.

**Table 9. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in absolute numbers on 31 January 2024**

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	2 791 765	11 534		11 190	344				
Andorra	85 101								
Armenia	2 991 202	7 995	866	7 129	NAP	8 179	866	7 313	NAP
Austria	9 158 750	15 169	3 786	9 606	1 777				
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	12 917		12 917					
Belgium	11 832 049					69 954	24 813	42 856	2 285
BiH: State level	3 417 089								
BiH: Federation BiH	2 243 000	341		341					
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 114 819	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP				
Bulgaria	6 445 481	3 209		3 290					
Croatia	3 861 967	3 025	153	2 372	500	3 664	115	3 213	336
Cyprus	933 505	1 318							
Czechia	10 900 555	19 490	1 411	20 389		23 611	1 424	22 187	
Denmark	5 961 249	7 096	NAP	6 901	195		NAP		
Estonia	1 374 687	3 202	7	3 165	30				
Finland	5 603 851	3 989		2 579	1 410	5 216		3 608	1 608
France	68 401 997	191 447				216 508	7 483	204 308	3 974
Georgia	3 807 670	22 202		19 241	2 961	23 821	NAP		
Germany	83 445 000								
Greece	10 397 193								
Hungary	9 584 627					31 251	5 269	25 982	
Iceland	398 940								
Ireland	5 343 805	7 881	544	5 141	2 196	9 368	704	6 065	2 599
Italy	58 989 749	134 537	49 526	78 654	6 357				
Latvia	1 871 882	5 111	235	4 773	103				
Liechtenstein	40 023	56	4	40	12				
Lithuania	2 885 891	6 149		5 363	786				
Luxembourg	672 050								
Malta	563 443								
Moldova	2 423 287	7 744	256	7 129	359	9 415	256	8 787	372
Monaco	38 631	55	NAP	47	8	52	NAP	44	8
Montenegro	638 479	145	NAP	144	1	NAP	NAP		
Netherlands	17 942 942	30 681	3 608	27 387	113	40 025	3 834	36 078	113
North Macedonia	1 826 247	347		309	38	347		309	38
Norway	5 550 203	2 336		2 336			NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	36 620 970	229 725	3 724	226 001	12 549	254 558	3 729	250 829	12 588
Portugal	10 639 726					29 729	8 610	21 119	NAP
Romania	19 064 409		NAP		NAP	64 408	NAP	64 408	NAP
San Marino	33 581								
Serbia	6 605 168	2 762	440	2 070	252				
Slovakia	5 424 687	13 580							
Slovenia	2 123 949	2 214	67	2 147					
Spain (Total)	48 610 458	80 226	828	64 801	14 597	10 343	427	7 913	2 003
Spain (State Admin)	40 593 852	70 280	414	57 272	12 594				
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	9 946	414	7 529	2 003	10 343	427	7 913	2 003
Sweden	10 551 707	14 862	NAP	8 411	6 451		NAP		
Switzerland	8 960 800	3 900	4	2 528	1 368				
Türkiye	85 372 377	392 233	169 697	19 804	202 732				
Ukraine	37 860 221					71 054	NAP	71 054	NAP
UK: England & Wales	60 348 856	164 359	NAP	107 785	59 491		NAP		NAP
UK: Northern Ireland	1 941 076	4 240	NAP					3 148	2 591
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	20 883							

**Table 10. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in rates and percentages on 31 January 2024**

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
<i>Code</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Albania	413.1		97.0	3.0				
Andorra								
Armenia	267.3	10.8	89.2		273.4	10.6	89.4	
Austria	165.6	25.0	63.3	11.7				
Azerbaijan	126.9		100.0					
Belgium					591.2	35.5	61.3	3.3
BiH: State level								
BiH: Federation BiH	15.2		100.0					
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	49.8		102.5					
Croatia	78.3	5.1	78.4	16.5	94.9	3.1	87.7	9.2
Cyprus	141.2							
Czechia	178.8	7.2	104.6		216.6	6.0	94.0	
Denmark	119.0		97.3	2.7				
Estonia	232.9	0.2	98.8	0.9				
Finland	71.2		64.7	35.3	93.1		69.2	30.8
France	279.9				316.5	3.5	94.4	1.8
Georgia	583.1		86.7	13.3	625.6			
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary					326.1	16.9	83.1	
Iceland								
Ireland	147.5	6.9	65.2	27.9	175.3	7.5	64.7	27.7
Italy	228.1	36.8	58.5	4.7				
Latvia	273.0	4.6	93.4	2.0				
Liechtenstein	139.9	7.1	71.4	21.4				
Lithuania	213.1		87.2	12.8				
Luxembourg								
Malta								
Moldova	319.6	3.3	92.1	4.6	388.5	2.7	93.3	4.0
Monaco	142.4		85.5	14.5	134.6		84.6	15.4
Montenegro	22.7		99.3	0.7				
Netherlands	171.0	11.8	89.3	0.4	223.1	9.6	90.1	0.3
North Macedonia	19.0		89.0	11.0	19.0		89.0	11.0
Norway	42.1		100.0					
Poland	627.3	1.6	98.4	5.5	695.1	1.5	98.5	4.9
Portugal					279.4	29.0	71.0	
Romania					337.8		100.0	
San Marino								
Serbia	41.8	15.9	74.9	9.1				
Slovakia	250.3							
Slovenia	104.2	3.0	97.0					
Spain (Total)	165.0	1.0	80.8	18.2	21.3	4.1	76.5	19.4
Spain (State Admin)	173.1	0.6	81.5	17.9				
Spain (Catalonia)	124.1	4.2	75.7	20.1	129.0	4.1	76.5	19.4
Sweden	140.8		56.6	43.4				
Switzerland	43.5	0.1	64.8	35.1				
Türkiye	459.4	43.3	5.0	51.7				
Ukraine					187.7		100.0	
UK: England & Wales	272.3		65.6	36.2				
UK: Northern Ireland	218.4							
UK: Scotland	374.0							
<i>Mean</i>	196.1	10.1	83.1	15.6	283.7	11.5	84.5	12.6
<i>Median</i>	165.6	5.1	89.0	12.2	248.3	7.5	88.4	10.1
<i>Minimum</i>	15.2	0.1	5.0	0.4	19.0	1.5	61.3	0.3
<i>Maximum</i>	627.3	43.3	109.2	51.7	695.1	35.5	100.0	30.8

**Table 11. Stock of probationers before the sentence by types of supervision on 31 January 2024 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 of							
				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
Albania	2 791 765	11 534									
Andorra	85 101				NAP	NAP	NAP				
Armenia	2 991 202	7 995	866	866	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	9 158 750	15 169	3 786	289	3 497	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	12 917		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 832 049		24 813	3 586	NAP	12 668	812	NAP	NAP	7 747	NAP
BiH: State level	3 417 089										
BiH: Federation BiH	2 243 000	341									
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 114 819	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	6 445 481	3 209									
Croatia	3 861 967	3 025	153		102						51
Cyprus	933 505	1 318	970	970							
Czechia	10 900 555	19 490	1 411	633	65	NAP					713
Denmark	5 961 249	7 096		NAP							
Estonia	1 374 687	3 202	7	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	5 603 851	3 989			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP
France	68 401 997	191 447		7 460		23					
Georgia	3 807 670	22 202	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	83 445 000										
Greece	10 397 193										
Hungary	9 584 627		5 269		3 533	NAP				1 736	NAP
Iceland	398 940										
Ireland	5 343 805	7 881	544	NAP	NAP	544	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Italy	58 989 749	134 537	49 526	NAP	26 645	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	22 881
Latvia	1 871 882	5 111	235	NAP	112	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	111	12
Liechtenstein	40 023	56	17	3						12	2
Lithuania	2 885 891	6 149									
Luxembourg	672 050		38	27		11		NAP	NAP		NAP
Malta	563 443										
Moldova	2 423 287	7 744	256	184	NAP	NAP	NAP	72	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	38 631	55	1	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Montenegro	638 479	145	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	17 942 942	30 681	3 608	3 229	384	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
North Macedonia	1 826 247	347									
Norway	5 550 203	2 256	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	36 620 970	229 725	3 724	NAP	NAP	3 724	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	10 639 726		8 610	2 081	6 529	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		1

Country	Country population	Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Forms of supervision before the sentence								
			Total	Of which: Percentage of							
				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>
Romania	19 064 409		NAP								
San Marino	33 581										
Serbia	6 605 168	2 762	440	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	385	45	NAP	10
Slovakia	5 424 687	13 580									
Slovenia	2 123 949	2 214	67			40					27
Spain (Total)	48 610 458	80 226	828							828	
Spain (State Admin)	40 593 852	70 280	414							414	
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	9 946	414							414	
Sweden	10 551 707	13 604				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	8 960 800	3 900	4			NAP	4			NAP	
Türkiye	85 372 377	392 233	169 697	102 670	NAP	NAP	955	737	2 027	NAP	67 027
Ukraine	37 860 221		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	60 348 856	164 359	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Northern Ireland	1 941 076	4 240	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	20 883									

**Table 12. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) before the sentence on 31 January 2024 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 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	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	413.1									
Andorra										
Armenia	267.3	29.0	100.0							
Austria	165.6	41.3	7.6	92.4						
Azerbaijan	126.9									
Belgium		209.7	14.5		51.1	3.3			31.2	
BiH: State level										
BiH: Federation BiH	15.2									
BiH: Republika Srpska										
Bulgaria	49.8									
Croatia	78.3	4.0		66.7						33.3
Cyprus	141.2	103.9	100.0							
Czechia	178.8	12.9	44.9	4.6						50.5
Denmark	119.0									
Estonia	232.9	0.5	100.0							
Finland	71.2									
France	279.9	10.9	99.7		0.3					
Georgia	583.1									
Germany										
Greece										
Hungary		55.0		67.1					32.9	
Iceland										
Ireland	147.5	10.2			100.0					
Italy	228.1	84.0		53.8						46.2
Latvia	273.0	12.6		47.7					47.2	5.1
Liechtenstein	139.9	42.5	17.6						70.6	11.8
Lithuania	213.1									
Luxembourg		5.7	71.1		28.9					
Malta										
Moldova	319.6	10.6	71.9				28.1			
Monaco	142.4	2.6			100.0					
Montenegro	22.7									
Netherlands	171.0	20.1	89.5	10.6						
North Macedonia	19.0									
Norway	42.1									
Poland	627.3	10.2			100.0					
Portugal		80.9	24.2	75.8						0.0
Romania										
San Marino										
Serbia	41.8	6.7					87.5	10.2		2.3
Slovakia	250.3									
Slovenia	104.2	3.2			59.7					40.3
Spain (Total)	165.0	1.7							100.0	0.0
Spain (State Admin)	173.1	1.0							100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	124.1	5.2							100.0	
Sweden	140.8									
Switzerland	43.5	0.0				100.0				
Türkiye	459.4	198.8	60.5			0.6	0.4	1.2		39.5
Ukraine										
UK: England & Wales	272.3									
UK: Northern Ireland	218.4									
UK: Scotland	374.0									
Mean	196.5	38.4	61.6	52.3	62.9	34.6	38.7	5.7	63.7	25.4
Median	165.6	10.9	71.1	60.2	59.7	3.3	28.1	5.7	58.9	33.3
Minimum	15.2	0.0	7.6	4.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	31.2	0.0
Maximum	627.3	209.7	100.0	92.4	100.0	100.0	87.5	10.2	100.0	50.5

**Table 13. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the sentence on 31 January 2023 in absolute numbers**

Country	Country population	1. Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Probation population after the sentence	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	Other (total)
Code	POP	1.0	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	1.2.9
Albania	2 791 765	11 534	11 190		10 206	258	645		81			11 190
Andorra	85 101											
Armenia	2 991 202	7 995	7 129		2 202	303	533	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7 129
Austria	9 158 750	15 169	9 606	NAP	4 771		662	310	NAP	NAP	47	9 606
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	12 917	12 917		945	NAP	53	6 629	NAP	NAP	NAP	12 917
Belgium	11 832 049		42 856	NAP	24 333		14 450	34	NAP	NAP	NAP	42 856
BiH: State level	3 417 089											
BiH: Federation	2 243 000	341	341					341				341
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 114 819	NAP					NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Bulgaria	6 445 481	3 209	3 209				504	168				3 209
Croatia	3 861 967	3 025	2 372		544		707					2 372
Cyprus	933 505	1 318	20									20
Czechia	10 900 555	19 490	20 389	NAP	8 424	11	5 699			51	533	20 389
Denmark	5 961 249	7 096	6 901		1 113	1	1 754	395	NAP	NAP	240	6 901
Estonia	1 374 687	3 202	3 165	500	1 147	NAP	962		NAP	NAP	6	3 165
Finland	5 603 851	3 989	2 579	258	734	NAP	1 443	137	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 579
France	68 401 997	191 447	209 025		150 877		23 385	16 825				209 025
Georgia	3 807 670	22 202	19 241	1 837	18 442	NAP	317	NAP	25	NAP	NAP	19 241
Germany	83 445 000		163				NAP	163	NAP	NAP	NAP	163
Greece	10 397 193											
Hungary	9 584 627		25 982	89	5 441	1 752	18 613					25 982
Iceland	398 940											
Ireland	5 343 805	7 881	5 141		1 937	1 474	1 524	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 141
Italy	58 989 749	134 537	78 654		18 825	NAP	12 515	NAP		7 152	3 915	78 654
Latvia	1 871 882	5 111	4 773	267	1529		2 421					4 773
Liechtenstein	40 023	56	47		44	3						47
Lithuania	2 885 891	6 149	5 363		2 094		272	1 147	816		249	5 363
Luxembourg	672 050		593	NAP	254	NAP	297	12	NAP	NAP	NAP	593
Malta	563 443		697		64	391	52				190	697
Moldova	2 423 287	7 744	7 469		3 454	113	2 681	45	NAP	NAP	42	7 469
Monaco	38 631	55	47		41			NAP	NAP	NAP	3	47
Montenegro	638 479	145	144		7	NAP	36	90	NAP	NAP		144
Netherlands	17 942 942	30 681	27 387		12 902	6	15 517	NAP	NAP	NAP	837	27 387
North Macedonia	1 826 247	347	309				15					309
Norway	5 550 203	2 336	2 256	667	667	NAP	922	333	333	5	107	2 256

Country	Country population	1. Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Probation population after the sentence	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	Other (total)
Code	POP	1.0	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	1.2.9
Poland	36 620 970	229 725	226 001	NAP	34 898	NAP	113 751	6 787	NAP	NAP	NAP	226 001
Portugal	10 639 726		21 119	NAP	16 249	NAP	2 778	835	595		579	21 119
Romania	19 064 409		64 408	51 881	11 633	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	6	NAP	64 408
San Marino	33 581											
Serbia	6 605 168	2 762	2 070	NAP	27	NAP	180	NAP	1 011	852	NAP	2 070
Slovakia	5 424 687	13 580										
Slovenia	2 123 949	2 214	2 081		251		901				3	2 081
Spain (Total)	48 610 458	80 226	64 801		16 727		46 757				1 317	64 801
Spain (State Admin)	40 593 852	70 280	57 272		14 970		41 515				787	57 272
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	9 946	7 529		1 757		5 242				530	7 529
Sweden	10 551 707	14 862	8 411	2 897	NAP	NAP	2 304	229	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 296
Switzerland	8 960 800	3 900	2 528		1 907	NAP	415	97			109	2 528
Türkiye	85 372 377	392 233	19 804	NAP	46	NAP	19 262		NAP	NAP	NAP	19 804
Ukraine	37 860 221		71 054	3 771	52 740	NAP	5 976	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	71 054
UK: England & Wales	60 348 856	164 359	107 785	29 990	44 256	NAP	10 603	190			10 476	107 785
UK: Northern Ireland	1 941 076	4 240	3 148	737	NAP	NAP	443				1	3 148
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	20 883	20 883	7 967		5 800	1 800				1 185	20 883



**Table 14. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the sentence on 31 January 2023 in rates and percentages**

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Probation population rate after the sentence per 100 000 population	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Community service	Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Treatment	Other (total)
Code	1.0	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	1.2.9
Albania	413.1	400.8		91.2	2.3	5.8		0.7			
Andorra											
Armenia	267.3	238.3		30.9	4.3	7.5					60.0
Austria	165.6	104.9		49.7		6.9	3.2			0.5	39.7
Azerbaijan	126.9	126.9		7.3		0.4	51.3				41.0
Belgium		362.2		56.8		33.7	0.1				9.4
BiH: State level											
BiH: Federation BiH	15.2	15.2					100.0				
BiH: Republika Srpska											
Bulgaria	49.8	49.8				15.7	5.2				79.1
Croatia	78.3	61.4		22.9		29.8					47.3
Cyprus	141.2	2.1									100.0
Czechia	178.8	187.0		41.3	0.1	28.0			0.3	2.6	4.0
Denmark	119.0	115.8		16.1	0.0	25.4	5.7			3.5	49.2
Estonia	232.9	230.2	15.8	36.2		30.4				0.2	17.3
Finland	71.2	46.0	10.0	28.5		56.0	5.3				0.3
France	279.9			72.2		11.2	8.0				6.3
Georgia	583.1	505.3	9.5	95.8		1.6		0.1			2.4
Germany		0.2					100.0				
Greece											
Hungary		271.1	0.3	20.9	6.7	71.6					0.3
Iceland											
Ireland	147.5	96.2		37.7	28.7	29.6					4.0
Italy	228.1	133.3		23.9		15.9			9.1	5.0	46.1
Latvia	273.0	255.0	5.6			50.7					11.6
Liechtenstein	139.9	117.4		93.6	6.4						
Lithuania	213.1	185.8		39.0		5.1	21.4	15.2		4.6	55.9
Luxembourg		88.2		42.8		50.1	2.0				5.1
Malta		123.7		9.2	56.1	7.5				27.3	
Moldova	319.6	308.2		46.2	1.5	35.9	0.6			0.6	15.2
Monaco	142.4	121.7		87.2						6.4	6.4
Montenegro	22.7	22.6		4.9		25.0	62.5				7.6
Netherlands	171.0	152.6		47.1	0.0	56.7				3.1	
North Macedonia	19.0	16.9				4.9					95.1
Norway	40.6	42.1	28.6	28.6		39.5	14.3		0.2	4.6	12.9
Poland	627.3	617.1		15.4		50.3	3.0				25.6
Portugal		198.5		76.9		13.2	4.0	2.8		2.7	0.4
Romania		337.8	80.6	18.1					0.0		0.6
San Marino											

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Probation population rate after the sentence per 100 000 population	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Community service	Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Treatment	Other (total)
<i>Code</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</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>1.2.6A</i>	<i>1.2.6B</i>	<i>1.2.7</i>	<i>1.2.9</i>
Serbia	41.8	31.3		1.3		8.7		48.8	41.2		
Slovakia	250.3										
Slovenia	104.2	98.0		12.1		43.3				0.1	44.5
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	165.0	133.3		25.8		72.2				2.0	0.0
<b>Spain (State Admin)</b>	173.1	141.1		26.1		72.5				1.4	
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	124.1	93.9		23.3		69.6				7.0	
Sweden	140.8	79.7	34.4			27.4	2.7				63
Switzerland	43.5	28.2		75.4		16.4	3.8			4.3	
Türkiye	459.4	23.2		0.2		97.3					
Ukraine		187.7	5.3	74.2		8.4					12.1
UK: England & Wales	272.3	178.6	27.8	41.1		9.8	0.2			9.7	13.2
UK: Northern Ireland	218.4	162.2	23.4			14.1				0.0	62.5
UK: Scotland	374.0	374.0	38.2		27.8	8.6				5.7	19.8
<b>Mean</b>	196.1	164.5	22.7	39.9	12.2	28.6	20.7	13.7	10.1	4.7	29.0
<b>Median</b>	165.6	125.3	15.8	36.2	4.3	25.2	5.2	8.8	0.3	3.5	15.2
<b>Minimum</b>	15.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	0.3
<b>Maximum</b>	627.3	617.1	80.6	95.8	56.1	97.3	100.0	48.8	41.2	27.3	100.0

**Table 15. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the custodial sentence percentages on 31 January 2024 in absolute numbers**

Country	Country population on 31.01.2024	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)
<i>Code</i>	<i>POP</i>	<i>1.</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3.1</i>	<i>1.3.2A</i>	<i>1.3.2A</i>	<i>1.3.3</i>	<i>1.3.4</i>	<i>1.3.5</i>
Albania	2 791 765	11 534	344			81		5	258
Andorra	85 101								
Armenia	2 991 202	7 995		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	9 158 750	15 169	1 777			1 777			
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	12 917	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 832 049		2 285	2 158	NAP	NAP		127	NAP
BiH: State level	3 417 089								
BiH: Federation BiH	2 243 000	341							
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 114 819	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Bulgaria	6 445 481	3 209							
Croatia	3 861 967	3 025	500				484		16
Cyprus	933 505	1 318							
Czechia	10 900 555	19 490							
Denmark	5 961 249	7 096	195	NAP	NAP	195	NAP	NAP	
Estonia	1 374 687	3 202	30	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	30
Finland	5 603 851	3 989	1 410	196	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 214
France	68 401 997	191 447							3 947
Georgia	3 807 670	22 202	2 961	NAP	218	NAP	2 619	NAP	124
Germany	83 445 000								
Greece	10 397 193								
Hungary	9 584 627								
Iceland	398 940								
Ireland	5 343 805	7 881	2 196	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 995	NAP	201
Italy	58 989 749	134 537	6 357	NAP		5 188	NAP	1 169	
Latvia	1 871 882	5 111	103						103
Liechtenstein	40 023	56	12						12
Lithuania	2 885 891	6 149	786						
Luxembourg	672 050		237	NAP	NAP	NAP	87	NAP	150
Malta	563 443								
Moldova	2 423 287	7 744	459	NAP	NAP	NAP	164	NAP	295
Monaco	38 631	55	8	NAP	NAP	NAP	8		NAP
Montenegro	638 479	145	1			NAP	1	NAP	
Netherlands	17 942 942	30 681	113	NAP	NAP		113	NAP	NAP
North Macedonia	1 826 247	347	38						38
Norway	5 550 203	2 336	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	36 620 970	229 725	12 549			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	10 639 726		NAP						
Romania	19 064 409		485						485
San Marino	33 581								

