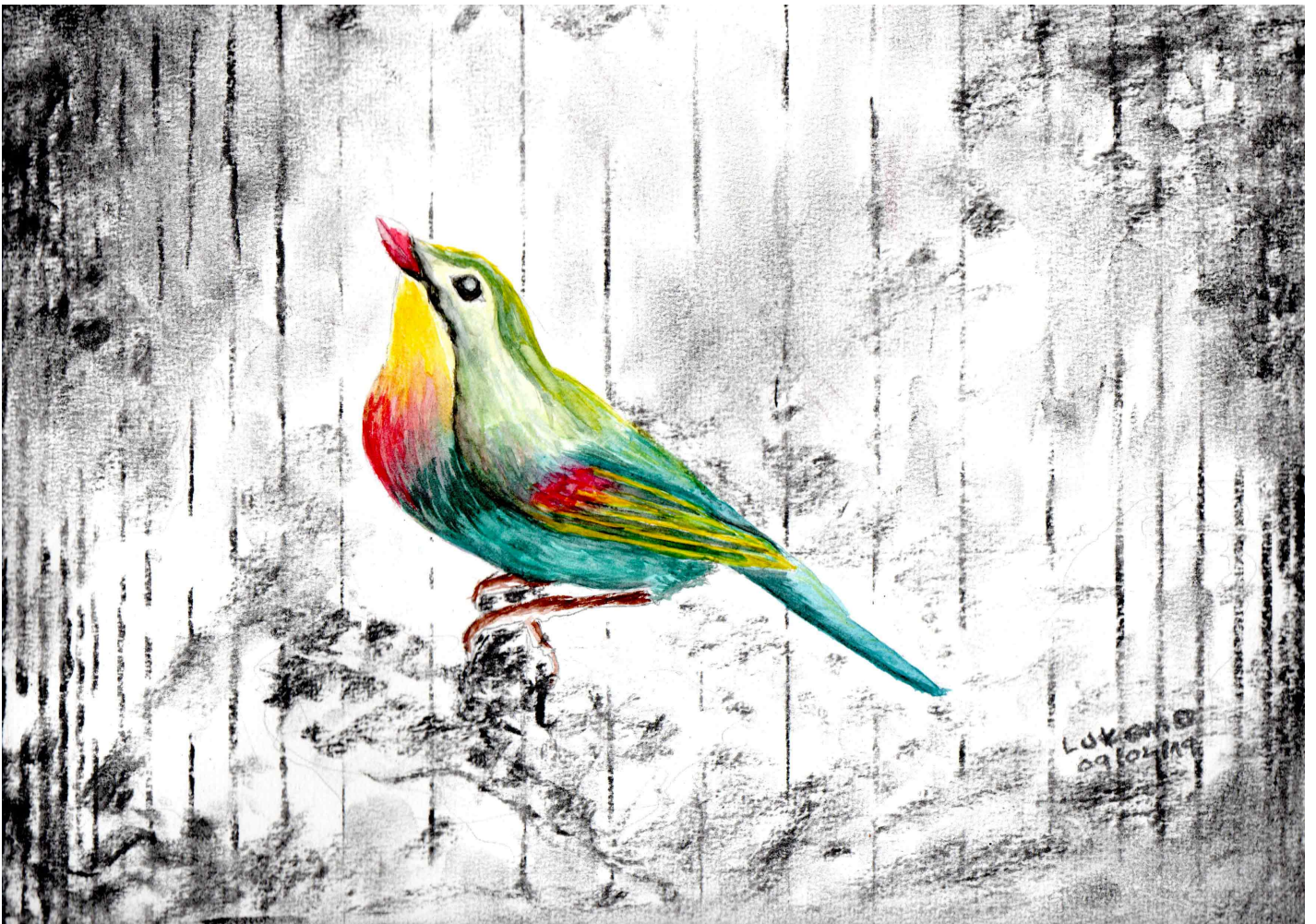


## Persons under the supervision of probation agencies

**SPACE II – 2025**

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

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## Highlights of the 2025 SPACE II report

The main findings of the SPACE II 2025 report are presented in a separate booklet (Probation and Prisons in Europe, 2025: Key Findings of the SPACE reports), which includes analyses of the data collected and comparisons with the main results of the SPACE I 2025 report on prison populations. This section only provides a snapshot of the situation regarding the use probation in Europe.

- For the first time, participation rate in the SPACE II 2024 Survey reached 100%. 51 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 14 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 32 countries/administrative entities, while in 14 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, 29 probation agencies apply the person as the counting unit, while 25 apply it for flow. Conversely, 9 probation agencies “partially” use the person as the counting unit both for stock and flow. While most countries apply it consistently both for stock and flow, five countries (Italy, Latvia, Norway, Switzerland, Türkiye) apply it only for stock, but not for flow.
- Among the 46 probation agencies that provided information on the date of reference, 36 provide stock data with reference to 31 January 2025. Other dates of reference are 31 December 2024 (5 countries), 31 March 2023 (1 country), 1 January 2025 (1 country) 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, Armenia, Czechia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Serbia Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Admin.), and Northern Ireland. In four countries prison and probation population overlap: Belgium, Finland, Italy and Switzerland.
- Stock of probationers: On 31 January 2025, there were 1 433 011 persons under the supervision of the 36 probation agencies that provided the relevant data. Twenty-four agencies reported a total of 905 820 measures being executed before the sentence, after the sentence and after the custodial sentence.
- The types of measures to which probationers are subject vary by country. On average, probation is mostly used after the sentence, accounting for more than two thirds of probationers. Before the sentence each account for 17% on average, while after release from custodial sentence represent roughly 16% making them similarly prevalent types. Countries with notably high pre-sentence probation include Cyprus, Malta, Türkiye, Italy and Austria. Post-custodial probation is common in Türkiye, Sweden, England and Wales, Finland and Ireland, and is not applied in countries such as Armenia, Greece, Azerbaijan and Montenegro.

- Flow of entries to probation: During the year 2024, 1 298 520 persons were placed under the supervision of the 33 probation agencies that provided the relevant data.
- Flow of exits from probation: During the year 2024, 1 373 341 persons ceased to be under the supervision of the 41 probation agencies which provided data on this item and use the person as the counting unit for their flow of exits.
- On 31 January 2025, among the 16 probation agencies which provided figures on female probation clients and use the person as the counting unit, women represented median value of 10.7% 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 10.2% 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 5.6% of the total probation population.
- Among the 33 probation agencies that provided figures on total stock and total staff and use the person as the counting unit, there are around 31 probationers for each probation staff member, but that ratio varies considerably across countries or administrative entities ranging from to 6.7 (Liechtenstein) to 78 (Armenia).
- Among the 33 probation agencies that provided figures on total staff and pre-sentence reports, there are around eleven (11) pre-sentence reports produced for each probation staff member across Europe.

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## COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE II – PERSONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF PROBATION AGENCIES IN 2025

### Introduction

The SPACE II 2025 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 2025), the flow of admissions (number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during 2024), the flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during 2024), 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 (2024). 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 2025 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:

**Andorra:** Data retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 3 March 2026.

**BiH: Republika Srpska:** Data retrieved from <https://www.rzs.rs.ba> (midyear 2024) on 3 March 2026

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

**San Marino:** Retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 3 March 2026. (Data correspond to year 2025)

**(Spain) Catalonia :** Data retrieved from <https://www.idescat.cat/indicadors/?id=aec&n=15223&lang=en> on 3 March 2026.

**Ukraine:** Retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 3 March 2026.

**England & Wales:** Data retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/wales-population/> and <https://www.ukpopulation.org/england-population/> on 3 March 2026.

**Northern Ireland:** Data retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/wales-population/> and <https://www.ukpopulation.org/england-population/> on 3 March 2026.

**Scotland:** Data retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/wales-population/> and <https://www.ukpopulation.org/england-population/> on 3 March 2026.

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

The deadline for answering the SPACE survey was 15 December 2025, but it was postponed until to mid-January. Fifty-one (51) agencies (or equivalent institutions) in the 46 Council of Europe member States answered the 2025 SPACE II questionnaire, reaching for the first time a participation rate of

100%. 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>4</sup>, 48 for 2022, and 41 for 2023.

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.
4. **Czechia :** data on stock of probationers was not available due to technical issues.

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<sup>4</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	Yes	
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	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland		No
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	Yes	
Serbia		No
Slovakia	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (Total)		No
Spain (State Administration)		No
Spain (Catalonia)		No
Sweden		No
Switzerland	Yes/No	Yes/No
Türkiye		No
Ukraine	Yes	
UK: England & Wales		No
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

**Table 2. Administrative status of the probation agencies (Under the authority of which official body are the probation agencies placed?)**

Country	A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	F*	G*	H*
Albania	Yes							
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
Armenia	Yes							
Austria	Yes							
Azerbaijan	Yes							
Belgium								Yes
BiH: State level	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Federation BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP					NAP	
Bulgaria	Yes		Yes					
Croatia	Yes							
Cyprus	Yes							Yes
Czechia	Yes			Yes	Yes			
Denmark	Yes		Yes					
Estonia	Yes		Yes					
Finland	Yes							
France	Yes							
Georgia	Yes							
Germany								
Greece	Yes	Yes						
Hungary	Yes							Yes
Iceland	Yes							
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	Yes							
Portugal	Yes							
Romania	Yes							
San Marino	Yes							
Serbia	Yes		Yes					
Slovakia	Yes							
Slovenia	Yes							
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Spain (State Administration)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes		Yes					
Sweden	Yes		Yes					
Switzerland			Yes	Yes		Yes		
Türkiye	Yes							
Ukraine	Yes		Yes					
UK: England and Wales	Yes							
UK: Northern Ireland								
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.

### 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.

### Iceland

- The Prison system in Iceland is run by the Prison and Probation Administration (PPA), a governmental institution controlled by the Ministry of Justice. According to the Execution of Sentences Act (ESA) no. 15/2016 the PPA's role is to supervise the execution of sentences and other functions in accordance with the provision of the Act and the regulations issued thereunder and to supervise the running of the prisons.
- Further regulations in ESA Article 80 are considered. The Prison and Probation Administration may decide that a prisoner is to be released on probation (after serving 1/3, 1/2 or 2/3 of his sentence) and according to Article 81 a condition for probationary release shall be that the person concerned does not commit a new offence during the probation period and furthermore it may be decided, amongst other conditions, that the person will be under supervision and monitoring by the Prison and Probation Administration or another party appointed by it. The Prison and Probation Administration shall take decisions on the arrangements provided

for in the article and may waive conditions, partially or in their entirety, in the light of changed circumstances. When it is instructed that supervision is to be maintained of persons whose prosecution proceedings have been deferred, who have been given suspended sentences or who have been pardoned, the Prison and Probation Administration shall, according to Article 83, exercise supervision or entrust it to another party.

- According to the same legal framework (ESA) Article 37 the Prison and Probation Administration decides whether a prison sentence is to be executed in the form of community service and what type of community service the person sentenced is to perform in each individual case. The same applies to the length of time for which community service is to be performed; however, this period may never be shorter than two months.
- For a sentence of 24 months' (was increased from 12 months to 24 months 10th of July 2021) unconditional imprisonment, it shall be possible, if this is not contrary to the public interest, to execute the sentence in the form of unpaid community service lasting a minimum of 40 hours and a maximum of 960 hours. (The Prison and Probation Administration may decide that part of this unpaid community service shall take the form of counselling (cognitive therapy), providing this in no case amounts to more than one fifth of the community service.
- The Prison and Probation Administration may also decide whether a surrogate punishment is to be executed in the form of community service. If it proves impossible to collect a fine of ISK 100,000 or more and a commissioner of police decides that the person involved is to serve a surrogate punishment, then if this is not opposed to the public interest, the surrogate punishment may be imposed in the form of unpaid community service of at least 40 hours. (Article 89).

#### **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.

#### **Slovak Republic**

- 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	Partially	No
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No
BiH: State level	NAP	NAP
BiH: Fed. BiH	NAP	NAP
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	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes
Germany		
Greece	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	No
Iceland	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	Partially
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No
Malta	No	No
Moldova	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	No
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	No	No
Romania	Partially	Partially
San Marino	Yes	Yes
Serbia	Partially	Partially
Slovakia	Partially	Partially
Slovenia	No	No
Spain (Total)	Partially	Partially
Spain (State Admin.)	Partially	Partially
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Partially	Partially
Switzerland	Yes	Partially
Türkiye	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 31.01.2025 as the date of reference for STOCK indicators?	Date of reference	Do you use the year 2024 as the date of reference for FLOW indicators?	Date of reference
Albania	Yes		Yes	
Andorra	NAP		Yes	
Armenia	No	30.12.2024	Yes	
Austria	Yes		Yes	
Azerbaijan	No	01.01.2025	Yes	
Belgium	Yes		Yes	
BiH: State level	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Fed. BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
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	Yes		No	31.12.2022
Hungary	Yes		Yes	
Iceland	Yes		Yes	
Ireland	No	31.12.2024	Yes	
Italy	Yes		Yes	
Latvia	Yes		Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes		Yes	
Lithuania	No	01.01.2026-31.03.2026	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes		Yes	
Malta	Yes		Yes	
Moldova	Yes		Yes	
Monaco	Yes		Yes	
Montenegro	Yes		Yes	
Netherlands	Yes		Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes		Yes	
Norway	Yes		Yes	
Poland	No	31.12.2024	No	31.12.2024
Portugal	No	31.12.2024	Yes	
Romania	Yes		Yes	
San Marino	Yes		Yes	
Serbia	Yes		Yes	
Slovakia	Yes		Yes	
Slovenia	Yes		Yes	
Spain (Total)	Yes		Yes	
Spain (State Admin.)	Yes		Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes		Yes	
Sweden	No	01.10.2024	Yes	
Switzerland	No	31.12.2024	Yes	
Türkiye	Yes		Yes	
Ukraine	Yes		Yes	
UK: England and Wales	No	31.12.2024	Yes	
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes		NAP	
UK: Scotland	No	31.03.2024	No	01.04.2023-31.09.2024

**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	
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (871)
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	
BiH: State level	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Fed. BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	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	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Germany				
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP
Italy	No	Yes	Yes	Partially
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (77)
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP
Luxembourg	No	Yes	Yes	
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Montenegro	NAP	Yes	Yes	No
Netherlands	Partially	Yes	Yes	
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Slovenia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Spain (Total)	No	Yes	Yes	
Spain (State Admin.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (2076)
Spain (Catalonia)	No	Yes	Yes	No (1413)
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	Partially (65)
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: England and Wales	No	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (919)
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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	No	No	No	No	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No	No	No	No
BiH: State level	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
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	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	No	No	No	No
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	No	No	No	No	No
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serbia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Slovakia	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (Total)	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Spain (State Admin.)	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Switzerland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	No	No	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No	No	No	No
BiH: State level	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	No	No	No	No
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	No	No	No	No	No
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	No	No	No	No	No
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	No	No	No	No	No
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	No	No	No	No	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (State Admin.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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

### Armenia

- The electronic program operating at the Probation Service of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia creates a separate case for each sentence, but it has a possibility to count the number of people. Figures compiled and reported here are based on the total number of cases and registered persons.
- Date of references: The Probation Service of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia compiles and reports data from January 1 to December 30 of a given year.
- Data included in SPACE I: 871 individuals are also counted by the prison system as a notification to submit their reported was received.
- Double-counting: A person convicted of 2 or more offenses in a single verdict, will be filed as 2 or more cases for the Probation Service.

### 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.

### Czechia

- Counting unit for Stock: One person can be registered with multiple sanctions and measures (form of probation / supervision or care).
- Counting unit for Flow: One person can be sentenced by a court to multiple sanctions and measures (form of probation / supervision or care).
- 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 2025) 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

- 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.

### Greece

- Flow indicators: last time the SPACEII survey was conducted was for the year 2022.
- Data on Minors, women and foreign: collection for this specific field is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Citizen Protection and not the Ministry of Justice.
- Counting unit and type of offences: Details of the type of offence committed are not provided

**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.
- Data included in SPACE I: 14686 individuals were taken in charge by the probation agency in Italy as of 31.01.2026. Similarly, 32243 cases supervened in 2024
- 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 2024 (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.

**Liechtenstein**

- Data included in SPACE I: 11 women are also counted in the prison system.
- Counting unit of offences and Principal offense rule: data not available.

