

Persons under the supervision of
probation agencies

SPACE II - 2021

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Highlights of the 2021 SPACE II report

The main findings of the SPACE II 2021 report are presented in a separate booklet (Probation and Prisons in Europe, 2021: Key Findings of the SPACE reports), which includes analyses of the data collected and comparisons with the main results of the SPACE I 2021 report on prison populations. This section only provides a snapshot of the situation regarding the use probation in Europe.

- The participation rate in the SPACE II 2021 Survey was satisfactory: 48 out of the 52 countries or administrative entities of the 47 Council of Europe Member States answered the questionnaire.
- Probation agencies are usually placed under the authority of the National Ministry of Justice. In ten countries/administrative entities, the Ministry of Justice is neither responsible nor co-responsible for their functioning.
- Probation agencies are independent from the Prison Administrations in 26 countries/administrative entities, while in 15 there is a shared prison and probation administration.
- 25 of the 48 probation agencies which provided data use the *person* as the counting unit. Seven probation agencies do not use the *person* as the counting unit for neither stock nor flow, two do not use the *person* for flow and 12 use it partially, most often only for the total stock and the total flow.
- Stock of probationers: On 31 January 2021, there were 1 773 556 persons under the supervision of the 32 probation agencies that provided data on this item and use the *person* as the counting unit for their stock. The absolute number of persons on probation is much higher than in 2019 because the Russian Federation provided data for SPACE II 2021 but not for SPACE II 2020.
- Flow of entries to probation: During the year 2020, 1 860 352 were placed under the supervision of the 29 probation agencies which provided data on this item and use the *person* as the counting unit for their flow of entries.
- Flow of exits from probation: During the year 2020, 1 700 528 persons ceased to be under the supervision of the 29 probation agencies which provided data on this item and use the *person* as the counting unit for their flow of exits.
- Non-custodial sanctions and measures are seldom used as an alternative to pre-trial detention; only 14% of the probation population on 31 January 2021 corresponds to persons placed under supervision before trial in the 18 probation agencies which provided data on this item and use the *person* as the counting unit for their stock of probationers.
- On 31 January 2021, among the 28 probation agencies which provided figures on female probation clients and use the *person* as the counting unit, women represented 11% of the total probation population.
- Among the 20 probation agencies that provided figures on foreigners and use the *person* as the counting unit, foreigners represented 13% of the total probation population.
- Among the 20 probation agencies that provided figures on minors and use the *person* as the counting unit, minors represented 4.8% of the total probation population.
- Among the 27 probation agencies that provided figures on total stock and total staff and use the *person* as the counting unit, there are around 38 probationers for each probation staff member, but that ratio varies considerably across countries.
- Among the 32 probation agencies that provided figures on total staff and pre-sentence reports, there are around six (6) pre-sentence reports produced for each probation staff member across Europe.
- In 40 jurisdictions, probation is used for all of the major categories of criminal offences specified (against persons, against property, drug offences, road traffic offences).

Contents

Key points of SPACE II 2021	1
Introduction	4
Main modifications introduced since 2018	6
Conventions used	7
Measures of central tendency	7
Demographic data	8
Response rate of the survey	8
Section A: Metadata	9
Table 1. Administrative status of the probation agencies (Are the Probation Administration and Prison Administration of your country two distinct bodies?)	10
Table 2. Administrative status of the probation agencies (Under the authority of which official body are the probation agencies placed?)	11
Notes – Tables 1 and 2	12
Table 3. Counting unit for Items 1 and 2 (Tables 8 to 11)	17
Table 4. What is included in Items 1 and 2 (Tables 8 to 11)	18
Table 5. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used	19
Table 6. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: is the PERSON used as the counting unit?	20
Table 7. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: is the principal offence rule applied?	21
Notes – Tables 3 to 7	22
Section B: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies in 2021 and flow of entries and exits in 2020	28
1. Number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 31st December 2021 (STOCK OF PROBATIONERS)	30
Table 8. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in absolute numbers on 31st January 2021	31
Table 9. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in rates and percentages on 31st January 2021	33
Notes – Tables 8 and 9	35
2. Number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2020 (FLOW OF ENTRIES ON PROBATION)	59
Table 10. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2020, in absolute numbers	60
Table 11. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2020, rates and percentages	62
Notes – Tables 10 and 11	64
3. Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2020 (FLOW OF EXITS FROM PROBATION)	79
Table 12. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2020, in absolute numbers	80
Table 13. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2020, in percentages; and deaths per 10,000 probationers	81
Table 14. Estimated turnover ratio per 100 probation clients in 2020	82
Notes – Tables 12 to 14	83
4. Criminal offences and probation	91
Table 15. Total stock, admissions and exits of probationers (in absolute numbers)	92
Table 16. Stock, admissions and exits of probationers by type of offence (in absolute numbers)	93

Table 17. Stock, admissions and exits of probationers by type of offence (in percentages)	95
Notes – Tables 15 to 17	97
5. Socio-demographic characteristics of the population under the supervision of probation agencies	114
Table 18. Age of criminal responsibility and minimum age to be placed on probation	115
Table 19. Minors, women and foreigners under the supervision of probation agencies: Stock and flow in absolute numbers, and mean and median age of probationers.....	116
Table 20. Minors, women and foreigners under the supervision of probation agencies: Stock and flow, in percentages	117
Notes – Tables 18 to 20	118
Section C: Probation agencies in 2021.....	126
6. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st January 2021	126
Table 21. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st January 2021	127
Table 22. Ratio of probationers per staff, and distribution of staff on 31st January 2021 according to three classifications of staff, in percentages.....	129
Notes – Tables 21 and 22.....	131
7. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies in 2020.....	138
Table 23. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies in 2020.....	139
Table 24. Ratio of reports produced per one staff member of probation agencies in 2020, by type of report	140
Notes – Tables 23 and 24.....	141

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE II – *PERSONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF PROBATION AGENCIES IN 2021*

Introduction

The SPACE II 2021 annual report is part of the SPACE project¹. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*)² and non-custodial (*SPACE II*) sanctions and measures in the Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports.

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

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

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

SPACE II is not designed to cover all the existing CSM. The sanctions and measures covered are basically those encouraged by the Council of Europe through the following Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to member States: Rec(99)19 concerning mediation in penal matters, Rec(99)22 concerning prison overcrowding and prison population inflation, Rec(2003)22 concerning conditional release (parole), CM/Rec(2010)1 on the Council of Europe Probation Rules, CM/Rec(2014)4 on electronic monitoring, and CM/Rec(2017)3 on the European Rules on community sanctions and measures.

The data gathered by the SPACE II survey includes the **stock (number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 31st January 2021)**, the **flow of admissions (number of persons placed under the**

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

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

supervision of probation agencies during 2020), the flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during 2020), 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., 2020)³. As a result of that meeting, the questionnaire used for the current survey was further improved in 2018. In particular, the reference date for the stock indicators is **31st January of the current year** instead of 31st December of the previous year. This change assures comparability with data on prison populations collected through the SPACE I questionnaire. At the same time, moving the date of data collection by one month should not compromise the comparability with previous SPACE II surveys when establishing time series.

Apart from that, since 2018 the questionnaire indicates clearly that the item *Mixed sanctions or measures* (formerly called *Mixed orders*) should be used to indicate the number of persons serving a combination of two or more CSM (for example, home arrest with electronic monitoring) and the details about the kind of combination being used should be provided in the notes to that item (see items 1.2.0 and 2.2.0). Similarly, the questionnaire includes only one item for the total number of persons serving *alternatives to pre-trial detention* with supervision by probation agencies, and asks the national correspondents to indicate the kind of CSM being used in the notes to that item (see items 1.1.1 and 2.1.1). Furthermore, respondents are explicitly asked to indicate the subtotals for the stock and flow of probationers under forms of probation/supervision before and after the sentence (see items 1 and 2). Following a request of the national correspondents, the 2018 questionnaire introduced two new items in section C: *Total number of staff in direct contact with probationers* (item 5.8A) and *Staff on long-term leave* (see item 5.8B). In addition, the module on *Criminal offences and probation* has been modified. The offences for which data are requested have been grouped into five categories representing four types of offences (offences against persons, offences against property, drug offences, and road traffic offences) and a residual category called *other offences*. Consequently, the national correspondents are asked to indicate which offences are 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).

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

Conventions used

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

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

Measures of central tendency

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain (addition of the figures for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

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

Demographic data

The rates per 100,000 inhabitants presented in this report have been calculated using as reference the population of each country on 1 January 2021 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:

Moldova: Population refer to 1 July 2021 and was retrieved from https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/
Monaco: Population refer to 1 July 2021 and was retrieved from https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/
Spain – Catalonia: Population for 1 January 2021 was retrieved from https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=245&lang=en
Spain – State Administration: Population for 2021 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia and for the whole territory of Spain.
UK – England & Wales: Population for 2021 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data of the United Kingdom minus the population of Scotland and Northern Ireland. All data was retrieved from https://www.ukpopulation.org/
UK – Northern Ireland: Population for 2021 is an estimation for July 2021 retrieved from https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/
UK – Scotland: Population for 2021 is an estimation for July 2021 retrieved from https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/

Response rate of the survey

The deadline for answering the SPACE survey was 30th September 2021, but it was postponed until the beginning of December. Forty-eight (48) out of fifty-two (52) countries and administrative entities⁴ answered the SPACE II 2021 questionnaire. In comparison, there were 25 for the 2007 edition, 34 for 2009, 43 for 2010, 44 for 2011, 47 for 2013, 45 for 2014, 47 for 2015, 47 for 2016, 44 for 2018, 46 for 2020 and 46 for 2021. Only 4 out of the 47 Member States (corresponding to 52 administrative entities) of the Council of Europe **did not answer** the questionnaire on time, despite several reminders:

1. **Albania**
2. **Cyprus**
3. **Germany**
4. **San Marino**

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

1. **Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska:** There is currently no system of probation supervision and no probation agencies.
2. **Bosnia and Herzegovina: State level:** There is currently no system of probation supervision and no probation agencies.
3. **Bosnia and Herzegovina: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:** There is currently no system of probation supervision and no probation agencies.
4. **Germany** does not produce probation statistics at the federal level.

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

Section A: Metadata

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Administrative status of the probation agencies (Are the Probation Administration and Prison Administration of your country two distinct bodies?)

Country	Independent bodies?	
	a) Yes, they are independent (i.e., in our country we have a Probation Administration and a separate Prison Administration)	b) No, they are not independent (i.e., in our country we have only a Prison and Probation Service)
Albania		
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BiH: State level		
BiH: Federation BiH		
BiH: Republika Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus		
Czech Republic	Yes	
Denmark		No
Estonia		No
Finland		No
France		No
Georgia	Yes	
Germany		
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland		No
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania		
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova		
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia		No
Norway		No
Poland	Yes	
Portugal		No
Romania	Yes	
Russian Federation		
San Marino		
Serbia		No
Slovak Republic	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (Total)		No
Spain (State Administration)		No
Spain (Catalonia)		No
Sweden		No
Switzerland	Yes&No	Yes&No
Turkey		No
Ukraine	Yes	
UK: England & Wales		No
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

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

Country	A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	F*	G*	H*
Albania								
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
Armenia	Yes							
Austria	Yes					Yes		
Azerbaijan	Yes							
Belgium								Yes
BiH: State level								
BiH: Federation BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	Yes							
Croatia	Yes							
Cyprus								
Czech Republic	Yes			Yes				
Denmark	Yes		Yes					
Estonia	Yes		Yes					
Finland	Yes							
France	Yes		Yes					
Georgia	Yes							
Germany								
Greece	Yes			Yes				Yes
Hungary								Yes
Iceland	Yes							
Ireland	Yes							
Italy	Yes							
Latvia	Yes							
Liechtenstein			Yes		Yes			
Lithuania	Yes		Yes					
Luxembourg	Yes							
Malta		Yes		Yes				
Moldova	Yes							
Monaco	Yes		Yes					
Montenegro	Yes							
Netherlands					Yes			
North Macedonia	Yes		Yes					
Norway	Yes							
Poland	Yes							
Portugal	Yes							
Romania	Yes							
Russian Federation							Yes	
San Marino								
Serbia	Yes		Yes					
Slovak Republic	Yes						Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes							
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Spain (State Administration)		Yes						
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes		Yes					
Sweden	Yes		Yes					
Switzerland			Yes	Yes		Yes		
Turkey	Yes		Yes					
Ukraine	Yes							
UK: England and Wales	Yes							
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes							
UK: Scotland	Yes			Yes				Yes

*A: Ministry of Justice

*B: Ministry of Interior

*C: Prison Administration

*D: Probation agencies are independent State bodies

*E: Probation agencies are independent private bodies

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

*G: Probation services do not exist in the country

*H: Other (please specify)

Notes – Tables 1 and 2

Albania	--
Andorra	<p>General comment: "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social services of the Government of Andorra ● Unit of addictive behaviors (alcoholism, narcotic substances, etc.)
Armenia	--
Austria	<p>General comment: There is a tight connection between the Ministry of Justice and the NEUSTART probation service. NEUSTART is almost fully funded by the Ministry of Justice. Within the Ministry of Justice the Prison administration is responsible for NEUSTART, there are regular coordination meetings. But NEUSTART is a separated independent body.</p>
Azerbaijan	--
Belgium	<p>General comment: In the context of the 6th state reform, the probation services have been transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the following three federal entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Flemish community ● The German speaking community ● The French community. <p>For simplicity, the numbers for all three communities are presented together.</p>
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Rep. Srpska	--
Bulgaria	<p>General comment: General Directorate "Execution of Sentences" (GDES) is a specialized administrative structure, legal entity under the Minister of Justice with headquarters in Sofia. The Directorate exercises direct supervision and control over the places of deprivation of liberty and probation, and the remand measure of detention in places of deprivation of liberty.</p>
Croatia	<p>General comment: As of 22 July 2020 the former Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Public Administration have been merged into the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration.</p>
Cyprus	--
Czech Republic	<p>General comment: Probation and Mediation Service – Czech Republic (PMS) is an organizational unit of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic. Supervision of the activities carried out by the Ministry of Justice. The legislation of PMS is contained in Act No. 257/2000 Coll. Probation and Mediation Service.</p>
Denmark	--
Estonia	--
Finland	--
France	--

Georgia	<p>General comment: As a result of government structural changes of July of 2018 National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation was established as a Legal Entity of Public Law (LEPL) of 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.</p>
Germany	--
Greece	<p>General comment: Ministry of Civil Protection.</p>
Hungary	<p>General comment: Local probation services operate within the capital and county government offices. The capital or county government offices are territorial state administrative organs of the Government with general competence, and as such the biggest administrative units at territorial level. Government offices are under the authority of the Prime Minister's Office.</p> <p>The Minister of Prime Minister's Office is responsible for the functional operation of the government offices (e.g. human resources management) at the same time professional operation of local probation services belongs to the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>Tasks of parole with probation, advisory reports with respect to conditional release and aftercare, some types of social inquiry reports related to imprisonment are carried out by penitentiary probation officers who work at the Prison Service. Data concerning these tasks are not fulfilled in this questionnaire.</p>
Iceland	<p>General comment: The Prison system in Iceland is run by the Prison and Probation Administration (PPA), a governmental institution controlled by the Ministry of Justice. According to the Execution of Sentences Act (ESA) no. 15/2016 the PPA's role is to supervise the execution of sentences and other functions in accordance with the provision of the Act and the regulations issued thereunder and to supervise the running of the prisons.</p> <p>According to ESA, Article 80, the PPA may decide that a prisoner is to be released on probation (after serving 1/3, 1/2 or 2/3 of his sentence) and according to Article 81 a condition for probationary release shall be that the person concerned does not commit a new offence during the probation period and, furthermore, it may be decided, among other conditions, that the person will be under supervision and monitoring by the PPA or another party appointed by it. The PPA shall take decisions on the arrangements provided for in the article and may waive conditions, partially or in their entirety, in the light of changed circumstances. When it is instructed that supervision is to be maintained of persons whose prosecution proceedings have been deferred, who have been given</p>

	<p>suspended sentences or who have been pardoned, the PPA shall, according to Article 83, exercise supervision or entrust it to another party.</p> <p>According to ESA, Article 37 the PPA decides whether a prison sentence is to be executed in the form of community service and what type of community service the person sentenced is to perform in each individual case. The same applies to the length of time for which community service is to be performed; however, this period may never be shorter than two months.</p> <p>When a person has been sentenced to up to 12 months' (nine months until 30/3 2016); non-conditional imprisonment, it shall be possible, if this is not contrary to the public interest, to execute the sentence in the form of unpaid community service lasting a minimum of 40 hours and a maximum of 480 hours. The PPA may decide that part of this unpaid community service shall take the form of counselling (cognitive therapy), providing this in no case amounts to more than one fifth of the community service.</p> <p>(Amendment June 2021: Reference penalty increased to 24 months sentence.)</p> <p>And the PPA may also decide whether a surrogate punishment is to be executed in the form of community service. If it proves impossible to collect a fine of ISK 100,000 or more and a commissioner of police decides that the person involved is to serve a surrogate punishment, then if this is not opposed to the public interest, the surrogate punishment may be imposed in the form of unpaid community service of at least 40 hours. (Article 89).</p> <p>According to ESA Article 32 an enforcement outside prison is (from 1. October 2011) allowed under electronic monitoring. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months prison or longer the PPA may decide that a prisoner can complete serving his sentence outside prison provided he has a special equipment in order to maintain surveillance of his movements. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months the electronic surveillance is 60 days (30 days until 30/3/2016) and lengthened by 5 days (2,5 days until 30/3/2016) per month, to the maximum of 360 days (240 days until 30/3/2016). The PPA has a contract with a private security company to monitor those who are in community service and under electronic monitoring in addition with the PPA.</p>
Ireland	--
Italy	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The Department of Penitentiary Administration and the Department of Juvenile and Community Justice are two separate branches of the Ministry of Justice.</p>
Latvia	--
Liechtenstein	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Neither nor: Ministry of Social Affairs, but it is a private organization</p> <p>The Prison Administration is under the authority of the Ministries of Interior and sometimes of Justice.</p>
Lithuania	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Probation service has its administration but is subordinate to the Department of Prisons.</p>

Luxembourg	--
Malta	--
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment: In The Netherlands there are three probation agencies (independent private bodies). These agencies are almost fully financed by the Ministry of Justice.</p>
North Macedonia	--
Norway	<p>General comment: The Correctional Service of Norway consists of the Directorate, five regional offices and prisons and probation offices. At the central and regional level, both prison and probation are managed while prisons and probation offices as local units are managed separately. A number of pilots are currently being carried out where prison and probation are under the same local management as well. The Directorate answers to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and receives its policy instructions and budget from the Ministry.</p>
Poland	--
Portugal	--
Romania	--
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
Serbia	--
Slovak Republic	<p>Comment on Table 1: a. Although the Corps of the Prison and Court Guard (prison administration body) and also the courts in general are governed by the Minister of Justice, these are separate entities with their own management and powers.</p> <p>Comment on Table 2: a. According to national legislation the Ministry of Justice (The Criminal Law Department) governs and guides conceptually and methodically the administration of probation. However, such an activity should not be considered probation administration as such.</p> <p>h. Regional courts (8x) - The probation officers are employed by the eight (8) regional courts, i.e., a president of the respective regional court is considered their chief of staff. Besides, the place of their operation is the district courts, not the regional courts.</p>
Slovenia	--
Spain (Total)	<p>General comment: In the General state Administration, probation agencies are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Interior. In Catalonia, the only autonomous community with the prison competences transferred, probation agencies are placed under the authority of the Regional Justice Administration.</p>
Spain (State Admin.)	--

Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	--
Switzerland	General comment: The systems differ between cantons and it is therefore difficult to give a single answer to the question.
Turkey	--
Ukraine	General comment: In 2018 the Statutes of the Probation Service and Prison Service were changed. The Probation and Prison Departments in the structure of the Ministry of Justice were replaced by the following legal entities (without the independent body status): the Public Institution "Centre of Probation" and the Prison Administration. Their activities are directed and coordinated by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.
UK: Engl. & Wales	--
UK: Northern Ireland	General comment: The Northern Ireland Assembly is the devolved legislature for Northern Ireland. It is responsible for making laws on transferred matters in Northern Ireland and for scrutinising the work of Ministers and Government Departments. The Probation Board for Northern Ireland is a Non-Departmental Public Body, its sponsoring department is the Department of Justice.
UK: Scotland	General comment: Probation services in Scotland are funded through the Scottish Government equivalent of the Ministry of Justice (Directorate General of Education, Communities and Justice). The funding is then distributed by geographically-based local authorities who manage the operation of criminal justice social work through their social work departments. Some services are also provided by the voluntary sector.