Country	Country population on 31.01.2024	1.. Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	1.1 Forms of supervision <u>AFTER</u> 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)
<b>Code</b>	<b>POP</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3.1</b>	<b>1.3.2A</b>	<b>1.3.2A</b>	<b>1.3.3</b>	<b>1.3.4</b>	<b>1.3.5</b>
Serbia	6 605 168	2 762	252	NAP	NAP	NAP	6	NAP	246
Slovakia	5 424 687	13 580							
Slovenia	2 123 949	2 214	66						66
Spain (Total)	48 610 458	80 226	14 597	3 099	402	248	4 484	6 090	72
Spain (State Admin)	40 593 852	70 280	12 594	3 099	378	24	3 913	4 906	72
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	9 946	2 003		24	224	571	1 184	
Sweden	10 551 707	14 862	6,451	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	6,449
Switzerland	8 960 800	3 900	1 368	10			313	106	939
Türkiye	85 372 377	392 233	202 732	573	573	22 334	6	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	37 860 221		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	60 348 856	164 359	59 491	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Northern Ireland	1 941 076	4 240	2 591					NAP	2 591
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	20 883	1 800	1 800					

**Table 16. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the custodial sentence percentages on 31 January 2024 in rates and percentages**

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the custodial sentence						
		Probation population rate 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	1.0	1.3	1.3.1	1.3.2A	1.3.2B	1.3.3	1.3.4	1.3.5
Albania	413.1	12.3			23.5		1.5	75.0
Andorra								
Armenia	267.3							
Austria	165.6	19.4			100.0			
Azerbaijan	126.9							
Belgium		19.3	94.4				5.6	
BiH: State level								
BiH: Federation BiH	15.2							
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	49.8							
Croatia	78.3	12.9				96.8		3.2
Cyprus	141.2							
Czechia	178.8							
Denmark	119.0	3.3			100.0			
Estonia	232.9	2.2						100.0
Finland	71.2	25.2	13.9					86.1
France	279.9	5.8						100.0
Georgia	583.1	77.8		7.4		88.4		4.2
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary								
Iceland								
Ireland	147.5	41.1				90.8		9.2
Italy	228.1	10.8			81.6		18.4	
Latvia	273.0	5.5						100.0
Liechtenstein	139.9	30.0						100.0
Lithuania	213.1	27.2						
Luxembourg		35.3				36.7		63.3
Malta								
Moldova	319.6	18.9				35.7		64.3
Monaco	142.4	20.7				100.0		
Montenegro	22.7	0.2				100.0		
Netherlands	171.0	0.6				100.0		
North Macedonia	19.0	2.1						100.0
Norway	40.6							
Poland	627.3	34.3						
Portugal								
Romania		2.5						100.0
San Marino								
Serbia	41.8	3.8				2.4		97.6
Slovakia	250.3							
Slovenia	104.2	3.1						100.0
Spain (Total)	165.0	30.0	21.2	2.8	1.7	30.7	41.7	0.5
Spain (State Admin)	173.1	31.0	24.6	3.0	0.2	31.1	39.0	0.6
Spain (Catalonia)	124.1	25.0		1.2	11.2	28.5	59.1	
Sweden	140.8	61.1						100
Switzerland	43.5	15.3	0.7			22.9	7.7	68.6
Türkiye	459.4	237.5	0.3	0.3	11.0	0.0		
Ukraine								
UK: England & Wales	272.3	98.6						
UK: Northern Ireland	218.4	133.5						100.0
UK: Scotland	374.0	32.2	100.0					
Mean	196.1	32.8	33.4	3.0	46.8	56.4	21.9	72.2
Median	165.6	19.4	13.9	2.1	23.5	36.7	13.1	97.6
Minimum	15.2	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0	1.5	0.6
Maximum	627.3	237.5	100.0	7.4	100.0	100.0	59.1	100

**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	No	No	In-person police checks, either at the home or in the surrounding area.
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Austria	Yes	No	No	
Azerbaijan				
Belgium	Yes	No	No	GPS bracelet
BiH: State level				
BiH: Federation BiH	Yes	No	Yes	No
BiH: Republika Srpska				
Bulgaria	Yes	No		
Croatia				
Cyprus				
Czechia	No	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	No	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	No	No	
Finland	Yes	No	Yes	
France	Yes	No	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	No	No	
Germany	Yes			
Greece				
Hungary				
Iceland				
Ireland				
Italy	...	...	...	
Latvia	Yes	No	No	
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania	Yes	No	No	
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Malta				
Moldova	Yes			
Monaco				
Montenegro	Yes	No	No	
Netherlands	Yes	No	No	No
North Macedonia				
Norway	Yes	No	No	
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Portugal	Yes			
Romania				
San Marino				
Serbia	Yes	No	No	
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Alcohol monitoring dock station
Slovenia				
Spain (Total)				
Spain (State Admin)	Yes	Yes	Yes	GPS
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	No	No	
Sweden	Yes	No	No	
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		No	
Ukraine	...		...	
UK: England & Wales	Yes	No	No	No
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	No	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	

## 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

- There are 6 persons that received a "liberty limitation", 5 persons that received "deportation from the Republic of Armenia", 4 persons received "tutorial means of coercion", and 184 persons have more than one punishment.

### Austria

- 1.1.2 "Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings": Criminal proceedings can be suspended ("diversion") in four different forms: 1. for paying an amount of money, 2. as a suspension with probation to assess the behaviour of the accused person, 3. for community service and 4. for victim-offender-mediation. Only community service, mediation and, partly, suspension with probation are supervised by NEUSTART probation agency.
- 1.1.3 "Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)" This measure only exists for juveniles.
- 1.1.4 "Electronic Monitoring": In Austria, mediation is a CSM whereas the definition for item 1.1.4 states the opposite, so the number of persons who underwent mediation is included in item 1.1.2.
- 1.2.4 "Community service": Community service after the sentence is only possible as an alternative to arrest in case you can't afford to pay your fine (unpaid work for fine defaulters).
- 1.2.5. "Electronic monitoring": 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.
- 1.2.8. "Conditional release with probation": This is a measure after release from prison which should systematically be found under 1.3.
- 1.3.3 "Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation": Until SPACE II 2024 this category was subsumed under 1.2.2. Therefore, the figure for this question within the previous edition of SPACE II can be found under 1.2.2.

### Azerbaijan

- The counting unit for the Probation Agency is the person, therefore it is 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 (the postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to a pregnant woman or a single parent taking care of a child under the age of 14) are also included under the Item 1.2.2.: Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation.

### Belgium

- The figures were extracted from the SIPAR database, except for electronic monitoring, where the data comes from the Siset database.
- 1.2.2 "Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation": This item includes data for both points 1.2.2 and 1.3.3 "Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation". The database does not allow for a distinction between a full suspension and a partial suspension.
- 1.2.4 "Community service": The community service (TIG) figures correspond to community service orders handed down by a court.
- 1.2.7 "Treatment": Treatment does not exist as an autonomous sentence in the Belgian penal system. Treatment can be imposed as a condition. Persons covered by the law on internment are not included in SPACE II.
- 1.2.9: Since 1 May 2016, Belgian law has introduced the autonomous probation sentence, by which a judge can impose a sentence of up to a maximum of two years. The content of this autonomous probation sentence, which consists of the imposition of conditions, is determined after the sentence is enforced by the Probation Commission, based on a report from the probation officer (justice assistant).
- 1.3.4 "Semi-liberty": Since the introduction of the law of 17 May 2006 on the external legal status of detainees, limited detention (equivalent to semi-liberty) has been implemented for offenders

sentenced to more than three years. Probation services are no longer involved in guidance in the context of semi-liberty. However, limited detentions managed by probation services are modalities of sentence execution granted to persons who retain their status as detainees. Therefore, part of the figures on limited detention may also be found in SPACE I.

- 1.1.4 “Electronic Monitoring”: This item exclusively concerns alternatives to pre-trial detention (previously listed under point 1.1.1 in previous years).
- 1.2.5 “Electronic Monitoring”: This item includes convictions to electronic monitoring as a sentence handed down by the Court.
- 1.3.1 “Electronic Monitoring”: The electronic monitoring measures listed under this item are a modality of sentence execution. However, some individuals benefiting from this measure may not have been incarcerated before receiving it.

#### **Croatia**

- The Croatian Probation Service does not conduct electronic monitoring, but is competent for preparing reports for and supervising conditional release (under EM).

#### **Cyprus**

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

#### **Czechia**

- Data source: AIS PMS - administrative and statistical file system
- The data provided are available only up to 31 October 2023. Due to the transition to a new information system and the data migration process, data for the period following this date are not available.
- 1.1.1– 1.2.11: For these items, the numbers represent persons whose individual cases of supervision or care under probation agencies were active on the reference date, excluding minors.
- 1.1.1, 1.3. 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.
- 1.1.2: The specified number is the number of persons with a conditional suspension of criminal proceedings with appropriate obligations or restrictions supervised by the PMS based on prosecutors' decisions. Decisions for the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors or the court in the Czech legal system were more frequent during 2022, but only a small part of these cases can be registered within the Czech Probation and Mediation Service.
- 1.1.2: A total of 4 230 decisions for the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors were recorded in the Czech legal system during the year 2023 (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2023), including 74 decisions by court. The number of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings without appropriate obligations or restrictions cannot be counted in the stock figures.
- 1.1.6: The definition of the victim-offender mediation provided in the questionnaire has a restrictive character. This direct type of a mediation is not monitored as a form of probation/supervision within the statistical system, because it can be performed cross-sectionally in every form of activity of probation officers, both before and after sentence. However, it was recorded most often just in the pre-sentence (pre-trial) phase of proceedings. The number of persons involved in victim – offender mediation cannot be counted in the stock figures.
- 1.1.7: “Conflict resolution activities” have a broader character than victim-offender mediation. The definition of conflict resolution contains all activities aimed at the settlement of conflicts in the context of criminal proceedings (including victim-offender mediation), including Pre-sentence report (home arrest and community sanctions).
- 1.2.1: Fully suspended custodial sentences without probation (either with appropriate obligations or restrictions which are supervised by PMS by a court decision, or with appropriate obligations or restrictions which are not supervised by PMS) were more frequent during the year 2022, but only a small part of these cases can be registered within PMS. A total of 20 345 persons received a fully suspended sentence without probation in the Czech legal system during the year 2023 (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2023) without cumulative sentences. The number of persons with fully suspended sentence without probation cannot be counted in the stock figures.
- 1.2.5: 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.
- 1.2.8: Protective treatment is imposed by the court as a protective measure, not as a form of probation, separately or together with other sanctions. A total of 470 persons with protective treatment imposed



by court were recorded during the year 2023 (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2023) without cumulative sentences.

#### **Estonia**

- 1.2.8: This item includes those offenders who were conditionally released under electronic monitoring. Items 1.2.1 “Mixed sanctions”, 1.2.2 “Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation”, 1.2.4 “Community service” and 1.2.7 “Treatment” can also be combined with electronic monitoring.
- To clarify the measures: There is no situation where different measures are imposed on a person that would result in them appearing twice in the statistics. If a person commits a crime, they may be sentenced to probation with electronic surveillance; statistically, that person has one measure. Therefore, the number of measures indicated is NAP.

#### **Finland**

- Item 1.3.1 “Electronic monitoring” refers to persons under supervised probationary freedom. In Finland, this measure is supervised by prisons and the supervision patrols.
- Item 1.3.5: Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision is the same form of CSM as was reported in the Item 1.2.8 in earlier SPACE II questionnaires. (These may be combined as time series data.)

#### **France**

- For the current reporting year, it is not possible to distinguish between persons/measures monitored in the open environment in the “post-conviction” category and those monitored in the “post-release” category. They are therefore combined in the “post-conviction” category.

#### **Georgia**

- 1.0 indicates the total number of persons supervised by the National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation on 31 January 2024, as well as measures executed during the same date. The number of convicts, who were in prison, but whose sentence included probation after release was 2 605.
- In Georgia one person can be sentenced to several non-custodial sentences.
- 1.1: Forms of probation before the sentence is not applicable to the Georgian probation system. Non-custodial sentences are executed after the court decision or after release from prison.
- 1.1.6 “Victim-offender mediation”: The National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation conducts general management of the diversion and mediation programs, including victim-offender mediation and development of restorative justice. However, victim-offender mediation in Georgia is only applicable as an alternative form of criminal responsibility.
- 1.2: Apart from electronic monitoring, the Agency does not produce statistics on the sentences after the sentence separately from the convicts who have been released from prison. Therefore, the total number includes persons supervised after the release from prison sentenced to community service and sanctions and measures indicated in item 1.2.8 and its respective comment.
- 1.2.8 “Other (total)”: This item includes the Limitation of the Rights related to Weapons, 182 persons.
- 1.3.5: Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision can only be applied after the release from custodial sentence and therefore, the number of convicts is given in item 1.3.5 “Other types of conditional release”.

#### **Hungary**

- The following tasks are carried out by penitentiary probation officers who work at the Prison Service: parole with probation supervision and after-care. Data concerning these tasks are not included in the answers provided to the SPACE II questionnaire.

#### **Italy**

- Starting from 2023, the data also includes 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, which is taken into account among other activities under item 1.2.8 “Other”.
- Electronic Monitoring is not a directly applicable alternative measure in the Italian judicial system; it can be used as a surveillance instrument for offenders detained at home.
- As for persons awaiting their sentence, since house arrest is a non-custodial, pre-trial measure under the jurisdiction of police forces (Ministry of the Interior) and not of the probation services, these data are not available.
- As for sentenced persons, electronic monitoring is a discretionary surveillance measure which is not always applied by the competent Judge. No data are available.

#### **Latvia**

- 1.1.7 “Other”: One of the possible diversions from criminal procedure used for juveniles is Probationary Observation as educational/compulsory measure. The number of persons that were placed under probation with this measure are included under item 1.1.7.
- 1.2.4 “Community service”: A second possible diversion from criminal proceedings used for juveniles is Community Service as an educational/compulsory measure. The number of persons that were placed under probation with this measure are included under item 1.2.4.
- 1.2.7. “Treatment”: This is not a separate sanction/measure, but it can be applied as a condition/obligation for persons who are under supervision of probation services. It is counted as NAP as it is not a sanction, but a condition/obligation.
- 1.3.5 “Other types of conditional release”: The cases representing the conditional release (Parole) without electronic monitoring are counted in 1.3.5. The conditional release of a prisoner (parole) with Electronic Monitoring is also included and listed separately. In Latvia, a person can only get an Electronic Monitoring sanction if they are released on parole (Conditional release (Parole) with or without electronic monitoring).

#### Lithuania

- Measures are not tracked in the statistics.
- The Probation Service supervises sanctions strictly after sentencing, not before and thus does not have the data on measures before sentencing, which fall under the purview of the Police Department. There can be an exception – when a person who is currently under supervision by the Probation Service commits a new crime and is in the pre-trial stage. However, this statistic is not tracked.
- The total does not match the sum of different categories, since data in some fields overlaps (persons that are sentenced and are imposed additional measures; this is especially relevant for restriction of freedom, since a lot of persons are also sentenced with electronic monitoring).
- 1.2.1.: The statistics do not track mixed measures, although most sentences are a combination of one sentence and several different punitive or educational measures (these measures are court-appointed; for example, persons sentenced with a restriction of freedom can be appointed punitive measures – be obliged to participate in a correctional program and obliged to not use psychoactive substances).
- 1.2.2 “Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation” and 2.2.2. “Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation”: There are two articles for suspended release – one regarding sentence suspension for juvenile offenders, the other is for adults; in the data provided, both juvenile and adult numbers are provided. The sentence suspension statistics include both full suspension and partial suspension, thus separate values for each sentence cannot be provided.
- 1.2.3. “Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)” and 2.2.3. “Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)”: Persons sentenced with these types of sentences fall under “Other (punitive measures)” data, since the mentioned requirements are considered a punitive measure which is supervised by the Probation Service.
- 1.2.5 “Electronic monitoring”: This item can be imposed with conditional release, curfew orders (usually when persons are sentenced with restriction of liberty) and suspension of sentence.
- 1.2.7. “Treatment”: This item does not include correctional behaviour programmes (of which stock is 6045), only treatment for active addiction in medical facilities.
- 1.2.8. “Other”: In Lithuania there are punitive and educational measures that could be counted as “other” CSM – they are additional measures appointed by courts which in some cases can serve as separate sentence or can be part of other sentences. Data is unavailable for instances where punishing or educational measures are given as additional sanctions.
- 1.3. “Number of persons supervised after release from custodial sentence” and 1.3.3 “Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation”: This total represents only conditionally released persons. Partially suspended custodial sentence is not represented, since this statistic is not tracked separately (partial suspension of custodial sentence is included in 1.2.2).
- 1.3.1. “Electronic monitoring”, 1.3.2A “Home arrest with electronic monitoring” and 1.3.2B “Home arrest without electronic monitoring”: Stock is not tracked for this statistic, only flow.
- 1.3.4. “Semi-liberty”: Statistics for semi-liberty are not available to the Probation Service.

#### Moldova

- 1.2: People who are monitored electronically (45 persons) and with treatment (42 persons) have the conditional suspension of the sentence as their main punishment, that is why they are not included in the total, in order not to avoid double-counting.

#### 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, no figure 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 suspensions 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 consist of fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation and community service. From the available data, it is not certain if they are ordered at the same time or if they supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are counted in their own subcategories and the unique persons are counted in the totals.
- The probation services in the Netherlands have faced the challenge of reducing the caseload stock in community service as a result of COVID-19 down to the March 2020 level. By 2022, they managed to clear the COVID-19 backlog in the workload of community service.
- On 1 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 modalities (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 on 31 January 2024 is not available. The data included in the SPACE II questionnaire take into account the situation on 31 December 2023, according to the report on probation services of the court service for 2023.
- 1.2.5. “Electronic monitoring”: This item concerns the serving of short-term (up to 1.5 years) prison sentences in the electronic supervision system and supervision of execution of non-isolation precautionary measures (for ex. the obligation not to approach some persons, electronic control of staying in 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.

- 1.2.6.A, 1.2.6.B “Home arrest (curfew orders) with/without electronic monitoring”: There is no such an institution like home arrest in Polish penal law.
- 1.2.8.: This figure includes:
  - Simplified supervision during a fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and conditional release/parole with probation: 33865
  - Working with inmates before release: 560
  - Supervision on other duties of inmates (for ex. restraining order, leave place order), pronounced as standalone criminal measure: 23 544. 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 item 1.2.5. 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 1.2.6 B “Home arrest (curfew orders) 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.’
- Supervision is performed under the coordination of the Probation Service.

#### Slovakia

- The number of measures is available (but not the total number of all forms of measures).
- 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 (other two forms exist but without probation supervision).
- Electronic monitoring may be imposed in connection with other measures (obligation/restriction).

#### Spain (State Admin.)

- The counting unit is persons.
- 1.1 “Number of persons supervised before the sentence”: Data only for Catalonia; NAP for AGE and Basque Country.
- 1.3.2 B “Home arrest with electronic monitoring”: Data only for Catalonia. Items under 1.1 only include data from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.
- 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".

#### Sweden

- The reference date is 1 October 2023.
- Persons supervised due to community service reported in 1.2.4 “Community service” consist of probation with community service and conditional sentence with community service, that are reported separately in 1.2.1.
- Treatment as a form of probation/supervision is always combined with probation in the Swedish justice system. Therefore, the number of persons supervised due to treatment is only reported in 1.2.1.
- 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.

#### Switzerland

- The *Statistique de l'exécution des peines sous surveillance électronique* (SESE) does not include electronic monitoring in the context of detention forms provided for under immigration law, as a police measure against domestic violence, or as a security measure during the execution of a sentence or measure (cf., house arrest).
- The figures for community service (TIG), electronic monitoring (EM), and semi-liberty are average numbers for the year 2023. They better reflect reality than the end-of-year figures because the 2023 data are still incomplete at the time of answering the SPACE II questionnaire and will be revised in 2025.
- In Switzerland, external work (semi-liberty) and semi-detention fall under the responsibility of correctional facilities and enforcement authorities. Therefore, they are not, strictly speaking, applied *after* release. These execution modalities may form part of the sentence enforcement plan and are not a probationary follow-up but rather a follow-up carried out by the cantonal enforcement office.
- 1.3.4 “Semi-liberty”: Even though semi-detention and external work are already included in SPACE I, this item includes the number of individuals in these execution modalities as of 31 December 2023.
- There are many possibilities for electronic surveillance in Switzerland. However, not all types are recorded in the statistics of the Federal Statistical Office (FSO).

- 1.2.5 “Electronic monitoring” after conviction refers to the *Front Door* model.
- 1.3.1: “Electronic monitoring” after release refers to the *Back Door* model.
- 1.3.5: “Other types of conditional release” (total): The number of individuals granted parole with probation supervision only (i.e., item 1.2.8 of last year's questionnaire).