**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 availability: As January 2025, a new IT application began to be used in DGRSP for registration and collection of data relating social reintegration (probation). On the 31st of January 2025 this system was still in its experimental phase, as such it was not possible to extract from the application stable and final information.
- 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: Slovakia records the number of persons on probation within the internal information system for probation and mediation officers – IS PMS, which provides data on the number of persons on probation, including a breakdown by gender and age categories. However, detailed probation statistics, which include the number of assigned cases, completed cases, crimes for which some form of probation was imposed, methods of terminating probation are generally kept on a "per case" basis or on a "probation (measure)" basis. Therefore, Slovakia does not keep detailed statistics on probation primarily on a "per capita" basis (persons as the counting unit), but rather on a "per case" or "probation (measure)" basis. "Per case" basis – explanation.
- Counting unit in flow of entries: The counting unit is the assigned cases which corresponds to the number of case files created in the relevant register during the period under review. Thus, one case file might contain one person and may include one or more types of probation.
- Counting unit in flow of exits: The counting unit is "completed cases" that corresponds to the number of closed case files in the relevant register in the monitored period. One case file refers to one person and may include one or more types of probation. One case file is linked to one legally binding decision imposing one or more types of probation (restrictions, obligations, supervision, sanctions, etc.) on one person. These types of probation include, for example:

- conditional suspension of criminal proceedings with the imposition of restrictions and obligations
- substitution of detention by supervision of a probation and mediation officer
- conditional suspension of the execution of a sentence with probation supervision
- conditional release from the execution of a sentence with probation supervision
- conversion of imprisonment to house arrest
- protective supervision
- house arrest (sanction)
- compulsory labor (sanction)
- prohibition of activities (sanction)
- prohibition of residence (sanction)
- prohibition of participation in public events (sanction)
- substitution of a financial punishment with community service (with regards to juveniles).
- Note: According to Slovak law, mediation in criminal matters does not constitute a form of probation. These are two separate professional activities performed by probation and mediation officers, which are also separate in terms of record-keeping and statistical reporting. For this reason, data on mediation are not included in probation statistics, and thus are not included in this questionnaire
- This means that the number of binding decisions imposing one or more types of probation corresponds to the number of case files created (but each case file refers to only one person). Therefore, several case files may be created for one person during criminal proceedings, e.g., when their pre-trial detention was substituted by probation supervision with a binding court decision, then by a conditional suspension of the sentence with probation supervision, and then — if a decision was made to enforce the sentence — by conditional release from the sentence with probation supervision. In this case, one person has three case files created for each binding decision. These three case files are reported separately for statistical purposes for detailed analysis on probation.
- For internal purposes, Slovakia has data available regarding the number, gender and age category of persons on probation at a given period of time (persons as counting unit). However, for the purposes of detailed statistical reporting on probation, Slovakia uses, as a counting unit, mainly:
  - the "number of case files" - "per case" basis (i.e., the number of final decisions imposing one or more types of probation on one person
    - each decision constitutes an independent case file). One person may therefore have several case files created, which are reported separately and independently in the overall detailed probation statistics on a "per case" basis";
  - the "number of probations (measures)"
  - "Per probation (measure)" basis. One probation is one measure (type of probation) imposed on one person.
- The choice between the "per case basis" or "per probation (measure) basis" depends on the specific indicator being analysed.

#### Slovenia

- Counting unit: The counting unit is the case.
- 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
- Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: The General State Administration (AGE) and the Basque.

#### 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 15 October 2025. That of the VOSTRA criminal records database is as of 16 October 2025.
- Date of reference: Data for the year 2025, and therefore for the reference date of 31 January 2025, were being collected and processed at the time of answering the SPACE II questionnaire and will not be published until the end of 2026.
- 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.

#### **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 cyberattacks. During this period, data entry, updates, and the development of analytical dashboards and reports were suspended. Given the martial law and the occupation of parts of the country, a more reliable approach is to use reports based on personal cases.
- 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.
- 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 2025 and flow of entries and exits in 2024

### 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 2025 (stock), respectively during the year 2024 (flow), were under the supervision of probation agencies. Secondly, it is to note that since this year, we also introduced questions related to the number of measures being executed.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

#### ***1.1, 2.1 Forms of probation/supervision before the sentence***

##### **1.1.1, 2.1.1 ALTERNATIVES TO PRE-TRIAL DETENTION WITH SUPERVISION BY PROBATION AGENCIES (TOTAL)**

Pre-trial detention is used as a synonym of remand in custody. Remand in custody is any period of detention of a suspected offender ordered by a judicial authority and prior to conviction; it also includes any period of detention after conviction whenever persons awaiting either sentence or the confirmation of conviction or sentence continue to be treated as unconvicted persons (Rec (26) 13, ch.1).

##### **1.1.2, 2.1.2 CONDITIONAL SUSPENSION OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**

Conditional suspension of the criminal proceedings refers to cases where the whole procedure is postponed before the person is found guilty. Indeed, it covers cases where, before any finding of guilt, an authority of the criminal justice system (examining magistrate, court, prosecutor or other) orders the suspension of the procedure for a given time in order to assess the behaviour of the accused person during that period or to allow mediation or conciliation procedures.

##### **1.1.3, 2.1.3 DEFERRAL (POSTPONEMENT OF THE PRONOUNCEMENT OF A SENTENCE)**

Deferral refers to cases where the person is found guilty, but the decision of the sentence to be imposed is postponed during a certain period of time in order to appreciate the evolution of the behaviour of the person during that time. At the end of it, and according to the evolution of their behaviour, the person can be sentenced or the proceedings can be closed. Cases in which the deferral is pronounced without probation are not included.

##### **1.1.4., 2.1.4 ELECTRONIC MONITORING**

Electronic Monitoring allows the localization of the person using different techniques. Electronic monitoring can be used as an alternative to pre-trial detention or pronounced as a sanction in its own right, as a condition attached to a suspended or conditional sentence, or as a condition attached to a conditional release.

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

During home arrest, the person is required to remain in a permanent way at their residence. Home arrest can be used as an alternative to pre-trial detention or pronounced as a sanction in its own right, as a condition attached to a suspended or conditional sentence, or as a condition attached to a conditional release.

**1.1.6, 2.1.6 VICTIM-OFFENDER MEDIATION**

Mediation is a way of resolving conflicts or differences of interests between the offender and the victim. It is not a CSM, but it is sometimes handled by probation agencies.

**1.2, 2.2 *Forms of probation/supervision after the sentence (i.e., as alternatives to imprisonment)*****1.2., 2.2. MIXED SANCTIONS OR MEASURES**

Two or several types of CSM ordered at the same time or that supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Applied combinations are presented in the comments of item 1.2., respectively 2.2.

**1.2.1, 2.2.1 FULLY SUSPENDED CUSTODIAL SENTENCE WITH PROBATION**

The judge can attach conditions to the suspension of a sentence during a given period. The person has been sentenced to imprisonment, but the enforcement of the sanction is suspended and the person remains under the obligation to conform to the conditions imposed.

**1.2.2, 2.2.2 PARTIALLY SUSPENDED CUSTODIAL SENTENCE WITH PROBATION**

The partial suspension allows the judge to pronounce a sentence of imprisonment of which a part is served under custody and the other is suspended. In this category are also counted periodical prison stays (e.g., semi-custodial sanctions) accompanied by probation supervision during the rest of the time.

**1.2.3, 2.2.3 CONDITIONAL PARDON OR CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE (WITH PROBATION)**

The pardon or the discharge is granted if the attached requirements (e.g., payment of the damages to the victim, detoxification therapy, etc.) have been fulfilled during a given period of time. The conditional pardon can be pronounced after a sentence has been imposed. The discharge can be pronounced when the person is found guilty (i.e., before the sentence is imposed).

**1.2.4, 2.2.4 COMMUNITY SERVICE**

Community service consists of unpaid work for the benefit of society. Community service can be pronounced as a sanction in its own right, as a condition attached to a suspended or conditional sentence or a conditional release, as well as a supplementary sanction. If community service is combined with another CSM, the number is included under item 1.2.1, respectively 2.2.1.

**1.2.5, 2.2.5 ELECTRONIC MONITORING**

Electronic monitoring allows the localization of the person using different techniques. Electronic monitoring can be pronounced as a sanction in its own right, as a condition attached to a suspended or conditional sentence, or as a condition attached to a conditional release.

**1.2.6, 2.2.6 HOME ARREST WITH OR WITHOUT ELECTRONIC MONITORING**

The person is required to remain in a permanent way at their residence. Home arrest can be used as an alternative to pre-trial detention or pronounced as a sanction in its own right, as a condition attached to a suspended or conditional sentence, or as a condition attached to a conditional release.

**1.2.7, 2.2.7 TREATMENT**

Treatment requirements can be pronounced at different stages of criminal proceedings. These may concern treatment provided for drug-dependent, alcohol-addicted offenders, as well as offenders with mental disorders and persons convicted for sexual offence.

**1.3, 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.

**1.3.5, 2.3.5, CONDITIONAL RELEASE (PAROLE) WITH PROBATION SUPERVISION**

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

## 1. Number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 31 January 2025 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 2025.

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 2025.

Table 12 shows the stock of probationers before the sentence in rates and percentages as of 31 January 2025.

Table 13 reports the number of probationers after the sentence in absolute numbers as of 31 January 2025.

Table 14 presents the stock of probationers after the sentence in rates and percentages as of 31 January 2025.

Table 15 details the number of probationers after the custodial sentence in absolute numbers as of 31 January 2025.

Table 16 illustrates the stock of probationers after the custodial sentence in rates and percentages as of 31 January 2025.

Table 17 shows the instruments used for electronic monitoring.

**Note:** *The jurisdictions highlighted in yellow (Belgium, France, Hungary, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Ukraine and the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)) count persons for their total stock of probationers but disaggregate their data by measures. Consequently, for these jurisdictions the figures reported for the forms of supervision before the sentence, after the sentence, and after release from a custodial sentence (Tables 11 to 16) do not add up to their total stock of probationers*

**Table 9. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in absolute numbers on 31 January 2025**

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	2 363 314	9 144		9 009	135				
Andorra	82 904		...	...	...		...	...	...
Armenia	3 076 252	13 212	2 168	11 044	NAP	14 747	2 168	12 579	NAP
Austria	9 197 213	15 342	3 704	9 782	1 856				
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	13 901		13 901					
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>11 900 123</b>					<b>74 726</b>	<b>27 565</b>	<b>43 407</b>	<b>3 754</b>
BiH: State level	3 406 568								
BiH: Federation		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 110 496	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	6 437 360	3 103		2 863	240	0	0	0	0
Croatia	3 874 350	3 451	42	2 810	599	3 452	42	2 811	599
Cyprus	979 865	1 125	815	20					
Czechia	10 909 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	5 992 734	...	NAP	...	...	7 220	NAP	6 095	1 125
Estonia	1 369 995	2 631	11	2 604	16	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	5 635 971	4 030		2 541	1 489	5 308		3 593	1 715
<b>France</b>	<b>68 635 943</b>	<b>189 983</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>214 122</b>	<b>7 448</b>	<b>202 909</b>	<b>3 765</b>
Georgia	3 704 506	17 319	NAP	14 996	2 323	19 207	NAP	...	...
Germany	83 577 140	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Greece	10 409 547	2 218	537	1 681	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>9 539 502</b>					<b>30 145</b>	<b>5 389</b>	<b>24 756</b>	<b>...</b>
Iceland	389 444	335	11	263	61				
Ireland	5 439 898	8 323	473	4 978	2 872	10 286	668	6 101	3 517
Italy	58 934 177	136 714	43 200	79 729	13 785				
Latvia	1 856 932	4 952	211	4 653	88		...	...	...
Liechtenstein	40 885	47	8	30	9	NAP	NAP	...	...
Lithuania	2 890 664	5 611	...	4 912	699	...	...	...	...
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>681 973</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>193</b>
Malta	574 250	1 239	898						
Moldova	2 381 325	7 615	261	6 956	398	9 148	261	8 419	468
Monaco	38 423	59	NAP	51	8	53	NAP	46	7
Montenegro	623 327	97	NAP	97		NAP	NAP		
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>18 044 027</b>	<b>31 048</b>	<b>3 600</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>40 127</b>	<b>3 806</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1 647</b>
North Macedonia	1 822 612	567		441	126	567		441	126
<b>Norway</b>	<b>5 594 340</b>					<b>2 126</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>
Poland	36 497 495	238 103	3 716	221 027	13 360	264 935	3 740	247 778	13 417
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>10 749 635</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>30 316</b>	<b>7 161</b>	<b>20 056</b>	<b>3 099</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>19 036 031</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>64 266</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>64 266</b>	<b>NAP</b>
San Marino	33 572	49	25	24	0	2		2	.
Serbia	6 567 783	3 103	503	2 271	329	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	5 419 451	...	...	...	...	12 792	...	...	...
Slovenia	2 130 850	2 282	50	2 140	92				
Spain (Total)	49 077 984	84 159	1 208	68 780	14 111	30 593	1 230	25 375	3 988
Spain (State Admin)	49 077 984	73 367	604	60 586	12 117	19 317	615	16 708	1 994
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	10 792	604	8 194	1 994	11 276	615	8 667	1 994
Sweden	10 587 710	16 241	NAP	9 059	7 182				
Switzerland	9 048 905	4 001	2	2 648	1 351				
Türkiye	85 664 944	424 317	209 576	15 167	199 574				
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>38 980 400</b>					<b>65 097</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>65 097</b>	<b>NAP</b>
UK: England & Wales	60 679 596	167 575	NAP	107 616	63 156	...	NAP	...	...
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1 953 653</b>	<b>4 133</b>	<b>NAP</b>			<b>5 755</b>		<b>2 977</b>	<b>2 778</b>
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	16 982	0	15 104	1 878				

**Table 10. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in rates and percentages on 31 January 2025**

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	386.9		98.5	1.5				
Andorra								
Armenia	429.5	16.4	83.6		479.4	14.7	85.3	
Austria	166.8	24.1	63.8	12.1				
Azerbaijan	136.0		100.0					
<b>Belgium</b>					<b>627.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>
BiH: State level								
BiH: Federation BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	48.2		92.3	7.7	0.0			
Croatia	89.1	1.2	81.4	17.4	89.1	1.2	81.4	17.4
Cyprus	114.8	72.4	1.8					
Czechia								
Denmark					120.5		84.4	15.6
Estonia	192.0	0.4	99.0	0.6				
Finland	71.5		63.1	36.9	94.2		67.7	32.3
<b>France</b>	<b>276.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>312.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Georgia	467.5		86.6	13.4	518.5			
Germany								
Greece	21.3	24.2	75.8					
<b>Hungary</b>					<b>316.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	
Iceland	86.0	3.3	78.5	18.2				
Ireland	153.0	5.7	59.8	34.5	189.1	6.5	59.3	34.2
Italy	232.0	31.6	58.3	10.1				
Latvia	266.7	4.3	94.0	1.8				
Liechtenstein	115.0	17.0	63.8	19.1				
Lithuania	194.1		87.5	12.5				
<b>Luxembourg</b>					<b>121.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>
Malta	215.8	72.5						
Moldova	319.8	3.4	91.3	5.2	384.2	2.9	92.0	5.1
Monaco	153.6		86.4	13.6	137.9		86.8	13.2
Montenegro	15.6		100.0					
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
North Macedonia	31.1		77.8	22.2	31.1		77.8	22.2
<b>Norway</b>					<b>38.0</b>			
Poland	652.4	1.6	92.8	5.6	725.9	1.4	93.5	5.1
<b>Portugal</b>					<b>282</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Romania</b>					<b>337.6</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
San Marino	146.0	51.0	49.0	0.0	5.9		100.0	
Serbia	47.2	16.2	73.2	10.6				
Slovakia					236.0			
Slovenia	107.1	2.2	93.8	4.0				
Spain (Total)	171.5	1.4	81.7	16.8	62.3	4.0	82.9	13.0
Spain (State Admin)	149.5	0.8	82.6	16.5	39.4	3.2	86.5	10.3
Spain (Catalonia)	132.8	5.6	75.9	18.5	138.8	5.5	76.9	17.7
Sweden	153.4		55.8	44.2				
Switzerland	44.2	0	66.2	33.8				
Türkiye	495.3	49.4	3.6	47.0				
<b>Ukraine</b>					<b>167.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
UK: England & Wales	276.2		64.2	37.7				
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<b>211.6</b>				<b>294.6</b>		<b>51.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>
UK: Scotland	302.6	0.0	88.9	11.1				
<i>Mean</i>	201.5	17.0	70.1	15.9	236.4	10.1	77.0	16.6
<i>Median</i>	153.6	5.6	78.5	12.5	189.1	5.5	82.1	14.4
<i>Minimum</i>	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.8
<i>Maximum</i>	652.4	72.5	100.0	47.0	725.9	36.9	100.0	48.3