Table 3. Counting unit for Items 1 and 2 (Tables 8 to 11)

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

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

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

Table 5. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used

Country	Type of offence				
	Offences against persons	Offences against property	Drug offences	Road traffic offences	Other offences
Albania					
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland					
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lithuania					
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino					
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (State Admin.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially

Table 6. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: is the PERSON used as the counting unit?

Country	Type of offence				
	Offences against persons	Offences against property	Drug offences	Road traffic offences	Other offences
Albania					
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No	No	No	No
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	No	No	No	No
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	No	No	No	No
Iceland					
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lithuania					
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No	No
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova					
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	No	No	No	No	No
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino					
Serbia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Slovak Republic	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (Total)	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Spain (State Admin.)	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Switzerland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially

Table 7. Criminal offences for which community sanctions and measures are used: is the principal offence rule applied?

Country	Type of offence				
	Offences against persons	Offences against property	Drug offences	Road traffic offences	Other offences
Albania					
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	No	No	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	No	No	No	No	No
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany					
Greece	No	No	No	No	No
Hungary	No	No	No	No	No
Iceland					
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	No	No	No	No	No
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lithuania					
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Moldova					
Monaco	No	No	No	No	No
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino					
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (Total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (State Admin.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially

Notes – Tables 3 to 7

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	--
Austria	General comment: All offences are counted.
Azerbaijan	--
Belgium	General comment: The counting unit is the number of <u>files</u> and not the number of persons.
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Rep. Srpska	--
Bulgaria	--
Croatia	General comment: The Croatian Probation Service does not enforce alternative sanctions and measures for minors. Regarding the application of a principal offence rule, all the offences are taken into consideration.
Cyprus	--
Czech Republic	General comment: Stock: One person can be registered with more than one sanction or measure (form of probation / supervision or care) on 31 st January. Flow: One person can be sentenced by a court to more than one sanction or measure (form of probation / supervision or care) together during the year. Criminal offences: It is not possible to clearly distinguish the ranking of severity of one offence between other offences in one case.
Denmark	General comment: The counting unit is the number of <u>cases</u> .
Estonia	General comment: One person can be represented under different types of offences because he/she has committed more than one type of crime. For example, a person who has committed both robbery and murder is concluded on both types of offences.
Finland	--
France	General comment: Sometimes the counting unit is persons, sometimes it is measures. In fact, some persons may be concerned by several measures, so when details according to the type of monitoring are asked, it is about measures and no longer about persons. This is specified each time. Incarcerated juveniles are accounted for; unincarcerated juveniles are monitored by the judicial youth protection system and not by the prison administration; they are not accounted for. The items are completed as at December 31, 2020, for stock. The production of data concerning community sentences (excluding imprisonment) has been transferred to a new service, which implies a change in the date of data production and a change in management rules.

Georgia	--
Germany	--
Greece	General comment: All offences committed are taken into account.
Hungary	General comment: Currently, data can be collected only according to the number of <u>cases</u> with the existing IT system for registering probation cases. A new IT system has been in use since 2020 for registering probation cases, and some functions of it are still under development. There could be more offences registered to a case, so the number of cases and the number of offences can be different.
Iceland	--
Ireland	General comment: The Annual Report Year of the Probation Service in Ireland is January to December, so the period of reference used for all the data is the 31st December 2020 and not 31st Jan 2021. The Annual Report counts <u>orders</u> rather than persons, and by counting orders some persons may be counted more than once. A person can be subjected to more than one order at any given time for different offences, hence the principal offence rule is not applied.
Italy	General comment: Flow data refer to the number of <u>cases</u> taken in charge by the probation services. Each probation officer can handle more than one case. For each person, only the most serious offence committed is taken into account.
Latvia	General comment: Stock: If a person for one conviction has several sanctions then what is counted is one unit (person). Flow: If the person is sentenced twice within the year and thus serves two separate convictions then it is not possible to separate them, but if one person has several sanctions for one conviction then it is counted as one unit. One person can be counted once or included in two or more categories if the person is convicted for multiple offences/different categories of offences. In regard to the principal offence rule (offences against persons), for example, if a person is sent to trial for rape and murder, then this person will be convicted with a single crime "Murder Committed in Aggravating Circumstances" (murder related to rape), but there are other situations when the crimes will not be counted together and will represent multiple offences.

Liechtenstein	<p>General comment: Date of reference is 31.12.2020. Minors: from the age of 14 Foreigners: with residence permit in Liechtenstein</p> <p>Not included in the answers are two sub-areas of our work: offender-victim mediation for compensation and community service. As in Austria, both are not punishments but "diversion" offers, before court sentences. Also not included are data from our pilot project: violence counselling. This is what the court can pronounce as a mandatory instruction to a conditional sentence.</p>
Lithuania	--
Luxembourg	--
Malta	<p>General comment: The number of cases is counted as per the number of <u>community sanctions</u> and not by the person. The Department of Probation and Parole counts the number of cases through the number of community sanctions received from the Courts of Law. So, if a person has three different community sanctions that will be marked as three cases.</p> <p>Malta follows the principal offence rule. However, the Department of Probation and Parole is not involved in the process. It is the Malta Police Force and the Office of the Attorney General that decide on which charge shall be deemed as to be the principal offence that one is to be prosecuted on.</p>
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	Comment on Table 3: Without semi-liberty.
North Macedonia	--
Norway	<p>General comment: The counting unit are the <u>cases</u> started, ongoing or closed. For <u>stock</u>, this implies that the numbers for cases coincide with the numbers for <u>persons</u>.</p>
Poland	--
Portugal	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the <u>person</u> however, a person may have more than one measure running simultaneously by having more than one lawsuit, that's why the sum of the subcategories is not equal to the total.</p> <p>All offences recorded in court proceedings are accounted for. It is not possible to extract the main crime from the database. Concerning pre-trial enforcement measures, indicted crimes may not be proven.</p>

Romania	<p>General comments: <u>Cases</u> are registered. The vast majority of persons are registered only once, but a small part of them (an acceptable approximation is not available) are registered twice or several times having two or more community sanctions, independently.</p> <p>Starting with 2019, a new IT application with a new database (manageable in each of the 42 probation offices) has been introduced, so there are possible gaps in the fidelity of the data provided this year.</p> <p>Stock: regarding the principal offence rule, the first offence mentioned in the penal sentence, for each probationer, is used. Flow of entries: Data extracted from the first 3 offences mentioned in the penal is used, for each of the cases.</p>
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
Serbia	<p>General comment: Registering of the received verdicts for execution has been done per <u>verdict / case</u> and not per person; therefore, it may occur that multiple verdicts are received for solely one person. As of the moment the verdict commences to be executed and the Service starts doing particular actions according to the verdict, the Service deals with the person and it such a case becomes an "Active case" which also means that the Service has as many persons in circulation. Although there still may be cases for which no action has been conducted, these cases may include some of the persons that are already among the "Active cases".</p>
Slovak Republic	<p>General comment: The <u>court file</u> is used as a counting unit. Currently it is not possible to reasonably identify the number of persons related to specific forms of probation in an automated way. However, due to the conditions in the Slovak Republic, the relevance of the data should not be significantly affected by the counting unit used – the <u>court file</u> in the place of the person.</p> <p>The principal offence rule is not applied. The probation officer should record all of the offences the probationer has committed. However, the 10 most frequent offences followed by probation supervision are taken as relevant data by the Ministry of Justice.</p>
Slovenia	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the <u>case</u>. All offences are taken into consideration.</p>
Spain (Total)	<p>General comment: The General State Administration answers “partially” in regard to the counting unit of stock and flow, since throughout the questionnaire the following information on three categories are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alternative sanctions (community service and sentence suspensions) - the counting unit is the <u>record</u>, not the person. ● Conditional release - the counting unit is the <u>person</u>. ● Third grade (semi-freedom + electronic monitoring) - the counting unit is the person. <p>The Autonomous Community of Catalonia answers Yes to using the person as the counting unit for each offence category.</p>

Spain (State Admin.)	--
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	<p>General comment: Stock: If a person is serving a sentence with electronic monitoring and another sentence with conditional release or probation which overlap on the date of reference, the person is included in both categories and hence counted twice. However, in the total number of persons reported in 1.0 they are only counted once.</p> <p>Flow: The counting unit for each separate form of probation/supervision is the person. Also, the counting unit for the total flow population is the person. Hence, the sum of the number of persons within each form of probation/supervision can differ from the total. In previous reporting the counting unit has been the case, hence a person who was placed under the supervision of probation agencies more than once during the year was counted once for every occasion. The sociodemographic characteristics and the criminal offence are calculated for the last occasion during the year when a person starts a form of probation/supervision.</p> <p>The counting units for the types of offences follow the overall counting units stated above.</p>
Switzerland	<p>General comment: The reference day for all data is 31 December 2020. If a person executes two community services in a single year, they are counted twice. What is counted are <u>executions of the sanctions</u> rather than the number of persons.</p> <p>As far as community service and electronic monitoring are concerned, the 2020 data are not yet complete and will be revised next year. This is due to the fact that the data is only sent to us when the execution is completed.</p> <p>The status of the database is of 21.10.2021. The status of the Swiss criminal record VOSTRA is of 27.10.2021.</p>
Turkey	<p>General comment: In the Turkish criminal justice system, criminal sanctions regulated by law are applied for each crime committed by a person. All crimes are taken into account in the process of determining risks and needs and implementing appropriate rehabilitation programs in the file/files opened within the scope of probation. For this reason, there is no principal offence rule application.</p>
Ukraine	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the <u>case</u>. At present the Unified Register of the convicted and detained persons in Ukraine is in the stage of the test operation and preparation for its industrial operation launch (commissioning). After the full launch of its industrial operation and putting all the probation cases in it, it will be possible to use the PERSON (probation subject) as the counting unit.</p> <p>There are many female convicts are under the probation supervision, but the relevant data is available only partially. There are foreigners under the probation supervision, but the relevant data is not collected.</p>

	<p>According to art. 70, para. 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine “Imposition of punishment for committing several crimes”, if an offender commits several crimes, the court imposes punishment (principal and additional) for each crime separately, but the final punishment is determined by the absorption of the less severe punishment by the more severe one, or by the total or partial adding of the imposed punishments.</p>
UK: Engl. & Wales	<p>General comment: Stock figures are based on the number of offenders under probation supervision on the 31 December 2020. In the stock figures, each person is counted once only for each type of probation supervision being received on the 31 December 2020. 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 2020. This means that the totals and sub-totals are less than adding the sum of their parts.</p> <p>Flow figures are based on probation starts between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020. In the flow figures, each person is counted once only for each type of probation supervision started within the time period. In addition, each person is counted once only in each total or sub-total even if they started several types of probation supervision within the time period. This means that the totals and sub-totals are less than adding the sum of their parts.</p> <p>The flow of entry figures include only those starting probation supervision in the community under court orders. They exclude those starting probation supervision following their release from prison as it is currently not possible to provide figures for this particular group.</p> <p>Note that in the period covered by the latest figures, the number of offenders recorded under stock, flows and exits was substantially reduced as a result of the operational restrictions that were put in place on 23 March 2020 following the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
UK: Northern Ireland	--
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the <u>order</u> which is different from the person as some people may have been given more than one order.</p>

Section B: Persons under the supervision of probation agencies in 2021 and flow of entries and exits in 2020

COUNTING UNIT: THE PERSON

The counting unit in Section B is **the person**, not the number of cases or records. The goal is to know the number of persons that on 31st January 2021 (stock), respectively during the year 2020 (flow), were under the supervision of probation agencies.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

1.1, 2.1 Forms of probation/supervision before the sentence

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

Pre-trial detention is used in this questionnaire as a synonym of remand in custody. Remand in custody is any period of detention of a suspected offender ordered by a judicial authority and prior to conviction; it also includes any period of detention after conviction whenever persons awaiting either sentence or the confirmation of conviction or sentence continue to be treated as unconvicted persons (Rec (2006) 13, ch.1).

1.1.2, 2.1.2 CONDITIONAL SUSPENSION OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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

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

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

1.1.4, 2.1.4 VICTIM-OFFENDER MEDIATION

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

1.2, 2.2 Forms of probation/supervision after the sentence

1.2.0, 2.2.0 MIXED SANCTIONS OR MEASURES

Two or several types of CSM ordered at the same time or that supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Applied combinations are presented in the comments of item 1.2.0, respectively 2.2.0.

1.2.1, 2.2.1 FULLY SUSPENDED CUSTODIAL SENTENCE WITH PROBATION

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

1.2.2, 2.2.2 PARTIALLY SUSPENDED CUSTODIAL SENTENCE WITH PROBATION

The partial suspension allows the judge to pronounce a sentence of imprisonment of which a part is served under custody and the other is suspended. In this category are also counted

periodical prison stays (e.g., semi-custodial sanctions) accompanied by probation supervision during the rest of the time.

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

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

1.2.4, 2.2.4 COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community service consists of unpaid work for the benefit of society. Community service can be pronounced as a sanction in its own right, as a condition attached to a suspended or conditional sentence or a conditional release, as well as a supplementary sanction. **If community service is combined with another CSM, the number is included under item 1.2.10, respectively 2.2.10.**

1.2.5, 2.2.5 ELECTRONIC MONITORING

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

1.2.6, 2.2.6 HOME ARREST (CURFEW ORDERS)

The person is required to remain in a permanent way at his/her residence. If, in your country, home arrest is used exclusively with Electronic Monitoring, please indicate it under the heading "Comments".

1.2.7, 2.2.7 SEMI-LIBERTY

Under this regime, the offender must spend a certain amount of time in the community and a certain amount of time in prison. The time spent in prison can be executed at different times. For example, the person may be obliged to spend the nights, the weekends or certain days in prison.

1.2.8, 2.2.8 TREATMENT

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

1.2.9, 2.2.9 CONDITIONAL RELEASE (PAROLE) WITH PROBATION SUPERVISION

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

1. Number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 31st December 2021 (STOCK OF PROBATIONERS)

Table 8 shows the stock of probationers on 31 January 2021 in absolute numbers, and Table 9 shows the stock of probationers in rates (the probation population rate) and percentages .

Table 8. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in absolute numbers on 31 January 2021

Country	Country population on 1.1.2021	1.0. Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Of which:																		
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence												
			Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other	
Code	POP	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11	
Albania																					
Andorra	77 355	...	...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2 963 251	3 482	NAP		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		1 242	NAP	NAP	236	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	365	1 788	
Austria	8 932 664	14 243	3 250	201	3 049	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 993	NAP	4 673	1 601	0	784	262	NAP	NAP	52	3 621	NAP	
Azerbaijan	10 119 133	12 350			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	12 350		1 291	NAP	NAP	155	4 325	NAP	NAP	NAP	897	5 682	
Belgium	11 566 041	57 688	22 235	3 383	NAP	11 030	7 822	NAP	35 453	NAP	19 413	...	0	10 886	1 663	NAP	111	NAP	2 470	910	
BiH: State level																					
BiH: Federation BiH																					
BiH: Republika Srpska																					
Bulgaria	6 916 548	3 979	153	153	NAP	NAP	NAP		3 826		115	NAP	NAP	0	165	NAP	NAP	NAP	296	3 250	
Croatia	4 036 255	3 548	62	0	60	0	0	2	3 486		1 006	132	0	2 075	0	0	0	0	225	48	
Cyprus																					
Czech Republic	10 701 777	23 310	1 510	850	86	NAP	...	574	24 230	NAP	10 754	NAP	12	6 655	70	161	NAP	434	5 898	699	
Denmark	5 840 045	7 802	NAP						7 802	...	1 116	173	1	2 144	94	NAP	NAP	297	1 262	2 715	
Estonia	1 330 068	3 904	16	16	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 888	...	1 687	742	NAP	883	4	NAP	NAP	4	480	88	
Finland	5 533 793	3 140	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	3 140	144	702	NAP	NAP	1 133	38	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 118	5	
France	67 439 599	175 306	9 825	7 582	2 201	42			186 851		124 890			30 689	12 629				5 483	13 160	
Georgia	3 980 972	20 145	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	21 266	1 193	16 344	2 455	NAP	378	428	428	NAP	NAP	352	116	
Germany																					
Greece	10 682 547	13 999	6 183	916	2 810	0	1 231	1 226	7 816	0	1 813	13	76	1 641	3	95	171	56	2 901	1 047	
Hungary	9 730 772	38 310	5 727	NAP	3 891	NAP	1 836	NAP	32 583	NAP	4 814	NAP	1 674	25 871	...	...	NAP	...	...	224	
Iceland	368 792	264	4	NAP	4	0	NAP	0	260	NAP	5	0	0	191	10	NAP	7	5	42	0	
Ireland	5 006 907	6 064	723	NAP	NAP	723	...		5 780	NAP	1 216	1 227	1 313	1 655	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	342	27	
Italy	59 257 566	93 415	43 072	NAP	18 518	NAP	NAP	24 554	50 343	...	9 177	NAP	NAP	8 746	NAP	11 704	748	3 366	4 155	12 447	
Latvia	1 893 223	5 594	111	NAP	NAP	NAP	111	NAP	5 483	587	1 879	NAP	178	2 321	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	101	417	
Liechtenstein	39 055	31	5	2	0	0	0	3	26	3	12	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Lithuania	2 795 680	15 223							15 223		2 461			438	361		2 691		828	8 664	
Luxembourg	634 730	936	37	31	...	6	...	NAP	899	NAP	252	91	NAP	351	14	NAP	17	NAP	172	2	
Malta	516 100										54		378	44				118	28		