#### Ukraine

- Item 1: The number of persons under probation supervision as of 1 January 2024.
- The counting unit is not the person, but the case. It is the personal case controlled by the probation authorities concerning criminal punishments and administrative penalties in the form of community service or correctional work, according to court decisions.
- 1.1.1 “Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies” The legislation of Ukraine does not apply to probation/supervision until the sentence is issued. Defendants are subject to preventive measures in accordance with the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine. The responsibility for monitoring the compliance of accused persons with the measure of restraint lies with the police, not with the probation authorities.
- 1.2. “number of persons supervised after the sentence” the number of personal cases for 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). This means that one sentence may involve two cases (the main and the additional punishment). This type of punishment may be imposed as a primary 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 case for both the basic and additional types of punishment). It may also be imposed as an additional punishment to other punishments, such as arrest, restraint of liberty, detention in a military battalion, or imprisonment for a specific period. In this case, the additional punishment applies for the entire duration of the basic punishment and any additional period prescribed by the court. The term of the additional punishment is calculated from the moment the main punishment begins (while the person is under probation). When a sentence involves deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in specific activities as an additional penalty, it is calculated from the moment the court ruling becomes legally binding, as per Article 77 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.
- 1.2.4. “Community service” data on community service includes cases 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”). A total of 5,976 cases exists, including 4,458 cases of criminal community service and 1,518 cases of administrative community service.
- The difference between criminal and administrative community service is as follows: criminal community service typically involves longer terms; any criminal punishment, including criminal community service, results in the relevant criminal record. There are different legal liabilities for violating the terms of the sentence enforcement or for violations during administrative penalties.
- 1.2.8. “other” This section pertains to less severe criminal punishments (correctional work and fines) and administrative sanctions (correctional work and socially useful work). The number of cases involving correctional work is indicated. This type of punishment is imposed for terms ranging from six months to two years and takes place at the convicted person's workplace. A deduction of 10% to 20% of the convicted person's earnings is made for the state income, as established by the court sentence.
- Furthermore, item 1.2.8 also indicates the number of personal cases involving administrative sanctions in the form of correctional work, applied by court decision. Correctional work is applied for a term of up to two months, involving employment at the offender's regular workplace, with a deduction of up to 20% of their salary to the state budget.
- A fine, as a criminal sanction, involves the seizure of a certain amount of money from the convict for the state budget. Fines can be applied as the main punishment or an additional one. After the court decision comes into force, the convict must pay the fine and notify the relevant probation unit, submitting the appropriate documentation. If the fine is not paid or there is a delay of more than one month (if paid in instalments), the court, upon the request of the probation unit, may replace the unpaid fine with community service. Evasion of fine payment is considered a crime under Article 389 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.
- Socially useful work (120–360 hours) may be imposed for non-payment of alimony for child maintenance by parents or other family members, if the debt exceeds the amount of relevant payments for six months from the enforcement document's effective date.

#### UK: England & Wales

- Offenders supervised in the community on the 31 December 2023.

- The total number of persons in 1.0 includes all those being supervised in the community under court orders (1.2) or under post-release supervision once they have been released from custody (1.3).
- The total number of persons in 1.0 is lower than the sum of the component parts (1.2 + 1.3) because it counts persons once only, but they may appear in more than one sub-category. Persons are also counted once only within sub-categories.
- The total number of persons in 1.2 is lower than the sum of the component parts (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) because it counts persons once only, but they may appear in more than one sub-category. Persons are also counted once only within sub-categories.
- Figures given in sub-categories 1.2.1 “Mixed sanctions or measures”, 1.2.4 “Community service”, 1.2.5 “Electronic monitoring”, 1.2.7 “Treatment” and 1.2.8 “Other” are breakdowns of total community sentences.
- 1.2.2 “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.
- 1.2.4 – “Community service”: Community orders with standalone unpaid work only.
- 1.2.5 – “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.
- 1.2.7 “Treatment”: Community orders containing supervision or rehabilitation requirements combined with drug treatments, alcohol treatments, mental health treatments or accredited programmes.
- B.1.1: 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.

**UK: Scotland**

- These stock figures are as of 31 March 2023. They cover only community payback orders, drug treatment & testing orders and fiscal work orders, as well as numbers subject to electronic monitoring (as of 31 December 2023) at 1.2.5 “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 not collected for stock figures.
- All estimated figures are rounded to the nearest 100. 1.2.7 “Treatment” includes drug treatment and testing orders and estimates of the number of drug treatment, alcohol treatment and mental health treatment requirements issued as part of community payback orders.

## 2. Number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2023 (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 2023 (flow of entries) in absolute numbers.

Table 19 shows the number of persons under probation supervision and the number of measures initiated during 2023 (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 2023 in absolute numbers.

Table 23 indicates the number of persons under probation supervision after the sentence during 2023 in rates and percentages.

Table 24 enumerates the number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies after release from custodial sentence during 2023 in absolute numbers.

Table 25 presents the number of persons under probation supervision after release from custodial sentence during 2023 in percentages and rates.

**Table 18. Flow of probationers entering probation during the year 2023 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 2023	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)
<i>Code</i>	<i>POP</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Albania	2 791 765	50			50				
Andorra	85 101				NAP				NAP
Armenia	2 991 202	4 567	866	3 701	NAP	4 751	866	3 885	NAP
Austria	9 158 750	15 809	8 458	6 438	913				
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	24 452		24 452					
Belgium	11 832 049					51 744	20 967	22 446	8 331
BiH: State level	3 417 089								
BiH: Federation BiH	2 243 000	341		341					
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 114 819	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP				
Bulgaria	6 445 481	3 146		3 146					
Croatia	3 861 967	2 800	144	2 474	182	3 381	147	2 742	492
Cyprus	933 505	3 275							
Czechia	10 900 555	14 164	6 812	11 569		19 606	6 843	12 763	
Denmark	5 961 249	9 332	NAP	9 156	176		NAP		
Estonia	1 374 687	4 196	12	4 151	33	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	5 603 851	3 624		2 409	1 215	4 449		2 823	1 626
France	68 401 997	123 840	5 824	165 661	8 677				
Georgia	3 807 670	13 438	NAP	13 438		16 423	NAP		
Germany	83 445 000								
Greece	10 397 193								
Hungary	9 584 627					17 862	7 679	10 183	
Iceland	398 940								
Ireland	5 343 805	6 409	1 587	4 167	655	7 879	2 348	4 611	920
Italy	58 989 749					188 659	72 631	109 383	6 645
Latvia	1 871 882	8 543	1 299	7 097	147				
Liechtenstein	40 023	77	4	61	12				
Lithuania	2 885 891	9 410		8 295	1 115				
Luxembourg	672 050								
Malta	563 443								
Moldova	2 423 287	11 433	1 555	9 554	324	13 569	1 555	11 604	410
Monaco	38 631	31		22	9	22		18	4
Montenegro	638 479	615	NAP	613	2		NAP		
Netherlands	17 942 942	33 788	3 680	30 983	307	44 945	4 077	40 561	307
North Macedonia	1 826 247	391		183	208	391		183	208
Norway	5 550 203	6 089		6 089			NAP		NAP
Poland	36 620 970					278 118	2 539	275 579	8 296
Portugal	10 639 726					28 903	13 723	15 180	NAP
Romania	19 064 409		NAP			32 512	NAP	32 065	447
San Marino	33 581								
Serbia	6 605 168	4 376	788	3 523	65				
Slovakia	5 424 687	7 994	1 475	5 505	1 014				
Slovenia	2 123 949	3 837	267	3 570					
Spain (Total)	48 610 458	13 113	3 900	7 492	1 721	128 533	4 040	106 602	17 891
Spain (State Admin)	40 593 852	1 950	1 950			116 319	2 020	98 129	16 170
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	11 163	1 950	7 492	1 721	12 214	2 020	8 473	1 721
Sweden	10 551 707	16 047	NAP	9 905	6 142		NAP		
Switzerland	8 960 800	4 787	4	4 534	249				
Türkiye	85 372 377	585 087	239 648	42 259	303 180				
Ukraine	37 860 221					66 659	NAP	66 659	NAP
UK: England & Wales	60 348 856	90 014	NAP	90 014			NAP		NAP
UK: Northern Ireland	1 941 076		NAP						
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	22 322							



**Table 19. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2023 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
<i>Code</i>	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Albania	1.8			100.0				
Andorra								
Armenia	152.7	19.0	81.0		158.8	18.2	81.8	
Austria	172.6	53.5	40.7	5.8				
Azerbaijan	240.2		100.0					
Belgium					437.3	40.5	43.4	16.1
BiH: State level								
BiH: Federation BiH	15.2		100.0					
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	48.8		100.0					
Croatia	72.5	5.1	88.4	6.5	87.5	4.3	81.1	14.6
Cyprus	350.8							
Czechia	129.9	48.1	81.7		179.9	34.9	65.1	
Denmark	156.5		98.1	1.9				
Estonia	305.2	0.3	98.9	0.8				
Finland	64.7		66.5	33.5	79.4		63.5	36.5
France	181.0	4.7	133.8	7.0				
Georgia	352.9		100.0		431.3			
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary					186.4	43.0	57.0	
Iceland								
Ireland	119.9	24.8	65.0	10.2	147.4	29.8	58.5	11.7
Italy					319.8	38.5	58.0	3.5
Latvia	456.4	15.2	83.1	1.7				
Liechtenstein	192.4	5.2	79.2	15.6				
Lithuania	326.1		88.2	11.8				
Luxembourg								
Malta								
Moldova	471.8	13.6	83.6	2.8	559.9	11.5	85.5	3.0
Monaco	80.2		71.0	29.0	56.9		81.8	18.2
Montenegro	96.3		99.7	0.3				
Netherlands	188.3	10.9	91.7	0.9	250.5	9.1	90.2	0.7
North Macedonia	21.4		46.8	53.2	21.4		46.8	53.2
Norway	109.7		100.0					
Poland					759.5	0.9	99.1	3.0
Portugal					271.7	47.5	52.5	
Romania					170.5		98.6	1.4
San Marino								
Serbia	66.3	18.0	80.5	1.5				
Slovakia	147.4	18.5	68.9	12.7				
Slovenia	180.7	7.0	93.0					
Spain (Total)	27.0	29.7	57.1	13.1	264.4	3.1	82.9	13.9
Spain (State Admin)	4.8	100.0			286.5	1.7	84.4	13.9
Spain (Catalonia)	139.2	17.5	67.1	15.4	152.4	16.5	69.4	14.1
Sweden	152.1		61.7	38.3				
Switzerland	53.4	0.1	94.7	5.2				
Türkiye	685.3	41.0	7.2	51.8				
Ukraine					176.1		100.0	
UK: England & Wales	149.2		100.0					
UK: Northern Ireland								
UK: Scotland	399.8							
<i>Mean</i>	184.9	22.3	82.3	18.5	249.1	22.8	73.1	14.6
<i>Median</i>	150.6	16.3	85.9	8.6	179.9	18.2	75.2	13.9
<i>Minimum</i>	1.8	0.1	7.2	0.3	21.4	0.9	43.4	0.7
<i>Maximum</i>	685.3	100.0	133.8	100.0	759.5	47.5	100.0	53.2

**Table 20. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2023 before the sentence (Flow of entries) in absolute numbers**

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2023	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	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7
Albania	2 791 765	50									
Andorra	85 101				NAP	NAP	NAP			NAP	
Armenia	2 991 202	4 567	866	866	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	9 158 750	15 809	8 458	500	7 958	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	24 452	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 832 049		20 967	6 487	NAP	4 751	3 005	NAP	NAP	6 724	NAP
BiH: State level	3 417 089										
BiH: Federation		341									
BiH	2 243 000										
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 114 819	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	6 445 481	3 146									
Croatia	3 861 967	2 800	144		94						50
Cyprus	933 505	3 275	2 770	2 770							
Czechia	10 900 555	14 164	6 812	318	59	NAP				612	6 435
Denmark	5 961 249	9 332	NAP								
Estonia	1 374 687	4 196	12	12	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	5 603 851	3 624			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP
France	68 401 997	123 840	5 824	5 781		43					
Georgia	3 807 670	13 438									
Germany	83 445 000		221 416		203 505		NAP	NAP	NAP	17 911	
Greece	10 397 193										
Hungary	9 584 627		7 679		3 543	NAP				4 136	NAP
Iceland	398 940										
Ireland	5 343 805	6 409	1 587	NAP	NAP	1 587	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Italy	58 989 749		72 631	NAP	31 923	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	40 708
Latvia	1 871 882	8 543	1 299		158					1 141	
Liechtenstein	40 023	77	46	3						32	11
Lithuania	2 885 891	9 410	NAP	NAP							
Luxembourg	672 050		18	13		5		NAP	NAP		NAP
Malta	563 443										
Moldova	2 423 287	11 433	1 555	840	NAP	NAP	NAP	715	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	38 631	31		NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Montenegro	638 479	615	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	17 942 942	33 788	3 680	3 270	414	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
North Macedonia	1 826 247	391									
Norway	5 550 203	6 089	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	36 620 970			NAP	NAP			NAP		NAP	
Portugal	10 639 726		13 723	2 331	11 392	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		
Romania	19 064 409		NAP								

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2023	1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence									
			Entries of probationers before the sentence (total)	Of which percentage							Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)
				Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest with electronic monitoring	Home arrest without electronic monitoring			
Code	POP	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	
San Marino	33 581											
Serbia	6 605 168	4 376	788	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	670	107	NAP	11	
Slovakia	5 424 687	7 994	1 475	658	75					742		
Slovenia	2 123 949	3 837	267			131					136	
Spain (Total)	48 610 458	13 113	3 900	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 900	0	
Spain (State Admin)	40 593 852	1 950	1 950							1 950		
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	11 163	1 950							1 950		
Sweden	10 551 707	16 047	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Switzerland	8 960 800	4 787	4			NAP	4			NAP		
Türkiye	85 372 377	585 087	239 648	149 405	NAP	NAP	2 644	2 015	5 949	NAP	90 243	
Ukraine	37 860 221		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
UK: England & Wales	60 348 856	90 014	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
UK: Northern Ireland	1 941 076		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	22 322	1 110	1 110								

**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	2.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence								
		Flow of probationers during 2023 before the sentence	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	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7
Albania	1.8									
Andorra										
Armenia	152.7	29.0	100.0							
Austria	172.6	92.3	5.9	94.1						
Azerbaijan	240.2									
Belgium		177.2	30.9		22.7	14.3			32.1	
BiH: State level										
BiH: Federation	15.2									
BiH: Republika Srpska										
Bulgaria	48.8									
Croatia	72.5	3.7		65.3						34.7
Cyprus	350.8	296.7	100.0							
Czechia	129.9	62.5	4.7	0.9					9.0	94.5
Denmark	156.5									
Estonia	305.2	0.9	100.0							
Finland	64.7									
France	181.0	8.5	99.3		0.7					
Georgia	352.9									
Germany		265.3		91.9					8.1	
Greece										
Hungary		80.1		46.1					53.9	
Iceland										
Ireland	119.9	29.7			100.0					
Italy		123.1		44.0						56.0
Latvia	456.4	69.4		12.2					87.8	
Liechtenstein	192.4	114.9	6.5						69.6	23.9
Lithuania	326.1									
Luxembourg		2.7	72.2		27.8					
Malta										
Moldova	471.8	64.2	54.0				46.0			
Monaco	80.2									
Montenegro	96.3									
Netherlands	188.3	20.5	88.9	11.3						
North Macedonia	21.4									
Norway	109.7									

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	2.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence								
		Flow of probationers during 2023 before the sentence	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	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7
Poland										
Portugal		129.0	17.0	83.0						
Romania										
San Marino										
Serbia	66.3	11.9					85.0	13.6		1.4
Slovakia	147.4	27.2	44.6	5.1					50.3	
Slovenia	180.7	12.6			49.1					50.9
Spain (Total)	27.0	8.0							100.0	
Spain (State Admin)	4.8	4.8							100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	139.2	24.3							100.0	
Sweden	152.1									
Switzerland	53.4	0.0				100.0				
Türkiye	685.3	280.7	62.3			1.1	0.8	2.5		37.7
Ukraine										
UK: England & Wales	149.2									
UK: Northern Ireland										
UK: Scotland	399.8	19.9	100.0							
Mean	184.9	75.0	59.1	45.4	40.0	38.5	43.9	8.0	56.7	42.7
Median	150.6	29.3	62.3	45.0	27.8	14.3	46.0	8.0	53.9	37.7
Minimum	1.8	0.0	4.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.5	8.1	1.4
Maximum	685.3	296.7	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	85.0	13.6	100.0	94.5

**Table 22. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after the sentence during 2023 in absolute numbers**

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2023	2.2 Forms of supervision AFTER the sentence										
			Entries of probationers during 2023 after the sentence	2.1.1 Mixed sanctions or measures (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	2.0	2.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6A	2.2.6B	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9
Albania	2 791 765	50	5 296		4 411	50	785					50	
Andorra	85 101		1 257		972			NAP	2		100		183
Armenia	2 991 202	4 567	3 701		870		287	NAP	NAP		NAP	123	2 605
Austria	9 158 750	15 809	6 438	NAP	2 003		2 029	768	NAP		35	1 603	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	24 452	24 452		1 854	NAP	183	10 132	NAP		NAP	5 898	6 385
Belgium	11 832 049		22 446	NAP	8 541		11 918	60	NAP		NAP	1 144	783
BiH: State level	3 417 089												
BiH: Federation BIH	2 243 000	341	341					341					
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 114 819	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	47	2	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	6 445 481	3 146	3 146				518	159				277	2 192
Croatia	3 861 967	2 800	2 474		491		648					296	1 039
Cyprus	933 505	3 275	20									20	
Czechia	10 900 555	14 164	11 569	NAP	3 695	11	5 259				143	1 610	874
Denmark	5 961 249	9 332	9 156		1 128		3 502	2 483	NAP		258	1 204	581
Estonia	1 374 687	4 196	4 151	237	726	NAP	2 627	1	NAP		7	478	75
Finland	5 603 851	3 624	2 409	255	639	NAP	1 328	179	NAP		NAP		8
France	68 401 997	123 840	165 661	85 438			20 600	41 850					5 494
Georgia	3 807 670	13 438	13 438	2 685	12 301	NAP	912	NAP	27		NAP	NAP	198
Germany	83 445 000												
Greece	10 397 193												
Hungary	9 584 627		10 183	96	2 003	1 235	6 787						62
Iceland	398 940												
Ireland	5 343 805	6 409	4 167	NAP	1 249	1 318	1 377	NAP	NAP		NAP	219	4
Italy	58 989 749		109 383		17 068	NAP	11 666	NAP			3 558	5 155	63 597
Latvia	1 871 882	8 543	7 079	197	747		5 746						407
Liechtenstein	40 023	77	65									65	
Lithuania	2 885 891	9 410	9 410		2 372		759	3 586	2 798			1 115	
Luxembourg	672 050		401	NAP	65	NAP	167	32	NAP		NAP	55	82
Malta	563 443		335		22	140	29				127	17	
Moldova	2 423 287	11 433	9 815		1 771	3	7 237	70	NAP		106	321	307
Monaco	38 631	31	22		17			NAP	NAP				5
Montenegro	638 479	615	615		9	NAP	236	341	NAP		NAP	2	27
Netherlands	17 942 942	33 788	30 983		6 248	3	26 381	NAP	NAP		266	NAP	NAP
North Macedonia	1 826 247	391	183				13						170
Norway	5 550 203	6 089	6 089	NAP	522	NAP	1 553	3 199	3 199		168	552	95
Poland	36 620 970			NAP		NAP		NAP					
Portugal	10 639 726		15 180	NAP	8 099	NAP	3 918	489	744		195	1 680	55
Romania	19 064 409		32 512	25 171	6 608	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	447	250
San Marino	33 581												
Serbia	6 605 168	4 376	3 523	NAP	16	NAP	450	NAP	1 409		NAP		1 648

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2023	2.2 Forms of supervision AFTER the sentence										
			Entries of probationers during 2023 after the sentence	2.1.1 Mixed sanctions or measures (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	2.0	2.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6A	2.2.6B	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9
Slovakia	5 424 687	7 994	5 470		2 637		1 455		63		334	981	
Slovenia	2 123 949	3 837	3 570		357		1 361	8				102	1 742
Spain (Total)	48 610 458	13 113	105 621		16 521		88 728				732		
Spain (State Admin)	40 593 852	1 950	98 129		14 656		83 011				462		
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	11 163	7 492		1 865		5 717				270		
Sweden	10 551 707	16 047	9 905	4 494	NAP	NAP	4 030	1 614	NAP		NAP		4 182
Switzerland	8 960 800	4 787	4 534		613		2 823	385			29	684	
Türkiye	85 372 377	585 087	42 259	NAP	40		41 779		NAP		NAP	NAP	
Ukraine	37 860 221		66 659	2 766	40 585		10 862	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP	12 446
UK: England & Wales	60 348 856	90 014	90 014	21 235	33 291		13 120	1 532			8 942		13 902
UK: Northern Ireland	1 941 076				NAP							NAP	
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	22 322	21 212	6 691			4 919	5 200			564	891	2 947

**Table 23. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after the sentence during 2023 in rates and percentages**

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	Flow of probationers during 2023 after the sentence	2.2 Forms of supervision AFTER the sentence									
			Of which percentage									
			2.1.1 Mixed sanctions or measures (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	2.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6A	2.2.6B	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9
Albania	1.8	189.7		83.3	0.9	14.8					0.9	
Andorra		1,477.1		77.3				0.2		8.0		14.6
Armenia	152.7	123.7		23.5		7.8					3.3	70.4
Austria	172.6	70.3		31.1		31.5	11.9			0.5	24.9	
Azerbaijan	240.2	240.2		7.6		0.7	41.4				24.1	26.1
Belgium		189.7		38.1		53.1	0.3				5.1	3.5
BiH: State level												
BiH: Federation BiH	15.2	15.2					100.0					
BiH: Republika Srpska												
Bulgaria	48.8	48.8				16.5	5.1				8.8	69.7
Croatia	72.5	64.1		19.8		26.2					12.0	42.0
Cyprus	350.8	2.1									100.0	
Czechia	129.9	106.1		31.9	0.1	45.5				1.2	13.9	7.6
Denmark	156.5	153.6		12.3		38.2	27.1			2.8	13.1	6.3
Estonia	305.2	302.0	5.7	17.5		63.3	0.0			0.2	11.5	1.8
Finland	64.7	43.0	10.6	26.5		55.1	7.4					0.3
France	181.0	242.2	51.6			12.4	25.3					3.3
Georgia	352.9	352.9	20.0	91.5		6.8		0.2				1.5
Germany												
Greece												
Hungary		106.2	0.9	19.7	12.1	66.7						0.6
Iceland												
Ireland	119.9	78.0		30.0	31.6	33.0					5.3	0.1
Italy		185.4		15.6		10.7				3.3	4.7	58.1
Latvia	456.4	378.2	2.8	10.6		81.2						5.7
Liechtenstein	192.4	162.4									100.0	
Lithuania	326.1	326.1		25.2		8.1	38.1	29.7			11.8	
Luxembourg		59.7		16.2		41.6	8.0				13.7	20.4
Malta		59.5		6.6	41.8	8.7				37.9	5.1	
Moldova	471.8	405.0		18.0	0.0	73.7	0.7			1.1	3.3	3.1
Monaco	80.2	56.9		77.3								22.7
Montenegro	96.3	96.3		1.5		38.4	55.4				0.3	4.4
Netherlands	188.3	172.7		20.2	0.0	85.1				0.9		
North Macedonia	21.4	10.0				7.1						92.9
Norway	109.7	109.7		8.6		25.5	52.5	52.5		2.8	9.1	1.6
Poland												
Portugal		142.7		53.4		25.8	3.2	4.9		1.3	11.1	0.4
Romania		170.5	77.4	20.3							1.4	0.8
San Marino												



Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	Flow of probationers during 2023 after the sentence	2.2 Forms of supervision <u>AFTER</u> the sentence									
			Of which percentage									
			2.1.1 Mixed sanctions or measures (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)
<i>Code</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2.1</i>	<i>2.2.2</i>	<i>2.2.3</i>	<i>2.2.4</i>	<i>2.2.5</i>	<i>2.2.6A</i>	<i>2.2.6B</i>	<i>2.2.7</i>	<i>2.2.8</i>	<i>2.2.9</i>
Serbia	66.3	53.3		0.5		12.8		40.0				46.8
Slovakia	147.4	100.8		48.2		26.6		1.2		6.1	17.9	
Slovenia	180.7	168.1		10.0		38.1	0.2				2.9	48.8
Spain (Total)	27.0	217.3		15.6		84.0				0.7		
Spain (State Admin)	4.8	241.7		14.9		84.6				0.5		
Spain (Catalonia)	139.2	93.5		24.9		76.3				3.6		
Sweden	152.1	93.9	45.4			40.7	16.3					42.2
Switzerland	53.4	50.6		13.5		62.3	8.5			0.6	15.1	
Türkiye	685.3	49.5		0.1		98.9						
Ukraine		176.1	4.1	60.9		16.3						18.7
UK: England & Wales	149.2	149.2	23.6	37.0		14.6	1.7			9.9		15.4
UK: Northern Ireland												
UK: Scotland	399.8	379.9	31.5			23.2	24.5			2.7	4.2	13.9
<i>Mean</i>	184.9	179.0	22.8	28.4	9.6	37.1	21.4	18.4		4.9	16.3	21.5
<i>Median</i>	150.6	123.7	15.3	20.2	0.1	31.5	10.2	4.9		2.7	10.1	10.7
<i>Minimum</i>	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
<i>Maximum</i>	685.3	1,477.1	77.4	91.5	41.8	98.9	100.0	52.5	0.0	37.9	100.0	92.9

**Table 24. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after release from custodial sentence during 2023 in absolute numbers**

Country	Country population	Total number of persons placed on probation during 2023	2.3 Forms of supervision AFTER the custodial sentence						
			Entries of probationers during 2023 after the release from custodial sentence the sentence	Electronic monitoring	2.3.2A Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	2.3.2B Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation Partially	2.3.4 Semi-liberty	2.3.5 Other (total)
Code	POP	2	2.3	2.3.1	2.3.2A	2.3.2B	2.3.3	2.3.4	2.3.5
Albania	2 791 765	50	50				50		
Andorra	85 101		74					12	
Armenia	2 991 202	4 567	NAP						
Austria	9 158 750	15 809	913				913		
Azerbaijan	10 180 770	24 452	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 832 049		8 331	8 122	NAP	NAP		209	NAP
BiH: State level	3 417 089								
BiH: Federation BiH	2 243 000	341							
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 114 819	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	6 445 481	3 146							
Croatia	3 861 967	2 800	182				166		16
Cyprus	933 505	3 275							
Czechia	10 900 555	14 164					NAP	NAP	
Denmark	5 961 249	9 332	176	NAP	NAP	NAP	176	NAP	NAP
Estonia	1 374 687	4 196	33	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	33
Finland	5 603 851	3 624	1 215	739	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	476
France	68 401 997	123 840	8 677						8 677
Georgia	3 807 670	13 438	300	NAP	221	NAP			79
Germany	83 445 000								
Greece	10 397 193								
Hungary	9 584 627								
Iceland	398 940								
Ireland	5 343 805	6 409	1 170	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 086	NAP	84
Italy	58 989 749		6 645	NAP		5 669	NAP	976	
Latvia	1 871 882	8 543	147						147
Liechtenstein	40 023	77	12						12
Lithuania	2 885 891	9 410	1 115	908			2 372		
Luxembourg	672 050		29	NAP	NAP	NAP	29	NAP	NAP
Malta	563 443								
Moldova	2 423 287	11 433	369				168		201
Monaco	38 631	31	9	NAP	NAP	NAP	4	5	
Montenegro	638 479	615	2			NAP	2	NAP	0
Netherlands	17 942 942	33 788	307	NAP	NAP	NAP		307	NAP
North Macedonia	1 826 247	391	208						208
Norway	5 550 203	6 089	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	36 620 970					NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	10 639 726		NAP						
Romania	19 064 409		NAP						
San Marino	33 581								
Serbia	6 605 168	4 376	65	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	65
Slovakia	5 424 687	7 994	1 014		33		NAP		
Slovenia	2 123 949	3 837							
Spain (Total)	48 610 458	13 113	17 891	5 045	168	391	2 622	9 665	
Spain (State Admin)	40 593 852	1 950	16 170	5 045	84		2 402	8 639	
Spain (Catalonia)	8 016 606	11 163	1 721		84	391	220	1 026	
Sweden	10 551 707	16 047	6 142	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	6 142
Switzerland	8 960 800	4 787	249	14			75	160	
Türkiye	85 372 377	585 087	303 180	1 102	1 102	300 568	NAP	NAP	
Ukraine	37 860 221		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	60 348 856	90 014	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Northern Ireland	1 941 076							NAP	
UK: Scotland	5 583 000	22 322	5 200	5 200					

**Table 25. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after release from custodial sentence during 2023 in percentages and rates**

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	2.3 Forms of supervision AFTER the custodial sentence						
		Flow of probationers during 2023 after the custodial sentence	Of which percentage					
			Electronic monitoring	2.3.2A Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring	2.3.2B Home arrest (curfew orders) without electronic monitoring	2.3.3 Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	2.3.4 Semi-liberty	2.3.5 Other (total)
Code	2.0	2.3	2.3.1	2.3.2A	2.3.2B	2.3.3	2.3.4	2.3.5
Albania	1.8	1.8				100.0		
Andorra		87.0					16.2	
Armenia	152.7							
Austria	172.6	10.0				100.0		
Azerbaijan	240.2							
Belgium		70.4	97.5				2.5	
BiH: State level								
BiH: Federation BiH	15.2							
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	48.8							
Croatia	72.5	4.7				91.2		8.8
Cyprus	350.8							
Czechia	129.9							
Denmark	156.5	3.0				100.0		
Estonia	305.2	2.4						100.0
Finland	64.7	21.7	60.8					39.2
France	181.0	12.7						100.0
Georgia	352.9	7.9		73.7				26.3
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary								
Iceland								
Ireland	119.9	21.9				92.8		7.2
Italy		11.3			85.3		14.7	
Latvia	456.4	7.9						100.0
Liechtenstein	192.4	30.0						100.0
Lithuania	326.1	38.6	81.4			212.7		
Luxembourg		4.3				100.0		
Malta								
Moldova	471.8	15.2				45.5		54.5
Monaco	80.2	23.3				44.4	55.6	
Montenegro	96.3	0.3				100.0		0.0
Netherlands	188.3	1.7					100.0	
North Macedonia	21.4	11.4						100.0
Norway	109.7							
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
San Marino								
Serbia	66.3	1.0						100.0
Slovakia	147.4	18.7		3.3				
Slovenia	180.7							
Spain (Total)	27.0	36.8	28.2	0.9	2.2	14.7	54.0	0.0
Spain (State Admin)	4.8	39.8	31.2	0.5		14.9	53.4	
Spain (Catalonia)	139.2	21.5		4.9	22.7	12.8	59.6	
Sweden	152.1	58.2						100.0
Switzerland	53.4	2.8	5.6			30.1	64.3	
Türkiye	685.3	355.1	0.4	0.4	99.1			
Ukraine								
UK: England & Wales	149.2							
UK: Northern Ireland								
UK: Scotland	399.8	93.1	100.0					
Mean	184.9	33.7	53.8	16.5	69.1	80.3	45.8	64.3
Median	150.6	12.7	60.8	3.3	85.3	92.8	54.5	100.0
Minimum	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	22.7	12.8	2.5	0.0
Maximum	685.3	355.1	100.0	73.7	99.1	212.7	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

- The computer system for recording judicial proceedings has been changed. In the current system, at the moment, it is not possible to extract data for items under 2.0 and 2.1.
- The data provided about the supervision after release from custodial sentence is related to the number of reports made by the Prosecutor's Office on this subject, so their accuracy cannot be assured. However, there is typically only one report made per person.
- On Item 2.2 "Of which":
  - Conditional to refrain from residing in a certain place: 1
  - Conditional to refrain from contacting the victim: 33
  - Conditional to obligation of staying at home: 1
  - Conditional to refrain from driving: 3
  - Conditional to refrain from using weapons: 2
  - Semi-liberty ab initio: 5
  - Partial arrest: 7
  - Temporary expulsion: 110
- Imposed as a "Safety measure":
  - Obligation to remain in a psychiatric centre: 3
  - Treatment: 3
  - Refrain from contacting certain people: 2

### Armenia

- There are 6 persons with punishment "liberty limitation", 5 persons with punishment "deportation from RA", 4 persons with tutorial means of coercion, 184 persons have more than 1 punishment.

### Austria

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

### Azerbaijan

- The counting unit for the Probation Agency is the person, therefore it is 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 (the postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to a pregnant woman or a single parent taking care of a child under the age of 14) are also included under the Item 1.2.2.: Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation.

### Belgium

- The figures were extracted from the SIPAR database, except for electronic monitoring, where the data comes from the Siset database.
- 2.2.2 "Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation": This item includes data for both points 2.2.2 and 2.3.3 "Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation". The database does not allow for a distinction between a full suspension and a partial suspension.
- 2.2.4 "Community service": The community service (TIG) figures correspond to community service orders handed down by a court.
- 2.2.7 "Treatment": Treatment does not exist as an autonomous sentence in the Belgian penal system. Treatment can be imposed as a condition. Persons covered by the law on internment are not included in SPACE II.
- 2.2.9: Since 1 May 2016, Belgian law has introduced the autonomous probation sentence, by which a judge can impose a sentence of up to a maximum of two years. The content of this autonomous probation sentence, which consists of the imposition of conditions, is determined after the sentence is enforced by the Probation Commission, based on a report from the probation officer (justice assistant).
- 2.3.4 "Semi-liberty": Since the introduction of the law of 17 May 2006 on the external legal status of detainees, limited detention (equivalent to semi-liberty) has been implemented for offenders sentenced to more than three years. Probation services are no longer involved in guidance in the context of semi-liberty. However, limited detentions managed by probation services are modalities of

sentence execution granted to persons who retain their status as detainees. Therefore, part of the figures on limited detention may also be found in SPACE I.

- 2.1.4 “Electronic Monitoring”: This item exclusively concerns alternatives to pre-trial detention (previously listed under point 2.1.1 in previous years).
- 2.2.5 “Electronic Monitoring”: This item includes convictions to electronic monitoring as a sentence handed down by the Court.
- 2.3.1 “Electronic Monitoring”: The electronic monitoring measures listed under this item are a modality of sentence execution. However, some individuals benefiting from this measure may not have been incarcerated before receiving it.

#### **Bosnia and Herzegovina (State Level)**

- Given that Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) does not officially have a probation agency in the traditional sense, the only alternative sanction (community service) implemented by the Ministry of Justice of BiH encompasses milder criminal offenses within the competence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. None of the above-mentioned offences are among those for which community sanctions were imposed in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### **Croatia**

- The Croatian Probation Service does not conduct electronic monitoring, but is competent for preparing reports for and supervising conditional release (under EM).

#### **Cyprus**

- 2.0: The figure is the sum of the figures provided by the Police, the SWS and the PB.
- 2.1: A total of 2770 persons report to Police stations.
- 2.2: The figure was provided by the Parole Board.

#### **Czechia**

- Data source: AIS PMS - administrative and statistical file system
- The data we provide is available only up to October 31, 2023. Due to the transition to a new information system and the data migration process, we unfortunately do not have any data for the period following this date.
- 2.1.1– 2.2.11: 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.
- 2.1.2: The specified number is the number of persons with a conditional suspension of criminal proceedings with appropriate obligations or restrictions supervised by the PMS based on prosecutors' decisions. Decisions for the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors or the court in the Czech legal system were more frequent during the year 2023, but only a small part of these cases can be registered within the Czech Probation and Mediation Service.  
2.1.2: A total of 4 230 decisions for the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors were recorded in the Czech legal system during the year 2023 (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2023), including 74 decisions by court. The number of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings without appropriate obligations or restrictions cannot be counted in the stock figures.
- 2.1.6: The definition of the victim-offender mediation provided in the questionnaire has a restrictive character. This direct type of a mediation is not monitored as a form of probation/supervision within the statistical system, because it can be performed cross-sectionally in every form of activity of probation officers, both before and after sentence. However, it was recorded most often just in the pre-sentence (pre-trial) phase of proceedings.
- 2.1.7: “Conflict resolution activities” have a broader character than victim-offender mediation. The definition of conflict resolution contains all activities aimed at the settlement of conflicts in the context of criminal proceedings (including victim-offender mediation).
- 2.2.5: 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.

**Estonia**

- 2.2.8: This item includes those offenders who were conditionally released under electronic monitoring. Items 2.2.1 “Mixed sanctions”, 2.2.2 “Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation”, 2.2.4 “Community service” and 2.2.7 “Treatment” can also be combined with electronic monitoring. To clarify the measures: There is no situation where different measures are imposed on a person that would result in them appearing twice in the statistics. If a person commits a crime, they may be sentenced to probation with electronic surveillance; statistically, that person has one measure. Therefore, the number of measures indicated is NAP.

**Finland**

- Item 2.3.1 “Electronic monitoring” refers to persons under supervised probationary freedom. In Finland, this measure is supervised by prisons and the supervision patrols.
- Item 2.3.5: Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision, see and compare with Item 1.3.5. The numbers of Conditional release w/probation are comparable with Item 2.2.8 in earlier questionnaires.

**Georgia**

- 2.2 indicates the number of convicts released from custodial sentences. Apart from electronic monitoring, the Agency does not produce statistics on the sentences mentioned in this table separately for the convicts who have been released from prison. Therefore, the total number includes persons supervised after the release from prison sentenced to community service and sanctions and measures indicated in 2.2.9 and its respective comment.
- 2.2.8: Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision can only be applied after the release from custodial sentence and, therefore, the number of convicts is given in Item 2.3.5.
- 2.2.9 “Others”: This item includes the Limitation of the Rights related to Weapons, 49 persons.

**Hungary**

- The following tasks are carried out by penitentiary probation officers who work at the Prison Service: parole with probation supervision and after-care. Data concerning these tasks are not included in the answers provided to the SPACE II questionnaire.

**Italy**

- Starting from 2023, the data also includes 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, which is taken into account among other activities under item 2.2.9 “Other”.
- Electronic Monitoring is not a directly applicable alternative measure in the Italian judicial system; it can be used as a surveillance instrument for offenders detained at home.
- As for persons awaiting their sentence, since house arrest is a non-custodial, pre-trial measure under the jurisdiction of police forces (Ministry of the Interior) and not of the probation services, these data are not available.
- As for sentenced persons, electronic monitoring is a discretionary surveillance measure which is not always applied by the competent Judge. No data are available.

**Latvia**

- 2.2.4 “Community service”: A second possible diversion from criminal proceedings used for juveniles is Community Service as an educational/compulsory measure. The number of persons that were placed under probation with this measure are included under item 2.2.4.
- 2.2.7. “Treatment”: This is not a separate sanction/measure, but it can be applied as a condition/obligation for persons who are under supervision of probation services. It is counted as NAP as it is not a sanction, but a condition/obligation.
- 2.3.5 “Other types of conditional release”: The cases representing the conditional release (Parole) without electronic monitoring are counted in 1.3.5. The conditional release of a prisoner (parole) with Electronic Monitoring is also included and listed separately. In Latvia, a person can only get an Electronic Monitoring sanction if they are released on parole (Conditional release (Parole) with or without electronic monitoring).

**Lithuania**

- Measures are not tracked in the statistics.
- The Probation Service supervises sanctions strictly after sentencing, not before and thus does not have the data on measures before sentencing
- Comments from the previous section (stock) apply to flow data as well.
- 2.2.6B “Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring”: The data is not available.

- 2.2.7. “Treatment”: There is no flow indicator for this Item, only stock.
- 2.3.2A and 2.3.2B “Home arrest (curfew orders) with and without electronic monitoring”: The differentiation is not available.

#### **Moldova**

- 2.2: Similarly to Item 1.2, people who are monitored electronically (70 persons) and with treatment (37 persons) have the conditional suspension of the sentence as their main punishment, that is why they are not included in the total, in order not to avoid double-counting.

#### **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, no figure 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 suspensions 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 consist of fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation and community service. From the available data, it is not certain if they are ordered at the same time or if they supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are counted in their own subcategories and the unique persons are counted in the totals.
- The probation services in the Netherlands have faced the challenge of reducing the caseload stock in community service as a result of COVID-19 down to the March 2020 level. By 2022, they managed to clear the COVID-19 backlog in the workload of community service.
- On 1 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 modalities (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, data are available on the impact and number of completed cases in a given statistical period, as well as on the number of persons subject to proceedings on the last day of the previous year and on the last day of the reporting period, while there are no data on the total number of persons subject to probation activities in 2022.

**Romania**

- 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.'

Supervision is performed under the coordination of the Probation Service.

**Serbia**

- The total number of measures is not provided for the same reason as in 1.2.

**Slovenia**

- We entered the data for 2.2.6B "Home arrest (curfew orders) without" electronic monitoring into cell 2.2.6A "Home arrest (curfew orders) with electronic monitoring" because the cell is locked and we cannot enter the value.: ...

**Spain (State Admin.)**

- The counting unit is Persons
- The same comments as stock apply.

**Sweden**

- Persons supervised due to community service reported in 2.2.4 "Community service" consist of probation with community service and conditional sentence with community service, that are reported separately in 2.2.1.
- 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 2.2.1. 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.

**Switzerland**

- Comments for stock are the same as for flow.

**Ukraine**

- See comments to stock.
- Internal transfers from one probation unit to another (for instance, in the case of an offender's transfer to another area) are considered new entries and exits from the current unit. Due to the aggregation of this data at the national level, there is an overestimation of the number of new entries and exits. The scale of this phenomenon cannot be assessed, but the creation of a new single electronic database for probation cases will resolve the issue.
- 2.2.4 "Community service" See comments to 2.2.4.  
There are 10,862 cases in total, including:  
5,545 community service cases as a criminal punishment  
5,317 cases as an administrative sanction.

**UK: England & Wales**

- Offenders supervised in the community on the 31 December 2023.
- Figures given in sub-categories 2.2.1, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.7 and 2.2.9 are breakdowns of total community sentences.
- 2.2.2 - 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.
- 2.2.4 - Community orders with standalone unpaid work only.
- 2.2.5 - 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.
- 2.2.7 - Community orders containing supervision or rehabilitation requirements combined with drug treatments, alcohol treatments, mental health treatments or accredited programmes.
- 2.2.8 - It is currently not possible to provide figures for persons starting probation supervision following their release from prison.



- B.2.1 - 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**

- 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 2022-23 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. Figures include estimates for electronic monitoring orders which finished.
- 2.2.7 includes drug treatment and testing orders and the number of drug treatment, alcohol treatment and mental health treatment requirements issued as part of community payback orders.

### 3. Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2023 (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 2023, 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 2023, presented in percentages and rates.

Table 28 provides an estimated turnover ratio per 1 probation client in 2023.