**Table 11. Stock of probationers before the sentence by types of supervision on 31 January 2025 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						Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)	
				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			
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	2 363 314	9 144										
Andorra	82 904		...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	
Armenia	3 076 252	13 212	2 168	2 168	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Austria	9 197 213	15 342	3 704	266	3 438	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	13 901	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>11 900 123</b>		<b>27 565</b>	<b>4 370</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>13 631</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>8 503</b>	<b>NAP</b>	
BiH: State level	3 406 568											
BiH: Federation BiH	2 296 072	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 110 496	NAP	NAP									
Bulgaria	6 437 360	3 103										
Croatia	3 874 350	3 451	42		42							
Cyprus	979 865	1 125	815	815								
Czechia	10 909 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Denmark	5 992 734	...	NAP									
Estonia	1 369 995	2 631	11	11	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Finland	5 635 971	4 030			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
<b>France</b>	<b>68 635 943</b>	<b>189 983</b>	<b>7 448</b>	<b>7 434</b>		<b>14</b>						
Georgia	3 704 506	17 319	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Germany	83 577 140	NAP										
Greece	10 409 547	2 218	537	103	320		NAP	NAP	NAP	5	109	
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>9 539 502</b>		<b>5 389</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>3 679</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>NAP</b>	
Iceland	389 444	335	11	NAP	3	8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Ireland	5 439 898	8 323	473	NAP	NAP	473	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Italy	58 934 177	136 714	43 200	NAP	25 650	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17 550	
Latvia	1 856 932	4 952	211	NAP	80	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	109	22	
Liechtenstein	40 885	47	24	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	13	11	
Lithuania	2 890 664	5 611	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>681 973</b>	<b>...</b>										
Malta	574 250	1 239	...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	
Moldova	2 381 325	7 615	2 168	2 168	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Monaco	38 423	59	3 704	266	3 438	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Montenegro	623 327	97	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>18 044 027</b>	<b>31 048</b>	<b>27 565</b>	<b>4 370</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>13 631</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>8 503</b>	<b>NAP</b>	
North Macedonia	1 822 612	567										
Norway	5 594 340		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Poland	36 497 495	238 103	NAP									
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>10 749 635</b>	<b>...</b>										

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	
Romania	19 036 031	...	42		42							
San Marino	33 572	49	815	815								
Serbia	6 567 783	3 103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	5 419 451	...	NAP									
Slovenia	2 130 850	2 282	11	11	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (Total)	49 077 984	84 159			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP
Spain (State Admin)	49 077 984	73 367	7 448	7 434		14						
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	10 792	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Sweden	10 587 710	16 241	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	9 048 905	4 001										
Türkiye	85 664 944	424 317	5 389	NAP	3 679	NAP	...	...	...	1 710	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	38 980 400		11	NAP	3	8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	60 679 596	167 575	473	NAP	NAP	473	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		
UK: Northern Ireland	1 953 653	4 133	43 200	NAP	25 650	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		17 550
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	16 982	211	NAP	80	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	109		22

**Table 12. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) before the sentence on 31 January 2025 in rates and percentages**

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Forms of supervision <u>before the sentence</u>								
		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	386.9									
Andorra										
Armenia	429.5	70.5	100.0							
Austria	166.8	40.3	7.2	92.8						
Azerbaijan	136.0									
<b>Belgium</b>		<b>231.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>		<b>49.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>			<b>30.8</b>	
BiH: State level										
BiH: Federation BiH										
BiH: Republika Srpska										
Bulgaria	48.2									
Croatia	89.1	1.1		100.0						
Cyprus	114.8	83.2	100.0							
Czechia										
Denmark										
Estonia	192.0	0.8	100.0							
Finland	71.5									
<b>France</b>	<b>276.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>99.8</b>		<b>0.2</b>					
Georgia	467.5									
Germany										
Greece	21.3	5.2	19.2	59.6					0.9	20.3
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>56.5</b>		<b>68.3</b>					<b>31.7</b>	
Iceland	86.0	2.8		27.3	72.7					
Ireland	153.0	8.7			100.0					
Italy	232.0	73.3		59.4						40.6
Latvia	266.7	11.4		37.9					51.7	10.4
Liechtenstein	115.0	58.7							54.2	45.8
Lithuania	194.1									
<b>Luxembourg</b>		<b>5.6</b>	<b>86.8</b>		<b>13.2</b>					
Malta	215.8	59.4								
Moldova	319.8	11.0	64.8				35.2			
Monaco	153.6									
Montenegro	15.6									
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>						
North Macedonia	31.1									
<b>Norway</b>										
Poland	652.4	10.2			100.0					
<b>Portugal</b>		<b>66.6</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>71.7</b>						
<b>Romania</b>										
San Marino	146.0	74.5								100.0
Serbia	47.2	7.7					89.3	9.3		1.4
Slovakia										
Slovenia	107.1	2.3			78.0					22.0
Spain (Total)	171.5	2.5							100.0	0.0
Spain (State Admin)	149.5	1.2							100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	132.8	7.4							100.0	
Sweden	153.4									
Switzerland	44.2	0.0				100.0				
Türkiye	495.3	244.6	54.2	43.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.9		
<b>Ukraine</b>										
UK: England & Wales	276.2									
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<b>211.6</b>									
UK: Scotland	302.6									
<i>Mean</i>	201.5	44.6	67.9	56.9	51.7	34.5	41.7	5.1	61.4	36.7
<i>Median</i>	153.6	11.2	86.8	59.4	61.1	3.1	35.2	5.1	52.9	31.3
<i>Minimum</i>	15.6	0.0	7.2	10.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	30.8	1.4
<i>Maximum</i>	652.4	244.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.3	9.3	100.0	100.0

**Table 13. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the sentence on 31 January 2025 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	2 363 314	9 144	NAP									
Andorra	82 904			...	...	...	...	NAP	...	...	...	...
Armenia	3 076 252	13 212	12 579	0	2 893	294	1 127	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	8 265
Austria	9 197 213	15 342	9 782	NAP	4 859	0	653	653	NAP	NAP	62	3 850
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	13 901	13 901		779	NAP	99	7 676	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 347
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>11 900 123</b>		<b>43 407</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>26 547</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15 337</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>1 482</b>
BiH: State level	3 406 568											
BiH: Federation												
BiH	2 296 072	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 110 496	NAP				3						
Bulgaria	6 437 360	3 103	2 863				524	126	1			2 212
Croatia	3 874 350	3 451	2 810	0	1 198	0	1 598	0	0	0	0	14
Cyprus	979 865	1 125	20		20							
Czechia	10 909 500	...	...	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	5 992 734	...	6 095	...	1 203	1	1 816	401	NAP	NAP	303	2 371
Estonia	1 369 995	2 631	2 604	463	1 057	NAP	554	0	NAP	NAP	3	527
Finland	5 635 971	4 030	2 541	232	787	NAP	1 424	84	NAP	NAP	NAP	14
<b>France</b>	<b>68 635 943</b>	<b>189 983</b>	<b>202 923</b>		<b>147 638</b>		<b>23 725</b>	<b>18 343</b>				<b>13 217</b>
Georgia	3 704 506	17 319	14 996	2 053	14 249	NAP	242	NAP	13	NAP	NAP	492
Germany	83 577 140	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	185	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Greece	10 409 547	2 218	1,681	13	568	60	706	0	0	3	8	323
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>9 539 502</b>		<b>24 759</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5 365</b>	<b>1 670</b>	<b>17 570</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>81</b>
Iceland	389 444	335	248	0	14	0	230	*	NAP	NAP	4	NAP
Ireland	5 439 898	8 323	4 978		1 908	1 423	1 647	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Italy	58 934 177	136 714	79 729		21 202	NAP	15 005	NAP	...	8 633	4 215	30 674
Latvia	1 856 932	4 952	4 653	319	1 812	NAP	1 557	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	965
Liechtenstein	40 885	47	14	NAP	5	9	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP
Lithuania	2 890 664	5 611	4 912		1 889	...	236	1 195	171	472	253	2 673
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>681 973</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>37</b>
Malta	574 250	1 239	898	13	58	463	50				274	40
Moldova	2 381 325	7 615	6 956	1 429	2 744	4	2 104	32	NAP	NAP	33	675
Monaco	38 423	59	51	2	39			NAP	NAP	NAP	4	6
Montenegro	623 327	97	97		4	NAP	10	73	NAP	NAP	0	10
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>18 044 027</b>	<b>31 048</b>	<b>26 480</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
North Macedonia	1 822 612	567	441				4					437
<b>Norway</b>	<b>5 594 340</b>		<b>2 210</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>341</b>

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	36 497 495	238 103	0									
Portugal	10 749 635	...		...	...	...	...	NAP	...	...	...	...
Romania	19 036 031	...	12 579		2 893	294	1 127	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	8 265
San Marino	33 572	49	9 782	NAP	4 859		653	653	NAP	NAP	62	3 850
Serbia	6 567 783	3 103	13 901		779	NAP	99	7 676	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 347
Slovakia	5 419 451	...	43 407	NAP	26 547		15 337	41	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 482
Slovenia	2 130 850	2 282										
Spain (Total)	49 077 984	84 159	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (State Admin)	49 077 984	73 367				3						
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	10 792	2 863				524	126	1			2 212
Sweden	10 587 710	16 241	2 810		1 198		1 598					14
Switzerland	9 048 905	4 001	20		20							
Türkiye	85 664 944	424 317	...	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	38 980 400		6 095	...	1 203	1	1 816	401	NAP	NAP	303	2 371
UK: England & Wales	60 679 596	167 575	2 604	463	1 057	NAP	554		NAP	NAP	3	527
UK: Northern Ireland	1 953 653	4 133	2 541	232	787	NAP	1 424	84	NAP	NAP	NAP	14
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	16 982	202 923		147 638		23 725	18 343				13 217

**Table 14. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the sentence on 31 January 2025 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	386.9	0									
Andorra											
Armenia	429.5	408.9		23.0	2.3	9.0					65.7
Austria	166.8	106.4		49.7		6.7	6.7			0.6	39.4
Azerbaijan	136.0	136.0		5.6		0.7	55.2				38.5
Belgium		364.8		61.2		35.3	0.1				3.4
BiH: State level											
BiH: Federation BiH											
BiH: Republika Srpska											
Bulgaria	48.2	44.5				18.3	4.4	0.0			77.3
Croatia	89.1	72.5		42.6		56.9					0.5
Cyprus	114.8	2.0		100.0							
Czechia											
Denmark		101.7		19.7	0.0	29.8	6.6			5.0	38.9
Estonia	192.0	190.1	17.8	40.6		21.3				0.1	20.2
Finland	71.5	45.1	9.1	31.0		56.0	3.3				0.6
France	276.8	295.7		72.8		11.7	9.0				6.5
Georgia	467.5	404.8	13.7	95.0		1.6		0.1			3.3
Germany											
Greece	21.3	16.1	0.8	33.8	3.6	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	19.2
Hungary		259.5	0.3	21.7	6.7	71.0					0.3
Iceland	86.0	63.7		5.6		92.7				1.6	
Ireland	153.0	91.5		38.3	28.6	33.1					
Italy	232.0	135.3		26.6		18.8			10.8	5.3	38.5
Latvia	266.7	250.6	6.9	38.9		33.5					20.7
Liechtenstein	115.0	34.2		35.7	64.3						
Lithuania	194.1	169.9		38.5		4.8	24.3	3.5	9.6	5.2	54.4
Luxembourg		87.8		40.1		49.7	4.0				6.2
Malta	215.8	156.4	1.4	6.5	51.6	5.6				30.5	4.5
Moldova	319.8	292.1	20.5	39.4	0.1	30.2	0.5			0.5	9.7
Monaco	153.6	132.7	3.9	76.5						7.8	11.8
Montenegro	15.6	15.6		4.1		10.3	75.3				10.3
Netherlands	172.1	146.8									
North Macedonia	31.1	24.2				0.9					99.1
Norway		39.5		27.5		37.4	15.2		0.3	3.8	15.4
Poland	652.4	605.6		14.1		49.7	2.9				27.3
Portugal		186.6		80.2		10.2	4.2	2.6		2.5	0.4
Romania		335.2	83.5	15.9					0.0		0.6
San Marino	146.0	71.5				100.0					

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>	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
Serbia	47.2	34.6		1.0		9.5		41.5	48.0		
Slovakia											
Slovenia	107.1	100.4		13.0		42.9			0.2		43.9
Spain (Total)	171.5	140.1	0.0	26.6	0.0	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
Spain (State Admin)	149.5	123.4		26.7		71.8				1.4	
Spain (Catalonia)	132.8	100.9		25.6		67.2				7.1	
Sweden	153.4	85.6	34.8			27.4	2.7				62.6
Switzerland	44.2	29.3		75.3		17.5	3.1			4.2	
Türkiye	495.3	17.7		0.3		99.7					
Ukraine		167.0	7.4	65.7		7.5					19.5
UK: England & Wales	276.2	177.4	25.5	44.0		8.0	0.1			10.4	13.9
UK: Northern Ireland	211.6	152.4	24.3			15.9				0.0	59.8
UK: Scotland	302.6	269.1	16.2			63.1	1.6			1.8	17.2
<i>Mean</i>	201.5	148.7	17.7	37.1	19.6	33.4	11.5	8.0	9.9	4.9	25.9
<i>Median</i>	153.6	114.9	13.7	34.8	5.2	28.6	4.0	1.3	0.3	3.1	18.2
<i>Minimum</i>	15.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Maximum</i>	652.4	605.6	83.5	100.0	64.3	100.0	75.3	41.5	48.0	30.5	99.1

**Table 15. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the custodial sentence percentages on 31 January 2025 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							1.3.6 Other (total)
			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 Conditional release (Parole) with probation	
Code	POP	1.	1.3	1.3.1	1.3.2A	1.3.2A	1.3.3	1.3.4	1.3.5	1.3.6
Albania	2 363 314	9 144	5 537			19	4 588		37	893
Andorra	82 904	NR		NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	3 076 252	13 212	NAP							
Austria	9 197 213	15 342	1 856	0	0	0	1 856	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	13 901	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 900 123	NR	3 754	1 927	NAP	NAP	...	135	3 213	NAP
BiH: State level	3 406 568	NR								
BiH: Federation BiH	2 296 072	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 110 496	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	6 437 360	3 103	240						240	
Croatia	3 874 350	3 451	599				433		151	15
Cyprus	979 865	1 125								
Czechia	10 909 500	...	...	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	...	...
Denmark	5 992 734	...	1 125	NAP	NAP	NAP	211	NAP	914	NAP
Estonia	1 369 995	2 631	16	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	16
Finland	5 635 971	4 030	1 489	237	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 248	7
France	68 635 943	189 983	3 765						3 765	
Georgia	3 704 506	17 319	2 323	NAP	165	NAP	2 072	NAP	86	
Germany	83 577 140	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Greece	10 409 547	2 218	NAP							
Hungary	9 539 502	NR	...							
Iceland	389 444	335	76	6	NAP	NAP		15	55	NAP
Ireland	5 439 898	8 323	2 872	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 360	NAP	122	390
Italy	58 934 177	136 714	13 785	NAP	...	5 779	NAP	1 275	6 731	
Latvia	1 856 932	4 952	88	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	57	31
Liechtenstein	40 885	47	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	
Lithuania	2 890 664	5 611	699	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	681 973	...	193	NAP	NAP	NAP	79	NAP	114	NAP
Malta	574 250	1 239								
Moldova	2 381 325	7 615	398	16	NAP	NAP	106	NAP	276	NAP
Monaco	38 423	59	8	NAP	NAP	NAP	7	1		NAP
Montenegro	623 327	97						NAP	NAP	
Netherlands	18 044 027	31 048	1 560		NAP	NAP	NAP	...	275	1 285
North Macedonia	1 822 612	567	126							126
Norway	5 594 340		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	36 497 495	238 103	13 360	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	13 360	
Portugal	10 749 635	...	3 099	40	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 059	NAP
Romania	19 036 031	...	448	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	318	130