Country	Country population on 1.1.2021	1.0. Total number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies	Of which:																	
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence											
			Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other
Code	POP	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11
Moldova	4 024 000	11 450		38	...	NAP	...	...			4 349	51	4	2 037	65	NAP	...	59	522	4 325
Monaco	40 000	38	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	38	0	34	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	0	2	1	1
Montenegro	620 739	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		...	...	2	NAP	NAP	47	80	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP
Netherlands	17 475 415	36 636		3 313	1 182				32 996	...	13 750		1	20 993	NAP	NAP	161	695	1 182	NAP
North Macedonia	2 068 808	175							175					24					75	76
Norway	5 391 369	2 706	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 706	NAP	688	NAP	NAP	1 055	401	11	NAP	128	270	153
Poland	37 840 001	243 901	3 595	NAP	NAP	3 595	NAP	NAP	240 306	NAP	41 365	NAP	NAP	131 386	5 956	NAP	NAP	NAP	15 044	46 555
Portugal	10 298 252	30 641	7 537	1 574	5 963	NAP	...	0	24 850	303	15 020	NAP	NAP	4 108	769	550	NAP	555	3 262	283
Romania	19 186 201	67 450	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	67 450	...	66 461	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	33	NAP	NAP	567	389
Russian Fed.	145 914 527	470 736	10 970		NAP	NAP	NAP		459 766		NAP	NAP	NAP	31 247	NAP	NAP	NAP	16 883	NAP	427 920
San Marino																				
Serbia	6 871 547	2 092	429	103	...	NAP	NAP	326	1 663	454	31	NAP	NAP	150	NAP	897	NAP	NAP	10	121
Slovak Republic	5 459 781	12 838	1 359	1 074	95	46	26	...	11 478	112	7 741	NAP	NAP	1 705	NAP	77	NAP	...	1 258	...
Slovenia	2 108 977	2 064	91	2	...	61	...	28	1 973	...	229	...	...	718	...	2	...	...	39	985
Spain (Total)	47 394 223	71 745	334	NAP	nap	nap	334	nap	71 411	NAP	12 479	1 993	nap	39 167	4 869		8 522	451	3 930	
Spain (State Admin)	39 654 465	60 689	NAP	NAP	nap	nap		nap	60 689	NAP	10 409	1 993	nap	33 359	4 869		6 915	0	3 144	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 739 758	11 056	334	NAP	nap	nap	334	nap	10 722	NAP	2 070	nap	nap	5 808	***	***	1 607	451	786	***
Sweden	10 379 295	11 205		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11 205	2 320	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 680	185	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 358	4 352
Switzerland	8 667 295	3 767	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	0	3 767	0	1 676	322	NAP	642	95	...	...	25	1 007	0
Turkey	83 614 362	333 365	176 713	113 723	NAP	379	...	62 611	182 401	...	592	NAP	136 221	23 701	6	70	NAP	...	32	21 779
Ukraine	41 418 717	63 249	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	63 249	2 896	47 715	NAP	NAP	5 090	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7 548
UK: England & Wales	59 470 167	155 679	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	155 679	24 944	35 198	NAP	NAP	14 419	635	NAP	NAP	7 862	65 458	11 331
UK: Northern Ireland	1 916 281	3 515							4 214	611				433						1391
UK: Scotland	5 517 000	21 053								7 896				5 800	1 300			1 386	2 371	2 300

Table 9. Stock of probationers (persons under the supervision of probation agencies) in rates and percentages on 31 January 2021

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Of which: Percentage of																		Total percentage	
		1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence													
		Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other		
Code	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2	1.2.0	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.11		
Albania																					
Andorra																					
Armenia	117.5									35.7			6.8					10.5	51.3	104.3	
Austria	159.4	22.8	1.4	21.4				77.2		32.8	11.2	0.0	5.5	1.8			0.4	25.4		100.0	
Azerbaijan	122.0							100.0		10.5			1.3	35.0				7.3	46.0	100.0	
Belgium	498.8	38.5	5.9		19.1	13.6		61.5		33.7		0.0	18.9	2.9			0.2		4.3	1.6	100.0
BiH: State level																					
BiH: Fed. BiH																					
BiH: Rep. Srpska																					
Bulgaria	57.5	3.8	3.8					96.2		2.9			0.0	4.1				7.4	81.7	100.0	
Croatia	87.9	0.0		1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.3		28.4	3.7	0.0	58.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.4	100.0	
Cyprus																					
Czech Republic	217.8	6.5	3.6	0.4			2.5	103.9		46.1		0.1	28.5	0.3	0.7			1.9	25.3	3.0	112.4
Denmark	133.6							100.0		14.3	2.2	0.0	27.5	1.2				3.8	16.2	34.8	100.0
Estonia	293.5	0.4	0.4					99.6		43.2	19.0		22.6	0.1			0.1	12.3	2.3	100.0	
Finland	56.7							100.0	4.6	22.4			36.1	1.2				35.6	0.2	100.0	
France	259.9	5.6	4.3	1.3	0.0			106.6		71.2			17.5	7.2				3.1	7.5	112.2	
Georgia	506.0							105.6	5.9	81.1	12.2		1.9	2.1	2.1			1.7	0.6	107.7	
Germany																					
Greece	131.0	44.2	6.5	20.1	0.0	8.8	8.8	55.8	0.0	13.0	0.1	0.5	11.7	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	20.7	7.5	100.0	
Hungary	393.7	14.9		10.2		4.8		85.1		12.6		4.4	67.5						0.6	100.0	
Iceland	71.6	1.5		1.5	0.0		0.0	98.5		1.9	0.0	0.0	72.3	3.8		2.7	1.9	15.9	0.0	100.0	
Ireland	121.1	11.9			11.9			95.3		20.1	20.2	21.7	27.3					5.6	0.4	107.2	
Italy	157.6	46.1		19.8			26.3	53.9		9.8			9.4		12.5	0.8	3.6	4.4	13.3	100.0	
Latvia	295.5	2.0				2.0		98.0	10.5	33.6		3.2	41.5					1.8	7.5	100.0	
Liechtenstein	79.4	16.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	83.9	9.7	38.7	12.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	
Lithuania	544.5							100.0		16.2			2.9	2.4		17.7		5.4	56.9	101.4	
Luxembourg	147.5	4.0	3.3		0.6			96.0		26.9	9.7		37.5	1.5		1.8		18.4	0.2	100.0	
Malta																					
Moldova	284.5		0.3							38.0	0.4	0.0	17.8	0.6			0.5	4.6	37.8	100.0	
Monaco	95.0							100.0	0.0	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	5.3	2.6	2.6	100.0	

Country	Probation population rate (per 100 000 population)	Of which: Percentage of																		Total percentage
		1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence												
		Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with community service)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other	
<i>Code</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1.1</i>	<i>1.1.2</i>	<i>1.1.3</i>	<i>1.1.4</i>	<i>1.1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2.0</i>	<i>1.2.1</i>	<i>1.2.2</i>	<i>1.2.3</i>	<i>1.2.4</i>	<i>1.2.5</i>	<i>1.2.6</i>	<i>1.2.7</i>	<i>1.2.8</i>	<i>1.2.9</i>	<i>1.2.11</i>	
Montenegro																				
Netherlands	209.6		9.0	3.2				90.1		37.5		0.0	57.3			0.4	1.9	3.2		112.7
North Macedonia	8.5							100.0					13.7					42.9	43.4	100.0
Norway	50.2							100.0		25.4			39.0	14.8	0.4		4.7	10.0	5.7	100.0
Poland	644.6	1.5			1.5			98.5		17.0			53.9	2.4				6.2	19.1	100.0
Portugal	297.5	24.6	5.1	19.5			0.0	81.1	1.0	49.0			13.4	2.5	1.8		1.8	10.6	0.9	105.7
Romania	351.6							100.0		98.5					0.0			0.8	0.6	100.0
Russian Fed.	322.6	2.3						97.7					6.6				3.6		90.9	101.1
San Marino																				
Serbia	30.4	20.5	4.9				15.6	79.5	21.7	1.5			7.2		42.9			0.5	5.8	100.0
Slovak Republic	235.1	10.6	8.4	0.7	0.4	0.2		89.4	0.9	60.3			13.3		0.6			9.8		94.5
Slovenia	97.9	4.4	0.1		3.0		1.4	95.6		11.1			34.8		0.1			1.9	47.7	100.0
Spain (Total)	151.4	0.5				0.5		99.5		17.4	2.8		54.6	6.8		11.9	0.6	5.5		100.0
Spain (State Ad.)	153.0							100.0		17.2	3.3		55.0	8.0		11.4	0.0	5.2		100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	142.8	3.0				3.0		97.0		18.7			52.5			14.5	4.1	7.1		100.0
Sweden	108.0							100.0	20.7				15.0	1.7				38.9	38.8	115.1
Switzerland	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	100.0	0.0	44.5	8.5		17.0	2.5			0.7	26.7	0.0	100.0
Turkey	398.7	53.0	34.1		0.1		18.8	54.7		0.2		40.9	7.1	0.0	0.0			0.0	6.5	107.7
Ukraine	152.7							100.0	4.6	75.4			8.0						11.9	100.0
UK: Eng. & Wales	261.8							100.0	16.0	22.6			9.3	0.4			5.1	42.0	7.3	102.7
UK: N. Ireland	183.4							119.9	17.4				12.3						39.6	69.3
UK: Scotland	381.6								37.5				27.5	6.2			6.6	11.3	10.9	100.0
<i>Mean</i>	212.0	14.1	5.8	7.7	3.1	4.0	7.5	92.8	10.0	32.5	7.4	5.8	23.3	4.0	4.8	4.2	2.3	11.9	18.7	
<i>Median</i>	155.3	6.0	4.3	1.7	0.2	2.5	2.5	98.5	5.9	26.9	6.1	0.0	17.0	2.0	0.6	1.0	1.9	7.2	7.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	644.6	53.0	34.1	21.4	19.1	13.6	26.3	119.9	37.5	98.5	20.2	40.9	72.3	35.0	42.9	17.7	6.6	42.9	90.9	

Notes – Tables 8 and 9

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	<p>General comment: 141 persons have more than 2 punishments. Four persons have three punishments.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fine: 1364 ● Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practise a certain profession: 420 ● Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or for a child under three years or for health problems): 4
Austria	<p>General comment: The counting unit is the (physical) person. The persons with only one cause for supervision are to be found under the different categories;</p> <p>1.1.2: Criminal proceedings can be suspended (“diversion”) in four different forms: 1. for paying an amount of money, 2. as a suspension with probation to assess the behaviour of the accused person, 3. for community service and 4. for victim-offender-mediation. Only community service, mediation and, partly, suspension with probation are supervised by NEUSTART probation agency.</p> <p>1.1.3: This measure only exists for juveniles.</p> <p>1.1.4: In Austria, mediation is a CSM whereas the definition for item 1.1.4 states the opposite, so the number of persons who underwent mediation is included in item 1.1.2.</p> <p>1.2.4: Community service after the sentence is only possible as an alternative to arrest in case you can’t afford to pay your fine (unpaid work for fine defaulters).</p> <p>1.2.5: This is the number of persons who are electronically monitored front-door or back-door. Electronic monitoring is combined exclusively with home arrest. Electronic “ankle bracelets” are used as technical support. The person charged with a crime wears a plastic band at the ankle which communicates with a base station at its home. Under this category Austria added the persons who were electronically monitored as an alternative to pre-trial detention.</p> <p>1.1.1: “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparational probation/Court order: 201

<p>Azerbaijan</p>	<p>General comment: Item 1 contains the number of persons under the supervision agencies on 1 January 2021 (STOCK) due to the absence of information for 31 January 2021.</p> <p>The number of persons with regard to whom the execution of the sentence has been postponed according to the Art. 79 of Criminal Code are also included under the Item: 1.2.1. (The postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to a pregnant woman or a single parent taking care of a child under the age of 14).</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fine: 1574 ● Correctional work: 2661 ● Others: 1447
<p>Belgium</p>	<p>General comment: The numbers were extracted from the SIPAR database, except for electronic monitoring, which data come from the Siset database.</p> <p>1.2.1: This point includes data for 1.2.1 and 1.2.2. Their database does not allow the distinction between fully suspended and partially suspended custodial sentences with probation.</p> <p>1.2.4: The numbers for community service correspond with the decisions of work sentences made by the tribunal.</p> <p>1.2.7: Following the introduction of the 17th of May 2016 law on the external legal status (“statut juridique externe”) of detainees, limited detention (equivalent to semi-liberty) has been implemented for persons convicted of sentences longer than three years. Guidance provided by the probation services in the context of semi-liberty is not applicable any more. Instead, attention is requested towards the fact that limited detentions managed by the probation services are modes of execution for persons who maintain their status as detainees. A part of the numbers for limited detention can thus also be included in SPACE I.</p> <p>1.2.8: Treatment does not exist as an autonomous sanction in the Belgian penal system. Treatment can be imposed under conditions. Persons concerned by the law about internment are not counted in SPACE II.</p> <p>1.2.11: Since 1 May 2016, the Belgian legislator has established the sentence of autonomous probation (“peine de probation autonome”) imposed by a judge for a maximum length of two years of time. The content of this autonomous probation sentence, which consists of the imposition of conditions, is determined after the execution of the sentence by the Probation Commission on the basis of a report by the probation officer (court assistant).</p>

	<p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring: 544 ● Conditional release: 2839 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Autonomous probation sentence: 910
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Rep. Srpska	--
Bulgaria	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1: According to Bulgarian legislation, the electronic monitoring of offenders with imposed orders for home arrest constitutes the alternative the pre-trial detention with supervision by probation services.</p> <p>1.2.11 According to Bulgarian legislation, probation is a sanction which consists of two obligatory probation measures and a possibility for the court to impose between four other probation measures cumulatively. In that case, all other forms of probation are mixed and are in item 1.2.11.</p>
Croatia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advisory reports for the Court with respect to this type of criminal sanction: 2 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 32 ● Interruption of the execution of the prison sentence: 16
Cyprus	--
Czech Republic	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Data source is the AIS PMS - administrative and statistical file system.</p> <p>1.1.1 – 1.2.11: The number of persons in individual cases under the supervision or care of probation agencies by the above-mentioned categories and their file status were factually active on that date.</p> <p>1.1.1: Electronic monitoring can be imposed by the court in replacement of pre-trial detention (55). Electronic monitoring technically started on 20 September 2018.</p>

	<p>1.1.2: The specified number corresponds to the number of persons that had been the object of a conditional suspension of the criminal proceedings with obligations or restrictions and that are supervised by the Czech Probation and Mediation Service (PMS) following a decision of the prosecutors. The decision of declaring the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors or the court in the Czech legal system was quite frequent during the year 2020, but only a small part of these cases is registered by the Czech Probation and Mediation Service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5 519 decisions of all Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings by prosecutors in the Czech legal system during the year 2020 have been recorded (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2018) including 1 120 decisions by court. ● The number of the conditional suspension of criminal proceedings without appropriate obligations or restrictions cannot be counted within STOCK. <p>1.1.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The definition of victim-offender mediation, which is defined in this questionnaire, has a constrictive character. This type of mediation is not monitored like a form of probation/supervision within the Czech statistical system, because victim-offender mediation can be performed in a cross-sectional way in every activity of probation officers before and after sentence, even though it is most often recorded in the pre-sentence (pre-trial) phase of proceedings. This number of persons cannot be counted within the category STOCK. ● The number of persons in victim-offender mediation cannot be counted within the category STOCK. <p>1.1.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Resolving conflicts activities have a broader character than the victim – offender mediation in our service. The definition of the mediation of resolving conflicts is containing all activities aimed at the settlement of conflicts in the context of criminal proceedings (including the victim - offender mediation) including Pre-sentence report (a home arrest and a community sanctions). <p>1.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The specified number is the number of persons with the Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (10 448) and the Fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (306), which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court too. ● All Fully suspended custodial sentence without probation (with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court or with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which aren't supervised by PMS) are more frequently during the year 2020, but only the small part of these cases can we registered within PMS. ● 21 821 persons with the Fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the year 2020 (the CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2020) have been recorded, including cumulative sentences.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The number of persons with the Fully suspended sentence without probation cannot be counted within STOCK. <p>1.2.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An electronic monitoring can be imposed by the court within a home arrest (70) and within a conditional release with an obligation of a home arrest (0). <p>1.2.8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The protective treatment is imposed by the court as a protective measure, not as a form of probation, separately or together with other sanctions. We have recorded 474 persons with protective treatment imposed by court during the year 2020 (the CSLAV application of Ministry of Justice 2020) including cumulative sentences. <p>1.2.9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The specified number is the number of persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions, but which are supervised by PMS from decision of the court (24) and The Parole with probation (5 874). A condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions (obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court or which aren't supervised by PMS) are more frequently in Czech legal system during the year 2020, but only the part of these cases can be registered within PMS. ● 3 255 persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2020 have been recorded (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2020). ● The number of persons with conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions are not countable within STOCK. <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic Monitoring: 55 ● Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 850 <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 564 ● Other: 10 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prohibition of entering sport, cultural and other social events: 84 ● Reports with respect to conditional release: 257 ● Other: 358
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Denmark	<p>General comment: Not persons – cases. Electronic monitoring refers to ankle bracelets. The reason behind the total not being equal to the sum of subcategories is because of decimal points</p> <p>1.2.5: Number of electronic monitoring is low because of Covid-19. The reason</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mentally disturbed under supervision: 2677 ● Alternative imprisonment - as being placed in an institution: 25 ● Other: 13
Estonia	<p>General comment: 1.2.9: Includes those offenders who were conditionally released under electronic monitoring. 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.4 and 1.2.8 can also be combined with electronic monitoring.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring: 16 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 12 ● Sanctions applicable to minors: 76
Finland	<p>General comment: 1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conditional prison sentence + community service: 127 ● Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 17 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Juvenile punishment: 5
France	<p>General comment: Item 1.0 counts persons, items 1.1 and 1.2 count measures, therefore, 1.0 is not equal to 1.1+1.2.</p> <p>1.2.6: House arrest is a presentential measure in France; it is therefore accounted for in SPACE II. Semi-liberty is a detention measure and is therefore accounted for in SPACE I. It cannot be accounted for as such: if it implies criminal irresponsibility, it is not accounted for by the DAP; if it is a care injunction, it cannot be distinguished from other obligations.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community order: 913 ● Stay ban: 2042 ● Work release without accommodation: 679 ● Citizenship classes: 762
Georgia	<p>General comment: 1.1: Forms of probation before the sentence is not applicable for Georgian probation system. Non-custodial sentences are executed after the court decision.</p>

	<p>1.1.4: Victim-offender mediation - Diversion and Mediation Department of National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation conducts general management of the diversion and mediation programs, development of restorative justice and initiation of mediation process as part of the program for the release of a person sentenced to life imprisonment. Along with its special emphasis on juvenile diversion and mediation, the department implements a criminal mediation pilot program for convicts and ex-convicted persons.</p> <p>1.2.5 and 1.2.6 indicate the same number and are overall counted as one based on the fact that in Georgia, Electronic Monitoring is used only in cases of Home Arrest.</p> <p>1.2 indicates the sum of 1.2.0, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7, 1.2.8, 1.2.9 and 1.2.11. However, the forms of probation after the sentence are repeated in some paragraphs.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community service: 773 ● Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 420 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 110 ● Postponement of a sentence: 6
Germany	--
Greece	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restrictive measures: 13 <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restrictive measures: 628 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reformatory measures for minors: 10 ● Provisional release: 180 ● Restrictive measures: 614
Hungary	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Probation supervision is a measure in the Hungarian law that in the case of adult offenders can be ordered with conditional suspension of the criminal proceeding, with conditional discharge, with suspended custodial sentence, with restitution work and with conditional release/parole. Probation supervision with conditional release/parole is implemented by penitentiary probation officers.</p> <p>In these cases of juveniles application probation supervision is obligatory, and it is also obligatory when a juvenile temporarily released from reformatory.</p>