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 2024, flow 2023 and exits 2023) 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 2023, in absolute numbers**

Country	Total number of exits	Of which:						
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Of which: Death by suicide	Other
Code	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5.1	3.6
Albania	1 583	1 583						
Andorra								
Armenia	2 963							
Austria	15 706	10 685	2 643	144		205		2 029
Azerbaijan	11 535	7 905	185	951	434	90		1 970
Belgium	50 643	39 770	7 604		NAP	271		2 998
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	2 722	2 530			47	28	4	117
Croatia	2 849	2 516	9	157		40		127
Cyprus	174							
Czechia	10 252	1 832	2 206			16		6 198
Denmark								
Estonia	4 465	3 467	553	360	13	61		11
Finland	3 365	3 025	281	24		23		12
France	134 202	34 048	1 238		422	53		98 441
Georgia	16 134	13 513	60	2 186	237	138		
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary	20 283	13 229	2 979	615	17	290	NAP	3 153
Iceland								
Ireland	4 910	4 068	145	374	184	73		66
Italy	72 629	62 392	5 241		272	514		4 210
Latvia	7 216	4 353	881	391		113		1 478
Liechtenstein	20	14	5	4		1		
Lithuania	9 415	7 383	982	183	NAP	76		791
Luxembourg	397	321	69	4		3		
Malta	636	632				4		
Moldova	10 402	8 869	195	452	329	154		403
Monaco	32	29	3					
Montenegro	497	472	25					
Netherlands	34 226	29 361						6 314
North Macedonia	280	258	14	7		1		
Norway	6 211	5 541	480	NAP	NAP	32	NAP	NAP
Poland								
Portugal	25 540	23 978	1 103			266		2 193
Romania	35 420	31 123	834			501		2 962
San Marino								
Serbia	3 327							
Slovakia	7 393							
Slovenia	1 638							
Spain (Total)	118 910	83 856	1 639	1 737	89	216	7	31 397
Spain (State Admin.)	107 251	72 842	1 039	1 700	88	209	6	31 397
Spain (Catalonia)	11 659	11 014	600	37	1	7	1	
Sweden	16,296	15,074	1,071	NAP	NAP	124	NR	27
Switzerland	5 118							
Türkiye	489 673	372 252	25 476	14 036	NAP			77 909
Ukraine	61 514							
UK: England & Wales	91 220	67 818	6 899	11 137	1 446	619		3 301
UK: Northern Ireland								
UK: Scotland	18 296	13 018	1 800	2 000		313		1 165

**Table 27. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2023, in percentages and rates**

Country	Rate of exits per 100,000 population	Of which: Percentage							Death rate per 10K probationers
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Of which: Death by suicide	Other	
Code	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5.1	3.6	
Albania	56.7	100.0							56.7
Andorra									
Armenia	99.1								99.1
Austria	171.5	68.0	16.8	0.9		1.3		12.9	171.5
Azerbaijan	113.3	68.5	1.6	8.2	3.8	0.8		17.1	113.3
Belgium	428.0	78.5	15.0			0.5		5.9	428.0
BiH: State level									
BiH: Fed. BiH									
BiH: Republika Srpska									
Bulgaria	42.2	92.9			1.7	1.0	14.3	4.3	42.2
Croatia	73.8	88.3	0.3	5.5		1.4		4.5	73.8
Cyprus	18.6								18.6
Czechia	94.1	17.9	21.5			0.2		60.5	94.1
Denmark									
Estonia	324.8	77.6	12.4	8.1	0.3	1.4		0.2	324.8
Finland	60.0	89.9	8.4	0.7		0.7		0.4	60.0
France	196.2	25.4	0.9		0.3			73.4	196.2
Georgia	423.7	83.8	0.4	13.5	1.5	0.9			423.7
Germany									
Greece									
Hungary	211.6	65.2	14.7	3.0	0.1	1.4		15.5	211.6
Iceland									
Ireland	91.9	82.9	3.0	7.6	3.7	1.5		1.3	91.9
Italy	123.1	85.9	7.2		0.4	0.7		5.8	123.1
Latvia	385.5	60.3	12.2	5.4		1.6		20.5	385.5
Liechtenstein	50.0	70.0	25.0	20.0		5.0			50.0
Lithuania	326.2	78.4	10.4	1.9		0.8		8.4	326.2
Luxembourg	59.1	80.9	17.4	1.0		0.8			59.1
Malta	112.9	99.4				0.6			112.9
Moldova	429.3	85.3	1.9	4.3	3.2	1.5		3.9	429.3
Monaco	82.8	90.6	9.4						82.8
Montenegro	77.8	95.0	5.0						77.8
Netherlands	190.7	85.8						18.4	190.7
North Macedonia	15.3	92.1	5.0	2.5		0.4			15.3
Norway	109.1	91.5	7.9			0.5			111.9
Poland									
Portugal	240.0	93.9	4.3			1.0		8.6	240.0
Romania	185.8	87.9	2.4			1.4		8.4	185.8
San Marino									
Serbia	50.4								50.4
Slovakia	136.3								136.3
Slovenia	77.1								77.1
Spain (Total)	244.6	70.5	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	3.2	26.4	244.6
Spain (State Admin.)	264.2	67.9	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	2.9	29.3	264.2
Spain (Catalonia)	145.4	94.5	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	14.3		145.4
Sweden	154.4	92.5	6.6	NR	NR	0.8	NR	0.2	154.4
Switzerland	57.1								57.1
Türkiye	573.6	76.0	5.2	2.9				15.9	573.6
Ukraine	162.5								162.5
UK: England & Wales	151.2	74.3	7.6	12.2	1.6	0.7		3.6	151.2
UK: Northern Ireland									
UK: Scotland	327.7	71.2	9.8	10.9		1.7		6.4	327.7
Mean	172.2	79.2	8.1	5.8	1.4	1.0	10.5	11.0	172.2
Median	129.7	83.8	7.2	4.3	0.9	0.8	14.3	6.4	129.7
Minimum	15.3	17.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	15.3
Maximum	573.6	100.0	25.0	20.0	3.8	5.0	14.3	60.5	573.6

**Table 28. Estimated turnover ratio per 1 probation clients in 2023**

Country	Stock of probationers on 31 January 2024	Flow of admissions during 2023	Potential exits (Stock + Flow of admissions) in 2023	Flow of exits during 2023	Turnover ratio (estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
Code	A	B	C	D	E
	see Table 8	see Table 1	A+B	See Table 12	D/C*1
Albania	11 534	50	11 584	1 583	13.7
Andorra					
Armenia	7 995	4 567	12 562	2 963	23.6
Austria	15 169	15 809	30 978	15 706	50.7
Azerbaijan	12 917	24 452	37 369	11 535	30.9
Belgium				50 643	
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH	341	341	682		
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP			
Bulgaria	3 209	3 146	6 355	2 722	42.8
Croatia	3 025	2 800	5 825	2 849	48.9
Cyprus	1 318	3 275	4 593	174	3.8
Czechia	19 490	14 164	33 654	10 252	30.5
Denmark	7 096	9 332	16 428		
Estonia	3 202	4 196	7 398	4 465	60.4
Finland	3 989	3 624	7 613	3 365	44.2
France	191 447	123 840	315 287	134 202	42.6
Georgia	22 202	13 438	35 640	16 134	45.3
Germany					
Greece					
Hungary				20 283	
Iceland					
Ireland	7 881	6 409	14 290	4 910	34.4
Italy	134 537			72 629	
Latvia	5 111	8 543	13 654	7 216	52.8
Liechtenstein	56	77	133	20	15.0
Lithuania	6 149	9 410	15 559	9 415	60.5
Luxembourg				397	
Malta				636	
Moldova	7 744	11 433	19 177	10 402	54.2
Monaco	55	31	86	32	37.2
Montenegro	145	615	760	497	65.4
Netherlands	30 681	33 788	64 469	34 226	53.1
North Macedonia	347	391	738	280	37.9
Norway	2 256	6 089	8 345	6 211	74.4
Poland	229 725				
Portugal				25 540	
Romania				35 420	
San Marino					
Serbia	2 762	4 376	7 138	3 327	46.6
Slovakia	13 580	7 994	21 574	7 393	34.3
Slovenia	2 214	3 837	6 051	1 638	27.1
Spain (Total)	80 226	13 113	93 339	118 910	127.4
Spain (State Admin.)	70 280	1 950	72 230	107 251	148.5
Spain (Catalonia)	9 946	11 163	21 109	11 659	55.2
Sweden	14 862	16 047	30 909	16 296	51.7
Switzerland	3 900	4 787	8 687	5 118	58.9
Türkiye	392 233	585 087	977 320	489 673	50.1
Ukraine				61 514	
UK: England & Wales	164 359	90 014	254 373	91 220	35.9
UK: Northern Ireland	4 240				
UK: Scotland	20 883	22 322	43 205	18 296	42.3
<b>Mean</b>	38 530	30 806	69 336	32 452	46.8
<b>Median</b>	7 744	6 249	13 993	8 404	60.1
<b>Minimum</b>	55	31	86	20	23.3
<b>Maximum</b>	392 233	585 087	977 320	489 673	50.1

## Notes – Table 26

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

### Armenia

- A new version of the annual report has been confirmed in 2023, so no data are available for items 3.0 through 3.6.

### Belgium

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

### Croatia

- Regarding item 3.6 “other” of the 127 persons who ceased to be under probation supervision during 2023, 5 are in categories that could not be included in the offered categories or for lack of additional space under 'Other (specify)'. The remaining persons fall under the categories as follows:
  - Suspension of probation supervision: 4
  - Continuation of criminal prosecution: 1.

### Cyprus

- The figure in item 3 is the sum of the figures provided by the SWS and the PB.

### Czechia

- The data provided is available only up to October 31, 2023. Due to the transition to a new information system and the data migration process, we unfortunately do not have any data for the period following this date.
- A total of 9 463 individuals completed supervision or care.
- 3.1 “Completion” – 3.6 “Other” The number of exits only by the decision of the court or prosecution service.
- 3.2 “Revocation” The number of exits, which were revoked because of a violation of the imposed conditions or a commission of new crime.
- 3.3 “Imprisonment” It is not possible to split cases in our statistical system, when it comes to a violation of the imposed conditions or a commission of new crime.
- In item 3.6a “Other” exits during pre-trial detention or following parole proceedings, are the preliminary stage of criminal proceedings.
- 3.6b “Other” 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

### Denmark

- Data on the number of exits are not available

### France

- Item 3.3 “imprisonment” is counted under item 3.2 “revocation”. Since 2022, it has not been possible to provide total number of completions (3.1), which is why the total number of exits does not equal the sum of the subtotals.

### Georgia

- Items 3.1 “Completion”, 3.2 “Revocation”, 3.3 “Imprisonment”, 3.4 “Absconders”, 3.5 “Death” are summed up. However, the total number does not indicate the numbers of exit, which is 13513.
- 3.2 “Revocation” this item doesn't necessarily lead to imprisonment in the Georgian probation system. If a convict violates the regime, the probation bureau appeals to the court to aggravate sanction or put the convict in custody. Therefore, with the exclusion of imprisonment, aggravation of sanction is not counted as completed case.
- 3.4 “Absconders” these cases are not considered as completed in the Georgian probation system.
- 3.5.1 “Death by Suicide” Statistics of suicide cases are not separately produced by the National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation.

### Hungary

- The following cases are included in Item 3 "Total of number of exits": probation supervision: 6.918; community service 9.253, victim-offender mediation 4.112.
- Numbers of completion and revocation refer to community service and victim-offender mediation and probation supervision cases.
- Item 3.3 "imprisonments" refers to number concerning only community service, because there is no such victim-offender mediation case and the number concerning probation supervision cases is not clearly available from the IT system.
- Item 3.4 "absconders" refers to number concerning only victim-offender mediation cases, because the number of these community service cases is 0, and the number concerning probation supervision cases is not clearly available from the IT system.
- In item 3.5 "death" numbers concerning probation supervision, community service and victim-offender mediation are included.
- There are several other reasons for exiting e.g. community service, lapse; it cannot be implemented due to health problems, maternity leave.
- Victim-offender mediation: victim related reason: victim's death, victim withdrew consent to participate.

### Ireland

- In Section 3 "Exits", the categories 3.2 "Revocation", 3.3 "Imprisonment" and 3.4 "Absconder" pose problems in accurate reporting. The process of Revocation (3.2) can be complex. The decision-making process in the courts can be slow and cases adjourned multiple times, following which, case outcomes may no longer be revocations. Cases can be frequently reinstated (particularly in Community Service) or completed successfully during the Revocation process. Court final-decisions are often deferred to 'prompt' the person to complete the 'revoked' order. Finally, formal revocations are unusual where a person has already been sentenced to custody on a separate matter. These factors serve to depress or confuse the revocation data.
- Item 3.3 "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 (3.2 "Revocation") but formal revocation is not processed as they are already sentenced to custody. Finally, some are imprisoned as result of revocation proceedings under 3.2 which risk double-counting with 3.3 "Imprisonment".
- Item 3.4 "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 (3.3) or other order.
- Absconding may also arise as a possible count where a person has left the jurisdiction though this may also be counted as a revocation (3.2).

### 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 (item 3 - 3.6).
- Item 3.3. "imprisonment" includes revocation/imprisonment not counted in 3.2. (revocation) i.e. the person is revoked/incarcerated 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).

- In item 3.6. “Other” a 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 probation/community sanction. New conviction can be imprisonment or community sanction, or mixed sanction.

#### Lithuania

- In item 3.1 "completion" are also included: pardon (presidential pardon, amnesty or because of illness) - 4, early termination of probation (complied with all terms and did no violations) - 272.
- Cases in item 3.4 “absconder” are not tracked in the statistics, since most of the time persons are found and their supervision is continued, or their probation is revoked, or they are imprisoned and in those instances the persons would be counted under 3.2 or 3.3 accordingly.
- Item 3.6 "Other" includes: sentencing for crimes committed while not being under supervision but while being exempt from punishment and appointed punishing measures by court; changing one punishing measure for another; termination of sentence by higher court; other cases. Each of mentioned cases are not differentiated in the statistics, only general number is provided.

#### Moldova

- Item 3.4. “absconder” does not excluded individuals 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.
- Statistics for item 3.5.1. “Death by suicide” are not compiled by the cases National Probation Inspectorate of Moldova.
- In item 3.6. “Other” 403 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 2023, 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 2023..

#### Romania

- Item 3.6 “Others” total 834 is a sum of 3 sub-categories: 553 cases of new offence during the probation period, following or not by incarceration, 279 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, 6 cases of revocation because the probationers does not fully perform their civil obligations established by the court.

#### Spain (State Admin.)

- For Items 3.1 “Competition”, 3.2” Revocation”, 3.3 “Imprisonment”, and 3.5 “Death” data refers exclusively to parole (both types) and alternative measures.
- In item 3.6. “other” AGE data related to incidents in the fulfilment of alternative measures (most of which lead to a reopening of the file and, therefore, of the fulfilment of the sentence).

#### Switzerland

- Data for items 3.1 "completion" and 3.2 "revocation" are available only for community service and electronic monitoring (and not for probation assistance, for which the total number of releases in 2023 is 1465, and for day parole, for which the total is 145). Here are the more detailed figures for 2023 for
- Electronic monitoring:
  - Completion: 413
  - Revocation: 34
- TIG:
  - Completed: 2825
  - Revocation: 236

#### Türkiye



- Data covers the period between January 1 - December 31, 2023

**Ukraine**

- The State Statistics Service of Ukraine cancelled 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 2023 exclude terminations of post-release supervision.
- In 3.3 “Imprisonment” the number reflects those orders terminated because further offences were committed. It is not known how many of these offenders were imprisoned.

**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 2022-23 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. 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 2024.

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 (31.01.2024)	Flow of admissions (during 2023)	Flow of exits (during 2023)
Albania			
Andorra			
Armenia			
Austria	23 108		
Azerbaijan		24 452	11 535
Belgium	74 651	44 875	40 218
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	3 209	2 846	2 722
Croatia	3 025	2 800	2 849
Cyprus	328	485	157
Czechia	19 490	14 164	9 463
Denmark	7 069	9 332	
Estonia	5 077	4 988	5 248
Finland	3 673	3 387	3 365
France			
Georgia	22 202	13 498	13 513
Germany			
Greece			
Hungary	31 251	17 862	20 283
Iceland			
Ireland	8 278	6 409	4 910
Italy			
Latvia			
Liechtenstein	56	77	20
Lithuania			
Luxembourg	868	448	397
Malta	1 122	868	632
Moldova	7 488	9 878	10 402
Monaco	55	31	32
Montenegro	145	615	497
Netherlands	30 568	33 481	33 939
North Macedonia	347	391	280
Norway	2 256	6 089	6 211
Poland	229 725		
Portugal	34 886	30 512	29 670
Romania	64 408	32 508	34 782
San Marino			
Serbia			
Slovakia			
Slovenia	2 214	3 837	1 638
Spain (Total)	71 754	113 722	113 454
Spain (State Admin.)	61 808	102 559	101 795
Spain (Catalonia)	9 946	11 163	11 659
Sweden	13 604	16 047	15 316
Switzerland	3 900	4 787	4 973
Türkiye			
Ukraine			
UK: England & Wales	164 359	90 014	91 220
UK: Northern Ireland			
UK: Scotland	20 900	22 300	18 300

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

Country	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
	4.1			4.2			4.3			4.4			4.5		
Albania	145	65		388	207		1 706	523		389	173				
Andorra															
Armenia															
Austria	5 977			6 164			2 180			NAP			8 787		
Azerbaijan		2 545	1 273		6 017	2 652		7 697	3 445		2 283	968		5 910	3 197
Belgium	18 979	11 769	10 615	9 236	5 978	5 538	10 451	6 729	6 245	28 446	15 603	13 708	7 539	4 796	4 112
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	387	302	294	1 072	991	976	146	93	91	109	76	72	1 495	1 384	1 289
Croatia	998	928	818	727	625	774	286	265	280	103	99	134	911	883	843
Cyprus															
Czechia	4 038	2 349	1 436				3 762	2 186	1 411				8 952	7 005	4 554
Denmark															
Estonia	1 427	1 404	1 354	1 137	1 395	1 299	757	371	495	1 060	1 228	1 503	658	590	597
Finland	1 605	1 320		501	525		572	495		886	926		109	121	
France															
Georgia	4 193	2 603		6 655	2 685		6 651	3 325		849	352		3 954	4 473	
Germany															
Greece															
Hungary	6 258	3 382	4 035	10 056	5 716	7 195	3 736	2 615	3 298	2 477	2 373	2 542	8 724	3 776	
Iceland															
Ireland	2 540	1 686	1 034	3 103	2 539	1 861	1 487	1 259	983	457	430	313	502	487	
Italy															
Latvia	690	627	573	1 332	2 104	2 338	849	635	718	671	1 136	1 228	1 043	1 655	
Liechtenstein	24	31	7	14	20	6	10	15	4	3	4	1	5	7	
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	439	200	144	179	106	106	73	59	54	88	54	53	89	29	
Malta	439	385	228	522	376	295	110	78	85	9	7	2	40	19	
Moldova	1 423	1 580	1 560	1 947	1 778	1 976	899	593	520	2 321	5 137	5 409	898	790	
Monaco	25	15	15	10	4	4	5	4	4	15	8	9			
Montenegro															
Netherlands	12 288	11 071	11 908	7 512	7 261	7 648	2 899	3 104	3 161	3 548	6 978	6 356	4 321	5 067	
North Macedonia	106	116	87	104	100	71	71	97	71	30	34	31	36	44	
Norway		NAP			NAP			642			2 619			NAP	
Poland															
Portugal	10 911	10 099	9 523	5 023	4 433	4 145	3 501	2 876	2 917	9 918	8 982	8 356	5 513	4 122	
Romania	10 958	5 291	5 463	8 590	5 909	5 388	3 011	1 321	1 197	40 462	20 371	22 115			
San Marino															
Serbia															
Slovakia															
Slovenia															

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		
<b>Spain (Total)</b>	35 669	58 679	57 473	8 366	11 412	12 412	2 001	2 223	2 279	17 875	33 356	34 014	7 843	8 052	0
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	31 870	53 470	52 044	7 073	10 474	11 048	1 543	2 034	2 048	14 951	29 320	29 549	6 371	7 261	
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	3 799	5 209	5 429	1 293	938	1 364	458	189	231	2 924	4 036	4 465	1 472	791	
<b>Sweden</b>	4,375	4,944	4,580	2,055	2,241	2,112	5,489	5,337	5,182	962	2,465	2,447	1,981	2,295	1,975
<b>Switzerland</b>	797	340	333	457	371	417	237	131	152	609	704	792			
<b>Türkiye</b>															
<b>Ukraine</b>															
<b>UK: England &amp; Wales</b>	50 292	19 195	17 112	19 150	11 214	11 038	19 459	6 383	6 221	18 446	16 879	17 425	57 012	36 343	39 424
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>															
<b>UK: Scotland</b>	12 300	12 500	9 900	2 100	2 300	2 200	1 200	1 400	1 000	1 600	2 000	1 600	3 700	4 100	3 600

**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
<b>Austria</b>	first specific section of criminal code: Offences against body and life	sixth specific section of criminal code: Offences against property	specific drug law	No specified offences in the criminal code	other chapters of criminal code
<b>Croatia</b>	War crimes against the civilian population, War crime against prisoners of war, War crimes, Human trafficking, Murder, Attempted murder, Manslaughter, Aggravated murder, Negligent homicide, Bodily injury, Serious bodily injury, Participation in a physical confrontation, Failure to render assistance, Unlawful deprivation of liberty, Coercion against a public official, Threat, Stalking, Defamation, Sexual relations without consent, Rape, Coercion to sexual relations, Serious criminal offences against sexual freedom, Pandering, Lewd acts, Sexual harassment, Sexual abuse of a child under 15 years of age, Sexual abuse of a child over 15 years of age, Satisfying lust in front of a child under 15 years of age, Exploitation of children for pornography, Introducing children to pornography, Serious criminal offence of child sexual abuse and exploitation, Serious criminal offences against general health, Attack against a public official, Attack against a health worker	Non-payment of salary, Destruction or damage to protective devices at work, Destruction, Damage or misuse of danger signs, Concealment, Abuse of trust, Abuse of trust in business, Blackmail, Theft, Grand theft, Robbery, Illegal collection of payment, Evasion, Tax and customs evasion, Embezzlement, Money laundering, Unauthorized use of someone else's movable property, Damage to someone else's property, Fraud, Subsidy fraud, Computer fraud, Check and bank card fraud, Violation of the obligation of keeping trade and business books, Preferential treatment of creditors, Violation of creditors' rights in business, Accepting bribes, Bribery, Bribery in business, Illegal trade, Illegal favoritism, Counterfeiting money, Counterfeiting of securities, Forgery of a document, Forgery of an official or business document, Abuse of checks and payment cards	Unauthorized drug production and trafficking, Enabling of drug usage, Drug abuse	Endangering traffic by a dangerous act or dangerous means, causing a traffic accident, Causing a traffic accident in road traffic	Leaving a close person in a difficult position, Evasion of customs control, Invasion of home and business premises privacy, Unlawful use of personal data, False alarm, Prostitution, Enabling cohabitation with a child, Violation of alimony duties, Failure to implement a decision to protect the welfare of the child, Taking away of child, Violation of the rights of a child, Neglect and abuse of a child or minor, Child abandonment, Domestic violence, Killing or torture of animals, Endangerment to life and property by a generally dangerous act or means, Serious criminal offences against safety, Spread and transmission of infectious diseases, Medical malpractice, Slander, Insult, Illegal gambling, Verifying false content, Abuse of position and authority, Failure to report the preparation of a criminal offense, False reporting of a criminal offense, Giving a false statement, Prevention of proof, Violent behavior, Causing a riot, Agreement to commit a criminal offense, Criminal association, Committing a criminal offense within a criminal association, Destruction of protected natural resources, Dangerous construction work, Misuse of trust, Disclosure of classified information, Production and distribution of products harmful to human health, Unauthorized image recording, Removal and damage to the official seal and sign, Seizure or destruction of an official seal or official file, Illegal possession, manufacture and procurement of weapons and explosives, Escape of incarcerated person, Trade in protected natural values, Non-execution of court decision, Violation of religious freedom, Misuse of explicit content recording, Unauthorized image recording
<b>Czechia</b>	Murder Manslaughter Murder of a Newborn Child by its Mother Death by Negligence Accessory to Suicide	Burglary Other theft Scams Insurance Fraud Credit Fraud Grant Scams	Threat under the Influence of Addictive Substances Unauthorized Production and other Handling of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons Possession of Narcotic and		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
	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 Kid...ping 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	Vandalism Damage to a Stranger’s Item Disorderly Conduct Desecration of Human Remains	Psychotropic Substances and Poisons Unauthorized 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		