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 Conditional release (Parole) with probation	1.3.6 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>	<b>1.3.6</b>
San Marino	33 572	49	0							
Serbia	6 567 783	3 103	329	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7	322
Slovakia	5 419 451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	2 130 850	2 282	92						92	
Spain (Total)	49 077 984	84 159	14 111	3 336	22	416	3 154	6 081	1 162	0
Spain (State Admin)	49 077 984	73 367	12 117	3 336	11	208	3 154	4 887	581	
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	10 792	1 994		11	208		1 194	581	
Sweden	10 587 710	16 241	7 182	4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	6 705	473
Switzerland	9 048 905	4 001	1 351	9	..	..	342	65	935	..
Türkiye	85 664 944	424 317	199 574	605	605	17 349	5	NAP	181 010	NAP
Ukraine	38 980 400		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	60 679 596	167 575	63 156	..	..	..	NAP	NAP	..	..
UK: Northern Ireland	1 953 653	4 133	2 778	..	0	0	0	0	NAP	2 788
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	16 982	1 878	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 878

**Table 16. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) after the custodial sentence percentages on 31 January 2025 in rates and percentages**

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Probation population rate after the custodial sentence	1.1 Forms of supervision AFTER the custodial sentence						1.3.6 Other (total)
			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	Conditional release (Parole) with probation	
Code	1.0	1.3	1.3.1	1.3.2A	1.3.2A	1.3.3	1.3.4	1.3.5	1.3.6
Albania	386.9	234.3			0.3	82.9		0.7	16.1
Andorra									
Armenia	429.5								
Austria	166.8	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	136.0								
<b>Belgium</b>		<b>31.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>				<b>3.6</b>	<b>85.6</b>	
BiH: State level									
BiH: Federation BiH									
BiH: Republika Srpska									
Bulgaria	48.2	3.7						100.0	
Croatia	89.1	15.5				72.3		25.2	2.5
Cyprus	114.8								
Czechia									
Denmark		18.8				18.8		81.2	
Estonia	192.0	1.2							100.0
Finland	71.5	26.4	15.9					83.8	0.5
<b>France</b>	<b>276.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>						<b>100.0</b>	
Georgia	467.5	62.7		7.1		89.2		3.7	
Germany									
Greece									
<b>Hungary</b>									
Iceland	86.0	19.5	7.9				19.7	72.4	
Ireland	153.0	52.8				82.2		4.2	13.6
Italy	232.0	23.4			41.9		9.2	48.8	
Latvia	266.7	4.7						64.8	35.2
Liechtenstein	115.0	12.2							
Lithuania	194.1	24.2							
<b>Luxembourg</b>		<b>28.3</b>				<b>40.9</b>		<b>59.1</b>	
Malta	215.8								
Moldova	319.8	16.7	4.0			26.6		69.3	
Monaco	153.6	20.8				87.5	12.5		
Montenegro	15.6								
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>						<b>17.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>
North Macedonia	31.1	6.9							100.0
<b>Norway</b>									
Poland	652.4	36.6						100.0	
<b>Portugal</b>		<b>28.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>					<b>98.7</b>	
<b>Romania</b>		<b>2.4</b>						<b>71.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>
San Marino	146.0	0.0							
Serbia	47.2	5.0						2.1	97.9
Slovakia									
Slovenia	107.1	4.3						100.0	
Spain (Total)	171.5	28.8	23.6	0.2	2.9	22.4	43.1	8.2	0.0
Spain (State Admin)	149.5	24.7	27.5	0.1	1.7	26.0	40.3	4.8	
Spain (Catalonia)	132.8	24.5		0.6	10.4		59.9	29.1	
Sweden	153.4	67.8	0.1					93.4	6.6
Switzerland	44.2	14.9	0.7			25.3	4.8	69.2	
Türkiye	495.3	233.0	0.3	0.3	8.7	0.0		90.7	
<b>Ukraine</b>									
UK: England & Wales	276.2	104.1							
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>	<b>211.6</b>	<b>142.2</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>100.4</b>
UK: Scotland	302.6	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Mean</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>48.9</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>652.4</b>	<b>234.3</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.4</b>

**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	Yes
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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	Yes	No	NAP	
Croatia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Cyprus				
Czechia	No	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	No	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	No	No	NAP
Finland	Yes	No	Yes	
France	Yes	No	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	No	No	
Germany	YES			
Greece				
Hungary				
Iceland				
Ireland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy				
Latvia	Yes	No	No	
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania	Yes	No	No	
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Malta				
Moldova	Yes			
Monaco	NAP	NAP	NAP	
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	
Slovenia				
Spain (Total)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain (State Admin)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	No	No	
Sweden	Yes	No	No	
Switzerland	Yes			house arrest, geographic restriction, restricted movement, no-contact order, abstinence requirement, remote monitoring (passive monitoring), 24-hour monitoring (active monitoring), police monitoring and intervention
Türkiye	Yes	NAP	No	
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	Yes	No	No	No
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	No	Yes	NAP
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.

### Andorra

- Other measures: In-person police checks, either at the home or in the surrounding area.

### 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 Lichingen, DJL).

**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/out 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 2024 (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 2024 (flow of entries) in absolute numbers.

Table 19 shows the number of persons under probation supervision and the number of measures initiated during 2024 (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 2024 in absolute numbers.

Table 23 indicates the number of persons under probation supervision after the sentence during 2024 in rates and percentages.

Table 24 enumerates the number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies after release from custodial sentence during 2024 in absolute numbers.

Table 25 presents the number of persons under probation supervision after release from custodial sentence during 2024 in percentages and rates.

**Note:** The jurisdictions highlighted in yellow (Armenia, Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Romania and Ukraine) count persons for their total flow of probationers but disaggregate their data by measures. Consequently, for these jurisdictions the subtotals reported for the forms of supervision before the sentence (items 2.1), after the sentence (items 2.2) and after release from a custodial sentence (items 2.3), shown in Tables 20 to 25, do not add up to their total flow of entries.

**Table 18. Flow of probationers entering probation during the year 2024 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)
Code	POP	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Albania	2 363 314	50			50				
Andorra	82 904				NAP				NAP
Armenia	3 076 252	4 567	866	3 701	NAP	4 751	866	3 885	NAP
Austria	9 197 213	15 809	8 458	6 438	913				
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	24 452		24 452					
Belgium	11 900 123					51 744	20 967	22 446	8 331
BiH: State level	3 406 568								
BiH: Federation		341		341					
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 110 496	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP				
Bulgaria	6 437 360	3 146		3 146					
Croatia	3 874 350	2 800	144	2 474	182	3 381	147	2 742	492
Cyprus	979 865	3 275							
Czechia	10 909 500	14 164	6 812	11 569		19 606	6 843	12 763	
Denmark	5 992 734	9 332	NAP	9 156	176		NAP		
Estonia	1 369 995	4 196	12	4 151	33	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	5 635 971	3 624		2 409	1 215	4 449		2 823	1 626
France	68 635 943	123 840	5 824	165 661	8 677				
Georgia	3 704 506	13 438	NAP	13 438		16 423	NAP		
Germany	83 577 140								
Greece	10 409 547								
Hungary	9 539 502					17 862	7 679	10 183	
Iceland	389 444								
Ireland	5 439 898	6 409	1 587	4 167	655	7 879	2 348	4 611	920
Italy	58 934 177					188 659	72 631	109 383	6 645
Latvia	1 856 932	8 543	1 299	7 097	147				
Liechtenstein	40 885	77	4	61	12				
Lithuania	2 890 664	9 410		8 295	1 115				
Luxembourg	681 973								
Malta	574 250								
Moldova	2 381 325	11 433	1 555	9 554	324	13 569	1 555	11 604	410
Monaco	38 423	31		22	9	22		18	4
Montenegro	623 327	615	NAP	613	2		NAP		
Netherlands	18 044 027	33 788	3 680	30 983	307	44 945	4 077	40 561	307
North Macedonia	1 822 612	391		183	208	391		183	208
Norway	5 594 340	6 089		6 089			NAP		NAP
Poland	36 497 495					278 118	2 539	275 579	8 296
Portugal	10 749 635					28 903	13 723	15 180	NAP
Romania	19 036 031		NAP			32 512	NAP	32 065	447
San Marino	33 572								
Serbia	6 567 783	4 376	788	3 523	65				
Slovakia	5 419 451	7 994	1 475	5 505	1 014				
Slovenia	2 130 850	3 837	267	3 570					
Spain (Total)	49 077 984	13 113	3 900	7 492	1 721	128 533	4 040	106 602	17 891
Spain (State Admin)	49 077 984	1 950	1 950			116 319	2 020	98 129	16 170
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	11 163	1 950	7 492	1 721	12 214	2 020	8 473	1 721
Sweden	10 587 710	16 047	NAP	9 905	6 142		NAP		
Switzerland	9 048 905	4 787	4	4 534	249				
Türkiye	85 664 944	585 087	239 648	42 259	303 180				
Ukraine	38 980 400					66 659	NAP	66 659	NAP
UK: England & Wales	60 679 596	90 014	NAP	90 014			NAP		NAP
UK: Northern Ireland	1 953 653		NAP						
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	22 322							

**Table 19. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2024 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			MEASURES			
		Before the sentence	After the sentence	After release from custodial sentence	Total MEASURES	Before the sentence	After the sentence	After release from custodial sentence
Code	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Albania								
Andorra	1 147.1		100.0					
Armenia	51.6	100.0			320.4	16.1	83.9	
Austria	171.2	50.6	43.4	5.9				
Azerbaijan	252.3		100.0					
Belgium					426.0	45.0	41.2	13.8
BiH: State level								
BiH: Federation BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	52.8		93.8	6.2				
Croatia	53.9	4.1	71.3	24.6	53.9	4.1	71.1	24.6
Cyprus	281.3	84.5	1.1	0.0	0.0			
Czechia	181.4	36.2	63.8		197.8	35.1	64.9	
Denmark					161.0		86.2	13.8
Estonia	195.7	0.3	99.1	0.6				
Finland	63.7		65.7	34.3	76.3		62.5	37.5
France	134.1				198.7	4.0	90.3	5.7
Georgia	314.3		98.2		380.9			1.5
Germany								
Greece	12.6	12.0	87.8					
Hungary					184.9	42.2	57.8	
Iceland	83.2	2.5	81.2	16.4				
Ireland	113.4	25.1	63.9	11.0	150.6	29.1	57.5	13.0
Italy					335.0	36.6	57.2	6.2
Latvia	392.4	17.9	80.5	1.6				
Liechtenstein	151.6	8.1	72.6	19.4				
Lithuania	526.4		87.8	12.2				
Luxembourg					59.1	5.5	82.6	11.9
Malta								
Moldova	499.7	17.0	80.0	2.9	579.5	14.7	82.4	2.9
Monaco	72.9		82.1	17.9	57.3		81.8	18.2
Montenegro	75.9		100.0					
Netherlands	185.6	11.2	96.1	4.1	271.0	8.4	88.6	3.0
North Macedonia	34.8		54.1	45.9	34.8		54.1	45.9
Norway					109.8			
Poland					726.4	1.0	95.7	3.3
Portugal					252.0	45.2	48.8	6.0
Romania					172.5		98.8	1.2
San Marino	297.9	70.0	30.0	1.0	74.5	44.0	100.0	0.0
Serbia	68.3	19.9	78.8	1.4				
Slovakia					142.5			
Slovenia	178.9	6.4	90.1	3.4				
Spain (Total)	308.7	3.8	86.8	9.4	100.9	12.2	74.7	13.1
Spain (State Admin)	263.1	2.3	89.2	8.5	50.4	12.2	74.8	13.1
Spain (Catalonia)	275.5	13.0	72.6	14.4	305.1	12.2	74.6	13.0
Sweden	175.7		59.3	40.7				
Switzerland	55.3	0.1	82.1	17.9				
Türkiye	869.5	40.1	2.2	57.0				
Ukraine					161.0		100.0	
UK: England & Wales	155.1		100.0					
UK: Northern Ireland								
UK: Scotland	304.1	14.0	78.1	7.9				
Mean	233.1	25.5	74.3	14.8	210.8	22.2	75.2	12.3
Median	175.7	14.0	80.5	9.8	166.8	15.4	78.3	11.9
Minimum	12.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	41.2	0.0
Maximum	1 147.1	100.0	100.0	57.0	726.4	45.2	100.0	45.9

**Table 20. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2024 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	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.1.6	2.1.7
Albania	2 363 314										
Andorra	82 904	951	...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...	NAP	...
Armenia	3 076 252	1 587	1 587	1 587	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	9 197 213	15 746	7 975	448	7 527	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	25 799	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 900 123		22 790	6 530	NAP	5 413	3 252	NAP	NAP	7 595	NAP
BiH: State level	3 406 568										
BiH: Federation											
BiH	2 296 072	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 110 496	NAP	NAP								
Bulgaria	6 437 360	3 402									
Croatia	3 874 350	2 089	86		86						
Cyprus	979 865	2 756	2 330	2 330							
Czechia	10 909 500	19 786	7 156	441	61	NAP	11		13	448	6 630
Denmark	5 992 734	...	NAP								
Estonia	1 369 995	2 681	9	9	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	5 635 971	3 590			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	68 635 943	92 031	5 483	5 443	40						
Georgia	3 704 506	11 642	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	83 577 140	NAP	218 757	NAP	200 578	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	18 179	NAP
Greece	10 409 547	1 307	157	55	57	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	36
Hungary	9 539 502		7 439	NAP	3 642	NAP	...	...	...	3 797	NAP
Iceland	389 444	324	8	NAP	2	6	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Ireland	5 439 898	6 171	1 549	NAP	NAP	1 549	NAP	NAP	NAP		
Italy	58 934 177		72 211	NAP	33 346	NAP	NAP				38 865
Latvia	1 856 932	7 286	1 303	NAP	164	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 114	25
Liechtenstein	40 885	62	78	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	27
Lithuania	2 890 664	15 217	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	681 973	...	22	20	NAP	2		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	574 250										
Moldova	2 381 325	11 900	2 027	954	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 073	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	38 423	28		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Montenegro	623 327	473	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	18 044 027	33 491	3 753	3 340	413	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
North Macedonia	1 822 612	634									
Norway	5 594 340		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	36 497 495	...	...	NAP	NAP	...	...	NAP	...	NAP	...
Portugal	10 749 635	...	12 240	2 330	9 910	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Romania	19 036 031		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	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.1.6	2.1.7	
San Marino	33 572	100	70	70								
Serbia	6 567 783	4 487	891	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	788	95	NAP	8	
Slovakia	5 419 451											
Slovenia	2 130 850	3 812	245			94					151	
Spain (Total)	49 077 984	151 515	5 812	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 812	0	
Spain (State Admin)	49 077 984	129 137	2 906							2 906		
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	22 378	2 906							2 906		
Sweden	10 587 710	18 600	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Switzerland	9 048 905	5 005	3	...		NAP	3	...	...	NAP		
Türkiye	85 664 944	744 883	298 908	165 453	122 920	213	2 016	1 808	6 498	NAP	NAP	
Ukraine	38 980 400		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
UK: England & Wales	60 679 596	94 098	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
UK: Northern Ireland	1 953 653	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	17 067	2 387	1 247				1 140				

**Table 21. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2024 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	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.1.6	2.1.7
Albania										
Andorra	1 147.1									
Armenia	51.6	51.6	100.0							
Austria	171.2	86.7	5.6	94.4						
Azerbaijan	252.3									
Belgium		191.5	28.7		23.8	14.3			33.3	
BiH: State level										
BiH: Federation										
BiH										
BiH: Republika Srpska										
Bulgaria	52.8									
Croatia	53.9	2.2		100.0						
Cyprus	281.3	237.8	100.0							
Czechia	181.4	65.6	6.2	0.9		0.2		0.2	6.3	92.6
Denmark										
Estonia	195.7	0.7	100.0							
Finland	63.7									
France	134.1	8.0	99.3	0.7						
Georgia	314.3									
Germany		261.7		91.7					8.3	
Greece	12.6	1.5	35.0	36.3	0.0				7.0	22.9
Hungary		78.0		49.0					51.0	
Iceland	83.2	2.1		25.0	75.0					
Ireland	113.4	28.5			100.0					
Italy		122.5		46.2						53.8
Latvia	392.4	70.2		12.6					85.5	1.9
Liechtenstein	151.6	190.8								34.6
Lithuania	526.4									
Luxembourg		3.2	90.9		9.1					
Malta										
Moldova	499.7	85.1	47.1				52.9			
Monaco	72.9									
Montenegro	75.9									
Netherlands	185.6	20.8	89.0	11.0						
North Macedonia	34.8									
Norway										
Poland										
Portugal		113.9	19.0	81.0						
Romania										