	<p>There is a type of measure in the Hungarian law that is partly similar to deferral partly to conditional Pardon or conditional discharge. A person is found guilty in a sentence, but application of a punishment is postponed during a certain period of time in order to appreciate the evolution of the behaviour of the person during that time. In the questionnaire these cases are put in the category of conditionals pardon or conditional discharge, because this measure can only be applied by the court in a sentence.</p> <p>Treatment refers to persons under drug diversion. In the case of drug diversion, the criminal proceeding is suspended before the accusation and the accused person is put under probation supervision. The number of persons under drug diversion is included in the number 1.1.2.: conditional suspension of criminal proceeding.</p> <p>Upon certain conditions the implementation of a part of imprisonment could be converted to reintegration custody with electronic monitoring that is similar measure to home arrest. Reintegration custody is supervised by penitentiary probation officers, so it's not included in the table.</p> <p>Semi-liberty can be applied in cases of inmates who are sentenced to short-term imprisonment. Inmates are involved in this programme are obliged to cooperate with penitentiary probation officers, so it's not included in this table.</p> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restitution work with probation: 111 ● Temporary release from reformatory: 113
Iceland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1: If there are conditions for detention, a judge may order them to stay at a certain location and/or ban him to leave the country instead of pre-trial detention in prison. The police can decide that the accused person shall inform the police about their location or visit the police at certain times and, furthermore, the police can decide that the accused person has to give their passport to the police for safekeeping. (They are not under supervision by the PPA and were not counted.)</p> <p>1.1.4: According to Icelandic regulations, mediation is a resource that can substitute prosecution but is not used concurrently. If mediation is successful, i.e., leads to a contract that is fulfilled the prosecutor then cancels prosecution and the offence does not go on the offender's criminal record and there is no follow-up on behalf of the police or the PPA.</p> <p>1.2.4: There were 127 persons doing community service instead of unconditional imprisonment and 64 instead of surrogate punishment 31 January 2021 (See comment to Tables 1 & 2).</p> <p>1.2.5: Ankle bracelet. (See comment to Tables 1 & 2).</p> <p>1.2.9: Additionally, there were 115 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released but not under supervision (they are not counted).</p>

Ireland	<p>General comment: The total of all people on different orders is 6 503. However, some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 1.0 (6 064) includes some offenders counted more than once in section 1.2. These offenders are just counted once in section 1.0.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supervision and Detention Order: 26 ● Family Conference: 1
Italy	<p>General comment: Electronic Monitoring is not a directly applicable alternative measure in our judicial system; it can be used as a surveillance instrument for offenders detained at home.</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inquiries for probation measures: 24554 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supervised liberty: 4311 ● Substitutive sanctions: 114 ● Inquiries for persons at liberty and other inquiring activities: 8022
Latvia	<p>General comment: 1.2.0: In Latvia, electronic monitoring can only be imposed when a person is released on parole, therefore it is a mixed sanction.</p> <p>1.2.4: Supplementary community service sanction can be an addendum to deprivation of liberty (deprivation of liberty + community service orders are included under item 1.2.4. "Community service". One of the possible diversions from criminal procedure used for juveniles is Community Service as educational/compulsory measure. Numbers of persons that were placed under probation with this measure are included under item 1.2.4.</p> <p>1.2.8: Treatment is not separate sanction/measure, but it can be applied as a condition/obligation for persons who are under supervision of probation. NAP because it is not a sanction, but a condition/obligation. Persons who received treatment are included/counted in items 2.2.0., 2.2.1., 2.2.7., and 2.2.9.</p> <p>1.2.11: These cases represent the sanction of custody + probation supervision after the release from custody. Conditional release of a prisoner (parole) is counted under item 1.2.9 and not included here.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fully suspended sentence with probation + Community service: 146 ● Parole + Electronic monitoring: 31 ● Community service + Probation supervision: 410 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation supervision: 417

Liechtenstein	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conditional discharge, <i>bedingte Entlassung</i>: 1 ● Probation before the sentence, <i>Bewährungshilfe vor Verurteilung</i>: 1 ● Probation instead of sentencing and punishment (Diversion): 1 <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partial sentence mixed (fine and imprisonment) <i>teilbedingte Strafe gemischt (Geld- und Freiheitsstrafe)</i>: 3
Lithuania	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Article 1.2.5 is not included in the total number (Article 1.0) as electronic monitoring is imposed only with conditional release (Article 1.2.9.) Home arrest (curfew orders) (1.2.6) and suspended sentence (1.2.1), therefore the number of uses of electronic monitoring is included into the number indicated in Article 1.2.1, 1.2.6 and 1.2.9.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judicial control: 26 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suspended sentence: 6
Malta	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provisional Order of Supervision: 208 <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combination Orders: 7
Moldova	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deprivation of the right to occupy certain functions: 2020 ● Deprivation of the right to drive means of transport or cancellation of this right: 2118 ● Replacing the unexecuted part of the punishment with a milder one: 91
Monaco	<p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partitioned execution: 3
Montenegro	<p>General comment:</p> <p>In the Montenegrin system of executing criminal sanctions, electronic monitoring is used with home arrest (home prison). The official legal name of this criminal sanction is “imprisonment sentence in the residential premises of the convicted persons.” Also, EM is used for the execution of two security measures: restraining order and removal from an apartment or other residential premise. EM is technically executed using ankle bracelets.</p> <p>This is the number of persons over whom supervision has been initiated, therefore, this is not about the total number of received cases/persons, and which would include cases/persons where the execution of the sanction / measure i.e. supervision of a person, has not been initiated yet.</p>

<p>Netherlands</p>	<p>General comment: The number of unique persons is counted at each level. The counting unit is the person, but persons are in more subcategories than one. In the numbers for 2017 and earlier the persons were counted double in the totals. Since 2018, only the unique persons are counted in each subcategory and total.</p> <p>1/2.1.1.1 Electronic monitoring in the Netherlands is not a sanction, but as a condition attached to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● pre-trial supervision by probation agencies ● fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation; ● conditional release with probation. <p>1/2.2.10 Mixed orders are fully or partially suspended custodial sentences with probation (1/2.2.1/2 and with electronic monitoring 1/2.1.1.1) and community service (1/2.2.4). In the available data, it is not certain if they are ordered at the same time or if they supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are in their own subcategories and the unique persons are in the totals.</p> <p>Home arrest (1.2.6) is also called Electronic Detention (front door EM). Home arrest in the Netherlands was only used after the sentence. In 2003 a pilot project started introducing Electronic Detention (ED) as an alternative for prison sentences of less than 91 days. The main reason for starting the experiment was the fact that during those days the Netherlands suffered a huge shortage of capacity. The measure was refined in March 2005 and March 2010, describing more extensively the rules and regulations around ED, defining target groups more strictly, accentuating and extending reasons for exclusion, etc. There was no legal foundation (ED was not laid down as a law) and the legal foundation was never established. The regulations were withdrawn on the 1st of July of 2010. Thus, to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentences.</p>
<p>North Macedonia</p>	<p>General comment: The home pre-trial detention is under the authority of the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suspended sentence with protective supervision: 72 ● Conditional release: 4

<p>Norway</p>	<p>General comment: Started cases are counted here, not persons. The registration system does not supply systematic aggregated data for persons</p> <p>1.2.1: Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation concerns a conditional sentence with the obligation to a. Participate in a program for intoxicated drivers (N=350) or with the obligation to participate in the Norwegian type of drug court program (N=3138). In addition, 4 people served a conditional sentence with another type of condition set by the court.</p> <p>1.2.4: The community sentence in Norway is more than Community service. It may consist of unpaid work, but also various other crime-preventing measures. In 2020, 69.3 % of all hours were spent on unpaid work.</p> <p>1.2.5: Electronic monitoring concerns a prison sentence by the court that is executed fully or partly (backdoor) after a request to the correctional service has been granted. The same goes for home curfew without EM.</p> <p>1.2.8: "Treatment " here implies serving all or part of a prison sentence in a 24/7 institution providing necessary services which the prison cannot cater for - often, but not necessarily always treatment. This form of serving a prison sentence has now become the responsibility of the probation offices.</p> <p>1.2.11: Unpaid work for fine defaulters has been implemented nationwide.</p> <p>1.2.11 "Other" is: Unpaid work for fine defaulters: 153</p>
<p>Poland</p>	<p>General comment: Data as of 31.01.2021 are not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the situation as at 31.12.2020, according to the report on probation services of the court service ms-s40r for 2020.</p> <p>1.1.4. In the Polish legal system mediation is not carried out by court curators.</p> <p>1.2.5. Electronic monitoring in Poland concerns the serving of short term (until 1,5 y) prison sentences in the electronic supervision system and supervision of execution of precautions non-isolation measures (for ex. the obligation not to approach some persons, electronic control of staying place). The technical means of exercising electronic supervision are: 1) the monitoring centre; 2) an ICT system by means of which the entity running the monitoring centre, the supervising entity, courts, court superintendents and other authorised entities process information related to organising and controlling the execution of sentences in the electronic supervision system (communication and monitoring system); 3) transmitters; 4) stationary and portable recorders.</p> <p>1.2.6. There is not such an institution like home arrest at Polish penal law.</p>

	<p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A – 34 259 - simplified supervision during fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and conditional release/parole with probation. • B - 743 - working with inmates before release • C – 11 553 - consist supervision on other duties of inmates (for ex. restraining order, leave place order), pronounced as standalone criminal measure.
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>General comment: The counting unit in 1.0 is the <u>person</u>, however, a person may have more than one measure running simultaneously by having more than one lawsuit, that’s why the sum of the subcategories included in the Table is not equal to the total.</p> <p>1.2.6 With electronic monitoring.</p> <p>1.2.8 Not imputable due to mental illness.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictive measures of obligations and instructions: 423 • Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 502 • Court restraining orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 649 <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service obligation in connection with a suspended sentence: 303 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extraordinary exits of prisoners following the Covid-19 disease pandemic situation: 283
<p>Romania</p>	<p>Comment on 1.2.0 and 1.2.1: It is not possible to discern (Suspension of service of a sentence under supervision) or (Postponement of penalty enforcement) with (Community service) and with (obligation to attend one or more social reintegration programs), treated as mixed sanctions in the previous years;</p> <p>Comment on 1.2.6: According to art.119 (Criminal Code), (1) The educational measure of curfew on weekends consists of a juvenile’s obligation not to leave their domicile on Saturdays and Sundays, for a time period between 4 and 12 weeks, unless, in this period, they are required to participate in certain programs or to carry out certain activities imposed by the court. (2) Supervision is performed under the coordination of the Probation Service.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serving the penalty by fine by performing community service: 389

Russian Federation	<p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home arrest: 7291 • Prohibition of certain activities: 3009 • Bail: 40 <p>House arrest, prohibition of certain actions and bail can be applied with electronic control (ankle bracelet).</p> <p>1.2.8 - number of subordinate persons with the obligation to undergo treatment, medical and (or) social rehabilitation.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities : 95297 • Restriction of liberty: 38007 of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with the use of electronic control (ankle bracelet) 7287 ○ Community service: 40152 ○ Conditional sentence: 240118 ○ Postponement of serving a sentence for pregnant women, women with a child under the age of fourteen, a man with a child under the age of fourteen and who is a single parent: 7240 ○ Postponement of serving a sentence for drug addicts 82 ○ Compulsory measure of medical nature in relation to a person who committed a crime against the sexual inviolability of a minor under the age of eighteen, who has not reached the age of 14, and who suffers from a disorder of sexual preference (paedophilia) that does not exclude sanity: 9 ○ Fine convicted who have an obligation to undergo drug treatment: 599
San Marino	--
Serbia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>According to the analysis conducted by the new managerial structure of the Department for Execution of Non-custodial sanctions and measures, it has been concluded that no adequate equivalents have been found for the definitions from the questionnaire in relation to the legislation in Serbia.</p> <p>Therefore, in this questionnaire data shall be presented in the following way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under 1.1.1. the data on the House Detention (with no electronic monitoring) and the Prohibition of accessing, meeting or communicating with a specific person and visiting specific places, as measures which execution is under the supervision of the Commissioners before the sanction is pronounced; - The data provided in the last year questionnaire under 1.1.3 is presented under 1.1.2 since the detailed analysis established that the definition under 1.1.2 is the equivalent to the Suspension of the Criminal prosecution that as such provided by the Serbian legislation;

	<p>In particular regard to this category, no data is presented in the Table above since the Commissioner's Service, although it is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Serbia, does not execute the most frequent obligation ordered by the prosecution in case the criminal proceeding is suspended (there are 7 obligations defined by the Code and the execution of all obligation is under the authority of the Commissioner's Service). The most frequent obligation is paying a certain financial amount to a public incomes account, that shall be further used for humanitarian and other appropriate purposes. Although the approximate figure reaches 1000 on an annual basis, the verification of the payment of the determined financial amount by the accused person is done by the Public Prosecutor's office(s) which notify the Commissioner's Service about it. The Commissioner's Service would be potentially engaged in case the accused person does not fulfil the obligation within the given deadline; however, the practice shows this particular obligation is dully fulfilled by the accused persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the House detention with the electronic monitoring was presented under 1.1.1 and in this questionnaire shall be presented under 1.1.5 - the data related to the Conditional Suspended Sentence with the Protective Supervision shall be presented under 1.2.1 (the previous report showed these data under 1.2.11 (other)) - past reports showed the data related to the House Prison under 1.2.5; this questionnaire shall encompass the data related to the House prison with electronic monitoring under 1.2.0 while the House prison without electronic monitoring shall remain under 1.2.6. <p>The Serbian legislation provides that the electronic monitoring cannot be pronounced as an individual sanction nor it can be ordered without primarily pronounced sanction or a measure as it is the case under 1.2.5.</p> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measure of prohibition of meeting or communicating with a specific individual: 12 ● Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (home detention): 91 <p>1.1.5 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (home detention) with Electronic Monitoring: 326 <p>1.2.0 "Mixed sanctions or measures" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Home arrest with Electronic Monitoring: 454 <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post-penal treatment: 0 ● Measures against perpetrators of sexual crimes against minors: 121
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Slovak Republic	<p>General comment: 1.2.0. Mixed sanctions and measures - mixed with EM supervision 1.2.3. (Deferral) - In the form of conditional postponement in Slovakia, it may be applied only in juvenile offender cases, it is a special instrument applied within juvenile prosecution. 1.2.5. Electronic monitoring - may be imposed in connection with other measures - obligations/restrictions only 1.2.9. In 86 cases mixed with electronic monitoring - should be figured in 1.2.0.</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of pre-trial detention <i>with</i> electronic monitoring supervision: 168 • Replacement of pre-trial detention <i>without</i> electronic monitoring supervision: 906 <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of the Remaining Term of a Prison Sentence to Punishment by Home Arrest: 22 • Home arrest: 77 • Fully suspended sentence with probation with EM supervision: 13
Slovenia	<p>General comment: Reports for courts and prosecutors are a probation task that includes interviews with offenders.</p> <p>Parole with custodial supervision planning is one of probation tasks in Slovenian probation. It means cooperation between prison (prison staff and prisoners) and probation with aim to give a support to prison staff when planning parole with custodial supervision (e.g., to give information about organisations where additional tasks of supervision can be carried out, to present a prisoner how parole with custodial supervision is carried out in practice, what are his/her obligations, etc.)</p> <p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement procedure: 2 <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports for courts and prosecutors: 28 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community service for misdemeanours: 962 • Planning of Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision: 23
Spain (Total)	<p>General comment: Item 1.1 corresponds exclusively to the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.</p>
Spain (State Admin.)	--
Spain (Catalonia)	--

<p>Sweden</p>	<p>General comment: Reference date 1st of October 2020.</p> <p>Persons supervised due to community service reported in 1.2.4 consist of probation with community service and conditional sentence with community service reported separately in 1.2.0.</p> <p>Treatment as a form of probation/supervision is always combined with probation in the Swedish justice system. Therefore, the number of persons supervised due to treatment is only reported in 1.2.0.</p> <p>Extended activity release consists of persons serving a prison sentence and are at home, at work or in an educational facility monitored electronically by an ankle bracelet at the end of the prison sentence. The purpose of this kind of release is to make it possible for these persons to return to work or studies before final release.</p> <p>Electronic monitoring is supported technically by an ankle bracelet.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation with community service: 1054 ● Conditional sentence with community service: 626 ● Probation with treatment: 640 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation without community service or treatment: 4122 ● Half-way house: 63 ● Extended activity release: 167
<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>General comment: Since 2018, electronic surveillance may be ordered by the competent court instead of pre-trial detention or detention for security reasons, in accordance with article 237 (1) and (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP). However, for the year 2019, a single case has been sent to the Federal Office of Statistics.</p> <p>Electronic surveillance is not recorded for types of detention concerned by legislation on foreigners, as a police measure against domestic violence or as a security measure during the execution of a sentence or measure (cf. house arrest).</p> <p>1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.8, 1.2.9: The number of persons under probation supervision corresponds to the number of persons at the end of 2020 (as of 31 December 2020, not as requested as of 31 January 2021).</p> <p>1.2.4 and 1.2.5: The numbers for community service and electronic monitoring are average numbers for the year 2020. They are closer to reality than the year-end figure because the 2019 data are not yet complete and will be revised next year.</p> <p>1.2.7: In Switzerland, semi-liberty is not the responsibility of probation, but of prisons. The data for semi-liberty can therefore be found in SPACE I.</p>

	<p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring (art. 237 al. 1 et al. 3 CPP): 0
<p>Turkey</p>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.1. Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Turkey; Judicial control measures applied as an alternative to detention are given during the investigation and prosecution phases of the trial process. Since the procedures carried out during the execution process of these measures do not differ significantly according to the phases, a distinction such as pre-trial/prosecution phase is not made while keeping the statistical data regarding the judicial control measures in the scope of supervision and follow-up of probation. In this respect; The numbers given in section 1.1.1 include the total number of persons in the judicial control files given during the investigation and prosecution phases and sent to the probation.</p> <p>In accordance with the regulation made with the Law No. 7242, which entered into force on April 15, 2020; The supervision and follow-up of some of the "Judicial Control Decisions", which continue to be given as an alternative to detention, have been removed from the scope of probation. Thus, there has been a dramatic decrease in the numbers given in section 1.1.1 compared to previous years.</p> <p>1.1.4. Victim - offender mediation:</p> <p>“Mediation” practice does exist in the Turkish criminal justice system; however, probation units do not have a duty in the process. This practice is followed by another unit of the Ministry of Justice (General Directorate of Criminal Affairs-Alternative Solutions Department).</p> <p>1.1.5. Other: Drug treatment and supervision of probation:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Turkey; during the investigation phase, the public prosecutor decides to postpone the filing of a public case for five years against a person who buys, accepts or possesses drugs or stimulants to use, or uses drugs or stimulants. During the postponement period, probation is applied for a minimum of one year for the suspect. This period can be extended for a maximum of one year, with three-month periods, by the decision of the public prosecutor. The person who has been given probation can be subjected to treatment during the probation period, if deemed necessary.</p> <p>1.2.3. Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation):</p> <p>In the table, there is no exactly compatible title for the "Conditional Early Release" practice in the Turkish criminal justice system. Since convicts have to meet certain conditions and are considered as the closest title when their obligations are taken into account, data on the decision of "execution of sentences by applying probation measure (conditional early release)" are included under this title.</p>