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
	People or an Individual Dangerous Threats Dangerous Persecution Defamation of Nation, Race, Ethnic or other Groups of People Encouragement to Hatred against a Group of People or to Restrict their Rights and Freedoms Insult among Soldiers by Violence or the Threat of Violence Insult of a Soldier of Equal Rank by Violence or the Threat of Violence Violence against a Superior Rape Sexual Coercion Sexual Abuse Incest Procuring Prostitution Endangering the Moral Development of Children Distribution of Pornography Production and other Handling of Child Pornography Abuse of a Child for the Production of Pornography Participation in pornographic performance Establishment of unauthorized contacts with a child Enticement to Sexual Intercourse Robbery				
Estonia	Manslaughter, murder, negligent homicide, causing serious health damage, threat, physical abuse, torture, placing in danger, refusal to provide assistance, trafficking in human beings, unlawful deprivation of liberty, unauthorized surveillance, rape, act of sexual nature against will, satisfaction	Larceny, robbery, embezzlement, acquisition, storage or marketing of property received through commission of offence, injuring or destruction of thing, interference with computer data, fraud, investment fraud, insurance fraud, computer-related fraud, extortion, unauthorized use of thing, illegal obtaining of access to computer	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	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	Illegal use of another person's identity, harassing pursuit, violation of obligation to provide maintenance to child, human trafficking with respect to minors, 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, sale of alcohol to minors and purchase of alcohol for minors, violation of occupational health and safety requirements if significant damage is



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>of sexual desire by violence, sexual intercourse or other act of sexual nature using influence, sexual intercourse with descendant, sexual intercourse or other act of sexual nature with child, buying sex from minors, abuse of corpse, debasement of memory of deceased, intentional killing under aggravating circumstances, satisfying sexual passion in an unnatural way, causing serious health damage through negligence, participation in fight, aiding prostitution, manslaughter in provoked state, pimping</p>	<p>systems, offences against property involving objects or proprietary rights of small value, benefit fraud, preparation of computer-related crime</p>	<p>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>vehicle or tram in state of intoxication, unlawful use of identification marks of emergency vehicles</p>	<p>thereby caused to health of person or death of person is caused through negligence, trade in pirated copies, removal of technical protective measures and information, trade in counterfeit goods, 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, organizing and preparing mass disorders and incitement to participation therein, communication of internal information, defamation of official symbols of Republic of Estonia, defamation of official symbols of foreign state or international organization, criminal organization, formation of criminal organization, 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 incorrect information to registrar of court register, central securities depository, registrar of pension register, marital property register, notary or enforcement agent, accepting of bribe, violation of requirements for public procurement, unlawful search or eviction, refusal by witness, victim, translator or interpreter to perform duties, violence against persons involved in administration of justice, 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, counterfeiting of documents, seals or blank document forms, use of counterfeit documents, seals or blank document forms, destruction, damaging, theft, withholding or concealment of documents, seals or stamps, falsification of important identity documents, obtaining, use or grant of permission to use falsified important identity document, fraudulent use of important identity documents, violation of requirements for protection of protected natural objects, damaging of wild fauna, unlawful handling of alcohol, violation of procedure for handling tobacco</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
					<p>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, illicit import and export of prohibited goods or goods requiring a special permit, unlawful acts with goods subject to customs preferences and excise goods, money laundering, giving of bribe in private sector, arson, causing explosion, 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, hooliganism, knowingly acquiring or marketing property obtained through criminal means, illegal manufacture, possession, possession, carrying, use, delivery, transportation, sale or transfer of a firearm or ammunition, theft or robbery of a firearm, ammunition, explosives, sexual harassment, violation of requirements for guardianship and curatorship, requesting access to child pornography and watching thereof, incitement to commit criminal offence against Republic of Estonia, submission of false information, false accusation, false testimony and perjury, escape of prisoners, persons in detention or custody, supporting and justifying international crime, disclosure of state secrets and classified information of foreign states, illegal crossing of state border or temporary border line of Republic of Estonia, abuse of authority, giving of bribe, influencing of administration of justice, failure to report crime, mutiny in prison, causing risk of fire in nature, illegal cutting of trees or shrubs, economic activities without activity license and prohibited economic activities, violation of prohibition on business or prohibition to work in particular profession or position, unequal treatment of creditors, interference with or damaging vital public utilities systems, unauthorized departure from military unit or other place of service</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
Finland	homicide and bodily injury, sex offences, robbery, deprivation of personal liberty, trafficking in human beings, persecution, extortion, violent resistance to a public official	theft, fraud, embezzlement, accounting offence, criminal damage, forgery	narcotics offence, doping offence	traffic intoxication, causing a traffic hazard, operation of a vehicle without a license	invasion of domestic premises, firearms offence, menace, non-military service offence, desertion
Georgia	homicide, rape, violence against persons, domestic violence	theft, robbery, fraud, extortion	drug possession, drug manufacturing, illegal drug use, illegal drug purchase, drug transportation, drug realization	traffic safety violation	crimes against military service; crimes against state; crimes against ecology; crimes against judicial system; crimes against public order.
Hungary	e.g. homicide, voluntary manslaughter, bodily injury, robbery, plundering, extortion, rape, sexual offences, partner violence	e.g. theft, vandalism, fraud, defalcation	drug trafficking, possession drug, possession psychoactive substance	e.g. driving under the influence of alcohol, driving under the influence of drug, causing a road accident, dangerous driving	e.g. offences against human dignity and fundamental rights, offences against the environment and nature, offences against personal freedom,
Ireland	Sexual Violence	Burglary, Fraud, Robbery, Theft, Vandalism	Drug Offences	Road Traffic Offences	Weapons & Explosives, Offences against Justice, Miscellaneous Offences
Liechtenstein	Special Section One of the Criminal Code: Offences against body and life	Sixth section of the Criminal Code: criminal offences against the property of others	Special Drugs Act: Narcotics Act	Special law, Road Traffic Ac	Other sections of the Criminal Code
Luxembourg	murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault and battery, extortion and robbery, indecent assault, rape, possession of child pornography, pimping	theft, robbery, theft with forged keys, domestic theft, arson	infringements of the law of 19.02.1973	Traffic offences	abandonment of family, threats, incitement to hatred, non-fulfilment of TIG and probation conditions, sauciness.
Moldova	Homicides; turnip; violence against persons; sexual crimes; crimes against family and minors; crimes against dignity; the honor 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	possession, purchase, transport import and use of drugs	Driving under the influence under the influence of alcohol; personal injury manslaughter	
Netherlands	homicide, assault, sexual offences, threats, human trafficking, etc.	Theft, vandalisme, fraud, cybercrime, etc.	drug trafficking, drug possession, etc.	drunk driving, no driver license, hit-and-run accident, speeding, etc.	arms and munitions, betting, environmental offences, etc.
North Macedonia	murder, bodily injury, severe bodily injury, violence, 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	serious crimes against traffic safety, serious crimes against the safety of people and property in traffic,	causing public danger, failure to execute a court decision, arbitrariness, trafficking in human beings, transportation of persons in slavery
Portugal	Homicide, offenses to physical integrity, domestic violence, sexual crimes, kidnapping and	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

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
	abduction, crimes against personal liberty, crimes against honor				State (False testimony and witness, corruption, disobedience, embezzlement, authority abuse) crimes against copyright, Game Crimes, No provision Check Issued, Cybercrimes, Crimes relating to illegal immigration, Crimes relating to military service and smuggling.
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.
Spain (State Admin.)	Homicide, injuries, GBV and Sexual C/Freedom	Robbery, violence, other property, economic	CSP	Traffic Code and la Road safety vial	Attacks, damages, falsehoods
Sweden	Homicide, assault, other crimes against life and health, sexual	Theft, handling stolen goods, embezzlement, crime against	Crime against the narcotics act	Driving under the influence of alcohol, crime against road traffic offences act	Crime against public and state, crime against the alien act, crime against the tax penal act, crime against the weapons act, crime against the conscription act, crime

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
	offences, robbery, fraud, extortion	creditors, vandalism, smuggling of goods			against duty of total defense, crime against the alcohol act, other offences
Switzerland	Title 1 + 5 CP	Title 2 CP	LStup	LCR	...
UK: England and Wales	Violence against the person, sexual, and robbery offences	Criminal damage and arson, fraud, and theft offences	Drug offences	Summary of motoring offences	Miscellaneous crimes against society, possession of weapons, public order, and summary non-motoring offences

**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	9.4						38.0			9.4					
Azerbaijan		31.5	29.9		9.3	8.4		24.2	27.7		31.5	29.9		9.3	8.4
Belgium	14.0	15.0	15.5	38.1	34.8	34.1	10.1	10.7	10.2	14.0	15.0	15.5	38.1	34.8	34.1
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.6	46.6	48.6	47.4	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.6
Croatia	9.5	9.5	9.8	3.4	3.5	4.7	30.1	31.5	29.6	9.5	9.5	9.8	3.4	3.5	4.7
Cyprus															
Czechia	19.3	15.4	14.9				45.9	49.5	48.1	19.3	15.4	14.9			
Denmark															
Estonia	14.9	7.4	9.4	20.9	24.6	28.6	13.0	11.8	11.4	14.9	7.4	9.4	20.9	24.6	28.6
Finland	15.6	14.6		24.1	27.3		3.0	3.6		15.6	14.6		24.1	27.3	
France															
Georgia	30.0	24.6		3.8	2.6		17.8	33.1		30.0	24.6		3.8	2.6	
Germany															
Greece															
Hungary	12.0	14.6	16.3	7.9	13.3	12.5	27.9	21.1		12.0	14.6	16.3	7.9	13.3	12.5
Iceland															
Ireland	18.0	19.6	20.0	5.5	6.7	6.4	6.1	7.6		18.0	19.6	20.0	5.5	6.7	6.4
Italy															
Latvia															
Liechtenstein	17.9	19.5	20.0	5.4	5.2	5.0	8.9	9.1		17.9	19.5	20.0	5.4	5.2	5.0
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	8.4	13.2	13.6	10.1	12.1	13.4	10.3	6.5		8.4	13.2	13.6	10.1	12.1	13.4
Malta	9.8	9.0	13.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	3.6	2.2		9.8	9.0	13.4	0.8	0.8	0.3
Moldova	12.0	6.0	5.0	31.0	52.0	52.0	12.0	8.0		12.0	6.0	5.0	31.0	52.0	52.0
Monaco	9.1	12.9	12.5	27.3	25.8	28.1				9.1	12.9	12.5	27.3	25.8	28.1
Montenegro															
Netherlands	9.5	9.3	9.3	11.6	20.8	18.7	14.1	15.1		9.5	9.3	9.3	11.6	20.8	18.7
North Macedonia	20.5	24.8	25.4	8.6	8.7	11.1	10.4	11.3		20.5	24.8	25.4	8.6	8.7	11.1
Norway		10.5			43.0						10.5			43.0	
Poland															
Portugal	10.0	9.4	9.8	28.4	29.4	28.2	15.8	13.5		10.0	9.4	9.8	28.4	29.4	28.2
Romania	4.7	4.1	3.4	62.8	62.7	63.6				4.7	4.1	3.4	62.8	62.7	63.6
San Marino															
Serbia															
Slovakia															
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	2.8	2.0	2.0	24.9	29.3	30.0	10.9	7.1	0.0	2.8	2.0	2.0	24.9	29.3	30.0

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.)	2.5	2.0	2.0	24.2	28.6	29.0	10.3	7.1		2.5	2.0	2.0	24.2	28.6	29.0
Spain (Catalonia)	4.6	1.7	2.0	29.4	36.2	38.3	14.8	7.1		4.6	1.7	2.0	29.4	36.2	38.3
Sweden	29.4	28.6	28.1	13.8	13.0	13.0	36.9	30.9	31.8	6.5	14.3	15.0	13.3	13.3	12.1
Switzerland	6.1	2.7	3.1	15.6	14.7	15.9				6.1	2.7	3.1	15.6	14.7	15.9
Türkiye															
Ukraine															
UK: England & Wales	11.8	7.1	6.8	11.2	18.8	19.1	34.7	40.4	43.2	11.8	7.1	6.8	11.2	18.8	19.1
UK: Northern Ireland															
UK: Scotland	5.7	6.3	5.5	7.7	9.0	8.7	17.7	18.4	19.7	5.7	6.3	5.5	7.7	9.0	8.7
<i>Mean</i>	12.7	12.5	12.3	16.9	20.3	20.2	18.3	17.8	29.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	16.9	20.3	20.2
<i>Median</i>	10.0	10.0	9.8	11.2	14.7	15.5	13.5	11.8	28.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	11.2	14.7	15.5
<i>Minimum</i>	2.5	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	3.0	2.2	10.2	2.5	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.3
<i>Maximum</i>	37.2	31.5	31.6	62.8	62.7	63.6	46.6	49.5	48.1	37.2	31.5	31.6	62.8	62.7	63.6

## 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.

### Armenia

- No data available in this item, as a new version of the annual report has been confirmed in 2023.

### Austria

- Figures consider 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

- The figures provided correspond to the number of fact categories encoded. This means that a given warrant/file may concern several categories. It is to say, the total number of offences will be higher than the total number of cases. The figures given do not include investigations and electronic surveillance measures.
- For a breakdown of figures by category of offence, please refer to the table appended to this questionnaire.
- Special note: Offences relating to non-observance of COVID rules are considered as public order offences and are included in the "other offences" category.

### Cyprus

- The figures in item 4 "criminal offences and probation" were provided by the SWS.

### Czech Republic

- One person can be under the supervision of a probation service or be sentenced for more criminal offences together and for more sanctions and cares (Stock, Flow and Exit).
- The data we provide is available only up to October 31, 2023. Due to the transition to a new information system and the data migration process, we unfortunately do not have any data for the period following this date.
- Item 4.1A "Offences against persons (Stock)" includes Robbery
- Item 4.2A "Offences against property (Stock)" includes Disorderly Conduct
- Item 4.5A "Other Offences (Stock)" includes obstructing the enforcement or neglect of compulsory maintenance
- In item 4.4A "Road traffic offences (Stock)" It is not possible to distinguish the 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 are concluded on both types of offences.
- Missing data: stock: 38 entries with missing data regarding the offence committed.

### Finland

- Specifications of offences are not exhaustive because of the multitude of labels for principal offences.
- Differences between item 4 and persons in total (items 1, 2, and 3) are due to incomplete data in the client data management system. The proportion of cases with missing data is 8 % (STOCK), 7 % (ENTRIES), and 77 % (EXITS).

### Georgia

- In Item 4 "Stock" Total number of people who are under supervision of a probation agency includes conditionally released persons with probation supervision.
- National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation does not produce statistics of flow of exits of persons with regard to the above-mentioned articles (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4,5).

### Hungary

- Numbers refer to probation supervision, community service and victim-offender cases.
- There are several other offence categories in the Hungarian Criminal Code e.g. offences against children and family, offences against human dignity and fundamental rights (e.g. harassment), environment offences, corruption, tax evasion etc."



**Ireland**

- The total number of persons on STOCK is based on 31.12.2023 and not 31.01.2024.
- Due to incomplete information on offences for some cases the figures in Items 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 does not add to the total in 4.

**Italy**

- Starting from 1 June 2022 a new information system called SIEPE was introduced to manage adults.
- 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 4.1. “Offences against persons” and 4.2. “Offences against property”)

**Moldova**

- 4.5A “Other offences (Stock)” 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**

- Categorization 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.

**Poland**

- According to the report on the probation service’s activities for 2023, 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 (31.12.2023) and on the last day of the reporting period. There is a lack of data on the number of persons under the supervision of divisions on particular kind of crimes.

**Romania**

- Table 4 includes figures on the number of offences (because a person can be sanctioned for committing several offences that are not ordered according to their seriousness)

**Sweden**

- Reference date for the stock is 1st of October 2023.

**Switzerland**

- There is a discrepancy when detailing stock and flow figures by offense, as not all individuals listed in SPACE II are assigned a main offense in our statistics. For example, when probation supervision occurs after conditional release, or if a person is serving an alternative sentence for a custodial sentence replacing a fine, they are rarely or never assigned an offense.
- For this reason, we do not complete section 4.5 “Other offences”, as the discrepancy between the total and the sum of the subcategories actually corresponds to “other offenses” or “unknown offense.” In the latter case, if the offense were known, we could have classified it under one of the subcategories 4.1 “offences against persons” to 4.4 “Road traffic offences”, which is why we prefer to remain cautious in this section.
- 4.1 “Offences against persons” = Offenses against life and bodily integrity (Title 1 of the Swiss Criminal Code) + Offenses against sexual integrity (Title 5 of the Swiss Criminal Code)
- 4.2 “Offences against property” = Offenses against property (Title 2 of the Swiss Criminal Code)
- 4.3 “Drug offenses” = Offenses under the Federal Act on Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (NarcA)
- 4.4 “Road traffic offences” = Offenses under the Federal Act on Road Traffic.
- Last year, 4.1 only included Title 1, but I had not noticed that you also mentioned rape in the parentheses. So, this year, I included both Title 1 and Title 5. This means that this year’s figures are not completely comparable with those from last year.
- Additionally, for the first time, I can present TIG and EM data by offense, in addition to data on probation and semi-detention. Therefore, comparisons between this year’s and last year’s forms are not possible.

**Ukraine**

- Item 4 (See item 1) The above-mentioned information is not processed in Ukraine. Convicts may be registered by the probation units for committing offences of any type"

**England and Wales**

- Stock figures are based on the number of offenders under probation supervision on the 31 December 2023.
- The flow of entry and exit figures include only those subjects to probation supervision in the community under court orders. They exclude those subjects to probation supervision following their release from prison as it is currently not possible to provide figures for this particular group.

**Uk: Northend Ireland**

- Due to quality concerns the PBNI offence methodology is currently under review, therefore we are unable to provide figures at this time

**UK: Scotland**

- Breakdowns are for the year 2022-23 for persons placed and exits and are as at 31 March 2023 for stock. They are estimated figures based on the approximate breakdowns for the crime type for community payback orders. All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. As a result, the totals do not always equal the sum of their constituent parts

## 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	14	18	21
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	14	18	21
Bulgaria	14	14	14	18	
Croatia	14	18	14	18	21
Cyprus	14	16	14	16	18
Czechia	15		15	18	
Denmark	15	15	15	18	18
Estonia	14	14	14	18	21
Finland	15	15	15	18	20
France	13	13/18	16	18	NAP
Georgia	14	14	14	18	21
Germany	14		14	18	21
Greece	12		15	18	
Hungary	14	14	14	18	NAP
Iceland	15		15	18	
Ireland	12	12	12	18	18
Italy	14	14	14	18	25
Latvia	14	14	14	18	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	14	18	21
Lithuania	14	14	14	18	18
Luxembourg	16	18	16	18	NAP
Malta	14		14	18	
Moldova	14	14	14	18	NAP
Monaco	13	13	13	18	NAP
Montenegro	14	14	16	18	21
Netherlands	12	12	12	18	23
North Macedonia	14	14	16	18	21
Norway	15	15	15	18	25
Poland	13	13	15	17	21
Portugal	16	16	16	21	21
Romania	14	15	14	18	NAP
San Marino	14		14	18	
Serbia	14	14	14	18	18
Slovakia	14/15	14	14	18	21
Slovenia	14		16	18/21	14
Spain (State Admin.)	14	29	14	18	0
Spain (Catalonia)	14	14	14	18	
Sweden	15	15	15	21	
Switzerland	1	15	15	18	21
Türkiye	12	10	12	18	24
Ukraine	14	12	16	18	18
UK: England and Wales	1	14	15	18	35
UK: Northern Ireland	1	10	1	18	20
UK: Scotland	12	10	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)
Code	5.1 (s)	5.1 (f)			5.2 (s)	5.2 (f)	5.3 (s)	5.3 (f)
Albania	123							
Andorra								
Armenia	34	20	35	48	395	317	128	109
Austria	2 599	2 782	31	28	2 307	2 830	4 261	5 195
Azerbaijan		91				785		31
Belgium	177	424	36	34	9 029	6 095	9 630	9 390
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	94	129			215	322	19	14
Croatia	NAP	NAP	43	42	284	264	3	5
Cyprus	80	277			101	304	637	1 717
Czechia	2 347	1 629	39	38	5 613	3 551		
Denmark	82	225	37	35	1 091	1 123	773	1 106
Estonia	86	345	39	38	313	490	819	1 328
Finland	103	134	35	32	468	435	310	266
France	68	325	37	36	13 540	8 833	18 030	12 137
Georgia	133	142	27	36	1 183	898	462	
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary	4 751	3 222			4 175	3 169	139	168
Iceland								
Ireland	401	310	34	32	1 123	1 063	569	535
Italy			44	44	15 203	20 956	26 240	38 155
Latvia	100	286	40	37	756	968	91	132
Liechtenstein					7	15		
Lithuania	126	269			711	1 082		
Luxembourg	NAP	NAP			84	43	556	318
Malta	51	48			28	15		
Moldova	86	159			772	870		
Monaco	2	1	42	39	7	6	45	26
Montenegro		NAP			2	8		5
Netherlands	5 634	6 215	36	34	2 975	3 466		
North Macedonia			38	39	20	19		
Norway	NAP	38	37	30-39	NAP	899	NAP	820
Poland	NAP	NAP						
Portugal	235	443			3 399	3 461	3 429	3 034
Romania	372	1 898	35	48	5 109	2 437	599	317
San Marino			31	28				
Serbia								
Slovakia			36	34				
Slovenia	NAP	NAP			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (Total)	0	0			7 705	12 278	11 582	12 019
Spain (State Admin.)	NAP	NAP			6 667	10 856	8 371	7 895
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	NAP			1 038	1 422	3 211	4 124
Sweden	3	12	1,856	2,241	2,485	3,076	3	12
Switzerland					433	973	1 397	1 881
Türkiye	7 306	7 461	39	38	24 987	31 012	12 030	17 072
Ukraine	460	741	37	35	7 716	6 197		
UK: England and Wales	NAP	NAP	39	38	18 680	14 006	17 441	10 259
UK: Northern Ireland			35	32	457		NAP	
UK: Scotland	200	200	37	36	2 500	2 900		