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	2.1 Forms of supervision <i>before the sentence</i>								
		Flow of probationers during 2023 <i>before the sentence</i>	Of which percentage							
			Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest with electronic monitoring	Home arrest without electronic monitoring	Victim-offender mediation	Other (total)
<i>Code</i>	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.1.6	2.1.7
San Marino	297.9	208.5	100.0							
Serbia	68.3	13.6					88.4	10.7		0.9
Slovakia										
Slovenia	178.9	11.5			38.4					61.6
Spain (Total)	308.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Spain (State Admin)	263.1	5.9							100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	275.5	35.8							100.0	
Sweden	175.7									
Switzerland	55.3	0.0				100.0				
Türkiye	869.5	348.9	55.4	41.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	2.2		
Ukraine										
UK: England & Wales	155.1									
UK: Northern Ireland										
UK: Scotland	304.1	42.5	52.2				47.8			
<i>Mean</i>	233.1	81.8	61.9	45.4	35.2	28.8	47.4	4.3	48.9	38.4
<i>Median</i>	175.7	47.1	55.4	41.1	23.8	7.5	50.3	2.2	42.2	34.6
<i>Minimum</i>	12.6	0.0	5.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	6.3	0.9
<i>Maximum</i>	1 147.1	348.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.4	10.7	100.0	92.6

**Table 22. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after the sentence during 2024 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	2 363 314		5 518		4 588	37	893						5 518
Andorra	82 904	951	951	...	833			...	...	12	...	105	951
Armenia	3 076 252	1 587	8 269		1 445	143	913	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 758	8 269
Austria	9 197 213	15 746	6 836	NAP	2 118		2 378	783	NAP	NAP	47	1 510	6 836
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	25 799	25 799		1 533	NAP	238	11 514	NAP		NAP	12 514	25 799
Belgium	11 900 123		20 904	NAP	8 614		10 810	79	NAP	NAP	NAP	894	20 904
BiH: State level	3 406 568												
BiH: Federation BiH	2 296 072	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 110 496	NAP	NAP				8						NAP
Bulgaria	6 437 360	3 402	3 190			248	507	129	126			2 180	3 190
Croatia	3 874 350	2 089	1 489		599		734					156	1 489
Cyprus	979 865	2 756	29		29								29
Czechia	10 909 500	19 786	12 630	NAP	4 598	4	5 748	67	52	41	166	2 226	12 630
Denmark	5 992 734	...	8 316	...	1 233		3 610	2 540	NAP		316	617	8 316
Estonia	1 369 995	2 681	2 657	466	1 076	478	576		NAP	NAP	3	58	2 657
Finland	5 635 971	3 590	2 357	275	612	NAP	1 329	128	NAP	NAP	NAOP	13	2 357
France	68 635 943	92 031	125 432		84 375		21 950	13 738				5 369	125 432
Georgia	3 704 506	11 642	11 428	2 469	10 433	NAP	747	NAP	34		NAP	214	11 428
Germany	83 577 140	NAP	71 276	NAP	64 002	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		7 274	71 276
Greece	10 409 547	1 307	1 099	14	213	35	766	0	0	3	2	64	1 099
Hungary	9 539 502		10 204	77	1 962	1 216	6 885	...	...	...	...	64	10 204
Iceland	389 444	324	263	NAP	7		231	NAP	NAP		25		263
Ireland	5 439 898	6 171	3 944	NAP	1 209	1 285	1 450	NAP	NAP		NAP		3 944
Italy	58 934 177		112 870		1 743	NAP	14 165	NAP		8 339	3 330	68 370	112 870
Latvia	1 856 932	7 286	5 864	237	1 197	NAP	3 696	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	734	5 864
Liechtenstein	40 885	62	45	...							...		45
Lithuania	2 890 664	15 217	15 217	...	4 625	...	898	2 727	749	...	254	7 832	15 217
Luxembourg	681 973	...	333	NAP	68	NAP	166	42	NAP	NAP	NAP	57	333
Malta	574 250		443	72	9	131	21				184	26	443
Moldova	2 381 325	11 900	9 525	1 847	1 636	2	5 840	69			29	200	9 525
Monaco	38 423	28	23	1	15			NAP	NAP	NAP	1	6	23
Montenegro	623 327	473	473		11	NAP	112	320	NAP	NAP	NAP	30	473
Netherlands	18 044 027	33 491	32 168	...	6 510	7	28 846	NAP	NAP	NAP	273	NAP	32 168
North Macedonia	1 822 612	634	343				4					339	343
Norway	5 594 340		6 143	NAP	533	NAP	1 449	3 244	NAP	16	185	716	6 143
Poland	36 497 495	...	...	NAP	NAP	...	...	NAP			NAP	...	...
Portugal	10 749 635	...	13 221	NAP	8 644	NAP	3 309	428	604	NAP	173	63	13 221
Romania	19 036 031		32 448	26 067	6 077	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	37	NAP	267	32 448
San Marino	33 572	100	30				30						30
Serbia	6 567 783	4 487	3 534	NAP	5	NAP	461	NAP	1 354	1 713	NAP	1 713	3 534

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	5 419 451												
Slovenia	2 130 850	3 812	3 436		378		1 341			11		1 706	3 436
Spain (Total)	49 077 984	151 515	131 464	0	22 587	0	107 047	0	0	0	1 830	0	131 464
Spain (State Admin)	49 077 984	129 137	115 223		18 584		95 619				1 020		115 223
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	22 378	16 241		4 003		11 428				810		16 241
Sweden	10 587 710	18 600	11 028	5 271	NAP	NAP	4 692	1 830	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 471	11 028
Switzerland	9 048 905	5 005	4 108	...	718	NAP	3 017	337	...	...	36	...	4 108
Türkiye	85 664 944	744 883	16 780	NAP	55	NAP	16 295		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	16 780
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>38 980 400</b>		<b>62 751</b>	<b>3 041</b>	<b>33 546</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>8 904</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>NAP</b>	<b>17 260</b>	<b>62 751</b>
UK: England & Wales	60 679 596	94 098	94 098	21 285	36 225	NAP	12 671	1 117			10 198	14 808	94 098
UK: Northern Ireland	1 953 653	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	NAP	...
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	17 067	13 333	2 104	0	0	10 287	273			407	262	13 333

**Table 23. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after the sentence during 2024 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		233.5		83.1	0.7	16.2						233.5
Andorra	1 147.1	1,147.1		87.6					1.3		11.0	1,147.1
Armenia	51.6	268.8		17.5	1.7	11.0					69.6	268.8
Austria	171.2	74.3		31.0		34.8	11.5			0.7	22.1	74.3
Azerbaijan	252.3	252.3		5.9		0.9	44.6				48.5	252.3
Belgium		175.7		41.2		51.7	0.4				4.3	175.7
BiH: State level												
BiH: Federation BiH												
BiH: Republika Srpska												
Bulgaria	52.8	49.6			7.8	15.9	4.0	3.9			68.3	49.6
Croatia	53.9	38.4		40.2		49.3					10.5	38.4
Cyprus	281.3	3.0		100.0								3.0
Czechia	181.4	115.8		36.4	0.0	45.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	17.6	115.8
Denmark		138.8		14.8		43.4	30.5			3.8	7.4	138.8
Estonia	195.7	193.9	17.5	40.5	18.0	21.7				0.1	2.2	193.9
Finland	63.7	41.8	11.7	26.0		56.4	5.4				0.6	41.8
France	134.1	182.7		67.3		17.5	11.0				4.3	182.7
Georgia	314.3	308.5	21.6	91.3		6.5		0.3			1.9	308.5
Germany		85.3		89.8							10.2	85.3
Greece	12.6	10.6	1.3	19.4	3.2	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	5.8	10.6
Hungary		107.0	0.8	19.2	11.9	67.5					0.6	107.0
Iceland	83.2	67.5		2.7		87.8				9.5		67.5
Ireland	113.4	72.5		30.7	32.6	36.8						72.5
Italy		191.5		1.5		12.5			7.4	3.0	60.6	191.5
Latvia	392.4	315.8	4.0	20.4		63.0					12.5	315.8
Liechtenstein	151.6	110.1										110.1
Lithuania	526.4	526.4		30.4		5.9	17.9	4.9		1.7	51.5	526.4
Luxembourg		48.8		20.4		49.8	12.6				17.1	48.8
Malta		77.1	16.3	2.0	29.6	4.7				41.5	5.9	77.1
Moldova	499.7	400.0	19.4	17.2	0.0	61.3	0.7			0.3	2.1	400.0
Monaco	72.9	59.9	4.3	65.2						4.3	26.1	59.9
Montenegro	75.9	75.9		2.3		23.7	67.7				6.3	75.9
Netherlands	185.6	178.3		20.2	0.0	89.7				0.8		178.3
North Macedonia	34.8	18.8				1.2					98.8	18.8
Norway		109.8		8.7		23.6	52.8		0.3	3.0	11.7	109.8
Poland												
Portugal		123.0		65.4		25.0	3.2	4.6		1.3	0.5	123.0
Romania		170.5	80.3	18.7					0.1		0.8	170.5
San Marino	297.9	89.4				100.0						89.4
Serbia	68.3	53.8		0.1		13.0		38.3	48.5		48.5	53.8
Slovakia												
Slovenia	178.9	161.3		11.0		39.0			0.3		49.7	161.3

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
Spain (Total)	308.7	267.9	0.0	17.2	0.0	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	267.9
Spain (State Admin)	263.1	234.8		16.1		83.0				0.9		234.8
Spain (Catalonia)	275.5	199.9		24.6		70.4				5.0		199.9
Sweden	175.7	104.2	47.8			42.5	16.6				40.5	104.2
Switzerland	55.3	45.4		17.5		73.4	8.2			0.9		45.4
Türkiye	869.5	19.6		0.3		97.1						19.6
Ukraine		161.0	4.8	53.5		14.2					27.5	161.0
UK: England & Wales	155.1	155.1	22.6	38.5		13.5	1.2			10.8	15.7	155.1
UK: Northern Ireland												
UK: Scotland	304.1	237.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	77.2	2.0			3.1	2.0	237.6
Mean	233.1	165.2	19.2	32.0	8.8	41.4	15.3	7.5	7.3	4.9	22.4	165.2
Median	175.7	115.8	16.0	20.4	2.5	39.0	8.2	3.9	0.3	1.7	11.3	115.8
Minimum	12.6	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.0
Maximum	1 147.1	1,147.1	80.3	100.0	32.6	100.0	67.7	38.3	48.5	41.5	98.8	1,147.1

**Table 24. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after release from custodial sentence during 2024 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	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 Conditional release (Parole) with probation)	2.3.6 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	2.3.6
Albania	2 363 314		37					37		
Andorra	82 904	951		NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	3 076 252	1 587	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	9 197 213	15 746	935				935		0	
Azerbaijan	10 224 889	25 799	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	NAP
Belgium	11 900 123		6 999	5 859	NAP	NAP	...	220	1 427	NAP
BiH: State level	3 406 568								0	
BiH: Federation BiH	2 296 072	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	1 110 496	NAP	NAP							
Bulgaria	6 437 360	3 402	212						212	
Croatia	3 874 350	2 089	514				200		292	22
Cyprus	979 865	2 756							0	
Czechia	10 909 500	19 786	...	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	...	...
Denmark	5 992 734	...	1 332	NAP	NAP	NAP	169	NAP	1 163	NAP
Estonia	1 369 995	2 681	15	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15
Finland	5 635 971	3 590	1 233	783	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	444	6
France	68 635 943	92 031	7 798						7 798	
Georgia	3 704 506	11 642	214	NAP	162	NAP	...	NAP	52	
Germany	83 577 140	NAP								
Greece	10 409 547	1 307	NAP						0	
Hungary	9 539 502		...							
Iceland	389 444	324	53	4	NAP	NAP		38	11	
Ireland	5 439 898	6 171	678	NAP	NAP	NAP	448	NAP	5	225
Italy	58 934 177		12 335	NAP	NAP	5 866	NAP	1 121	5 866	
Latvia	1 856 932	7 286	119	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	61	58
Liechtenstein	40 885	62	12	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	12	NAP
Lithuania	2 890 664	15 217	1 862	858	7	47	4 625	...		...
Luxembourg	681 973	...	48	NAP	NAP	NAP	17	NAP	31	NAP
Malta	574 250									
Moldova	2 381 325	11 900	348	33			52		263	
Monaco	38 423	28	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	4	1		
Montenegro	623 327	473				NAP			NAP	
Netherlands	18 044 027	33 491	1 372	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	422	950	NAP
North Macedonia	1 822 612	634	291							291
Norway	5 594 340		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	36 497 495	...	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP
Portugal	10 749 635	...	1 630	94	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 536	NAP
Romania	19 036 031		395	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	252	143
San Marino	33 572	100	1						0	1
Serbia	6 567 783	4 487	62	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		62
Slovakia	5 419 451									
Slovenia	2 130 850	3 812	131							131
Spain (Total)	49 077 984	151 515	14 240	2 925	106	1 116	1 723	8 370	0	0
Spain (State Admin)	49 077 984	129 137	11 008	2 925	53	558	1 723	5 749		
Spain (Catalonia)	8 124 126	22 378	3 232		53	558		2 621		
Sweden	10 587 710	18 600	7 572	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7 083	1 494
Switzerland	9 048 905	5 005	894	20	...	...	99	107	668	
Türkiye	85 664 944	744 883	429 625	1 458	1 458	212 359	NAP	NAP	214 350	
Ukraine	38 980 400		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	NAP
UK: England & Wales	60 679 596	94 098	...	...	...	...	NAP	NAP		...
UK: Northern Ireland	1 953 653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NAP	...
UK: Scotland	5 612 000	17 067	1 347	481						866

**Table 25. Flow of probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies after release from custodial sentence during 2024 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 Conditional release (Parole) with probation)	
Code	2.0	2.3	2.3.1	2.3.2A	2.3.2B	2.3.3	2.3.4	2.3.5	2.3.6
Albania		1.6					100.0		
Andorra	1,147.1								
Armenia	51.6								
Austria	171.2	10.2				100.0		0.0	
Azerbaijan	252.3								
Belgium		58.8	83.7				3.1	20.4	
BiH: State level									
BiH: Federation									
BiH									
BiH: Republika Srpska									
Bulgaria	52.8	3.3						100.0	
Croatia	53.9	13.3				38.9		56.8	4.3
Cyprus	281.3								
Czechia	181.4								
Denmark		22.2				12.7		87.3	
Estonia	195.7	1.1							100.0
Finland	63.7	21.9	63.5					36.0	0.5
France	134.1	11.4						100.0	
Georgia	314.3	5.8		75.7				24.3	
Germany									
Greece	12.6								
Hungary									
Iceland	83.2	13.6	7.5				71.7	20.8	
Ireland	113.4	12.5				66.1		0.7	33.2
Italy		20.9			47.6		9.1	47.6	
Latvia	392.4	6.4						51.3	48.7
Liechtenstein	151.6	29.4						100.0	
Lithuania	526.4	64.4	46.1	0.4	2.5	248.4			
Luxembourg		7.0				35.4		64.6	
Malta									
Moldova	499.7	14.6	9.5			14.9		75.6	
Monaco	72.9	13.0				80.0	20.0		
Montenegro	75.9								
Netherlands	185.6	7.6					30.8	69.2	
North Macedonia	34.8	16.0							100.0
Norway									
Poland									
Portugal		15.2	5.8					94.2	
Romania		2.1						63.8	36.2
San Marino	297.9	3.0						0.0	100.0
Serbia	68.3	0.9							100.0
Slovakia									
Slovenia	178.9	6.1							100.0
Spain (Total)	308.7	29.0	20.5	0.7	7.8	12.1	58.8	0.0	0.0
Spain (State Admin)	263.1	22.4	26.6	0.5	5.1	15.7	52.2		
Spain (Catalonia)	275.5	39.8		1.6	17.3		81.1		
Sweden	175.7	71.5						93.5	19.7
Switzerland	55.3	9.9	2.2			11.1	12.0	74.7	
Türkiye	869.5	501.5	0.3	0.3	49.4			49.9	
Ukraine									
UK: England & Wales	155.1								
UK: Northern Ireland									
UK: Scotland	304.1	24.0	35.7						64.3
Mean	233.1	32.9	28.1	15.7	24.4	62.3	42.2	55.9	58.9
Median	175.7	13.1	18.0	0.5	17.3	37.2	30.8	60.3	56.5
Minimum	12.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.5	11.1	3.1	0.0	0.5
Maximum	1,147.1	501.5	83.7	75.7	49.4	248.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Notes – Tables 18 to 25

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

### Andorra

- 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 Lichingen, DJL).