	<p>Execution of sentences by means of probation (conditional early release); It is the execution of the sentence up to the date of conditional release by applying the measure of probation in order to ensure that the convicts (with good conduct), who are left for a certain period of release on probation, adapt to the outside world, maintain and strengthen their ties with their families.</p> <p>Regarding the convicts whose sentences were decided to be executed by applying the measure of probation;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Unpaid employment in a publicly beneficial job, b) Being kept under supervision and surveillance in a residence or region, c) Prohibition for going to the designated place or areas, d) Participating in the determined programs. <p>Subject to one or more of its obligations, the probation directorate's execution procedures evaluation commission is decided according to the audit plan prepared by taking into account the risks and needs.</p> <p>1.2.5. Electronic Monitoring:</p> <p>The data in this section; Apart from the judicial control measures, the electronic monitoring methods and the types of decisions about the obligors that are audited and followed (the sanction of prohibition from going to certain places among alternative sanctions to short-term imprisonment, conditional early release, execution of a prison sentence in the house, probation measure for some perpetrators of crime) contains. In order not to cause repetitive data in the numbers entered in the rows for the relevant decision types in the table, the number of obliged parties that were audited and followed up with the electronic monitoring method were removed and gathered under this heading.</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Turkey; within the scope of electronic monitoring, 4 types of electronic monitoring units are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Home arrest Unit, - Instant Tracking Unit (GPS), - Alcohol Monitoring Unit and - Victim Unit. <p>1.2.7. Semi-liberty:</p> <p>In the Turkish criminal justice system, a total of one year and six months in prison for crimes committed intentionally upon the request of the convict, and a total of three years or less in prison for crimes committed by negligence, excluding the crime of negligence;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) On weekends, by entering at 19.00 on Fridays and leaving at the same time on Sundays, b) By entering at 19.00 every day, except on weekends, and leaving at 07.00 the next day, the subject may decide that he should be rendered in prisons at night. <p>In addition, provided that they meet certain conditions; there is also the practice of being transferred directly to open prisons and being transferred from a closed prison to an open prison. However, probation units do not have a duty in these processes.</p>
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	<p>1.2.8. Treatment:</p> <p>Within the scope of the "execution regime and probation for perpetrators of sexual crimes" in the criminal justice system in Turkey; For those who are sentenced to prison for sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, sexual intercourse with minors, only adult offenders are subject to sanctions of medical treatment and participation in therapeutic programs are imposed by the execution judge.</p> <p>After the conditional release date, the execution of the above-mentioned obligations within the probation period is carried out by the probation directorates. However, since the obligations given within the scope of the said decision are sent to the probation directorates in writing in the same (single) file content, it is not yet possible to obtain individual statistics on the number of persons in terms of "being subjected to medical treatment" and "participating in therapeutic programs" obligations.</p> <p>1.2.9. Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Turkey; convicts are released from penal institutions in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- A certain period of time before the conditional release dates within the scope of the decision to execute the sentences (conditional early release) by applying the measure of probation. 2- On conditional release dates 3- On the due date of release. <p>- The data within the scope of the execution of sentences (conditional early release) by applying the measure of probation is given in section 1.2.3.</p> <p>- The total number of convicts released from correctional institutions on conditional release dates is included in SPACE I. Along with their conditional release, they were also subject to probation under the scope of probation (employment under supervision for a fee, continuing to an educational institution during the inspection period for convicts under the age of eighteen, assignment of an expert to guide the convict, being subject to other obligations to be determined by the probation directorate). In terms of persons whose files were sent to probation directorates; as of 31.01.2021, the number of people with open files 136 221.</p> <p>1.1.1 "Alternatives":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring; 1172 • Judicial control: 112551 <p>1.1.5 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug treatment and supervision of probation; 62611 <p>1.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation for recidivist after release: 19901 • Prohibition of certain rights and powers: 277 • Effective remorse: 1671
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Ukraine	<p>General comment: Item 1. The number of persons under the probation supervision as on January 1, 2021.</p> <p>The counting unit is not the person, but the case. It is the <u>personal case</u> controlled by the probation authorities on criminal punishments and administrative penalties in the form of community service or correction works according to the court decisions. At present, Ukraine does not have a Unified Register of the convicted and detained persons in Ukraine. At present this electronic database is still being built. The register has the ability to maintain registration cards (registration of persons) and registration cases (registration of case numbers). Registration cards reflect the number of persons.</p> <p>1.1.1 The legislation of Ukraine does not apply to the form of probation / supervision until the sentence is issued. The defendants are using preventive measures in accordance with the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine. The functions of monitoring the compliance of the accused persons with the measure of restraint are imposed on the police, and not on the probation bodies.</p> <p>1.2.0 Number of personal cases of the convicted persons is indicated in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or to be engaged in certain activities (Article 55 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) (it is meant that one sentence may have two cases (the main and additional punishment)). This type of punishment may be imposed as a basic punishment for a term of two to five years or as an additional punishment for a term of one to three years (which determines the existence of a single person in the personal affairs case for the basic and additional types of punishment). It may also be imposed as an additional punishment to the punishment of arrest, restraint of liberty, detention in a military battalion of servicemen or imprisonment for a certain period of time. In that case the additional punishment extends to the entire period of serving the basic punishment and, moreover, for the period prescribed by the sentence a court that has acquired legal force. The term of additional punishment is calculated from the moment of the main punishment (the person will be in probation), and when sentencing in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities as additional to other basic punishments, as well as in the case of application of Article 77 of the Criminal Code Ukraine - from the moment of the legal validity of the sentence.</p> <p>1.2.4. Community service data consists of the data of community service imposed by the court under the Criminal Code of Ukraine (“criminal community service”) and under the Administrative Offences Code of Ukraine (“administrative community service”). There are 5,090 cases (total), including the community service as the criminal punishment - 3,820; as administrative sanction - 1,270.</p> <p>The difference between criminal community service and the administrative community service is the following: the terms of criminal punishment are longer; any criminal punishment, including the criminal community service results in the relevant criminal records; different legal liability in case of violation of the conditions of the sentence enforcement or in case of the administrative penalty during that period.</p>
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	<p>1.2.11. This item is related to milder criminal punishments (correctional work and fines) and administrative sanctions (correctional work and socially useful work). Number of the cases of punishment in the form of the correctional works is indicated. This type of punishment is established for the term from six months to two years and takes place at the place of work of the convicted person. From the amount of earnings of the convicted person to correction work, deductions to the state income in the amount established by the court sentence are made in the range of from ten to twenty percent. Besides, in item 1.2.11, the number of personal cases of offenders, to which the administrative sanction in the form of the correction works was applied by the court decision, is indicated. Correction works are applied for the term up to two months with the employment of them at the place of permanent employment of the administrative offender, and with the deduction of up to twenty percent of his/her salary to the state budget.</p> <p>Fine, as a criminal sanction, is taking the certain amount of money from a convict to the state budget. Fine is applied as the main sanction or the additional one. After the court sentence comes into force, the convict is obliged to pay the fine and to inform the relevant probation unit about the payment, presenting the relevant document. In case of non-payment of the fine or delay for more than one month, if the fine is paid in several instalments) the court at the request of the probation unit may replace the unpaid amount of the fine with the community service. Besides, the fine evasion is a crime under Art. 389 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Socially useful works (120 - 360 hours) for non-payment of the alimony for the children maintenance by the parents or other family members, which resulted in a debt, which exceeds the amount of the relevant payments for six months from the date of the enforcement document introduction into force.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sentenced to prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities: 2896 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criminal Correction Works as criminal punishment and Administrative Correctional Works as administrative sanction: 466 ● Socially Useful Works as administrative sanction: 2942 ● Fines as criminal punishment: 4140
<p>UK: England & Wales</p>	<p>General comment: The total number of persons in 1.0 and 1.2 includes all those being supervised in the community under court orders or under post-release supervision once they have been released from custody.</p> <p>The total number of persons in 1.0 is lower than the sum of the component parts because it counts persons only once, and they may appear in more than one sub-category. Persons are, however, only counted once in sub-categories</p>

	<p>Figures given in sub-categories 1.2.0, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.8 and 1.2.11 are breakdowns of total Community Sentences.</p> <p>1.2.1 - Offenders sentenced to suspended sentence orders with no requirements attached are not supervised by the Probation Service as there are no requirements for the offender to meet, other than to not commit a further offence. These are, therefore, excluded from this total.</p> <p>1.2.4: Community Orders with standalone unpaid work only.</p> <p>1.2.5: Community Orders with curfews and electronic monitoring requirements only. Most standalone curfews/electronic monitoring requirements are not supervised by the probation service.</p> <p>1.2.8: Community orders containing drug, alcohol, mental health treatments, accredited programmes, and supervision or rehabilitation.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Any combination of 14 possible requirements: unpaid work, supervision, rehabilitation, accredited programs, drug treatment, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, specified activities, prohibited activities, curfew, exclusion, attendance centre, residential, electronic monitoring. Excludes standalone requirements: 24944 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Standalone rehabilitation requirements: 10267 ● Other standalone requirements: 275 ● Youth Rehabilitation Order, Supervision Default Order, and All pre-Criminal Justice Act 2003 Orders: 789
<p>UK: Northern Ireland</p>	<p>General comment: The sum of the individual order types is higher than the total number of people because some people are subject to more than one order.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combination Order: 369 ● Enhanced Combination Order: 242 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation Order: 1391

<p>UK: Scotland</p>	<p>General comment: These stock figures are as at 31 March 2020. They cover only community payback orders, drug treatment & testing orders and fiscal work orders, as well as numbers subject to electronic monitoring (as at 31 December 2020) at 1.2.5. The breakdown of the community payback orders into the various categories in this Table are estimates as information on the type of community payback order is now no longer collected for stock figures.</p> <p>All estimated figures are rounded to the nearest 100.</p> <p>1.2.8 includes drug treatment and testing orders and estimates of the number of drug treatment, alcohol treatment and mental health treatment requirements issued as part of community payback orders.</p> <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Mixed community payback orders: 7896 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Community payback orders with supervision only: 2300
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2. Number of persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2020 (FLOW OF ENTRIES ON PROBATION)

Table 10 shows the flow of probationers entering probation during the year 2020 in absolute numbers, and Table 11 shows the flow of entries in rates and percentages.

Table 10. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2020, in absolute numbers

Country	Country population on 1.1.2021	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2020	Of which:																	
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence											
			Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other
2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2	2.2.0	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9	2.2.11			
Albania																				
Andorra	77 355	922	52	52	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	870	...	605	...	...	1	0	17	23	104	57	
Armenia	2 963 251	2 303	NAP						NAP	NAP	787	NAP	NAP	136	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	236	1 144
Austria	8 932 664	15 420	7 999	384	7 615	NAP	NAP	NAP	7 421	NAP	1 851	764	0	2 573	728	NAP	NAP	37	1 468	NAP
Azerbaijan	10 119 133	24 634	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	24 634		2 867	NAP	NAP	478	6 903	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 627	10 759
Belgium	11 566 041	38 735	17 538	7 553	NAP	3 430	6 555	NAP	21 197		5 983	...	0	8 650	5 136	NAP	163	NAP	719	546
BiH: State level																				
BiH: Fed. BiH																				
BiH: Rep. Srpska																				
Bulgaria	6 916 548	4 579	153	153	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 826		115	NAP	NAP	0	165	NAP	NAP	NAP	296	3 250
Croatia	4 036 255	7 196			154	0	0	17	7 025		1 459	161	0	3 063	0	0	0	0	690	1 652
Cyprus																				
Czech Republic	10 701 777	16 335	6 651	469	64	NAP	389	6 118	14 169	NAP	4 472	NAP	8	6 033	97	182	NAP	160	2 180	1 270
Denmark	5 840 045	9 110	NAP						9 110	...	1 204	152		3 544	1 747	NAP	NAP	308	1 485	670
Estonia	1 330 068	4 185	29	29	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 156		1 096	425	NAP	2 060	5	NAP	NAP	4	471	95
Finland	5 533 793	3 156	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	3 156	243	604	NAP	NAP	1 362	192	NAP	NAP	NAP	749	6
France	67 439 599	110 011	9 202	5 985	3 129	88					68 337			20 697	29 458				10 949	3 910
Georgia	3 980 972	11 425	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	13 301	1 910	8 218	1 563	NAP	987	422	422	NAP	NAP	162	39
Germany																				
Greece	10 682 547	8 998	3 415	620	2 122	0	221	452	5 583	12	2 690	2	0	1 480	3	23	159	14	956	244
Hungary	9 730 772	19 533	7 692	NAP	3 700	NAP	3 992	NAP	11 841	NAP	1 720	NAP	1 234	8 681	...	...	...	...	...	206
Iceland	368 792	410	2	NAP	2	0	NAP	0	408	NAP	3	0	0	254	40	NAP	49	27	35	
Ireland	5 006 907	4 880	1 261	NAP	NAP	1 261	...		3 990	NAP	764	596	1 124	1 161	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	323	22
Italy	59 257 566	105 466	45 774	NAP	16 877	NAP	NAP	28 897	59 692	...	7 181	NAP	NAP	7 317	NAP	15 059	555	2 767	3 679	23 134
Latvia	1 893 223	8 499	1 240	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 240	NAP	7 259	595	1 026	NAP	357	4 786	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	107	388
Liechtenstein	39 055	49	7	3	0	0	0	4	42	5	26	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lithuania	2 795 680	15 417									2 400			453	360		2 720	8 645	894	
Luxembourg	634 730	456	7	7	...	0	...	NAP	449	NAP	54	24	NAP	198	17	NAP	58	NAP	80	18

Country	Country population on 1.1.2021	Total number of persons placed on Probation during 2020	Of which:																	
			1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence											
			Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release	Other
Code	POP	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2	2.2.0	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9	2.2.11
Malta	516 100										12		115	7				49	14	
Moldova	4 024 000	9 842		89	...	NAP	...	NAP		NAP	2 191	38	2	4 960	104	NAP	...	46	273	2 139
Monaco	40 000	21	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	21	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
Montenegro	620 739	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...	1	NAP	NAP	302	291	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP
Netherlands	17 475 415	31 126	4 303	3 381	936	NAP	NAP	NAP	28 165	...	6 036		0	22 296	NAP	NAP	497	245	936	NAP
North Macedonia	2 068 808	261							261					29					114	118
Norway	5 391 369	7 102	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7 102	NAP	529	NAP	NAP	1 630	3 503	25	NAP	261	548	606
Poland	37 840 001	...	...	NAP	NAP	....	NAP	NAP	...	NAP	...	NAP	NAP	...	...	NAP	NAP	NAP	...	...
Portugal	10 298 252	24 335	10 863	2 041	8 822	NAP	....	0	16 064	236	7 505	NAP	NAP	4 483	530	642	NAP	225	1 642	801
Romania	19 186 201	31 878	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	31 878	...	31 056	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	79	NAP	NAP	500	243
Russian Fed.	145 914 527	954 266		30 373	NAP	NAP	NAP		923 893		NAP	NAP	NAP	133 141	NAP	NAP	NAP	31 163	NAP	134 552
San Marino																				
Serbia	6 871 547	5 806	547	163	...	NAP	NAP	384	5 259	1 533	...	NAP	NAP	250	NAP	3 365	NAP	NAP	41	70
Slovak Republic	5 459 781	7 015	1 647	637	139	52	924	...	4 889	103	2 113	NAP	NAP	1 152	NAP	75	NAP	1 627	684	...
Slovenia	2 108 977	3 591	270	2	...	147	...	121	3 321	...	313	...	...	1 119	...	9	...	...	64	1 816
Spain (Total)	47 394 223	97 230	1 790	NAP	nap	nap	1 790	nap	95 440		10 812	1 015		58 584	7 368		14 517	52	3 092	
Spain (State Ad.)	39 654 465	88 971	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	88 971		9 656	1 015		55 683	7 368		12 689		2 560	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 739 758	8 259	1 790	nap	nap	nap	1 790	nap	6 469		1 156	***	***	2 901	***	***	1 828	52	532	
Sweden	10 379 295	15 050		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15 050	4 364	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 739	1 622	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 026	4 908
Switzerland	8 667 295	4 977	2	2	0	NAP	NAP	0	4 975	0	558	68	NAP	3 268	332	...	...	13	736	0
Turkey	83 614 362	405 204	217 878	146 642	NAP	335	...	70 896	232 650	...	347	NAP	181 751	28 153	...	70	...	...	50	22 279
Ukraine	41 418 717	64 359	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	64 359	1 852	34 266	NAP	NAP	13 893	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14 348
UK: Eng. & Wales	59 470 167	79 621	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	79 621	18 084	26 801	NAP	NAP	11 757	6 039	NAP	NAP	6 203	...	11 786
UK: N. Ireland	1 916 281																			
UK: Scotland	5 517 000	23 651		471						6 844				6 598	4 800			920	912	3 106

Table 11. Flow of probationers entering probation (persons placed under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2020, rates and percentages

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	Of which: Percentage of																	Total percentage		
		1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence													
		Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release		Other	
Code	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2	2.2.0	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9	2.2.11		
Albania																					
Andorra	1 191.9	5.6	5.6					94.4		65.6				0.1	0.0	1.8	2.5	11.3	6.2		93.2
Armenia	77.7									34.2				5.9					10.2	49.7	100.0
Austria	172.6	51.9	2.5	49.4				48.1		12.0	5.0	0.0	16.7	4.7				0.2	9.5		100.0
Azerbaijan	243.4							100.0		11.6			1.9	28.0					14.7	43.7	100.0
Belgium	334.9	45.3	19.5		8.9	16.9		54.7		15.4		0.0	22.3	13.3			0.4		1.9	1.4	100.0
BiH: State level																					
BiH: Fed. BiH																					
BiH: Rep. Srpska																					
Bulgaria	66.2	3.3	3.3					83.6		2.5			0.0	3.6					6.5	71.0	86.9
Croatia	178.3			2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	97.6		20.3	2.2	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	23.0	100.0
Cyprus																					
Czech Republic	152.6	40.7	2.9	0.4		2.4	37.5	86.7		27.4		0.0	36.9	0.6	1.1			1.0	13.3	7.8	131.3
Denmark	156.0							100.0		13.2	1.7		38.9	19.2				3.4	16.3	7.4	100.0
Estonia	314.6	0.7	0.7					99.3		26.2	10.2		49.2	0.1				0.1	11.3	2.3	100.0
Finland	57.0							100.0	7.7	19.1			43.2	6.1					23.7	0.2	100.0
France	163.1	8.4	5.4	2.8	0.1					62.1			18.8	26.8					10.0	3.6	129.6
Georgia	287.0							116.4	16.7	71.9	13.7		8.6	3.7	3.7				1.4	0.3	120.1
Germany																					
Greece	84.2	38.0	6.9	23.6	0.0	2.5	5.0	62.0	0.1	29.9	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.2	10.6	2.7		100.0
Hungary	200.7	39.4		18.9		20.4		60.6		8.8		6.3	44.4							1.1	100.0
Iceland	111.2	0.5		0.5	0.0		0.0	99.5		0.7	0.0	0.0	62.0	9.8			12.0	6.6	8.5		100.0
Ireland	97.5	25.8			25.8			81.8		15.7	12.2	23.0	23.8						6.6	0.5	107.6
Italy	178.0	43.4		16.0			27.4	56.6		6.8			6.9		14.3	0.5	2.6	3.5	21.9		100.0
Latvia	448.9	14.6				14.6		85.4	7.0	12.1		4.2	56.3						1.3	4.6	100.0
Liechtenstein	125.5	14.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	85.7	10.2	53.1	8.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1		100.0
Lithuania	551.5									15.6			2.9	2.3			17.6	56.1	5.8		100.4
Luxembourg	71.8	1.5	1.5		0.0			98.5		11.8	5.3		43.4	3.7			12.7		17.5	3.9	100.0
Malta																					
Moldova	244.6		0.9							22.3	0.4	0.0	50.4	1.1				0.5	2.8	21.7	100.0