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)	5.2 (s)	5.2 (f)	5.3 (s)	5.3 (f)
Albania	1.1%					
Andorra						
Armenia	0.4%	0.4%	4.9%	6.9%	1.6%	2.4%
Austria	17.1%	17.6%	15.2%	17.9%	28.1%	32.9%
Azerbaijan		0.4%		3.2%		0.1%
Belgium						
BiH: State level						
BiH: Fed. BiH						
BiH: Republika Srpska						
Bulgaria	2.9%	4.1%	6.7%	10.2%	0.6%	0.4%
Croatia			9.4%	9.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Cyprus	6.1%	8.5%	7.7%	9.3%	48.3%	52.4%
Czechia	12.0%	11.5%	28.8%	25.1%		
Denmark	1.2%	2.4%	15.4%	12.0%	10.9%	11.9%
Estonia	2.7%	8.2%	9.8%	11.7%	25.6%	31.6%
Finland	2.6%	3.7%	11.7%	12.0%	7.8%	7.3%
France		0.3%	7.1%	7.1%	9.4%	9.8%
Georgia	0.6%	1.1%	5.3%	6.7%	2.1%	
Germany						
Greece						
Hungary						
Iceland						
Ireland	5.1%	4.8%	14.2%	16.6%	7.2%	8.3%
Italy			11.3%		19.5%	
Latvia	2.0%	3.3%	14.8%	11.3%	1.8%	1.5%
Liechtenstein			12.5%	19.5%		
Lithuania	2.0%	2.9%	11.6%	11.5%		
Luxembourg						
Malta						
Moldova	1.1%	1.4%	10.0%	7.6%		
Monaco	3.6%	3.2%	12.7%	19.4%	81.8%	83.9%
Montenegro			1.4%	1.3%		0.8%
Netherlands	18.4%	18.4%	9.7%	10.3%		
North Macedonia			5.8%	4.9%		
Norway		0.6%		14.8%		13.5%
Poland						
Portugal						
Romania						
San Marino						
Serbia						
Slovakia						
Slovenia						
Spain (Total)			9.6%	93.6%	14.4%	91.7%
Spain (State Admin.)			9.5%	556.7%	11.9%	404.9%
Spain (Catalonia)			10.4%	12.7%	32.3%	36.9%
Sweden		0.1%	12.5%	14.0%	16.7%	19.2%
Switzerland			11.1%	20.3%	35.8%	39.3%
Türkiye	1.9%	1.3%	6.4%	5.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Ukraine						
UK: England and Wales			11.4%	15.6%	10.6%	11.4%
UK: Northern Ireland			10.8%			
UK: Scotland	1.0%	0.9%	12.0%	13.0%		
<i>Mean</i>	4.1%	4.5%	10.7%	30.6%	17.8%	36.7%
<i>Median</i>	2.0%	2.9%	10.8%	11.7%	10.8%	11.4%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Maximum</i>	18.4%	18.4%	28.8%	556.7%	81.8%	404.9%

## 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.

### Andorra

- For items 5.1 “minors”, 5.2 “females”, and 5.3 “foreigners”, only data on the total number of convicted individuals was reported. However, that total also includes people who received penalties other than those covered by this questionnaire
- Of the 1 027 convicted individuals, 162 were female and 865 foreign nationals.

### Belgium

- The age of criminal responsibility differs by offences: 16 only for driving offences and 18 for other offenses.
- The minimum age for sanctions committed in the community is 16, while it is 18 for other offenses.
- The minimum age for custodial sentences is 16 if a youth judge has decided to relinquish jurisdiction and refer the minor to an adult court. If the adult judge decides to impose a custodial sentence, this will be carried out in a specialized closed center, not in a prison.
- The age of criminal majority is 18.
- The maximum age for being considered a young adult is 23. As a reminder, the youth judge's decision to relinquish jurisdiction can be taken between the ages of 16 and 18 and run up to 23 years old.
- In item 5.1 “Minors (stock)” the age of minority is limited to January 31, 2024. For the flow, on the contrary, the minority is calculated at the time of the conviction for the extraction of the figures.
- In item 5.3 “Foreign” figures given are only indicative and remain very relative, as there are some encoding gaps.
- Given the lack of precision, the age of the probationer population has been calculated on the stock at 31/01/2024.

### Cyprus

- In relation to community sanctions and measures, it is noted that, according to Law 55(I)/2021, the Court may impose various decrees, such as community supervision decree, Day Center decree, supervision decree etc., for which the age is 14 years or older. A community work order, however, can only be imposed on a child aged 16 and over, according to the aforementioned Law.
- As regards the minimum age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures, it is noted that, in accordance with article 119 of Law 55(I)/2021, the Children's Court may order the detention of a child who has been found guilty of committing an offence in a place of children's detention, as a last resort, and may be imposed only to a child who has reached the sixteenth (16th) year of age on the date of the decision of the Children's Court, whereas the sentence of detention for a child may not exceed half of the sentence prescribed for the offence of which the child was sentenced to and, in case the penalty provided for is life imprisonment, then this does not exceed ten (10) years.
- Concerning the age of criminal majority, according to Law 55(I)/2021, which provides for the establishment of a system of criminal justice that is friendly towards children who are in conflict with the law, “child in conflict with the law” means a person who has not completed his/her eighteenth (18) year of life, who has committed a criminal offence or is considered suspect of committing a criminal offence. Furthermore, according to the same law, “a child under the age of fourteen (14) years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission”.
- In relation to the maximum age at which someone is considered an adult, it is noted that according to Law 55(I)/2021, “child in conflict with the law” means a person who has not completed his eighteenth (18th) year of age, who has committed a criminal offence or is suspected of having committed a criminal offence and exceptionally a person who has not completed his twenty-first (21st) year of age, for criminal acts he committed before completing his eighteenth (18th) year of age'. In other words, the maximum age is 21 years and to be considered a child within the meaning of the aforementioned law, the offence and/or offences must have been committed by the person in question, before reaching the age of 18 years.
- In Item 5.1 “Minors (stock)” figures were provided by the SWS and the Police. In particular, it comprises 80 persons recorded by the SWS, whereas “flow” comprises 248 recorded by the SWS and 29 by the Police.
- Items 5.2 “Females” and 5.3 “Foreign”: The figures were provided by the Police.

**Czech Republic**

- Juvenile criminal law (age 15 – 17; partly liable under criminal law) and children (age 0 – 14; not liable under criminal law).
- Young adults define case law and is understood by the person who exceeded 18 years of age but did not complete the 19. year of age
- The data we provide is available only up to October 31, 2023. Due to the transition to a new information system and the data migration process, we unfortunately do not have any data for the period following this date"
- The average age = average age of adult active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1. 2024 = 38,73
- The median age = median age of adult active person under probation or care (Stock) to 31. 1. 2024 = 37,6
- 5.1 Data used for Tables 1-4 are without data of minors.
- 5.3 PMS worked with foreigners too, but within our statistical and file system it doesn't distinguish these characteristics of the population

**Denmark**

- Average and median ages of the population were calculated as of 31 January 2024.

**Estonia**

- 31.01.2024 average age 38,83 and median age 38.
- During 2023 (during system entry) average age 36,94 and median age 36. "

**Finland**

- The maximum age for being considered a "young adult" / Up to: In the Finnish criminal justice system there are special rules for those who have committed an offence when under the age of 21. In other words, the person must not be more than 20 years old in order to be treated as a young adult. What age limit should be filled in the table (i.e. does "up to" include the upper limit or not)? It appears that many countries have filled in "21".
- The average and median ages of the probation population refer to the STOCK on 31 January 2024.

**Georgia**

- Age of criminal responsibility and the minimum age to be placed on probation represents 14 years.
- In item 5.3 "foreign" does not include "flow of entries" statistics on foreigners, as the probation system does not produce them.

**Hungary**

- According to the Section 16 of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code persons under the age of fourteen years at the time the criminal offence was committed shall be exempt from criminal responsibility, with the exception of certain cases of homicide, voluntary manslaughter, bodily injury, robbery and plundering, terror act, assault against a public official, assault against a person entrusted with public functions, assault against a person supporting a public official or a person entrusted with public functions an if over the age of twelve years at the time the criminal offence was committed, and if having the capacity to understand the nature and consequences of his/her acts.
- There is not ""young adult"" category in the Hungarian criminal law. The measure placement in a reformatory institution may be applied in cases of juveniles who are not over the age of 20 at the time of sentencing.
- Numbers given in this questionnaire refer to probation cases not to persons under the supervision of Probation Service.

**Ireland**

- The Children Act 2001 does not distinguish between a child and a young person.
- Children who have not reached the age of 12 years cannot be charged with an offence. There is an exception, however, for children aged 10 or 11 who can be charged with murder, manslaughter, rape or aggravated sexual assault. Children under 12 years of age who commit criminal offences are dealt with by Tusla (The Child and Family Agency) and not the criminal justice system on referral from AGS.
- Where a child under 14 years of age is charged with an offence, no further proceedings can be taken without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.



- Under Section 142ff of the Children Act 2001, a court may impose a period of detention on a child. Girls and boys from the age of 10 and up to the age of 18 sentenced to a period of detention by a Court are detained at the Oberstown Children Detention Campus.
- Under a community service order a child, aged at least 16 years can be ordered by a Court to complete between 40 – 240 hours unpaid work.
- Suspended sentences cannot be applied to children under the Criminal Justice Act 2006".
- In relation to 5.3 the data is incomplete. The data is representative of about 85% of the population

#### Italy

- Young offenders under the age of 14 shall not be prosecuted; in case a young offender aged under 14 is considered as "dangerous", the competent Juvenile Court is entitled to order a security measure according to the seriousness of the offence committed.
- When the offence was committed under the majority age of 18, any sanctions and measures (including precautionary measures, community measures, other alternative measures to detention, substantive penalties, custodial sentences and security measures) shall be enforced according to specific juvenile criminal rules even against offenders who have attained the age of 18 during the course of the penalty enforcement and until they attain maximum 25, unless the Judge orders otherwise for security reasons and re-educational purposes. The sentence shall be enforced by the Juvenile Justice Services, including when its enforcement physically started after the young offender attained the majority age.
- The data concerning juvenile offenders sentenced by Juvenile Courts and in charge of the appropriate Juvenile Justice Services were not included therein.

#### Latvia

- Young people aged 11 and up to 18 can be punished with Community Service and Probation observation as educational/compulsory measures.

#### Moldova

- Age of criminal responsibility and the minimum age to be placed on probation is 14 years old.
- Age of the probation population: The present statistics are divided probationers by age categories: adults and minors.
- 5.3 "Foreigners" are not calculated separately from the rest of the probationers

#### Netherlands

- The minimum age for juvenile law in the Netherlands is 12 years. See comments in item 5 about the juvenile probation service and the adult probation service. The statistics in SPACE II are about the adult probation service.
- "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, 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.
- The age of the probation population is of stock. For the flow of entries, the average age is the same for 2023: 36 and the median age 34."

#### Poland

- According to the Polish Penal Code the subject of criminal liability is the person, who in the date of offence is at least 17 years old (age of criminal majority). In exception, with the court permission, if the person is 15 years old - so this is also the minimal age for community and custodial sanctions and measures. Pursuant to the amendment to the Criminal Code of 77.2022, which came into force on 1.10.2023, a minor who, after the age of 14 and before the age of 15, commits a criminal act specified in
- Article 148 § 2 or 3, may be held liable under the rules set out in this Code if the circumstances of the case and the degree of development of the perpetrator, his or her personal characteristics and

conditions support this and there is a reasonable suspicion that the application of educational or corrective measures is unable to ensure the rehabilitation of the minor. Maximum age for being treated as “young adult”; is the age of 21.

- 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 item 5.1 “minors” are recorded persons who were minors at the time of committing the crime.

#### **Slovak Republic**

- General criminal liability is set at the age of 14. Criminal liability for the offence of sexual abuse is set at 15 years. Criminal liability for the offence of sexual abuse devised through an electronic communication service is set at 18 years.
- We are not able to provide average or median because our internal system/application - is dividing clients in six age categories

#### **Spain (State administration)**

- AGE: 5.2 “Female (stock)” represents data on alternative measures, parole and third degree.
- Flow measures encompass data on alternative measures, probation, parole and half-open.
- Item 5.3 “Foreigners” includes data on probation and parole are provided.”

#### **Sweden**

- Reference date for the stock and for the calculations of average and median age is 1st of October 2023.

#### **Switzerland**

- For the stock, we have taken separately the average number of women and foreigners in TIG, EM and semi-detention/external work over the whole of 2023, as well as the number of people on probation at December 31, 2023.

#### **Ukraine**

- According to the art. 22, para. 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine Para. 1: ""Persons under the age of 16 are not criminally responsible." Para. 2: ""Persons who have committed crimes between the ages of fourteen and sixteen shall be criminally responsible only for the following crimes: deliberate murder (Articles 115-117); assault against the life of a state or public official, law enforcement officer, member of a formation engaged in public order and state border protection, serviceman, judge, people's assessor or juryman (if the assault is related to their activities in administering justice), lawyer, or legal representative of a person (if the assault is related to the provision of legal assistance), representative of a foreign country (Articles 112, 348, 379, 400, 443); deliberate grievous bodily harm (Article 121, para. 3, Articles 345, 346, 350, 377, 398); medium grievous bodily harm (Article 122, para. 2, Articles 345, 346, 350, 377, 398); sabotage (Article 113); banditry (Article 257); terrorism (Article 258); hostage-taking (Articles 147 and 349); rape (Article 152) and violent gratification of sexual passion in an unnatural way (Article 153); theft (Article 185, para. 1, Articles 262, 308); robbery (Articles 186, 262, 308); armed robbery (Article 187, para. 3, Articles 262, 308); extortion (Articles 189, 262, 308); deliberate destruction or damage to property (Article 194, para. 2, Articles 347, 352, 378, Articles 2 and 3 of Article 399); damage to transport routes and vehicles (Article 277); hijacking or seizure of railway rolling stock, aircraft, or vessels (Article 278); misappropriation of a vehicle (Articles 2 and 3 of Article 289); hooliganism (Article 296).
- Item 5 See Item 1 5.2. The data about the female contacts are collected, but without administrative sanctions and fines.
- Item 5.3 “Foreign” exists within our probation system, but the data is not collected.
- The age of individuals under probation cannot be determined due to the lack of socio-demographic data about the probation population.”

#### **England and Wales**

- Stock figures are based on the number of offenders under probation supervision on the 31 December 2023. The average and median age of the probation population is of those offenders in stock.
- 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 particular group.”

**Uk: Northend Ireland**

- Due to quality concerns the PBNI offence methodology is currently under review, therefore we are unable to provide figures at this time

**UK: Scotland**

- People are classified as "young offenders" if they are under 18 years of age.
- "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 2023 and flow figures are for the financial year 2022-23. 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 2023.
- The average and median ages are calculated from community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders imposed during year 2022-23"

## Section C: Probation agencies in 2024

### 6. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 January 2024

*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 2024, in absolute numbers.*

*Table 37 presents the ratio of probationers per staff member and the distribution of staff on 31 January 2023 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 2024 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	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8A	6.8B
Albania	128	NAP	17		93		2			98	3
Andorra	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	161	3		17	133			2	8	133	2
Austria	654	14	9	28	451	67		58	28	509	47
Azerbaijan											
Belgium	1 596		8	98	1 103	276			111	1 379	
BiH: State level											
BiH: Fed. BiH											
BiH: Republika Srpska		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	427	4	7	28	244	115			29	359	
Croatia	89	6	14		54	10			5	78	1
Cyprus	32	2	8	5	11		6				
Czechia	542	5	8	74	368	NAP			88	428	3
Denmark	424	1	2	13	286	20	NAP	NAP	106	286	
Estonia	167	2	7	NAP	126	24	NAP	3	6	143	6
Finland	298	1	1	11	211	7			67	254	
France	6 308	9	20	543	4 143	675			918	4 143	304
Georgia	460	4	9	8	246	34	114	4	45	288	8
Germany											
Greece											
Hungary	414	3	20	22	332	37				343	
Iceland											
Ireland	456	6	10	49	245				146	388	
Italy	2 563	3	36	56	1 043	557	319	155	394	1 812	
Latvia	414	3	6	42	285			122	78	328	16
Liechtenstein											
Lithuania	472	7	7	96	183			74	105	330	21
Luxembourg	24	2		1	19				4	19	3
Malta	36	1		5	21				9	26	2
Moldova	252	3	1	38	176	1	NAP	2	31	176	4
Monaco											
Montenegro	10	1	NAP	NAP	9	NAP				10	
Netherlands	2 185				2 185	NAP				2 198	
North Macedonia	27	3			24					24	1
Norway	486	NAP	NAP	17	NAP	NAP		NAP	51	418	

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
<i>Code</i>	<i>6.0</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>
Poland	6 962	NAP	50	335	2 492	NAP	NAP	4 085		6 912	
Portugal	564		9	58	497						
Romania	892	2	NAP	42	696	NAP	NAP	5	131	738	35
San Marino											
Serbia	72	1	1	5	55	NAP	NAP	NAP	10	61	7
Slovakia	88		8		80					88	
Slovenia	51	8		5	33				5	38	
Spain (Total)	748	8		55	572	105				420	
Spain (State Admin.)	395	8		28	304	55				230	
Spain (Catalonia)	352.9	7.5		27	268	50				190	
Sweden	1 618	1	12	92	1 169	112	NR	NR	232	1 398	65
Switzerland											
Türkiye	5 501	4	117	169	1 008	3 502	54	43	604	4 796	29
Ukraine	2 674	38	46	657	1 663	NAP	NAP	867	270	2 320	235
UK: England & Wales	20 532	160	1 109	1 421	5 145	12 666			30	17 811	1 073
UK: Northern Ireland	366	3	5	33	169	47			108	242	20
UK: Scotland											

**Table 37. Ratio of probationers per staff, and distribution of staff on 31 January 2024 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	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8		6.8A	6.8B	
Albania	90.1		13.3			72.7	1.6				87.5	76.6	2.3
Andorra											0.0		
Armenia	49.7	1.9		10.6	82.6			1.2	5.0		101.2	82.6	1.2
Austria	23.2	2.1	1.4	4.2	68.9	10.3		8.9	4.2		100.0	77.8	7.2
Azerbaijan											0.0		
Belgium			0.5	6.1	69.1	17.3			7.0		100.0	86.4	
BiH: State level											0.0		
BiH: Fed. BiH											0.0		
BiH: Rep. Srpska											0.0		
Bulgaria	7.5	0.9	1.6	6.6	57.1	26.9			6.8		100.0	84.1	
Croatia	34.0	6.7	15.7		60.7	11.2			5.6		100.0	87.6	1.1
Cyprus	41.2	6.3	25.0	15.6	34.4		18.8				100.0		
Czechia	36.0	0.9	1.5	13.7	67.9				16.2		100.2	79.0	0.6
Denmark	16.7	0.2	0.5	3.1	67.5	4.7			25.0		100.9	67.5	
Estonia	19.1	1.2	4.2		75.2	14.0		2.1	3.3		100.0	85.7	3.3
Finland	13.4	0.3	0.3	3.7	70.8	2.3			22.5		100.0	85.2	
France	30.3	0.1	0.3	8.6	65.7	10.7			14.6		100.0	65.7	4.8
Georgia	48.3	0.9	2.0	1.7	53.5	7.4	24.8	0.9	9.8		100.9	62.6	1.7
Germany											0.0		
Greece											0.0		
Hungary		0.7	4.8	5.3	80.2	8.9					100.0	82.9	
Iceland											0.0		
Ireland	17.3	1.3	2.2	10.7	53.7				32.0		100.0	85.1	
Italy	52.5	0.1	1.4	2.2	40.7	21.7	12.4	6.0	15.4		100.0	70.7	
Latvia	12.3	0.7	1.4	10.1	68.8			29.4	18.9		129.4	79.2	3.9
Liechtenstein											0.0		
Lithuania	13.0	1.5	1.5	20.3	38.8			15.7	22.2		100.0	69.9	4.4
Luxembourg		8.4		3.2	78.9				17.9		108.4	82.1	10.5
Malta		2.8		13.9	58.3				25.0		100.0	72.2	5.6
Moldova	30.7	1.2	0.4	15.1	69.8	0.4		0.8	12.3		100.0	69.8	1.6
Monaco											100.0		



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
Code	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8		6.8A	6.8B
Montenegro	14.5	10.0			90.0					100.0	100.0	
Netherlands	14.0				100.0					100.0	100.0	
North Macedonia	12.9	11.1			88.9					100.0	88.9	3.7
Norway	4.6			3.5					10.5	14.0	86.0	
Poland	33.0		0.7	4.8	35.8			58.7		100.0	99.3	
Portugal			1.6	10.3	88.1					100.0		
Romania		0.2		4.7	78.0			0.6	14.7	98.2	82.7	3.9
San Marino										0.0		
Serbia	38.4	1.4	1.4	6.9	76.4				13.9	100.0	84.7	9.7
Slovakia	154.3		9.1		90.9					100.0	100.0	
Slovenia	43.4	15.7		9.8	64.7				9.8	100.0	74.5	
Spain (Total)	107.3	1.1		7.4	76.5	14.1				187.4	56.2	
Spain (State Ad.)	177.9	2.0		7.1	77.0	13.9				100.0	58.2	
Spain (Catalonia)	28.2			7.7	76.0	14.3				0.0	53.8	
Sweden	9.2	0.1	0.7	5.7	72.2	6.9	NR	NR	14.3	100.0	80.8	4.0
Switzerland										0.0		
Türkiye	71.3	0.1	2.1	3.1	18.3	63.7	1.0	0.8	11.0	100.0	87.2	0.5
Ukraine		1.4	1.7	24.6	62.2			32.4	10.1	132.4	86.8	8.8
UK: England & Wales	8.0	0.8	5.4	6.9	25.1	61.7			0.1	100.0	86.7	5.2
UK: Northern Ireland	11.6	0.8	1.4	9.1	46.2	12.9			29.6	100.0	66.2	5.3
UK: Scotland										0.0		
Mean	37.3	2.7	3.8	8.3	65.5	17.2	11.7	13.1	14.0		80.3	4.3
Median	28.2	1.2	1.5	6.9	68.9	12.1	12.4	4.1	13.9		82.7	3.9
Minimum	4.6	0.1	0.3	1.7	18.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.1		53.8	0.5
Maximum	177.9	15.7	25.0	24.6	100.0	63.7	24.8	58.7	32.0		100.6	10.5

## 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

- Item 6.9 “annual budget” not available, as Armenia’s Probation Service has no budget
- 6.8. “Other” Administrative and Technical staff /Advisers, Head Assistant, Cleaners, Drivers/
- 6.8B. “Other” Maternity leave
- 6.7. Volunteers are not included in the main staff

### Azerbaijan

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

### Belgium

- 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 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): 5545 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 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 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 Space II. 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 6.8 “Other staff” includes psychologists, legal advisors, secretaries, accountants, HR.
- Item 6.9 “annual 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

- Item 6 “Total number of staff” is the sum of the figures provided by the SWS (27) and the PB (5).
- Item 6.4 “Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)” includes 5 persons employed by the PB.