#### **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 2024 (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 2024, 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 2024, presented in percentages and rates. Table 28 provides an estimated turnover ratio per 1 probation client in 2024.

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 2025, flow 2024 and exits 2024) 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 2024, 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	9 770							
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5 545	726	72	NAP	NAP	57		55
Austria	15 573	10 401	2 608	133		94	0	2 337
Azerbaijan	11 898	9 114	194	233	224	100		2 033
Belgium	50 630	39 985	8 674	...	NAP	306	0	1 663
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH	NAP	2 638	NAP	67	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	2 824	2 638		67		31		106
Croatia	1 951	1 609	3	133	3	55	...	148
Cyprus	122							
Czechia	13 251	3 646	1 786	...	...	107	...	7 719
Denmark								
Estonia	2 413	1 807	331	232		36	NAP	7
Finland	3 388	3 072	278	20		10		8
France	138 471							
Georgia	20 161	17 429	60	2 263	293	170		
Germany								
Greece	720	583	98	24	0	15	0	0
Hungary	19 171	13 324	2 694	539	25	246	NAP	2 343
Iceland	280	256	18	6				
Ireland	5 277	4 413	103	405	209	65		82
Italy	80 746	70 160	6 059		304	597		3 626
Latvia	5 508	3 692	745	351	NAP	102		948
Liechtenstein	47	...	2					
Lithuania	8 721	6 820	852	167	NAP	98	...	784
Luxembourg	440	353	73	4	1	9	...	
Malta	648	642				6		
Moldova	9 691	8 748	73	423		130		317
Monaco	16	15	1					
Montenegro	391	376	15					
Netherlands	33 588	28 423	...	...	...	...	...	6 599
North Macedonia	291	266	13	1	1	7	1	3
Norway	5 762	5 762	470	NAP	NAP	35	NAP	NAP
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	24 057	20 930	962	67	...	241	...	1 925
Romania	34 503	30 177	924	...	...	584		2 818
San Marino			73	10	0	0	0	
Serbia	3 128							
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Slovenia	1 542							
Spain (Total)	119 328	83 822	2 517	1 680	308	321	0	30 680
Spain (State Admin.)	105 525	72 105	1 457	840	180	263		30 680
Spain (Catalonia)	13 803	11 717	1 060	840	128	58		
Sweden	17 760	2 638	1 289	67	NAP	115	...	22
Switzerland	5 075							
Türkiye	549 140	375 838	36 288	14 467	NAP	NAP		122 547
Ukraine	67 283							
UK: England & Wales	91 381	66 590	6 442	11 910	2 653	632		3 154
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	12 850	11 308				208		1 334

**Table 27. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2024, 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	
<i>Code</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.5.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	
Albania	413.4								413.4
Andorra									
Armenia	180.3	13.1	1.3			1.0		1.0	180.3
Austria	169.3	66.8	16.7	0.9		0.6	0.0	15.0	169.3
Azerbaijan	116.4	76.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	0.8		17.1	116.4
Belgium	425.5	79.0	17.1			0.6	0.0	3.3	425.5
BiH: State level									
BiH: Fed. BiH									
BiH: Republika Srpska									
Bulgaria	43.9	93.4		2.4		1.1		3.8	43.9
Croatia	50.4	82.5	0.2	6.8	0.2	2.8		7.6	50.4
Cyprus	12.5								12.5
Czechia	121.5	27.5	13.5			0.8		58.3	121.5
Denmark									
Estonia	176.1	74.9	13.7	9.6		1.5		0.3	176.1
Finland	60.1	90.7	8.2	0.6		0.3		0.2	60.1
France	201.7								201.7
Georgia	544.2	86.4	0.3	11.2	1.5	0.8			544.2
Germany									
Greece	6.9	81.0	13.6	3.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	6.9
Hungary	201.0	69.5	14.1	2.8	0.1	1.3		12.2	201.0
Iceland	71.9	91.4	6.4	2.1					71.9
Ireland	97.0	83.6	2.0	7.7	4.0	1.2		1.6	97.0
Italy	137.0	86.9	7.5		0.4	0.7		4.5	137.0
Latvia	296.6	67.0	13.5	6.4		1.9		17.2	296.6
Liechtenstein	115.0		4.3						115.0
Lithuania	301.7	78.2	9.8	1.9		1.1		9.0	301.7
Luxembourg	64.5	80.2	16.6	0.9	0.2	2.0			64.5
Malta	112.8	99.1				0.9			112.8
Moldova	407.0	90.3	0.8	4.4		1.3		3.3	407.0
Monaco	41.6	93.8	6.3						41.6
Montenegro	62.7	96.2	3.8						62.7
Netherlands	186.1	84.6						19.6	186.1
North Macedonia	16.0	91.4	4.5	0.3	0.3	2.4	14.3	1.0	16.0
Norway	103.0	100.0	8.2			0.6			103.0
Poland									
Portugal	223.8	87.0	4.0	0.3		1.0		8.0	223.8
Romania	181.3	87.5	2.7			1.7		8.2	181.3
San Marino									
Serbia	47.6								47.6
Slovakia									
Slovenia	72.4								72.4
Spain (Total)	243.1	70.2	2.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	25.7	243.1
Spain (State Admin.)	215.0	68.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.2		29.1	215.0
Spain (Catalonia)	169.9	84.9	7.7	6.1	0.9	0.4			169.9
Sweden	167.7	14.9	7.3	0.4		0.6		0.1	167.7
Switzerland	56.1								56.1
Türkiye	641.0	68.4	6.6	2.6				22.3	641.0
Ukraine	172.6								172.6
UK: England & Wales	150.6	72.9	7.0	13.0	2.9	0.7		3.5	150.6
UK: Northern Ireland									
UK: Scotland	229.0	88.0				1.6		10.4	229.0
Mean	172.3	77.5	7.3	3.9	1.0	1.2	3.6	10.3	172.3
Median	150.6	83.6	6.8	2.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	7.6	150.6
Minimum	6.9	13.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.9
Maximum	641.0	100.0	17.1	13.0	4.0	2.8	14.3	58.3	641.0

**Table 28. Estimated turnover ratio per 1 probation clients in 2024**

Country	Stock of probationers on 31 January 2025	Flow of admissions during 2024	Potential exits (Stock + Flow of admissions) in 2024	Flow of exits during 2024	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	9 144		9 144	9 770	106.8
Andorra		951	951	...	
Armenia	13 212	1 587	14 799	5 545	37.5
Austria	15 342	15 746	31 088	15 573	50.1
Azerbaijan	13 901	25 799	39 700	11 898	30.0
Belgium			0	50 630	
BiH: State level			0		
BiH: Federation BiH	NAP	NAP		NAP	
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP			
Bulgaria	3 103	3 402	6 505	2 824	43.4
Croatia	3 451	2 089	5 540	1 951	35.2
Cyprus	1 125	2 756	3 881	122	3.1
Czechia	...	19 786		13 251	
Denmark	...	...			
Estonia	2 631	2 681	5 312	2 413	45.4
Finland	4 030	3 590	7 620	3 388	44.5
France	189 983	92 031	282 014	138 471	49.1
Georgia	17 319	11 642	28 961	20 161	69.6
Germany	NAP	NAP			
Greece	2 218	1 307	3 525	720	20.4
Hungary			0	19 171	
Iceland	335	324	659	280	42.5
Ireland	8 323	6 171	14 494	5 277	36.4
Italy	136 714		136 714	80 746	59.1
Latvia	4 952	7 286	12 238	5 508	45.0
Liechtenstein	47	62	109	47	43.1
Lithuania	5 611	15 217	20 828	8 721	41.9
Luxembourg	...	...		440	
Malta	1 239		1 239	648	52.3
Moldova	7 615	11 900	19 515	9 691	49.7
Monaco	59	28	87	16	18.4
Montenegro	97	473	570	391	68.6
Netherlands	31 048	33 491	64 539	33 588	52.0
North Macedonia	567	634	1 201	291	24.2
Norway			0	5 762	
Poland	238 103	...	238 103	...	
Portugal	...	...		24 057	
Romania	...			34 503	
San Marino	49	100	149		
Serbia	3 103	4 487	7 590	3 128	41.2
Slovakia	...			...	
Slovenia	2 282	3 812	6 094	1 542	25.3
Spain (Total)	84 159	151 515	235 674	119 328	50.6
Spain (State Admin.)	73 367	129 137	202 504	105 525	52.1
Spain (Catalonia)	10 792	22 378	33 170	13 803	41.6
Sweden	16 241	18 600	34 841	17 760	51.0
Switzerland	4 001	5 005	9 006	5 075	56.4
Türkiye	424 317	744 883	1 169 200	549 140	47.0
Ukraine			0	67 283	
UK: England & Wales	167 575	94 098	261 673	91 381	34.9
UK: Northern Ireland	4 133	...	4 133	...	
UK: Scotland	16 982	17 067	34 049	12 850	37.7
<b>Mean</b>	39 806	39 349	79 155	33 496	42.3
<b>Median</b>	5 282	5 005	10 287	8 721	84.8
<b>Minimum</b>	47	28	75	16	21.3
<b>Maximum</b>	424 317	744 883	1 169 200	549 140	47.0

## 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 2025.

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 (31.01.2025)	Flow of admissions (during 2024)	Flow of exits (during 2024)
Albania			
Andorra	...	843	...
Armenia			
Austria	23 578		
Azerbaijan		25 799	11 898
Belgium	79 198	45 980	43 665
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	3 146	3 014	2 842
Croatia	3 451	2 089	1 951
Cyprus	290	397	107
Czechia	...	17 417	12 490
Denmark	7 220	9 648	
Estonia	2 499	1 646	1 975
Finland	3 877	3 507	3 125
France			
Georgia	17 319	11 428	17 429
Germany			
Greece	3 099	1 749	990
Hungary	30 145	17 643	19 171
Iceland	335	324	280
Ireland	8 784	6 334	5 277
Italy			
Latvia	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	NAP	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	0	0	0
Luxembourg	830	403	440
Malta	1 307	852	648
Moldova	7 615	11 900	9 691
Monaco	59	28	16
Montenegro	97	473	391
Netherlands	30 773	35 734	33 254
North Macedonia	567	634	291
Norway	2 210	6 143	5 762
Poland	224 743	...	...
Portugal	...	30 399	...
Romania	64 266	32 843	34 503
San Marino	49	100	10
Serbia			
Slovakia			
Slovenia	2 282	3 812	1 542
Spain (Total)	72 947	121 508	121 508
Spain (State Admin.)	63 001	110 345	107 705
Spain (Catalonia)	9 946	11 163	13 803
Sweden	16 241	16 800	17 760
Switzerland	4 001	5 005	5 075
Türkiye			
Ukraine	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	167 575	94 098	91 381
UK: Northern Ireland			
UK: Scotland			

**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	818			1 335			1 558			1 833			1 628		
Andorra		163	...	...	53	...	...	233	...	...	271	...	...	123	...
Armenia															
Austria	6 111			6 191			2 144			NAP			9 132		
Azerbaijan		2 631	1 261		6 444	3 141		8 983	3 932		1 898	723		5 843	2 841
Belgium	20 745	12 368	10 881	9 821	5 891	5 578	11 074	6 740	6 278	29 496	16 329	16 622	8 062	4 652	4 306
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria	367	343	317	1 044	1 007	986	214	204	197	91	86	78	1 430	1 374	1 264
Croatia	1 858	658	499	548	709	709	307	200	201	68	64	9	246	619	533
Cyprus															
Czechia	...	3 584	2 122	...	6 197	3 829	...	2 318	1 222	...	3	1	...	5 315	5 316
Denmark															
Estonia	766	542	630	501	370	480	598	254	299	920	686	815	201	159	181
Finland	1 763	1 415	1 246	522	519	479	608	509	486	856	910	802	128	154	112
France															
Georgia	3 445	2 157	...	5 143	2 083	...	4 168	3 085	...	692	312	...	3 871	3 791	...
Germany															
Greece	356	196	253	925	564	253	244	149	89	438	234	208	1 136	606	349
Hungary	3 934	1 999	2 444	10 045	6 000	6 952	4 052	2 865	2 898	2 469	2 228	2 544	9 645	4 551	4 333
Iceland															
Ireland	2 337	1 454	1 168	2 947	2 450	1 947	1 386	1 126	912	472	447	346	522	448	380
Italy															
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	406	159	178	195	123	112	79	57	58	77	41	56	73	23	36
Malta	550	390	264	564	373	316	117	51	41	9	8	9	67	30	18
Moldova	2 223	3 734	1 496	1 197	1 916	1 885	855	538	522	2 204	4 557	4 654	1 136	1 155	1 134
Monaco	23	6	5	10	8	6	6	4	1	20	10	4			
Montenegro															
Netherlands	12 079	11 333	11 372	6 711	6 842	6 970	2 839	3 125	6 970	4 662	9 138	7 009	4 482	5 296	4 873
North Macedonia	176	136	91	180	152	55	129	159	54	53	36	16	29	151	45
Norway	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	618	NAP	NAP	2 643	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	12 092	...	...	3 956	...	...	2 017	...	...	7 751	...	...	4 583	...
Romania	11 733	5 119	6 049	8 765	5 798	9 696	3 015	1 357	1 754	40 363	20 387	21 912	...	...	..
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>	39 787	64 319	64 075	8 798	13 631	12 839	1 555	2 072	1 897	17 305	32 769	34 480	5 502	8 717	8 246
<b>Spain (State Admin.)</b>	34 486	58 832	57 198	7 575	12 555	11 611	1 162	1 718	1 580	14 486	29 086	29 552	5 292	8 154	7 793
<b>Spain (Catalonia)</b>	5 301	5 487	6 877	1 223	1 076	1 228	393	354	317	2 819	3 683	4 928	210	563	453
<b>Sweden</b>	4 682	5 321	4 789	2 219	2 328	2 406	5 922	5 728	5 708	1 008	2 411	2 458	2 410	2 812	2 399
<b>Switzerland</b>	827	368	391	404	424	424	238	147	173	636	825	630	...	...	...
<b>Türkiye</b>															
<b>Ukraine</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>UK: England &amp; Wales</b>	52 654	21 704	18 499	20 276	12 372	12 263	21 936	6 082	5 936	17 346	17 284	17 465	55 363	36 656	37 218
<b>UK: Northern Ireland</b>															
<b>UK: Scotland</b>															

**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
Austria	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
Croatia	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
Czechia	Murder Manslaughter Murder of a Newborn Child by its Mother Death by Negligence Accessory to Suicide	Burglary Other theft Scams Insurance 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
					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