Country	Rate of admissions on probation per 100 000 population	Of which: Percentage of																	Total percentage		
		1.1 Forms of supervision before the sentence						1.2 Forms of supervision after the sentence													
		Total	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings	Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence)	Victim-offender mediation	Other	Total	Mixed sanctions or measures	Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Conditional release		Other	
2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2	2.2.0	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9	2.2.11			
Code	2.0	2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2	2.2.0	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.2.5	2.2.6	2.2.7	2.2.8	2.2.9	2.2.11		
Monaco	52.5							100.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	14.3	14.3	100.0	
Montenegro																					
Netherlands	178.1	13.8	10.9	3.0				90.5		19.4		0.0	71.6			1.6	0.8	3.0		110.3	
North Macedonia	12.6							100.0					11.1					43.7	45.2	100.0	
Norway	131.7							100.0		7.4			23.0	49.3	0.4		3.7	7.7	8.5	100.0	
Poland																					
Portugal	236.3	44.6	8.4	36.3			0.0	66.0	1.0	30.8			18.4	2.2	2.6		0.9	6.7	3.3	110.7	
Romania	166.2							100.0		97.4					0.2			1.6	0.8	100.0	
Russian Fed.	654.0		3.2					96.8					14.0				3.3		14.1	34.5	
San Marino																					
Serbia	84.5	9.4	2.8				6.6	90.6	26.4				4.3		58.0			0.7	1.2	100.0	
Slovak Republic	128.5	23.5	9.1	2.0	0.7	13.2		69.7	1.5	30.1			16.4		1.1		23.2	9.8		107.0	
Slovenia	170.3	7.5	0.1		4.1		3.4	92.5		8.7			31.2		0.3			1.8	50.6	100.0	
Spain (Total)	205.2	1.8				1.8		98.2		11.1	1.0		60.3	7.6		14.9	0.1	3.2		100.0	
Spain (State Ad.)	224.4							100.0		10.9	1.1		62.6	8.3		14.3		2.9		100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	106.7	21.7				21.7		78.3		14.0			35.1			22.1	0.6	6.4		100.0	
Sweden	145.0							100.0	29.0				24.8	10.8				33.4	32.6	130.6	
Switzerland	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	100.0	0.0	11.2	1.4		65.7	6.7			0.3	14.8	0.0	100.0	
Turkey	484.6	53.8	36.2		0.1		17.5	57.4		0.1		44.9	6.9		0.0			0.0	5.5	111.2	
Ukraine	155.4							100.0	2.9	53.2			21.6						22.3	100.0	
UK: Eng. & Wales	133.9							100.0	22.7	33.7			14.8	7.6			7.8		14.8	101.3	
UK: N. Ireland																					
UK: Scotland	428.7		2.0						28.9				27.9	20.3			3.9	3.9	13.1	100.0	
Mean	221.0	22.1	6.4	11.9	3.6	10.2	9.6	87.6	11.0	26.2	4.4	6.3	26.0	8.8	5.6	6.6	6.0	9.2	15.1		
Median	163.1	14.6	3.3	2.8	0.1	13.2	5.0	95.6	7.4	17.4	2.0	0.0	22.0	4.2	0.4	1.8	1.8	6.7	7.4		
Minimum	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maximum	1 191.9	53.8	36.2	49.4	25.8	21.7	37.5	116.4	29.0	97.4	13.7	44.9	71.6	49.3	58.0	22.1	56.1	43.7	71.0		

Notes – Tables 10 and 11

Albania	--
Andorra	<p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Refrain from attending certain places: 2 ● Refrain from contact certain people: 9 ● Obligation to stay at home certain hours: 6 ● Obligation to stay at the country with passport delivery: 3 ● Treatment: 10 ● Home arrest with monitoring control: 1 <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compensation: 8 ● Regular payment of alimony: 1 ● Refrain from attending certain places: 1 ● Justify assistance to programs promoting non-violent relationships: 2
Armenia	<p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fine: 999 ● Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practise a certain profession: 145 ● Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or for a child under 3 years or for health problems): 0
Austria	<p>General comment: See comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparational probation/Court order: 384
Azerbaijan	<p>General comment: 2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fine: 2985 ● Correctional work: 3775 ● Others: 3999
Belgium	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9. See comments to 1.2.1 to 1.2.11.</p> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring: 1821 ● Conditional release: 5732 <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Autonomous probation sentence: 546
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Rep. Srpska	--
Bulgaria	--

Croatia	<p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advisory reports for the Court with respect to type of criminal sanction: 13 ● Advisory reports for the Public Attorney with respect to type of criminal sanction: 4 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reports (execution judge, public attorney, prison): 1574 ● Interruption of the execution of the prison sentence: 78
Cyprus	--
Czech Republic	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.1.1 – 2.2.10: The number of persons in individual cases under the supervision or care of probation agencies by above-mentioned categories and which file status were newly registered by the probation officer during the year.</p> <p>2.1.1: An electronic monitoring can be imposed by the court within the replacement of pre-trial detention (59). Electronic monitoring technically started on 20 September 2018.</p> <p>2.1.2: See comments to 1.1.2.</p> <p>2.1.4: See comment to 1.1.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The number of carried cases of the victim – offender mediation before the sentence is 389, after the sentence 24. <p>2.1.5: See comment to 1.1.5.</p> <p>2.2.1: See comment to 1.2.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The specified number is the number of persons with the fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (4 316) and the fully suspended custodial sentence without probation only with appropriate obligations or restrictions (156), which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court too. ● There have been more fully suspended custodial sentences without probation (with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court or with appropriate obligations or restrictions, which are not supervised by PMS) during the year 2020, but only a small part of these cases are registered within PMS. ● 2.2.1 Recorded are 21 821 persons with the fully suspended sentence without probation in Czech legal system during the year 2020 (the CSLAV applications of Ministry of Justice 2020) including cumulative sentences. <p>2.2.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An electronic monitoring can be imposed by the court within the home arrest (96) and within a conditional release with an obligation of a home arrest (1).

	<p>2.2.8: See comment to 1.2.8.</p> <p>2.2.9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The specified number is the number of persons with the condition release with appropriate obligations or restrictions, but which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court (4) and the parole with probation (2 176). There have been more conditional releases with appropriate obligations or restrictions (obligations or restrictions, which are supervised by PMS from the decision of the court or which are not supervised by PMS) during the year 2020, but only a small part of these cases are registered within PMS. ● 3 255 persons with conditional release with appropriate obligations or restrictions or probation during the year 2020 have been recorded (Statistical Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2020). <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic Monitoring: 59 ● Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 469 <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Resolving conflicts activities (including presentence report): 6100 ● Other: 18 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prohibition of the enter to sport, cultural and other social events: 42 ● Reports with respect to conditional release: 498 ● Other: 730
<p>Denmark</p>	<p>General comment: Not persons – <u>cases</u>.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mentally disturbed under supervision: 584 ● Alternative imprisonment - as being placed in an institution: 66 ● Other: 20
<p>Estonia</p>	<p>General comment: 2.2.9: Includes those offenders who were conditionally released under electronic monitoring. 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.4 and 2.2.8 can also be combined with electronic monitoring.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring: 29 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supervision of conduct after service of sentence: 17 ● Sanctions applicable to minors: 78

Finland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conditional prison sentence + community service: 234 ● Conditional prison sentence + community service + supervision: 9 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Juvenile punishment: 6
France	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Item 2.0 counts persons, items 2.1 and 2.2 count measures, therefore, 1.0 is not equal to 1.1+1.2.</p> <p>This year, some corrections have been made to the calculation of the total of forms of probation/pre-conviction supervision. Previously, the total was not correct because it did not include forms of supervision before conviction. In addition, in previous years, the sum of items 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5 did not add up to the total in 2.1. This year they do match, and the detail on work placement has been added.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judicial control: 3789 ● Home arrest with electronic monitoring: 537 ● Work placement (alternatives): 1659 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Citizenship classes: 673 ● Work release without accommodation: 1956 ● Stay ban: 1175 ● Community order: 106
Georgia	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.2.5 and 2.2.6 indicate the same number and are overall counted as one because, in Georgia, Electronic Monitoring is used only in cases of home arrest sentence.</p> <p>2.2 indicates the sum of 2.2.0, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7, 2.2.8, 2.2.9 and 2.2.11. However, the forms of probation after the sentence are repeated in some paragraphs.</p> <p>2.2.11 other(total) indicates forms of probation, particularly deprivation of the right to hold specific position or a job.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community service: 1862 ● Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 48 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deprivation of the right to hold a specific position or a job: 39
Germany	--

Greece	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restrictive measures: 20 <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Domestic violence provisions: 34 ● Restrictive measures: 161 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provisional release: 188 ● Restrictive measures: 71
Hungary	<p>General comment:</p> <p>See comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restitution work with probation: 97 ● Temporary release from reformatory: 109
Iceland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.1: See comment to 1.1.1.</p> <p>2.1.4: See comment to 1.1.4.</p> <p>2.2.4 There were 153 persons that started doing community service instead of unconditional imprisonment and 101 instead of surrogate punishment the year 2020 (See comment to Tables 1 & 2).</p> <p>2.2.5 See comment to Tables 1 & 2. One of the conditions for electronic monitoring is that the prisoner has to serve part of his sentence outside prison in a special institution (Vernd, halfway house) under supervision unless he has not been able to, for reasons beyond his control. With reference to this, most of the prisoners start in Vernd under supervision and are then placed under electronic monitoring and are at last placed under conditional release, those prisoners are counted in 2.2.7</p> <p>2.2.9 Additionally, there were 80 persons conditionally (not to commit a new offence) released in the year 2020 but not under supervision (they are not counted).</p>
Ireland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The total of all people on different orders is 5 25. However, some offenders can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The number given in section 2.0 (4 880) includes some offenders counted more than once in section 2.2. These offenders are just counted once in section 2.0.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Detention & Supervision Order: 21 ● Family Conference: 1
Italy	<p>General comment:</p> <p>The data refer to cases taken in charge by the probation services during the year. Also, see general comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p>

	<p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inquiries for probation measures: 28897 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supervised liberty: 1778 ● Substitutive sanctions: 338 ● Inquiries for non-detained offenders, security measures and other activities: 21018
Latvia	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fully suspended sentence with probation + Community service: 110 ● Community service + Probation supervision: 426 ● Parole + Electronic monitoring: 59 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation supervision: 388
Liechtenstein	<p>General comment:</p> <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conditional discharge, <i>bedingte Entlassung</i>: 2 ● Probation before the sentence, <i>Bewährungshilfe vor Verurteilung</i>: 1 ● Probation instead of sentencing and punishment (Diversion): 1 <p>1.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partial sentence mixed (fine and imprisonment) <i>teilbedingte Strafe gemischt (Geld- und Freiheitsstrafe)</i>: 5
Lithuania	<p>General comment: See general comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judicial control: 22 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suspended sentence: 23
Malta	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provisional Order of Supervision: 73 <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combination Orders: 2 ● Probation order & Treatment order: 21 ● Suspended sentence with supervision & Treatment order: 3

Moldova	<p>General comment: 2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of the right to occupy certain functions: 282 • Deprivation of the right to drive means of transport or cancellation of this right: 1622 • Replacing the unexecuted part of the punishment with a milder one: 213
Monaco	--
Montenegro	<p>General comment: See comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p>
Netherlands	See comments for Tables 4 and 5.
North Macedonia	<p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspended sentence with protective supervision: 44 • Conditional release: 74
Norway	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is: Unpaid work for fine defaulters: 606</p>
Poland	<p>General comment: According to the report on probation service activities for 2020, there are data available on the impact and number of completed cases in a given statistical period, the number of persons subject to proceedings on the last day of the previous year and on the last day of the reporting period, while there are no data indicating the total number of persons subject to probation activities in 2020.</p>
Portugal	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>See comments to 1.2.6 and 1.2.8.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictive measures of obligations and instructions: 542 • Prohibition against leaving residence with electronic monitoring: 695 • Court restrain orders in cases of domestic violence with electronic monitoring: 804 <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service obligation in connection with a suspended sentence: 236 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extraordinary exits of prisoners following the Covid-19 disease pandemic situation: 801

Romania	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serving the penalty by fine by performing community service: 243
Russian Federation	<p>1.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home arrest: 23597 • Prohibition of certain activities : 6697 • Bail : 79 <p>House arrest, prohibition of certain actions and bail can be applied with electronic control (ankle bracelet).</p> <p>1.2.8 - number of subordinate persons with the obligation to undergo treatment, medical and (or) social rehabilitation.</p> <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities : 134552 • Restriction of liberty: 18249 of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with the use of electronic control (ankle bracelet): 18249 ○ Correctional work: 100037 ○ Conditional sentence: 449475 ○ Postponement of serving a sentence for pregnant women, women with a child under the age of fourteen, a man with a child under the age of fourteen and who is a single parent: 9613 ○ Deferred sentence for drug addicts: 131 ○ Compulsory measure of medical nature in relation to a person who committed a crime against the sexual inviolability of a minor under the age of eighteen, who has not reached the age of 14, and who suffers from a disorder of sexual preference (paedophilia) that does not exclude sanity: 17 ○ Forced labor: 12298
San Marino	--
Serbia	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (Home detention: 102 • Measure of prohibition of meeting or communicating with a specific individual: 61 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure of prohibition of leaving the house (Home detention) with Electronic Monitoring: 390

	<p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home arrest with Electronic Monitoring: 1533 <p>2.2.11 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Penal Treatment: 9 • Measures against perpetrators of sexual crimes against minors: 61
Slovak Republic	<p>General comment: See comments to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.0: Person is used as the counting unit (7015)</p> <p>2.2.9: In 78 cases mixed with electronic monitoring – should be figured in 2.2.0.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of pre-trial detention with electronic monitoring supervision: 115 • Replacement of pre-trial detention without electronic monitoring supervision: 522 <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precaution measure with EM supervision in civil proceedings: 4 <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of the Remaining Term of a Prison Sentence to Punishment by Home Arrest: 24 • Home arrest: 75 • Fully suspended sentence with probation with EM supervision: 4
Slovenia	<p>General comment: See comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.1.5 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement procedure: 2 <p>2.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports for courts and prosecutors: 121 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community service for misdemeanours: 1734 • Planning of Custodial release (Parole) with probation supervision: 82
Spain (Total)	<p>General comment: Item 2.1 corresponds exclusively to Catalonia.</p> <p>In Spain there are two modalities of conditional release: the data reflected in item 2.2.2 applies exclusively to the GSA and it refers to inmates whose last part of the sentence has been suspended, having being granted conditional release.</p>

	<p>Item 2.2.9 refers to conventional conditional release and applies to both administrations. In Spain, electronic monitoring is a modality of the third grade (semi-liberty) so the total number of cases in semi-liberty would be the sum of "semi-liberty + electronic monitoring".</p> <p>Item 2.2.5 applies only to the GSA.</p> <p>Item 2.2.8 applies only to Catalonia.</p>
Spain (State Admin.)	--
Spain (Catalonia)	<p>General comment: There is a decrease in entries because in previous years all court probation claims were counted whether they were carried out or not. This year only those that have really started have been counted.</p>
Sweden	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.2.0 "Mixed sanctions or measures":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation with community service: 1099 ● Conditional sentence with community service: 2640 ● Probation with treatment: 625 <p>2.2.11 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation without community service or treatment: 4109 ● Half-way house: 201 ● Extended activity release: 598
Switzerland	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9. The status of the database is as of 21.10.2021 and that of the VOSTRA criminal record as of 27.10.2021.</p> <p>2.1.1 "Alternatives" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring (art. 237 al. 1 et al. 3 CPP): 2

<p>Turkey</p>	<p>General comment:</p> <p>2.1.1. Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Turkey; Judicial control measures applied as an alternative to detention are given during the investigation and prosecution phases of the trial process. Since the procedures carried out during the execution process of these measures do not differ significantly according to the phases, a distinction such as pre-trial/prosecution phase is not made while keeping the statistical data regarding the judicial control measures in the scope of supervision and follow-up of probation. In this respect; The numbers given in section 1.1.1 include the total number of persons in the judicial control files given during the investigation and prosecution phases and sent to the probation.</p> <p>In accordance with the regulation made with the Law No. 7242, which entered into force on April 15, 2020; The supervision and follow-up of some of the "Judicial Control Decisions", which continue to be given as an alternative to detention, have been removed from the scope of probation. Thus, there has been a dramatic decrease in the numbers given in section 1.1.1 compared to previous years.</p> <p>2.1.4. Victim - offender mediation:</p> <p>“Mediation” practice does exist in the Turkish criminal justice system; however, probation units do not have a duty in the process. This practice is followed by another unit of the Ministry of Justice (General Directorate of Criminal Affairs-Alternative Solutions Department).</p> <p>2.1.5.Other: Drug treatment and supervision of probation:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Turkey; during the investigation phase, the public prosecutor decides to postpone the filing of a public case for five years against a person who buys, accepts or possesses drugs or stimulants to use, or uses drugs or stimulants. During the postponement period, probation is applied for a minimum of one year for the suspect. This period can be extended for a maximum of one year, with three-month periods, by the decision of the public prosecutor. The person who has been given probation can be subjected to treatment during the probation period, if deemed necessary.</p> <p>2.2.3. Conditional Pardon or conditional discharge (with probation):</p> <p>In the table, there is no exactly compatible title for the "Conditional Early Release" practice in the Turkish criminal justice system. Since convicts have to meet certain conditions and are considered as the closest title when their obligations are taken into account, data on the decision of "execution of sentences by applying probation measure (conditional early release)" are included under this title.</p>
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	<p>Execution of sentences by means of probation (conditional early release); It is the execution of the sentence up to the date of conditional release by applying the measure of probation in order to ensure that the convicts (with good conduct), who are left for a certain period of release on probation, adapt to the outside world, maintain and strengthen their ties with their families.</p> <p>Regarding the convicts whose sentences were decided to be executed by applying the measure of probation;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Unpaid employment in a publicly beneficial job, b) Being kept under supervision and surveillance in a residence or region, c) Prohibition for going to the designated place or areas, d) Participating in the determined programs. <p>Subject to one or more of its obligations, the probation directorate's execution procedures evaluation commission is decided according to the audit plan prepared by taking into account the risks and needs.</p> <p>2.2.5. Electronic Monitoring:</p> <p>The data in this section; Apart from the judicial control measures, the electronic monitoring methods and the types of decisions about the obligors that are audited and followed (the sanction of prohibition from going to certain places among alternative sanctions to short-term imprisonment, conditional early release, execution of a prison sentence in the house, probation measure for some perpetrators of crime) contains. In order not to cause repetitive data in the numbers entered in the rows for the relevant decision types in the table, the number of obliged parties that were audited and followed up with the electronic monitoring method were removed and gathered under this heading.</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Turkey; within the scope of electronic monitoring, four types of electronic monitoring units are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Home arrest Unit, - Instant Tracking Unit (GPS), - Alcohol Monitoring Unit and - Victim Unit. <p>2.2.1 and 2.2.5 - Electronic Monitoring:</p> <p>The total number of people followed by electronic monitoring in 2020 is 7216. Since the decision type cannot be distinguished in the electronic monitoring software on the requested date, the total figure is included.</p> <p>2.2.7. Semi-liberty:</p> <p>In the Turkish criminal justice system, a total of one year and six months in prison for crimes committed intentionally upon the request of the convict, and a total of three years or less in prison for crimes committed by negligence, excluding the crime of negligence;</p>
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a) On weekends, by entering at 19.00 on Fridays and leaving at the same time on Sundays,

b) By entering at 19.00 every day, except on weekends, and leaving at 07.00 the next day, the subject may decide that he should be rendered in prisons at night.