### Czech Republic

- 1 EUR = 24,007 Czech crowns (yearly average exchange rate for 2023)
- In item 6.3 “Senior Probation officers” in Prague the top-level executive, chief executive and chief role are all held by a single individual.
- • In item 6.4 (“Probation officers”), the category comprises two staff groups: probation officers and probation assistants.

- 6.8 “Other staff” consists of staff of the headquarter of Probation and Mediation Service, specialists for electronic monitoring and project workers.
- Figures in item 6.8 “Other staff” do not include part-time workers. On the contrary, it does include counselors for victims and staff of the headquarters. In total, there were 70 of them.
- Item 6.8A “Total number of staff that is in direct contact” includes 74 senior probation officers, 368 probation officers, and 19 specialists for electronic monitoring (only technical support)”

#### Denmark

- Numbers regarding the staff are calculated based on an average for the month of January 2024.
- Other staff include local administrative staff and middle management.
- The 3 national and regional top-level executives are not counted in terms of the total number of staff.
- If table total does not match subcategory sums, the reason is rounding of numbers”.

#### Estonia

- Other staff: probation officer - supervisor.

#### Finland

- Figures in items 6 to 6.8 are based on the actual amount of full-time equivalent (FTE) person-years for the year 2023 (not the estimated amount on 31 January 2024).
- Item 6.8 “Other staff” is estimated based on the number of administrative staff, including senior specialists, on national level (24 FTE's), plus staff working in the technical and supervisory tasks concerning electronic monitoring (43 FTE's).
- Item 6.8B “Staff on long-term leave” is not included in the total number (FTE's) of staff.

#### Georgia

- 6 “Total number of staff” indicates sum of 6.1,6.2,6.3,6.4,6.5,6.8. except 6.6, 6.7
- 6.6 “Paid external staff” indicates number of external staff which is not counted in total number as they are already mentioned in 6.4, 6.5, 6.8.
- 6.7 “Volunteers” is not included in total number of staff, as volunteers are not employed in the agency.
- 6.8 “Other staff” indicates employees, who are not listed in the table, including heads of departments of the agency, accountants, specialists, archive manager, etc.
- 6.9 In 2023 National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-custodial Sentences and Probation spent 17 376 939 Lari, which is equal to 6 030 937 EUR (according to the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Georgia in 2023).

#### Hungary

- The data refers to the current number of probation officers and probation agencies officers. This data cannot be filtered from the system for an earlier date.
- In Hungary local probation services operate within the capital and county government offices. The capital or county government offices are territorial state administrative organs of the Government with general competence, and as such they are the biggest administrative units at territorial level. The altogether 20 government offices are located in the county seat cities and in Budapest.
- Except of the Government Office of the Capital Budapest there are no separate probation units in the government offices, probation officers work within justice departments together with victim assistance and legal aid officers. (In the Government Office of the Capital there are three separate Probation Departments, one is for Adult Offenders, one is for Juvenile Offenders, and one for Victim-Offender Mediation.)
- Professional operation of local probation services belongs to the Ministry of Justice. Within the Ministry of Justice the professional field of probation belongs to State Secretary Responsible Parliamentary Affairs.
- Top level executives at the Ministry of Justice are the Secretary Responsible for Parliamentary Affairs, the Head of the Justice Professional Operational Head Department, Chief of the Probation Unit.
- At the local level probation units operate within head departments together with other functions of county government offices e.g. Head Departments of Guardian Authority Cases and Justice Cases. Heads of these departments are the top-level executives at the local probation services.
- Senior probation officers are the chiefs of justice or probation units at the county government offices. in some counties and in the capital chief of probation units also have probation cases (7 chiefs at the moment).
- Number of chiefs of probation units who also have probation cases and the number of probation officer assistants (4 persons, included in the number of probation agencies officers) are included in the total number staff that is in direct contact with the persons under the supervision of probation agencies.”.

**Ireland**

- 6.8 “Other Staff” refer to Administrative Grades - Clerical Officers, Executive Officers, Higher Executive Officers, Assistant Principals, Statistician, Accountant, Data Analyst, Community Service Supervisors, Service Officers, Probation Assistants and 3 Assistant Principal Probation Officers not included under 6.2
- 6.8A 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**

- Figures in item 6.3 “Senior Probation officers” refer to the number of Directors of our Local Probation Services and to the Heads of
- the units of the Inter-district Social Services.
- Figures in item 6.8A “Total number of staff that is in direct contact” refer to our Probation Services’ Regular and External Staff and includes the number of Penitentiary Police Staff assigned to our services.”.

**Latvia**

- Section 6. “Total number of staff” includes 6.1. “Top level executives at the national probation administrations” 6.6. “Paid external staff” and 6.8. “Other staff” items, excluding 6.7 “volunteers”. Information on how many hours volunteers work is not available (Item 6.7 shows the number of volunteers trained.
- Item 6.1 “Top level executives at the national probation administrations” - the head of Latvian state probation service and his two deputies, 6.2 - only the regional managers, 6.3 - only the managers who manage probation specialists directly, 6.4 - probation specialists / senior probation specialists 6.8 - staff of central units/divisions (resocialization department, analysis and development department, training and research unit, etc.)

**Lithuania**

- Staff numbers are provided for January 31st
- All probation officers of item 6.5. “Probation agencies officers” must be qualified (have a bachelor degree or equivalent in social work, law, social sciences, education or similar fields).
- Statistics for item 6.6. “Paid external staff” are not tracked, since they formally work for NGOs and similar organizations which are funded in-part by probation through various short-term projects. There is no data available on specific numbers.
- Item 6.8. “Other staff” includes administration; staff who are not probation officers but work under a contract of employment and their functions include direct contact with persons under supervision.
- Formally, individuals in item 6.7.” volunteers” are not counted as staff members since most of their work is educational or social work on need-only basis. Volunteers are included in total staff number 6, but excluded in 6.8A; without volunteers, total staff in 6 is 398.
- Item 6.8B “Staff on long-term leave” excludes data for long-term illnesses or injuries.

**Moldova**

- Item 6.8 “other staff” consists of heads of departments, public clerks, electronic monitoring inspectors in the central administration - National Probation Inspectorate, secretary, and drivers

**Netherlands**

- The Netherlands has three probation agencies, each with its own personnel registry; accordingly, item 6.4 (“Probation officers”) and item 6.8A (“Total number of staff in direct contact”) report the number of full-time equivalents funded by the government this year.

**Norway**

- Item 6.8 “Other staff” includes administrative staff.
- 6.8B excludes long term illness as of March 2024.

**Poland**

- Data of 31 January 2024 is not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the
  - staff number on 31 December 2023 according to the reports on probation activities of the court service
  - ms-s40r and ms-s40o for 2023.
  - 6.3. 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 working partial time.

**Portugal**

- Items on budget and staff are shared with the prison system.

**Romania**

- Item 6.8 “Other staff” consists of public clerks (33), probation inspectors (18), juridical counsellors (7), contractual personnel (5) in the central administration - National Probation Directorate, and contractual personnel in the local probation offices (84).”.

**Slovak Republic**

- 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**

- Item 6.8 “Other staff” includes Administration workers.
- Item 6.9 “Annual budget” spent in 2023 consists of Slovenian and EU funds.

**Spain (State administration)**

- Section 6 is only available for Catalonia and the Basque Country. It is not possible for the central administration to differentiate between Prison and Probation personnel.
- Item 6.9 “annual budget” includes the autonomous Regions of Catalonia and the Basque Country.

**Sweden**

- Figures in items 6 to 6.8 are averages for 2023. The sum of the categories not being equal to the total is a consequence of rounding.
- In item 6.7 probation agencies engage volunteer supervisors; in 2023, there were approximately 3 000 volunteers.
- The staff included in item 6.8 encompasses psychologists, experts, coordinators, specialists and treatment program leaders.

**Ukraine**

- Item 6.8 “Other staff” f consists of leading specialists and specialists of probation offices and the apparatus at the central level.
- 6.8A “total number of staff that is in direct contact” comprises the total the data indicated in items 6.3 “senior probation officers” and 6.4 “probation officers (qualified probation staff)”.
- In item 6.9 “Annual budget” The average exchange rate EUR/UAH was 39.56 UAH per 1 EUR during 2024

**UK: England and Wales**

- There may be instances where the sum of the subcategories do not equal the total. This is due to rounding.

**Uk: Northend Ireland**

- Staff numbers as at 31 March 2024
  - 6.1: Chief Executive (10) & Directors (20)
  - 6.2: Operational Assistant Directors
  - 6.3: Area Managers
  - 6.4: Probation Officers
  - 6.5: Probation Community Officer (10) & Probation Service Officers (47.15)
  - 6.8: Community Service Supervisors (16.86), Psychology Staff (140) & Corporate / Admin Staff (77.55)
  - 6.9: Net Operating Costs for FY 2023-24 (1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024): £23,092k (FX Rate: £1 = €1.16893)”

**UK: Scotland**

- Staff who contribute to probation services are employed through a number of organizations working in partnership and therefore there is currently no central source for this information.
- The figure in 6.9 represents the community justice budget allocated by the Scottish Government for 2022-23. Information on actual spending is not routinely held in a way which allows this level of aggregation at present.

## 7. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies during 2023

*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 2023.*

### **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 during 2023 (in €).

**Table 38. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies during 2023**

Country	Reports			Budget (in €)
	Number of pre-sentence reports	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release	Other reports	
<i>Code</i>	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
Albania	549	141	271	1 555 120
Andorra	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	NAP	949	NAP	NAP
Austria	465	NAP		45 200 000
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	43	3 401 727
Belgium	740	149	4 009	
BiH: State level				
BiH: Federation BiH				
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	32		8 475	28 046 000
Croatia	60	562	821	520 753
Cyprus				
Czechia	5 221	434		15 963 629
Denmark	11 234	NAP		8 500 000
Estonia	532	1 484	NAP	5 542 333
Finland	6 947	NAP	2 098	23 292 000
France				
Georgia	611	119	1 074	6 030 937
Germany				
Greece				
Hungary	862		12 118	NAP
Iceland				
Ireland	10 891	56	2 283	53 588 000
Italy	42 652	17 714	12 320	7 030 000
Latvia	550	437		15 049 169
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania		452		10 890 950
Luxembourg	7	67	89	
Malta	132	69	103	1 441 309
Moldova	690	NAP		3 265 430
Monaco		4		
Montenegro	19	NAP		
Netherlands	33 612	4 354	3 305	261 000 000
North Macedonia	82	256	145	370 000
Norway	1 858	NAP	NAP	42 200 000
Poland	20 695	NAP	190 626	
Portugal	21 225	5 718	232	
Romania	5 179	654	3 533	26 075 312
San Marino				
Serbia	NAP			1 002 150
Slovakia	1 455			
Slovenia	136			2 751 714
Spain (Total)	2 372	8 352	223 438	13 401 213
Spain (State Administration)	1 186	8 352	223 438	7 617 838
Spain (Catalonia)	1 186	NAP		5 783 375
Sweden	30,730	1,985	NAP	163,776,774
Switzerland				
Türkiye	2 287			57 637 291
Ukraine	13 043	NAP	NAP	18 974 403
UK: England & Wales	91 368			1 667 526 926
UK: Northern Ireland	4 306	NAP	2 476	26 992 932
UK: Scotland	26 448	3 176		157 600 000

**Table 39. Ratio of reports produced per one staff member of probation agencies during 2023, 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	4.3	1.1	2.1
Andorra			
Armenia		5.9	
Austria	0.7		
Azerbaijan			
Belgium	0.5	0.1	2.5
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	0.1		19.8
Croatia	0.7	6.3	9.2
Cyprus			
Czechia	9.6	0.8	
Denmark	26.5		
Estonia	3.2	8.9	
Finland	23.3		7.0
France			
Georgia	1.3	0.3	2.3
Germany			
Greece			
Hungary	2.1		29.3
Iceland			
Ireland	23.9	0.1	5.0
Italy	16.6	6.9	4.8
Latvia	1.3	1.1	
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania		1.0	
Luxembourg	0.3	2.8	3.8
Malta	3.7	1.9	2.9
Moldova	2.7		
Monaco			
Montenegro	1.9		
Netherlands	15.4	2.0	1.5
North Macedonia	3.0	9.5	5.4
Norway	3.8		
Poland	3.0		27.4
Portugal	37.6	10.1	0.4
Romania	5.8	0.7	4.0
San Marino			
Serbia			
Slovakia	16.5		
Slovenia	2.7		
Spain (Total)	3.2	11.2	298.8
Spain (State Administration)	3.0	21.1	565.7
Spain (Catalonia)	3.4		
Sweden	19.1	1.2	
Switzerland			
Türkiye	0.4		
Ukraine	4.9		
UK: England & Wales	4.5		
UK: Northern Ireland	11.8		6.8
UK: Scotland			
<i>Mean</i>	7.9	4.3	38.9
<i>Median</i>	3.4	1.9	4.9
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.1	0.4
<i>Maximum</i>	37.6	21.1	565.7



## Notes Tables 38 to 39

### Azerbaijan

- Other reports provide characterizations of prisoners submitted for pardon.

### Belgium

- Item 7.1 “Number of pre-sentence reports” includes Surveys Probation, Autonomous Work Sentence, Alternative to Preventive Detention, and Autonomous Electronic Monitoring Sentence.
- Item 7.2 “Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release” includes parole surveys.
- Item 7.3 “Other reports” comprises all reminding prison investigations, including electronic monitoring.

### Croatia

- Item 7.3 “Other reports” includes 703 cases of advisory reports with respect to benefits (leave) during the execution of a prison sentence, 2 cases of advisory report with respect to postponement of the execution of a prison sentence, 116 cases of advisory reports with respect to interruption of the execution of a prison sentence.

### Czech Republic

- Item 7.1 “Number of ended pre-sentence reports” court report submitted by comprises probation officer for a home arrest, community service and the replacement of pre-trial detention with probation.
- Item 7.3 “Other reports” covers ended pre-sentence reports for the replacement of protective treatment with probation.
- The data in Table 7 are without data of minors.
- The data we provide is available only up to October 31, 2023. Due to the transition to a new information system and the data migration process, we unfortunately do not have any data for the period following this date.

### Finland

- Item 7.3 “Other reports” includes sentence plans for persons sentenced to imprisonment who are not yet in custody. The report further includes a proposal for placement.

### Georgia

- Item 7.3 “Other reports” the number indicates following assessment reports:
  - reports for diversion program -1053
  - Assessment of individuals on home arrest - 3
  - Assessment of families of inmates serving a life sentence - 3
  - Reports on community service -15.

### Hungary

- There are two main categories of advisory reports in Hungary: pre-sentence reports and social inquiry reports.
- Pre-sentence reports made at the request of the prosecutor or the judge. Out of the total number of pre-sentence reports 712 reports were prepared in juvenile cases.
- Social inquiry reports are prepared in every criminal procedure against a juvenile at the request of the police. The number of these reports was 5613 in 2023.
- Probation officers make social inquiry reports also during reprieve proceedings, and for the preparation of the decision about cancellation of payment of costs of criminal procedure or court fine, these types of social inquiry reports are made mostly in cases of adult offenders. Number of these types of reports in adult cases was 1792.
- There are also reports prepared in the system of child protection, in preventive probation procedures. These procedures are initiated in the cases of juveniles and minors under 14. Number of social inquiry reports prepared in juvenile cases was 3334., in cases of minors under 14 the number was 1068.
- The task of producing advisory reports is carried out by penitentiary probation officers who work at the Prison Service.

### Ireland

- 7.3 “Other Reports” include Community Service Reports 2,142, Victim Impact Reports 3, Repatriation Reports 9 and Reports on Life Sentence Prisoners 129.
- 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 2023 the number of initial referrals for Pre-Sanction Reports was 5,647, Community Service Reports was 1,406 and Probation with Community Service was 597.

**Italy**

- Data in item 7.1 “Number of pre-sentence reports” refer to inquiries for the enforcement of probation measures that concluded in 2023.
- Data in item 7.2 “Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release” refer to inquiries for the enforcement of alternative measures that concluded in 2023; please note that they include all alternative measures enforced and not only those applied to former detained probationers.
- Data in item 7.3 “Other reports” refer to inquiries for the enforcement of security measures or other measures that concluded in 2023.

**Lithuania**

- Statistics on 7.1. “Number of pre-sentence reports” are not tracked.
- In item 7.2. “Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release”, the Probation Agency’s services can be requested to provide reports of a person's social environment (298 reports), evaluation of housing availability/acceptability at provided address (135 reports) and "social research" (a summary of all crimes, sentences, risk assessment, behaviours while imprisoned, etc.) of a person who is considered for conditional release (19 reports).

**Luxembourg**

- Reports in item 7.3 “Other reports” drawn up for the execution of the sentence under electronic surveillance, as well as personality reports.

**Malta**

- Item 7.3 “Other Reports” includes Social Inquiry Reports & Verbal Reports

**Moldova**

- Figures in item 7.1. “Number of pre-sentence reports” indicate the number of individual evaluation reports produced during the year.

**Netherlands**

- Reports produced during 2023. 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.

**North Macedonia**

- 116 final reports
- 29 six months reports

**Poland**

- Number of community interviews (pre-sentence reports) included in item 7.1 “Number of 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)
- Item 7.3 “Other Staff” includes number of community interviews made by probation officer on the base of art. 14 par. 1 and art. 42h 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)

**Portugal**

- Data is not specified.

**Romania**

- Reports in Item 7.3” Other reports” are prepared during the probation period, in order to reflect or request specific changes of the probationer’s situation or conditions.

**Spain (State Admin.)**

- Item 7.3 “Other Staff” refers to all reports generated in MMAA of the AGE.

**Türkiye**

- A social investigation report is a pre-sentence report in which the suspect's or defendant's background, family, environment, education, personal, social, economic, mental and psychological situation and environment are evaluated from a systematic point of view, the risks and needs of the suspect or defendant against the society and the victim are determined, and recommendations regarding services, programs and resources for these needs are included.
- When necessary, courts, juvenile judges or public prosecutors may order an examination of the child's individual characteristics and social environment. During the investigation and prosecution phases, the

parents or guardians of the child or the defense counsel or the lawyers of these persons may also apply to the court or juvenile judge and request a social examination of the child. A social investigation report is a pre-sentence report in which the suspect's or defendant's background, family, environment, education, personal, social, economic, mental and psychological situation and environment are evaluated from a systematic point of view, the risks and needs of the suspect or defendant against the society and the victim are determined, and recommendations regarding services, programs and resources for these needs are included.

- When necessary, courts, juvenile judges or public prosecutors may order an examination of the child's individual characteristics and social environment. During the investigation and prosecution phases, the parents or guardians of the child or the defense counsel or the lawyers of these persons may also apply to the court or juvenile judge and request a social examination of the child

**Ukraine**

- During the six years of the existence of the pre-trial report institute, there have been fluctuations in the indicator of item 7.1. "Number of pre-sentence reports". This is because 2017 was the first year of its implementation, with 20,411 pre-trial reports prepared (SPACE II 2018). In 2018, there were 33,272 pre-trial reports (SPACE II 2019). In 2019, 30,089 pre-trial reports were prepared (SPACE II 2020). In 2020, the number of pre-trial reports decreased to 25,176 (SPACE II 2021). In 2021, there were 17,886 pre-trial reports (SPACE II 2022), and in 2022, the number dropped further to 11,018 (SPACE II 2023).
- These fluctuations are largely influenced by judicial practices (case law). Additionally, in 2022, part of Ukraine's territory was occupied, which affected the operation of the courts and reduced the number of pre-trial reports.

**UK: Northern Ireland**

- Addendum Report, Breach Report, Short Adjudgment Report, Probation Officers Report, Recall Report, Substance Misuse Court (SMC) Progress Report, SMC Suitability Report, SMC Assessment & Intervention Report, Revocation Report, Home Circumstances Report

**UK: Scotland**

- Figures are for financial year 2022-23. The figure at 7.2 includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.