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		19.3			6.3			27.6			32.1			14.6	
Armenia															
Austria	25.9			26.3			9.1						38.7		
Azerbaijan		10.2	10.6		25.0	26.4		34.8	33.0		7.4	6.1		22.6	23.9
Belgium	26.2	26.9	24.9	12.4	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.7	14.4	37.2	35.5	38.1	10.2	10.1	9.9
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria	11.7	11.4	11.2	33.2	33.4	34.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	45.5	45.6	44.5
Croatia	53.8	31.5	25.6	15.9	33.9	36.3	8.9	9.6	10.3	2.0	3.1	0.5	7.1	29.6	27.3
Cyprus															
Czechia		20.6	17.0		35.6	30.7		13.3	9.8		0.0	0.0		30.5	42.6
Denmark															
Estonia	30.7	32.9	31.9	20.0	22.5	24.3	23.9	15.4	15.1	36.8	41.7	41.3	8.0	9.7	9.2
Finland	45.5	40.3	39.9	13.5	14.8	15.3	15.7	14.5	15.6	22.1	25.9	25.7	3.3	4.4	3.6
France															
Georgia	19.9	18.9		29.7	18.2		24.1	27.0		4.0	2.7		22.4	33.2	
Germany															
Greece	11.5	11.2	25.6	29.8	32.2	25.6	7.9	8.5	9.0	14.1	13.4	21.0	36.7	34.6	35.3
Hungary	13.1	11.3	12.7	33.3	34.0	36.3	13.4	16.2	15.1	8.2	12.6	13.3	32.0	25.8	22.6
Iceland															
Ireland	26.6	23.0	22.1	33.5	38.7	36.9	15.8	17.8	17.3	5.4	7.1	6.6	5.9	7.1	7.2
Italy															
Latvia															
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	48.9	39.5	40.5	23.5	30.5	25.5	9.5	14.1	13.2	9.3	10.2	12.7	8.8	5.7	8.2
Malta	42.1	45.8	40.7	43.2	43.8	48.8	9.0	6.0	6.3	0.7	0.9	1.4	5.1	3.5	2.8
Moldova	29.2	31.4	15.4	15.7	16.1	19.5	11.2	4.5	5.4	28.9	38.3	48.0	14.9	9.7	11.7
Monaco	39.0	21.4	31.3	16.9	28.6	37.5	10.2	14.3	6.3	33.9	35.7	25.0			
Montenegro															
Netherlands	39.3	31.7	34.2	21.8	19.1	21.0	9.2	8.7	21.0	15.1	25.6	21.1	14.6	14.8	14.7
North Macedonia	31.0	21.5	31.3	31.7	24.0	18.9	22.8	25.1	18.6	9.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	23.8	15.5
Norway								10.1			43.0				
Poland															
Portugal		39.8			13.0			6.6			25.5			15.1	
Romania	18.3	15.6	17.5	13.6	17.7	28.1	4.7	4.1	5.1	62.8	62.1	63.5			
San Marino															
Serbia															
Slovakia															
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	54.5	52.9	52.7	12.1	11.2	10.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	23.7	27.0	28.4	7.5	7.2	6.8

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.)	54.7	53.3	53.1	12.0	11.4	10.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	23.0	26.4	27.4	8.4	7.4	7.2
Spain (Catalonia)	53.3	49.2	49.8	12.3	9.6	8.9	4.0	3.2	2.3	28.3	33.0	35.7	2.1	5.0	3.3
Sweden	28.8	31.7	27.0	13.7	13.9	13.5	36.5	34.1	32.1	6.2	14.4	13.8	14.8	16.7	13.5
Switzerland	20.7	7.4	7.7	10.1	8.5	8.4	5.9	2.9	3.4	15.9	16.5	12.4			
Türkiye															
Ukraine															
UK: England & Wales	31.4	23.1	20.2	12.1	13.1	13.4	13.1	6.5	6.5	10.4	18.4	19.1	33.0	39.0	40.7
UK: Northern Ireland															
UK: Scotland															
<i>Mean</i>	31.9	26.7	26.8	21.6	22.3	24.2	12.6	13.4	12.2	17.9	20.8	20.0	16.7	18.6	18.1
<i>Median</i>	29.9	23.1	25.6	18.5	19.1	24.9	9.8	11.7	10.0	14.1	17.4	16.5	10.2	14.9	13.5
<i>Minimum</i>	11.5	7.4	7.7	10.1	6.3	8.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.5	2.8
<i>Maximum</i>	54.7	53.3	53.1	43.2	43.8	48.8	36.5	34.8	33.0	62.8	62.1	63.5	45.5	45.6	44.5

## 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.

### Andorra

- Counting unit: number of persons sentenced.

### Armenia

- No data available in type of crimes.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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."

### Iceland

- According to Article 80 of the Execution of Sentences Act No. 15/2016, if a prisoner has served two thirds of his sentence, the Prison and Probation Authority may decide that he is to be given a conditional release.
- According to the same regulation, prisoners who are not serving sentences for serious offences, or offences that are major in other respects, such as manslaughter, crimes of violence or sexual offences, deprivation of liberty, arson or other violations against public safety as well as robbery, may also be granted conditional release when half of their sentence is complete.
- In the case of serious offences, prisoners may be granted conditional release when at least half his sentence is complete. In these cases, release depends upon behavior. The same shall apply if the

Directorate of Immigration has decided that the prisoner is to be expelled from the country after completing his sentence. If the prisoner has served a prison sentence on two or more occasions, he may not be granted conditional release under this paragraph unless there are special reasons in favor of this measure

- A prisoner may be granted conditional release when one third of his sentence time has passed if he was 21 years of age or younger when he committed the crime for which he is serving a sentence. This measure is also dependent on good behavior and receiving treatment when serving his sentence and has addressed his drug problem if any.
- A prisoner with pending treatment measures by the police, the prosecution authorities or the courts for a criminal offence shall not be granted conditional release provided that the case is being conducted normally and is not subject to delay caused by the prisoner.
- According to amendment of the abovementioned Sentences Act from 10th of July 2021 a prisoner that has up to 90 days unsuspended sentence may be allowed probation five (5) days before such probation would otherwise be granted and if the penalty is longer than 90 days the prisoner may be allowed probation ten (10) days before probation would otherwise be granted. This amendment is valid until 1st of July 2027

#### **Ireland**

- The total number of persons on STOCK is based on 31.12.2024 and not 31.01.2025.
- 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"). 4.3. offence "Drug offence" and 4.4. offence "Road traffic offence".

#### **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 2025, 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 (31.12.2025) 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 2024.

#### **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**

- The Ukrainian Unified Register does not allow to collect data disaggregated by the required categories in Item 4.

**England and Wales**

- Stock figures are based on the number of offenders under probation supervision on the 31 December 2024.
- 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**

- The Scottish Government does not have permission to merge the two datasets required to create the dataset needed for this table.

## **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	16	18	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	21
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								
Andorra	...	...	...	130	...	646	...	...
Armenia	42	...	584	...	310	...	42	...
Austria	2 700	2 689	2 353	2 806	4 544	5 249	2 700	2 689
Azerbaijan		76		790		24		76
Belgium	116	555	10 035	6 281	10 100	8 001	116	555
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	136	101	292	219	17	22	136	101
Croatia	NAP	NAP	362	194	39	13	NAP	NAP
Cyprus	48	95	87	101	488	637	48	95
Czechia	...	...	...	3 252	...	...	...	...
Denmark	86	200	1 128	1 227	818	1 125	86	200
Estonia	50	NAP	232	NAP	580	NAP	50	NAP
Finland	105	131	468	436	339	291	105	131
France	79	52	13 737	7 376	17 508	9 177	79	52
Georgia	125	147	861	648	491	...	125	147
Germany								
Greece	191	128	177	152	213	149	191	128
Hungary	4 683	3 223	4 604	3 189	133	113	4 683	3 223
Iceland	2	3	40	41	60	69	2	3
Ireland	177	319	1 176	1 078	599	559	177	319
Italy	NAP	NAP	14 872	21 313	27 894	41 475	NAP	NAP
Latvia	121	286	748	968	94	132	121	286
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	137	459	670	1 827	...	...	137	459
Luxembourg	NAP	NAP	81	46	457	185	NAP	NAP
Malta	100	86	30	23			100	86
Moldova	71	160	741	999			71	160
Monaco	1		9	4	50	25	1	
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	2	1	6	3	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	6 544	0	3 517	0	...	0	6 544	0
North Macedonia			17	25	2	2		
Norway	NAP	59	NAP	963	NAP	862	NAP	59
Poland	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	NAP	NAP
Portugal	...	395	...	2 940	...	3 017	...	395
Romania	867	1 775	5 047	2 420	700	381	867	1 775
San Marino	14	18	5	20	5	17	14	18
Serbia								
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (Total)	0	0	11 189	19 537	10 946	20 795	0	0
Spain (State Admin.)			9 899	15 032	8 049	13 379		
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	NAP	1 290	4 505	2 897	7 416	NAP	NAP
Sweden	4	13	2 097	2 533	2 626	3 115	4	13
Switzerland	...	...	435	936	1 444	2 055	...	...
Türkiye	8 613	8 065	24 967	28 997	11 702	14 275	8 613	8 065
Ukraine	338	640	7 183	6 521	...	...	338	640
UK: England and Wales	NAP	NAP	19 305	14 556	17 446	11 112	NAP	NAP
UK: Northern Ireland	7		428		NAP		7	
UK: Scotland	377	95	1 969	2 136			377	95

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						
Andorra				13.7%		67.9%
Armenia	0.3%		4.4%		2.3%	
Austria	17.6%	17.1%	15.3%	17.8%	29.6%	33.3%
Azerbaijan		0.3%		3.1%		0.1%
Belgium						
BiH: State level						
BiH: Fed. BiH						
BiH: Republika Srpska						
Bulgaria	4.4%	3.0%	9.4%	6.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Croatia			10.5%	9.3%	1.1%	0.6%
Cyprus	4.3%	3.4%	7.7%	3.7%	43.4%	23.1%
Czechia				16.4%		
Denmark						
Estonia	1.9%		8.8%		22.0%	
Finland	2.6%	3.6%	11.6%	12.1%	8.4%	8.1%
France	0.0%	0.1%	7.2%	8.0%	9.2%	10.0%
Georgia	0.7%	1.3%	5.0%	5.6%	2.8%	
Germany						
Greece	8.6%	9.8%	8.0%	11.6%	9.6%	11.4%
Hungary						
Iceland	0.6%	0.9%	11.9%	12.7%	17.9%	21.3%
Ireland	2.1%	5.2%	14.1%	17.5%	7.2%	9.1%
Italy			10.9%		20.4%	
Latvia	2.4%	3.9%	15.1%	13.3%	1.9%	1.8%
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	2.4%	3.0%	11.9%	12.0%		
Luxembourg						
Malta	8.1%		2.4%			
Moldova	0.9%	1.3%	9.7%	8.4%		
Monaco	1.7%		15.3%	14.3%	84.7%	89.3%
Montenegro			2.1%	0.2%	6.2%	0.6%
Netherlands	21.1%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%		0.0%
North Macedonia			3.0%	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Norway						
Poland						
Portugal						
Romania						
San Marino	28.6%	18.0%	10.2%	20.0%	10.2%	17.0%
Serbia						
Slovakia						
Slovenia						
Spain (Total)	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	12.9%	13.0%	13.7%
Spain (State Admin.)			13.5%	11.6%	11.0%	10.4%
Spain (Catalonia)			12.0%	20.1%	26.8%	33.1%
Sweden	0.0%	0.1%	12.9%	13.6%	16.2%	16.7%
Switzerland			10.9%	18.7%	36.1%	41.1%
Türkiye	2.0%	1.1%	5.9%	3.9%	2.8%	1.9%
Ukraine						
UK: England and Wales			11.5%	15.5%	10.4%	11.8%
UK: Northern Ireland	0.2%		10.4%			
UK: Scotland	2.2%	0.6%	11.6%	12.5%		
<i>Mean</i>	5.1%	4.0%	9.8%	10.9%	15.9%	17.8%
<i>Median</i>	2.2%	2.2%	10.7%	12.1%	9.9%	10.4%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	28.6%	18.0%	15.3%	20.1%	84.7%	89.3%

## 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 5.0 there are 39 people with no gender data and 674 men.
- Minor are included within men and women figures.

### 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, 2025. 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 31/01/2025.

### 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.
- Items 5.2 "Females" and 5.3 "Foreign": The figures were provided by the Police only.

### Denmark

- Average and median ages of the population were calculated as of 31 January 2025.

### Estonia

- 31.01.2025 average age 39,97 and median age 39.

#### 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 2025.

#### 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 and if over the age of twelve years at the time the criminal offence was committed, and if having the capacity to understand the nature and consequences of his/her acts.
- 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.

#### Iceland

- Average age of probation population is 39, while the median age is 37.
- The average age in
  - Stock is 39,3 to 31.01.2025,
  - 38,3 for Flow of entries in 2024
  - 44,3 Flow of exits
- The median age in
  - Stock is 38 to 31.01.2025,
  - 36,5 for Flow of entries in 2024
  - 37 Flow of exits

#### 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 86% 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.

#### **Lithuania**

- Young data on foreigners is not tracked separately.
- Age is not tracked in statistics and therefore cannot be calculated.

#### **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.
- 5.5 "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 2024: 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.

#### **Serbia**

- In Serbia, a young adult offender is a person up to 21 years of age.
- The sanctions and measures prescribed by the Criminal Code are not the same for juvenile offenders, as they are subject to sanctions and measures defined by special law. Therefore, apart from house detention, juveniles cannot be subject to other non-custodial sanctions and measures. However, this is also enabled by the fact that sanctions and measures for juveniles are generally of a non-institutional nature.

#### **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

#### **Sweden**

- Reference date for the stock and for the calculations of average and median age is 1st of October 2024.

#### **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, 2024.

#### **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 2024. 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: Scotland**

- People are classified as "young offenders" if they are under 18 years of age.

## Section C: Probation agencies in 2025

### 6. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 January 2025

*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 2025, in absolute numbers.*

*Table 37 presents the ratio of probationers per staff member and the distribution of staff on 31 January 2024 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 2025 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	124		21		95		8			95	7
Andorra	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	169	4	11	6	97				51	108	1
Austria	670	14	9	27	466		60	28	28	525	45
Azerbaijan											
Belgium	1 678	8	104	1 162	275				130	1 437	
BiH: State level											
BiH: Fed. BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	427	4	7	28	244	115			29	359	
Croatia	100	7	14		59	5			15	88	4
Cyprus	29	2	5	5	11		6				
Czechia	558	3	8	75	386	NAP			86	507	33
Denmark	419	1	2	23	275	23	NAP	NAP	95	275	
Estonia	160	2	7	3	123	16	NAP	3	6	128	5
Finland	301	1	1	9	204	8	NAP	...	78	251	...
France	6 435	9	20	557	4 260	669			921	4 260	352
Georgia	465	4	10	9	239	36	NAP	4	167	275	14
Germany											
Greece	109	2	NAP	13	51	6	0	0	43	32	1
Hungary	396	3	20	22	347	4				358	...
Iceland	9	1			6		2			8	
Ireland	499	5	11	47	247				189	405	18
Italy	2 896	4	33	56	1 459	571	233	116	424	2 116	
Latvia	431	3	6	48	286	NAP		60	88	336	6
Liechtenstein	7	1			3		2	1		5	
Lithuania	442	2	4	9	337		...	54	36	352	14
Luxembourg	25	2	NAP	2	17	NAP	NAP	NAP	4	21	1
Malta	36	1		4	22				9	26	2
Moldova	269	2		87	163	4		4	13	251	30
Monaco						0				0	
Montenegro	11	1	NAP	NAP	10	NAP				10	0
Netherlands	2 130	...	...	...	2 130	NAP	...	...	...	2 130	...
North Macedonia	29	3			25			1		26	
Norway	475	NAP	NAP	15	411	NAP	NAP	NAP	49	411	NAP

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	6 395	NAP	49	321	2 484	NAP	NAP	3 541	...		...
Portugal	962	...	...	...	962	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	889	8	NAP	42	689	NAP	NAP	...	158	731	30
San Marino	1					1					1
Serbia	97	1	1	8	72	NAP	NAP	NAP	15	81	5
Slovakia	94	0	8	...	94	...	...	...	...	102	...
Slovenia	52	10		5	31				6	36	
Spain (Total)	1 340	69	0	145	714	302	0	0	110	956	0
Spain (State Admin.)	987	61		118	446	252			110	766	
Spain (Catalonia)	352.9	8		27	268	50				190	NAP
Sweden	1 924		12	113	1 403	120			277	1 582	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	6 343	4	124	127	1 098	4 106	60	2 974	732	5 611	32
Ukraine	2 581	38	67	663	1 562	NAP	NAP	822	251	2 225	351
UK: England & Wales	20 718	70	1 147	1 432	5 472	12 577			20	18 049	1 189
UK: Northern Ireland	383	3	11	34	178	67			91	294	37
UK: Scotland											