In addition, provided that they meet certain conditions; there is also the practice of being transferred directly to open prisons and being transferred from a closed prison to an open prison. However, probation units do not have a duty in these processes.

2.2.8. Treatment:

Within the scope of the "execution regime and probation for perpetrators of sexual crimes" in the criminal justice system in Turkey; For those who are sentenced to prison for sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, sexual intercourse with minors, only adult offenders are subject to sanctions of medical treatment and participation in therapeutic programs are imposed by the execution judge.

After the conditional release date, the execution of the above-mentioned obligations within the probation period is carried out by the probation directorates. However, since the obligations given within the scope of the said decision are sent to the probation directorates in writing in the same (single) file content, it is not yet possible to obtain individual statistics on the number of persons in terms of "being subjected to medical treatment" and "participating in therapeutic programs" obligations.

2.2.9. Conditional release (Parole) with probation supervision:

According to the legal regulations in Turkey; convicts are released from penal institutions in 3 ways:

- 1- A certain period of time before the conditional release dates within the scope of the decision to execute the sentences (conditional early release) by applying the measure of probation.
- 2- On conditional release dates
- 3- On the due date of release.

- The data within the scope of the execution of sentences (conditional early release) by applying the measure of probation is given in section 1.2.3.

- The total number of convicts released from correctional institutions on conditional release dates is included in SPACE I. Along with their conditional release, they were also subject to probation under the scope of probation (employment under supervision for a fee, continuing to an educational institution during the inspection period for convicts under the age of eighteen, assignment of an expert to guide the convict, being subject to other obligations to be determined by the probation directorate). In terms of persons whose files were sent to probation directorates: The total number of people whose files have been received in 2020 is 50.

	<p>2.1.1 “Alternatives”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electronic monitoring: ... ● Judicial control: 146642 <p>1.1.5 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drug treatment and supervision of probation; 70896 <p>1.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Probation for recidivist after release: 19325 ● Prohibition of certain rights and powers: 1328 ● Effective remorse: 1626
Ukraine	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>2.0 See comments to 1.0. Internal transfers from one probation unit to another unit (for instance in case of the offender’s transfer to another area), are seen as new entries and exits from the present unit. Because of the aggregation of these data on the national level, there is the overestimation of the number of new entries and exits. There is no possibility to assess the scale of that phenomenon, but the creation of the new single electronic database of the probation cases will solve the problem.</p> <p>2.2.4. See comments to 1.2.4. There are 13,893 cases (total), including the community service as the criminal punishment - 7,060; as administrative sanction - 6,833.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sentenced to prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities: 1852 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criminal Correction Works as criminal punishment and Administrative Correctional Works as administrative sanction: 313 ● Socially Useful Works as administrative sanction: 4272 ● Fines as criminal punishment: 9763

<p>UK: England & Wales</p>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9. The total number of persons in 2.0 and 2.2 includes only those starting probation supervision in the community under court orders. It excludes those starting probation supervision following their release from prison as it is currently not possible to provide figures for this particular group.</p> <p>2.2.9 - It is currently not possible to provide figures for persons starting probation supervision following their release from prison.</p> <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Any combination of 14 possible requirements: unpaid work, supervision, rehabilitation, accredited programs, drug treatment, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, specified activities, prohibited activities, curfew, exclusion, attendance centre, residential, electronic monitoring. Excludes standalone requirements.: 18084 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Standalone rehabilitation requirements: 10485 ● Other standalone requirements: 369 ● Youth Rehabilitation Order, Supervision Default Order, and All pre-Criminal Justice Act 2003 Orders: 932
<p>UK: Northern Ireland</p>	<p>--</p>
<p>UK: Scotland</p>	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9. All flow figures are for the financial year 2019-20. All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.</p> <p>2.1.1 “Alternatives” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bail supervision cases commenced: 471 <p>2.2.0 “Mixed sanctions or measures” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mixed community payback orders: 6844 <p>2.2.11 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community payback orders with supervision only: 3106

3. Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies during the year 2020 (FLOW OF EXITS FROM PROBATION)

This item focuses on the number of persons leaving the supervision of probation agencies throughout the year and on the different reasons of these exits.

Table 14 shows the estimated turnover ratio (per 100 probation clients likely to « exit » probation) for each country. This ratio corresponds to the estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits. The calculations are based on raw data: the probation populations (stock) on 31st January 2021, the numbers of admissions (flow of admissions) and the number of releases (flow of releases) in 2020 are taken from Tables 8, 10 and 12 of the present report. The sum of stock and flow of admissions provides an estimation of the total number of probation clients likely to be released during the year (i.e. potential exits). This number is then put in relation with the effective number of releases during 2020.

The turnover ratio could not be calculated for countries that did not provide data on one (or more) of the three indicators (stock 2021, flow 2020 and exits 2020) 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 12. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2020, in absolute numbers

Country	Total number of exits	Of which:						Of which: Death by suicide	Other
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths			
Code	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5.1	3.6	
Albania									
Andorra	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1 145	960	10	6	NAP	34	NAP		
Austria	16 141	10 924	2 712	153	...	54		2 298	
Azerbaijan	11 236	7 542	275	775	367	133	...	2 144	
Belgium	38 585	29 747	6 476	...	NAP	257		2 105	
BiH: State level									
BiH: Fed. BiH									
BiH: Republika Srpska									
Bulgaria	3 551	3 404	108	17	0	22			
Croatia	3 648	3 351	7	185	0	38		67	
Cyprus									
Czech Republic	17 554	6 779	3 101	...	...	87	...	7 587
Denmark	...								
Estonia	4 511	3 500	526	436	...	46	...	3	
Finland	2 728	2 519	155	11	NAP	43	...	NAP	
France	127 677	123 752				114			
Georgia	13 148	11 719	52	1 063	221	93	...		
Germany									
Greece	2 842	2 085	371	234	71	52	0	29	
Hungary	23 135	7 435	1 044	37	14	228	...	...
Iceland	357	315	1	41	0	0		0	
Ireland	3 744	3 299	105	177	99	38	...	26	
Italy	54 318	46 746	3 536	...	300	509	...	3 227	
Latvia	8 267	5 507	852	896	...	69	...	943	
Liechtenstein	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	
Lithuania	17 024	11 828		808	628	198			
Luxembourg	439	329	91	11	0	8	...		
Malta		593				7			
Moldova	11 276	9 493	7	231	117	126		1 302	
Monaco	21	19	1	1	0	0		0	
Montenegro	472	450	21	0	0	1	1	0	
Netherlands	26 528	22 166	...	...	...	...		4 362
North Macedonia	229	226	1			2			
Norway	6 810	6 275	561	...	...	26	...	
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	23 239	19 936	1 117	...	...	200	...	1 986
Romania	32 765	...	...	...	...	...		...
Russian Federation	511 903	333 481	52 440	16 754	NAP			109 228	
San Marino									
Serbia	3 034	2 705	172	52	100	5			
Slovak Republic	7 010	5 452	433	298	...	72	...	...
Slovenia	1 522	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	72 571	44 193	1 774	151	18	295		26 140	
Spain (State Admin.)	61 144	34 475	210	120	18	181		26 140	
Spain (Catalonia)	11 427	9 718	1 564	31	0	114			
Sweden	14 516	13 307	1 079	...	NAP	107		23	
Switzerland	5 442	...	...	...	...	...		...
Turkey	652 222	342 260	39 250	5 049	...	...		265 663
Ukraine	66 649	51 772	856	2 563	NAP	...	...	11 458
UK: England & Wales	148 526	103 715	5 547	9 763	6 984	1 371	...	21 146	
UK: Northern Ireland									
UK: Scotland	17 591	11 964	2 000	2 200		211		1 216	

Table 13. Flow of probationers exiting probation (persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies) during the year 2020, in percentages; and deaths per 10,000 probationers

Country	Rate of exits per 100,000 population	Of which: in percentage							Total percentage	Rate of deaths per 10 000 probationers
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Of which: Death by suicide	Other		
Code	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5.1	3.6		
Albania										
Andorra										
Armenia	38.6	83.8	0.9	0.5		3.0			88.2	97.6
Austria	180.7	67.7	16.8	0.9		0.3		14.2	100.0	37.9
Azerbaijan	111.0	67.1	2.4	6.9	3.3	1.2		19.1	100.0	107.7
Belgium	333.6	77.1	16.8			0.7		5.5	100.0	44.5
BiH: State level										
BiH: Fed. BiH										
BiH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	51.3	95.9	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.6			100.0	55.3
Croatia	90.4	91.9	0.2	5.1	0.0	1.0		1.8	100.0	107.1
Cyprus										
Czech Republic	164.0	38.6	17.7			0.5		43.2	100.0	37.3
Denmark										
Estonia	339.2	77.6	11.7	9.7		1.0		0.1	100.0	117.8
Finland	49.3	92.3	5.7	0.4		1.6			100.0	136.9
France	189.3	96.9				0.1			97.0	6.5
Georgia	330.3	89.1	0.4	8.1	1.7	0.7			100.0	46.2
Germany										
Greece	26.6	73.4	13.1	8.2	2.5	1.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	37.1
Hungary	237.8	32.1	4.5	0.2	0.1	1.0			37.9	59.5
Iceland	96.8	88.2	0.3	11.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0	0.0
Ireland	74.8	88.1	2.8	4.7	2.6	1.0		0.7	100.0	62.7
Italy	91.7	86.1	6.5		0.6	0.9		5.9	100.0	54.5
Latvia	436.7	66.6	10.3	10.8		0.8		11.4	100.0	123.3
Liechtenstein	25.6	70.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0	0.0
Lithuania	608.9	69.5		4.7	3.7	1.2			79.1	130.1
Luxembourg	69.2	74.9	20.7	2.5	0.0	1.8			100.0	85.5
Malta										
Moldova	280.2	84.2	0.1	2.0	1.0	1.1		11.5	100.0	110.0
Monaco	52.5	90.5	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0	0.0
Montenegro	76.0	95.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	
Netherlands	151.8	83.6						16.4	100.0	
N. Macedonia	11.1	98.7	0.4			0.9			100.0	114.3
Norway	126.3	92.1	8.2			0.4			100.8	96.1
Poland										
Portugal	225.7	85.8	4.8			0.9		8.5	100.0	65.3
Romania	170.8									
Russian Fed.	350.8	65.1	10.2	3.3				21.3	100.0	
San Marino										
Serbia	44.2	89.2	5.7	1.7	3.3	0.2			100.0	23.9
Slovak Republic	128.4	77.8	6.2	4.3		1.0			89.2	56.1
Slovenia	72.2									
Spain (Total)	153.1	60.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.4		36.0	100.0	41.1
Spain (State Ad.)	154.2	56.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3		42.8	100.0	29.8
Spain (Catalonia)	147.6	85.0	13.7	0.3	0.0	1.0			100.0	103.1
Sweden	139.9	91.7	7.4			0.7		0.2	100.0	95.5
Switzerland	62.8									
Turkey	780.0	52.5	6.0	0.8				40.7	100.0	
Ukraine	160.9	77.7	1.3	3.8				17.2	100.0	
UK: Eng. & Wales	249.7	69.8	3.7	6.6	4.7	0.9		14.2	100.0	88.1
UK: N. Ireland										
UK: Scotland	318.9	68.0	11.4	12.5		1.2		6.9	100.0	100.2
Mean	181.2	78.1	7.1	4.5	1.2	0.9	50.0	11.8		66.5
Median	143.7	83.6	5.7	4.0	0.1	0.9	50.0	7.7		61.1
Minimum	11.1	32.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Maximum	780.0	98.7	20.7	12.5	4.7	3.0	100.0	43.2		136.9

Table 14. Estimated turnover ratio per 100 probation clients in 2020

Country	Stock of probationers on 31 January 2021	Flow of admissions during 2020	Potential exits (Stock + Flow of admissions) in 2020	Flow of exits during 2020	Turnover ratio (estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
Code	A	B	C	D	E
	see Table 8	see Table 10	A+B	See Table 12	D/C*100
Albania					
Andorra		922			
Armenia	3 482	2 303	5 785	1 145	19.8
Austria	14 243	15 420	29 663	16 141	54.4
Azerbaijan	12 350	24 634	36 984	11 236	30.4
Belgium	57 688	38 735	96 423	38 585	40.0
BiH: State level					
BiH: Federation BiH					
BiH: Republika Srpska					
Bulgaria	3 979	4 579	8 558	3 551	41.5
Croatia	3 548	7 196	10 744	3 648	34.0
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	23 310	16 335	39 645	17 554	44.3
Denmark	7 802	9 110	16 912		
Estonia	3 904	4 185	8 089	4 511	55.8
Finland	3 140	3 156	6 296	2 728	43.3
France	175 306	110 011	285 317	127 677	44.7
Georgia	20 145	11 425	31 570	13 148	41.6
Germany					
Greece	13 999	8 998	22 997	2 842	12.4
Hungary	38 310	19 533	57 843	23 135	40.0
Iceland	264	410	674	357	53.0
Ireland	6 064	4 880	10 944	3 744	34.2
Italy	93 415	105 466	198 881	54 318	27.3
Latvia	5 594	8 499	14 093	8 267	58.7
Liechtenstein	31	49	80	10	12.5
Lithuania	15 223	15 417	30 640	17 024	55.6
Luxembourg	936	456	1 392	439	31.5
Malta					
Moldova	11 450	9 842	21 292	11 276	53.0
Monaco	38	21	59	21	35.6
Montenegro	NAP	NAP		472	
Netherlands	36 636	31 126	67 762	26 528	39.1
North Macedonia	175	261	436	229	52.5
Norway	2 706	7 102	9 808	6 810	69.4
Poland	243 901				
Portugal	30 641	24 335	54 976	23 239	42.3
Romania	67 450	31 878	99 328	32 765	33.0
Russian Federation	470 736	954 266	1 425 002	511 903	35.9
San Marino					
Serbia	2 092	5 806	7 898	3 034	38.4
Slovak Republic	12 838	7 015	19 853	7 010	35.3
Slovenia	2 064	3 591	5 655	1 522	26.9
Spain (Total)	71 745	97 230	168 975	72 571	42.9
Spain (State Admin.)	60 689	88 971	149 660	61 144	40.9
Spain (Catalonia)	11 056	8 259	19 315	11 427	59.2
Sweden	11 205	15 050	26 255	14 516	55.3
Switzerland	3 767	4 977	8 744	5 442	62.2
Turkey	333 365	405 204	738 569	652 222	88.3
Ukraine	63 249	64 359	127 608	66 649	52.2
UK: England & Wales	155 679	79 621	235 300	148 526	63.1
UK: Northern Ireland	3 515				
UK: Scotland	21 053	23 651	44 704	17 591	39.3
<i>Mean</i>	48 739.0	53 098.9	99 393.9	48 809.7	43.5
<i>Median</i>	11 900.0	9 110.0	22 144.5	11 256.0	41.5
<i>Minimum</i>	31.0	21.0	59.0	10.0	12.4
<i>Maximum</i>	470 736.0	954 266.0	1 425 002.0	652 222.0	88.3

Notes – Tables 12 to 14

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	<p>General comment: The data provided cover the period from 1st January, 2020 up to 31st December, 2020.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By the amnesty act: 31
Austria	--
Azerbaijan	<p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amnesty: 5 ● Pardon: 1
Belgium	<p>3.3, 3.4: Revocation can lead to imprisonment or to an absconder. These closed dossiers are coded with the closure motive of ‘revocation’. It is thus impossible to provide numbers for imprisonment or absconder.</p> <p>3.6: Revocations only concern measures of electronic monitoring. The possible causes are varied. The closure motive of ‘mission not pursued’ is used for the ensemble of other measures (besides electronic monitoring), when there is a legal problem or the withdrawal of the mandate by the judiciary authority.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revocation of electronic monitoring before placement: 1939 ● Mission not pursued (legal problem or withdrawal by the judiciary authority): 166
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Rep. Srpska	--
Bulgaria	3.5.1 The GDES does not record deaths by suicide.
Croatia	<p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suspension of probation supervision: 36 ● Statute of limitation: 31
Cyprus	--

Czech Republic	<p>3.0: The number of persons who ended the supervision or care were 15 648.</p> <p>3.1 – 3.6: Number of exits by the decision of the court or prosecution service.</p> <p>3.2: The number of exits in case of revocation because of a violation of the imposed conditions or a commission of new crime.</p> <p>3.3: In the Czech statistical system it is not possible to distinguish between admissions due to the violation of the imposed conditions and those due to the commission of a new crime.</p> <p>3.6a: The preliminary stage of criminal proceedings, exits of the pre-trial detention and result of parole proceedings.</p> <p>3.6b: The cumulative sentence is a form of ending, when the court cancels the current sentence, because the convicted person is convicted for a previous crime of current sentence again.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preliminary stage of criminal proceedings/parole: 6285 ● Cumulative sentence: 1199 ● Other: 103
Denmark	--
Estonia	--
Finland	--
France	--
Georgia	<p>General comment: In 3.0 the numbers of 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 are summed up. However, the total number does not necessarily indicate the numbers of exit. Based on the legislative framework 3.2 (revocation) doesn't necessarily mean to discharge in custody, if a person violates their sanction, probation service aggravates and adds additional sanctions. However, in some circumstances, cases presented to court may be included, based on this, the person may be discharged to custody.</p> <p>3.4 means that persons, who have escaped and are found with the help of police, are returned under the supervision of probation service.</p> <p>3.5.1 National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation does not produce the statistics of suicide cases separately.</p>
Germany	--
Greece	<p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Penalty redemption: 10 ● Change of place for community service: 7 ● Repeal of restrictive measures: 9

Hungary	<p>General comment: In the number of exits, the following types of cases are included: probation supervision (8679); community service (10955), victim-offender mediation (3501).</p> <p>Numbers of completion and revocation refer only community service and victim-offender mediation cases, because from the new IT system that was introduced last year data concerning completion and revocation of probation supervision are not clearly available.</p> <p>Number of imprisonment refers to number concerning only community service, because there are no such victim-offender cases and the number concerning probation supervision cases is not clearly available from the IT system.</p> <p>Number of absconder refers to number concerning only victim-offender mediation cases, because the number of these community service cases is 0, and the number concerning probation supervision cases is not clearly available from the IT system.</p> <p>In the number of death numbers concerning probation supervision, community service and victim-offender mediation are included.</p> <p>There are several other reasons of exits, e.g., community service, lapse; it can't be implemented due to health problems, maternity leave. Victim-offender mediation; victim-related reasons: victim's death, victim withdrew consent to participate.</p>
Iceland	--
Ireland	<p>General comment: In Section 3.0 Exits, the categories 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 pose problems in accurate reporting. The process of Revocation (3.2) can be complex. The decision-making process in the courts can be slow and cases adjourned multiple times, following which, case outcomes may no longer be revocations. Cases can be frequently reinstated (particularly in Community Service) or completed successfully during the Revocation process. Court final decisions are often deferred to 'prompt' the person to complete the 'revoked' order. Finally, formal revocations are unusual where a person has already been sentenced to custody on a separate matter. These factors serve to depress or confuse the revocation data.</p> <p>Imprisonment (3.3) can arise as a closure cause in supervision where persons are sent to prison for separate offences committed prior to supervision and not related to the supervision order. Such cases are closed on supervision as the person is not available for supervision for the duration of the order. In such cases imprisonment is the cause of closure but not the result of non-compliance and may be misleading in this context.</p>