**Table 37. Ratio of probationers per staff, and distribution of staff on 31 January 2025 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	73.7		16.9			76.6	6.5				100.0	76.6	5.6
Andorra											0.0		
Armenia	78.2	2.4	6.5	3.6	57.4				30.2	100.0	63.9	0.6	
Austria	22.9	2.0	1.3	4.0	69.5		8.9	4.1	4.1	94.1	78.4	6.7	
Azerbaijan										0.0			
Belgium		0.5	6.2	69.2	16.4				7.7	100.0	85.6		
BiH: State level										0.0			
BiH: Fed. BiH										0.0			
BiH: Rep. Srpska										0.0			
Bulgaria	7.3	0.9	1.6	6.6	57.1	26.9			6.8	100.0	84.1		
Croatia	34.5	7.0	14.0		59.0	5.0			15.0	100.0	88.0	4.0	
Cyprus	38.8	6.9	17.2	17.2	37.9		20.7			100.0			
Czechia		0.5	1.4	13.4	69.2				15.4	100.0	90.9	5.9	
Denmark		0.2	0.5	5.5	65.6	5.5			22.7	100.0	65.6		
Estonia	16.4	1.3	4.4	1.9	76.9	10.0		1.9	3.8	100.0	80.0	3.1	
Finland	13.4	0.3	0.3	3.0	67.8	2.7			25.9	100.0	83.4		
France	29.5	0.1	0.3	8.7	66.2	10.4			14.3	100.0	66.2	5.5	
Georgia	37.2	0.9	2.2	1.9	51.4	7.7		0.9	35.9	100.9	59.1	3.0	
Germany										0.0			
Greece	20.3	1.8		11.9	46.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	39.4	105.5	29.4	0.9	
Hungary		0.8	5.1	5.6	87.6	1.0				100.0	90.4		
Iceland	37.2	11.1			66.7		22.2			100.0	88.9		
Ireland	16.7	1.0	2.2	9.4	49.5				37.9	100.0	81.2	3.6	
Italy	47.2	0.1	1.1	1.9	50.4	19.7	8.0	4.0	14.6	100.0	73.1		
Latvia	11.5	0.7	1.4	11.1	66.4			13.9	20.4	113.9	78.0	1.4	
Liechtenstein	6.7	14.3			42.9		28.6	14.3		100.0	71.4		
Lithuania	12.7	0.5	0.9	2.0	76.3			12.2	8.0	100.0	79.7	3.2	
Luxembourg		7.9		7.9	67.3				16.8	100.0	83.2	2.0	
Malta	34.4	2.8		11.1	61.1				25.0	100.0	72.2	5.6	
Moldova	28.3	0.7		32.3	60.6	1.5		1.5	4.8	101.5	93.3	11.2	
Monaco										0.0			
Montenegro	8.8	9.1			90.9					100.0	90.9	0.0	
Netherlands	14.6				100.0					100.0	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	
North Macedonia	19.6	10.3			86.2			3.4			100.0	89.7	
Norway				3.2	86.6				10.3		100.0	86.6	
Poland	37.2		0.8	5.0	38.8			55.4			100.0		
Portugal					100.0						100.0		
Romania		0.9		4.7	77.5				17.8		100.9	82.2	3.4
San Marino	49.0					100.0					100.0		100.0
Serbia	32.0	1.0	1.0	8.2	74.2				15.5		100.0	83.5	5.2
Slovakia		0.0	8.5		100.0						108.5	108.5	
Slovenia	43.9	19.2		9.6	59.6				11.5		100.0	69.2	
Spain (Total)	62.8	5.1	0.0	10.8	53.3	22.6	0.0	0.0	8.2		100.0	71.4	0.0
Spain (State Ad.)	74.3	6.2		12.0	45.2	25.5			11.1		100.0	77.6	
Spain (Catalonia)	30.6	2.1		7.7	76.0	14.3					100.0	53.8	
Sweden	8.4		0.6	5.9	72.9	6.2					100.1	82.2	
Switzerland											0.0		
Türkiye	66.9	0.1	2.0	2.0	17.3	64.7	0.9	46.9	11.5		145.4	88.5	0.5
Ukraine		1.5	2.6	25.7	60.5			31.8	9.7		131.8	86.2	13.6
UK: England & Wales	8.1	0.3	5.5	6.9	26.4	60.7			0.1		100.0	87.1	5.7
UK: Northern Ireland	10.8	0.8	2.7	8.9	46.3	17.6			23.7		100.0	76.7	9.8
UK: Scotland											0.0		
<i>Mean</i>	30.4	3.3	4.1	10.3	63.5	21.4	12.0	14.6	16.4			79.6	8.7
<i>Median</i>	28.9	1.0	2.1	7.3	66.2	10.2	8.5	4.1	14.6			82.2	4.0
<i>Minimum</i>	6.7	0.0	0.3	1.9	16.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			29.4	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	78.2	19.2	17.2	69.2	100.0	100.0	28.6	55.4	39.4			108.5	100.0

## 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

- 6.8. “Other” Administrative and Technical staff /Advisers, Head Assistant, Cleaners, Drivers/
- 6.8B. “Other” Maternity leave

### 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: 911
    - 6.1 Senior Managers at the Central/National Level: NAP.
    - 6.2 Senior Managers in Regional Directorates: 3
    - 6.3 Senior Probation Officers (Heads of Units): 67.4
    - 6.4 Probation Officers (Qualified Probation Employees): 648.1
    - 6.5 Probation Officers (not on probation qualifications): 142.7
    - 6.6 External employees on paid contracts: ...
    - 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other personnel: 49.8
    - 6.8a Number of staff in direct contact with the Persons in Care 790.85.
  - German-speaking community:
    - 6 Total Staff: 15.08
    - 6.1 Senior Managers at the Central/National Level: NAP.
    - 6.2 Senior Managers in Regional Directorates: 1
    - 6.3 Senior Probation Officers (Heads of Units): 0.66
    - 6.4 Probation Officers (Qualified Probation Staff): 7.76
    - 6.5 Probation officers (without probation qualifications): 2.96
    - 6.6 External employees on paid contracts: ...
    - 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other personnel: 0
    - 6.8a Number of staff in direct contact with the persons in care: 10.72
  - French Community:
    - 6 Total staff: 752.31
    - 6.1 Senior Managers at the Central/National Level: NAP
    - 6.2 Senior Managers in Regional Directorates: 4
    - 6.3 Senior Probation Officers (Heads of Units): 35.6
    - 6.4 Probation Officers (Qualified Probation Employees): 506.19
    - 6.5 Probation Service Officers (without probation qualifications): 129
    - 6.6 External employees on paid contracts: ...
    - 6.7 Volunteers: 0
    - 6.8 Other personnel: 77.52
    - 6.8a Number of staff in direct contact with persons in care: 635.19
- 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
- Staff on long-term leave: it is not possible for our service to provide data on such a detail item.

### 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 75 senior probation officers, +368 probation officers, and + 10 specialists in probation house, and +13 pf the project activities.

#### Denmark

- Other staff: it includes primarily local administrative staff

#### Estonia

- Other staff: probation officer - supervisor.
- Budget: 6 309 803€, execution 6 129 839

#### Finland

- Figures in items 6 to 6.8 are based on the actual amount of full-time equivalent (FTE) person-years for the year 2024 (not the estimated amount on 31 January 2025).
- Item 6.8 “Other staff” is estimated based on the number of administrative staff, including senior specialists, on national level (30 FTE's), plus staff working in the technical and supervisory tasks concerning electronic monitoring (48 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
- 6.4 “Probation officers (unqualified probation staff)” includes 165 probation officers, 52 social workers and 22 psychologists.
- 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 17 725 000 Lari, which is equal to 6 000 000 EUR (according to the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Georgia in 2024).

#### Greece

- Budget: range 300- 78.575 euros.

#### 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."

#### Iceland

- 6.1 "Top level executives at the national probation administrations": Director General at the Prison and Probation Administration.
- 6.4. "Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)": Staff at the PPA's office.
- 6.9 Budget: The annual budget spent in probation service by the Prison and Probation Administration in Iceland is a part of the total budget

#### 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.
- 6.8B: Those in 6.8A that have been on continuous sick/maternity/paternity/parental leave for 4 weeks or more up to and including 31 December, i.e., from December 4-31 inclusive

#### 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. about how many hours volunteers work. Point 6.7 shows the number of volunteers in 2024. The following were listed as active volunteers of the service:
  - 19 victim-offender mediation mediators/volunteers (in 2024 or January 2025 has conducted at least one mediation process)
  - 41 mentors-volunteers (in 2024 he was a mentor to at least one probation client).
- Item 6.7 "volunteers" did not list volunteers with whom the Service has entered into a contract, but who did not perform active volunteer work in 2024.
- Explanation for items in this section:
  - 6.1 - 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 (resocialisation 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.

#### **Luxembourg**

- Item 6.8 “other staff” administrative staff and supervisors of the Tigestes.

#### **Moldova**

- Item 6.6 “Volunteers” are not included in the total number of employees.
- 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 6.9 “Budget”: There is a single budget at the level of the Ministry of Justice, without a special budget line for probation.

#### **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.

#### **Poland**

- Data of 31 January 2025 is not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the
  - staff number on 31 December 2024 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 (39), probation inspectors (18), juridical counsellors (5), contractual personnel (5) in the central administration - National Probation Directorate, and contractual personnel in the local probation offices (83).

#### **Slovak Republic**

- Reference date: in item 6.0 reference date is 31 December 2024, as we do not have the number for 31 January 2025.

#### **Slovenia**

- Item 6.8 “Other staff” includes Administration workers.
- Item 6.9 “Annual budget” spent in 2024 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.

#### **Ukraine**

- Item 6 “Total Staff” The approved staffing level of the probation authorities is 3,370 positions. The staffing shortfall amounts to 789 positions, representing 23.4% of the total staffing level.
- Item 6.8 “Other staff” consists managerial personnel, senior specialists, and specialists of probation offices, as well as staff of the central-level apparatus..
- 6.8A “total number of staff that is in direct contact” represents the total of the data reported in points 6.3 and 6.4.

- In item 6.8B “long-term leave” includes 146 employees mobilized to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.
- In item 6.9 “Annual budget” The average exchange rate EUR/UAH was 43.4504 UAH per 1 EUR during 2024

**UK: England and Wales**

- In item 6.9 “Budget” annual budget spend for Probation Services in England and Wales is £1,299m. This figure was taken from the 2024/25 HMPPS Annual Report & Accounts available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hmpps-annual-report-and-accounts-2024-to-2025>.
- Annual average exchange rate from GBP to EUR for the year 2024 was 1:1.1789, per UK HMRC guidance available here: [https://www.trade-tariff.service.gov.uk/exchange\\_rates/view/2024-12?type=average](https://www.trade-tariff.service.gov.uk/exchange_rates/view/2024-12?type=average)

**Uk: Northend Ireland**

- Item 6.8 “Other Staff” includes operational administration and corporate support staff as well as Psychology staff

## **7. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies during 2024**

*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 2024.*

### **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 2024 (in €).

**Table 38. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies during 2024**

Country	Reports			Budget (in €)
	Number of pre-sentence reports	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release	Other reports	
<i>Code</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Albania				1 840 014
Andorra	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	NAP	873	NAP	389 678
Austria	425	NAP	0	46 800 000
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	32	4 271 665
Belgium	788	178	4 814	
BiH: State level				
BiH: Federation BiH	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BiH: Republika Srpska	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	43		8 925	28 046 000
Croatia	44	428	854	3 268 815
Cyprus				
Czechia	4 854	437	...	17 550 219
Denmark	10 321	NAP		576 100 000
Estonia	478	1 209	NAP	6 309 809
Finland	6 789	NAP	2 349	22 326 000
France				90 127 926
Georgia	385	110	1 574	6 000 000
Germany				
Greece	653	13	3 282	13 300
Hungary	923	...	12 017	NAP
Iceland	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Ireland	10 938	65	2 311	57 578 000
Italy	42 234	19 188	11 347	6 717 230
Latvia	805	464		15 908 463
Liechtenstein	NAP	NAP	NAP	575 000
Lithuania	18	...	...	11 187
Luxembourg	7	32	107	...
Malta	106	63	91	1 549 656
Moldova	625	NAP		3 484 900
Monaco		3		
Montenegro		NAP	...	...
Netherlands	34 702	4 412	3 519	285 000 000
North Macedonia	167	358	139	364 000
Norway	1 750	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland		NAP		...
Portugal	22 202	5 799	195	...
Romania	4 543	496	3 390	29 614 129
San Marino	140	0		0
Serbia	NAP			1 113 686
Slovakia	1 092	...	...	...
Slovenia	151			2 631 563
Spain (Total)	2 432	8 328	223 181	14 052 817
Spain (State Administration)	1 216	8 328	223 181	8 269 442
Spain (Catalonia)	1 216	NAP		5 783 375
Sweden	31 852	9 109	NAP	203 042 380
Switzerland	...	...	..	...
Türkiye	2 266			71 686 305
Ukraine	11 979	NAP	NAP	18 111 396
UK: England & Wales	99 006	...	...	1 531 000
UK: Northern Ireland	4 238	NAP	2 312	27 311 578
UK: Scotland	27 861	3 309		153 054 113

**Table 39. Ratio of reports produced per one staff member of probation agencies during 2024, by type of report**

Country	Ratio of pre-sentence reports per one staff member	Ratio of advisory reports with respect to conditional release per one staff member	Ratio of other reports per one staff member
	7.1	7.2	7.3
Albania			
Andorra			
Armenia		5.2	
Austria	0.6		0.0
Azerbaijan			
Belgium	0.5	0.1	2.9
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	0.1		20.9
Croatia	0.4	4.3	8.5
Cyprus			
Czechia	8.7	0.8	
Denmark	24.6		
Estonia	3.0	7.6	
Finland	22.6		7.8
France			
Georgia	0.8	0.2	3.4
Germany			
Greece	6.0	0.1	30.1
Hungary	2.3		30.3
Iceland			
Ireland	21.9	0.1	4.6
Italy	14.6	6.6	3.9
Latvia	1.9	1.1	
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania	0.0		
Luxembourg	0.3	1.3	4.2
Malta	2.9	1.8	2.5
Moldova	2.3		
Monaco			
Montenegro			
Netherlands	16.3	2.1	1.7
North Macedonia	5.8	12.3	4.8
Norway	3.7		
Poland			
Portugal	23.1	6.0	0.2
Romania	5.1	0.6	3.8
San Marino	140.0	0.0	
Serbia			
Slovakia	11.6		
Slovenia	2.9		
Spain (Total)	1.8	6.2	166.6
Spain (State Administration)	1.2	8.4	226.1
Spain (Catalonia)	3.4		
Sweden	16.6	4.7	
Switzerland			
Türkiye	0.4		
Ukraine	4.6		
UK: England & Wales	4.8		
UK: Northern Ireland	11.1		6.0
UK: Scotland			
<i>Mean</i>	11.0	3.3	20.1
<i>Median</i>	3.7	1.8	4.4
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	140.0	12.3	226.1

## Notes Tables 38 to 39

### Armenia

- 84 reports had positive conclusions, and 694 reports negative. 20 people refused their report application.

### 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 760 cases of advisory reports with respect to benefits (leave) during the execution of a prison sentence, 1 cases of advisory report with respect to postponement of the execution of a prison sentence, 93 cases of advisory reports with respect to interruption of the execution of a prison sentence.

### 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 -968
  - Assessment of individuals on home arrest - 23
  - Assessment of families of inmates serving a life sentence - 1
  - Reports on community service -30.

### 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 5685 in 2024.
- 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 1832.
- 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 3298., in cases of minors under 14 the number was 1035.
- 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 2,186, Victim Impact Reports 2, Repatriation Reports 10 and Reports on Life Sentence Prisoners 113.
- 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 2024 the number of initial referrals for Pre-Sanction Reports was 5,694, Community Service Reports was 1,463 and Probation with Community Service was 863.

### Italy

- Data in item 7.1 “Number of pre-sentence reports” refer to inquiries for the enforcement of probation measures that concluded in 2024.
- 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 2024;

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 2024.

#### **Luxembourg**

- Figures include reports prepared for the purpose of enforcing the sentence under electronic monitoring, as well as personality assessments.

#### **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 2024. 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**

- 119 final reports
- 20 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.

#### **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 Adjournment 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 2023-24. The figure at 7.2 includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.