	<p>In other instances, some persons on supervision offences, which could be counted (3.2) but formal revocation is not processed as they are already sentenced to custody. Finally, some are imprisoned as a result of revocation proceedings under 3.2 which risk double-counting with 3.3.</p> <p>3.4. Absconder is not a usual term in probation supervision in Ireland. Absconding causes confusion in our probation data as it is sometimes applied to persons failing to attend Court and the Court issues a warrant for arrest. These cases are often resolved when the person is returned to Court and the matter dealt with appropriately either with community sanction, imprisonment (3.3) or other orders. Absconding may also arise as a possible count where a person has left the jurisdiction though this may also be counted as a revocation (3.2).</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not Listed in Court: 6 ● Order not valid, Court notified: 2 ● Appeal Lodged: 18
Italy	<p>General comment: The data refer to community measures completed in 2020. The data pertaining to probation inquiries are excluded.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impossibility to carry out the measure for various reasons: 5 ● Modification of the measure: 3223
Latvia	<p>General comment: The Total number of exits represents "After the sentence" exits. Victim-offender mediation ended with or without agreement is not counted in this section (items 3.0 - 3.6).</p> <p>3.3. The sanction is revoked because probation client is sentenced for new offence done at the time of probation. New conviction can be imprisonment or community sanction, or mixed sanction (data includes all sanctions, not only imprisonment).</p> <p>3.6. The sanction is revoked because probation client is sentenced for prior offence. The person has a new criminal conviction for a crime committed before he came under the supervision of probation or a new offence was committed before the person started to serve "Community service" sanction. New conviction can be imprisonment or community sanction, or mixed sanction.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revocation different from definition for 3.2: 943
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	--
Luxembourg	--
Malta	--
Moldova	--

Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment: The number of unique <u>persons</u> is counted on each level. The counting unit is the person, but persons are in more subcategories than one. In the numbers for 2017 and earlier the persons were counted double in the totals. Since 2018, only the unique persons counted in each subcategory and total.</p> <p>In 3. are the CSM (supervision by probation agencies and community service). The CSM flow of exits are categorised in 'completed' and 'started, but not completed'. The last category is not possible to specify in 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 or 3.5. The CSM that did not start are not included in the flow of exits.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is: Started, but not completed: 4 362</p>
North Macedonia	--
Norway	<p>3.3: Re-imprisonment is sometimes a consequence of an action by the Correctional Service, as in a breach on 2.2.5, 2.2.6 or 2.2.9, and sometimes as a consequence of a court decision, as in 2.2.1 and 2.2.4. These data are not systematically gathered in Norway's registration system. Revocation here includes also return to prison after stay at a treatment institution (N=101). This may mean a breach of conditions, but also that the treatment has been completed before the prison sentence has ended.</p> <p>3.4: Absconding is a type of breach and is registered as such in their system. It is not possible to distinguish between absconding and other forms of breach of condition.</p> <p>3.5: Cause of death is not registered separately.</p>
Poland	<p>General comment: According to the report on the probation service's activities for 2020, there are data available on the impact and number of completed cases in a given statistical period, the number of persons subject to proceedings on the last day of the previous year and on the last day of the reporting period, while there are no data on the number of persons who ceased to be under the supervision of probation services in 2020.</p>
Portugal	<p>General comment: A person may have more than one measure taken during the year for having more than one different lawsuit.</p> <p>3.6 "Other" is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Change of measure: 424 ● Court's decision: 627 ● Others non specified: 935

Romania	<p>General comment: No details regarding the exits, given the transition to another IT application, including the database format, throughout 2020.</p>
Russian Federation	<p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In connection with the cancellation of probation, reduction of the period of suspension of serving the sentence and removal of the criminal record, cancellation of the measure of restraint in the form of house arrest, conditional release from compulsory works, replacement of compulsory works with a milder type of punishment: 26 422 • Under the amnesty act: 24 • Other reasons: 82 782
San Marino	--
Serbia	--
Slovak Republic	3.0.: Mediation cases not included (960).
Slovenia	--
Spain (Total)	<p>3.0, 3.1 and 3.5: Include conditional releases (both modalities) and alternative measures, not third grade (semi-liberty).</p> <p>3.2 and 3.3: Include only conditional release (both modalities).</p> <p>3.6: Exclusively data from the GSA and includes alternative measures. In the case of incidents during the fulfilment, a very high percentage of the cases originate a reopening of the file and, therefore, a fulfilment of the penalty.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial Decision: 2 150 • Non-appearance or incidents during the fulfilment (incidents/absences): 19 045 • Functional file closures: 4 945
Spain (State Admin.)	--
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	<p>General comment: Data on imprisonment after an exit from supervision are not available. However, the occasions of imprisonment are included in the reported number of revocations.</p> <p>Absconding from supervision is not considered an exit in the Swedish justice system.</p> <p>Data on deaths, on transferring abroad and on pardon are not available for persons serving a sentence by electronic monitoring nor for persons serving a conditional sentence with community service.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transferred abroad: 23 • Pardon: 0

Switzerland	<p>General comment: Data for “completion” and “revocation” are only available for community service and electronic monitoring.</p> <p>Electronic monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: 350 ● Revocation: 10 <p>Community service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: 3 190 ● Revocation: 360
Turkey	<p>3.4. Absconder:</p> <p>According to the Probation Legislation in Turkey, Absconder is considered a violation of conviction. For this reason, absconder numbers are included in the 3.2 revocation section.</p>
Ukraine	<p>General comment: 3.0 See comments to 1.0 and 2.0</p> <p>3.2. Revocation data includes the data on avoiding from punishment serving (in case of punishments imposed as community service, correction works, prohibition of maintaining certain positions or engage in certain activities) via the imposition of new punishment under art. 389 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and data on those who are on fully suspended custodial sentence with probation and who violated the imposed by the court conditions.</p> <p>3.4 The probation authorities take immediate measures to find persons whose location is unknown and apply to the relevant law enforcement agencies for their prosecution whose location is unknown. These persons continue to be on the probation register. Once the location of the persons is established, the relevant measures are applied.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <p>Conditional termination of correctional works: 140</p> <p>For persons serving sentences in the form of correction works, conditional release may be applied from serving a sentence on the initiative of probation staff. A person may be released conditionally in advance, in full or in part, and from serving additional punishment. Conditional termination of correction works may be applied if the person through diligent conduct and attitude to work has proved their correction. Conditional-early release from serving a sentence may be applied after the actual conviction of a certain part of the sentence by the convicted person.</p>

	<p>Amnesty: 15</p> <p>Guided by the principle of humanism, in accordance with Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the provisions of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On the Application of Amnesty in Ukraine” 07.09.2017 the Law of Ukraine “On Amnesty in 2016” came into force. As a result of the implementation of the Law of Ukraine “On Amnesty in 2016”, persons who were subject to this law were released from further sentence serving or being on fully suspended custodial sentence with probation. Fifteen probation clients were subject to above-mentioned amnesty. Public Institution “Center of Probation” forwarded the relevant documents to the courts and those persons were released according to the law.</p> <p>Other: 11 303</p> <p>Cases that have been taken off the record in connection with death; change of place of residence; violators whose administrative correctional works or administrative community service period replaced by the fine or administrative arrest.</p>
UK: Engl. & Wales	<p>3.3: the number reflects those orders terminated because further offences were committed. It is not known how many of these offenders were actually imprisoned.</p> <p>3.6 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concurrent custody: 16 156 ● Terminated (other reasons): 3 235 ● Other reasons: 1755
UK: Northern Ireland	--
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>All flow figures are for orders and not individuals as the data is not collected in a way which allows this level of analysis for all categories. Figures are for the financial year 2019-20 and include estimates as data not available on the outcome of all orders terminated during the period. All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100.</p>

4. Criminal offences and probation

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

Table 15 presents the total stock on 31 January 2020, and flow of admissions and flow of exits in 2020 and Tables 16 and 17 present the stock, the flow of admissions and the flow of exits for each kind of criminal offence.

*The **comments** section presents mainly the list of the offences included under each general category.*

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

Table 15. Total stock, admissions and exits of probationers (in absolute numbers)

Country	Total		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
	4.0		
Albania			
Andorra	...	...	...
Armenia	3 482	2 303	
Austria			
Azerbaijan		24 634	11 236
Belgium	60 962	34 682	32 411
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	3 551		
Croatia	3 548	7 196	3 624
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	23 310	16 335	15 648
Denmark	7 802	9 055	
Estonia	6 421	6 485	6 966
Finland	3 140	3 156	2 728
France	...	...	...
Georgia	20 145	11 425	11 719
Germany			
Greece	2 356	1 945	1 349
Hungary	12 194	6 865	8 698
Iceland			
Ireland	6 064	4 880	3 589
Italy	93 415	105 466	54 318
Latvia	...	...	...
Liechtenstein			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg	936	456	439
Malta	917	478	589
Moldova	11 972	9 842	11 276
Monaco	38	21	21
Montenegro	...	...	...
Netherlands	36 475	30 629	26 448
North Macedonia	175	261	229
Norway	...	6 830	...
Poland	243 901	...	...
Portugal	36 546	27 277	27 309
Romania	67 450	31 878	32 765
Russian Federation			
San Marino			
Serbia			
Slovak Republic		6 091	7 024
Slovenia	2 064	3 591	1 522
Spain (Total)	54 824	73 598	68 614
Spain (State Admin.)	43 768	65 339	57 187
Spain (Catalonia)	11 056	8 259	11 427
Sweden	11 205	15 050	14 516
Switzerland	...	...	...
Turkey	188 572	222 339	219 262
Ukraine	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	155 679	79 621	148 526
UK: Northern Ireland			
UK: Scotland	21 100	23 700	17 600

Table 16. Stock, admissions and exits of probationers by type of offence (in absolute numbers)

Country	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
	4.1			4.2			4.3			4.4			4.5		
Albania															
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	557	368		975	645		453	299		557	368				
Austria	5 091			6 033			2 428						7 733		
Azerbaijan		2 832	1 203		8 512	3 844		4 116	1 920		1 941	754		7 233	3 515
Belgium	15 861	9 361	9 067	8 541	5 034	4 948	8 673	5 844	5 908	22 092	10 821	9 401	5 795	3 622	3 087
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria				1 105			163			88			1 854		
Croatia	1 045	2 022	979	1 657	3 084	1 428	353	713	360	81	209	128	412	1 168	729
Cyprus															
Czech Republic	5 671	3 151	2 765	9 733	6 600	6 425	4 156	2 685	2 216	...	...	...	10 921	8 011	7 668
Denmark	2 731			1 326			624			936			2 263		
Estonia	1 662	1 379	1 270	1 292	1 171	1 404	966	459	578	1 523	1 256	1 365	760	567	611
Finland	1 212	958	839	449	441	517	534	482	428	835	1 106	845	110	169	99
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3 134	2 261	...	7 124	2 711	...	5 638	3 313	...	915	390	...	3 334	2 750	...
Germany															
Greece	604	378	239	636	513	473	350	171	162	214	107	102	552	776	373
Hungary	1 952	822	1 018	3 057	1 275	1 839	2 082	2 210	1 976	236	109	120	4 867	2 449	3 745
Iceland															
Ireland	1 628	1 099	686	2 586	2 142	1 588	1 104	1 009	616	517	334	358	384	381	249
Italy	9 664	9 942	4 393	17 530	20 090	10 864	10 005	11 439	6 498	21 347	22 149	12 117	34 869	41 846	20 446
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	415	167	162	223	120	121	96	42	52	123	90	65	79	37	39
Malta	276	158	167	434	221	269	129	68	75	10	3	15	68	28	63
Moldova	1 468	1 475	1 623	2 990	2 274	3 012	976	759	645	4 981	3 816	4 576	1 557	1 518	1 420
Monaco	10	6	7	6	5	6	8	1	1	14	9	7	0	0	0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	14 094	10 808	9 749	10 641	8 410	7 750	3 616	3 156	2 662	4 198	4 673	3 639	3 926	3 582	2 648
North Macedonia	51	48	48	52	84	64	50	62	54	11	14	12	11	53	51
Norway	...	702	...	...	1 221	...	...	917	...	...	2 640	...	...	1 350	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
	4.1			4.2			4.3			4.4			4.5		
Portugal	13 550	9 294	8 835	5 312	2 808	3 224	4 576	2 741	3 103	5 288	6 831	6 257	7 820	5 603	5 890
Romania	7 038	2 745	...	7 620	4 010	...	2 547	1 009	...	39 978	20 424	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	186 635			318 881			136 212			218 013					
San Marino															
Serbia															
Slovak Republic	...	1 945	2 203	...	1 493	1 495	...	735	538	...	9	145	...	1 155	580
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	25 348	34 612	30 951	7 587	9 986	10 812	2 096	2 465	2 514	14 856	20 959	18 534	4 945	5 576	5 803
Spain (State Admin.)	21 289	30 885	26 266	5 515	8 316	8 641	1 155	1 698	1 486	11 604	19 350	16 477	4 213	5 090	5 117
Spain (Catalonia)	4 059	3 727	4 685	2 072	1 670	2 171	941	767	1 028	3 252	1 609	2 057	732	486	686
Sweden	3 382	4 402	4 054	1 604	1 940	2 030	4 198	4 906	4 877	797	2 201	2 097	1 224	1 601	1 458
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	44 844	57 604	59 315	38 616	42 858	31 035	83 725	93 841	103 546	9 872	17 434	16 820	11 515	10 602	8 546
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	38 164	9 367	23 624	23 496	11 958	30 446	17 564	5 271	11 902	15 112	13 436	15 053	61 343	39 589	67 501
UK: Northern Ireland															
UK: Scotland	12 400	13 300	9 900	2 800	3 300	2 500	1 300	1 600	1 200	1 500	2 000	1 600	3 000	3 500	2 400

Table 17. Stock, admissions and exits of probationers by type of offence (in percentages)

Country	Percentage of probationers by type of offence														
	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
	4.1			4.2			4.3			4.4			4.5		
Albania															
Andorra															
Armenia	16.0	16.0		28.0	28.0		13.0	13.0		16.0	16.0				
Austria															
Azerbaijan		11.5	10.7		34.6	34.2		16.7	17.1		7.9	6.7		29.4	31.3
Belgium	26.0	27.0	28.0	14.0	14.5	15.3	14.2	16.9	18.2	36.2	31.2	29.0	9.5	10.4	9.5
BiH: State level															
BiH: Federation BiH															
BiH: Republika Srpska															
Bulgaria				31.1			4.6			2.5			52.2		
Croatia	29.5	28.1	27.0	46.7	42.9	39.4	9.9	9.9	9.9	2.3	2.9	3.5	11.6	16.2	20.1
Cyprus															
Czech Republic	24.3	19.3	17.7	41.8	40.4	41.1	17.8	16.4	14.2				46.9	49.0	49.0
Denmark	35.0			17.0			8.0			12.0			29.0		
Estonia	25.9	21.3	18.2	20.1	18.1	20.2	15.0	7.1	8.3	23.7	19.4	19.6	11.8	8.7	8.8
Finland	38.6	30.4	30.8	14.3	14.0	19.0	17.0	15.3	15.7	26.6	35.0	31.0	3.5	5.4	3.6
France															
Georgia	15.6	19.8		35.4	23.7		28.0	29.0		4.5	3.4		16.6	24.1	
Germany															
Greece	25.6	19.4	17.7	27.0	26.4	35.1	14.9	8.8	12.0	9.1	5.5	7.6	23.4	39.9	27.7
Hungary	16.0	12.0	11.7	25.1	18.6	21.1	17.1	32.2	22.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	39.9	35.7	43.1
Iceland															
Ireland	26.8	22.5	19.1	42.6	43.9	44.2	18.2	20.7	17.2	8.5	6.8	10.0	6.3	7.8	6.9
Italy	10.3	9.4	8.1	1.9	18.8	20.0	10.7	10.8	12.0	22.9	21.0	22.3	37.3	39.7	37.6
Latvia															
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania															
Luxembourg	44.3	36.6	36.9	23.8	26.3	27.6	10.3	9.2	11.8	13.1	19.7	14.8	8.4	8.1	8.9
Malta	30.1	33.1	28.4	47.3	46.2	45.7	14.1	14.2	12.7	1.1	0.6	2.5	7.4	5.9	10.7
Moldova	12.3	15.0	14.4	25.0	23.1	26.7	8.2	7.7	5.7	41.6	38.8	40.6	13.0	15.4	12.6
Monaco	26.3	28.6	33.3	15.8	23.8	28.6	21.1	4.8	4.8	36.8	42.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro															
Netherlands	38.6	35.3	36.9	29.2	27.5	29.3	9.9	10.3	10.1	11.5	15.3	13.8	10.8	11.7	10.0
North Macedonia	29.1	18.4	21.0	29.7	32.2	27.9	28.6	23.8	23.6	6.3	5.4	5.2	6.3	20.3	22.3
Norway		10.3			17.9			13.4			38.7			19.8	
Poland															

Country	Percentage of probationers by type of offence														
	Offences against persons			Offences against property			Drug offences			Road traffic offences			Other offences		
	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits	Stock	Flow of admissions	Flow of exits
	4.1			4.2			4.3			4.4			4.5		
Portugal	37.1	34.1	32.4	14.5	10.3	11.8	12.5	10.0	11.4	14.5	25.0	22.9	21.4	20.5	21.6
Romania	10.4	8.6		11.3	12.6		3.8	3.2		59.3	64.1				
Russian Federation															
San Marino															
Serbia															
Slovak Republic		31.9	31.4		24.5	21.3		12.1	7.7		0.1	2.1		19.0	8.3
Slovenia															
Spain (Total)	46.2	47.0	45.1	13.8	13.6	15.8	3.8	3.3	3.7	27.1	28.5	27.0	9.0	7.6	8.5
Spain (State Admin)	48.6	47.3	45.9	12.6	12.7	15.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.5	29.6	28.8	9.6	7.8	8.9
Spain (Catalonia)	36.7	45.1	41.0	18.7	20.2	19.0	8.5	9.3	9.0	29.4	19.5	18.0	6.6	5.9	6.0
Sweden	30.2	29.2	27.9	14.3	12.9	14.0	37.5	32.6	33.6	7.1	14.6	14.4	10.9	10.6	10.0
Switzerland															
Turkey	23.8	25.9	27.1	20.5	19.3	14.2	44.4	42.2	47.2	5.2	7.8	7.7	6.1	4.8	3.9
Ukraine															
UK: England & Wales	24.5	11.8	15.9	15.1	15.0	20.5	11.3	6.6	8.0	9.7	16.9	10.1	39.4	49.7	45.4
UK: Northern Ireland															
UK: Scotland	58.8	56.1	56.3	13.3	13.9	14.2	6.2	6.8	6.8	7.1	8.4	9.1	14.2	14.8	13.6
<i>Mean</i>	28.6	25.2	26.6	24.2	23.7	25.3	15.1	14.5	14.4	16.2	18.0	14.7	18.0	18.7	17.9
<i>Median</i>	26.6	24.2	27.5	20.5	21.7	21.2	13.0	11.5	11.9	11.8	16.0	13.8	11.6	15.5	10.4
<i>Minimum</i>	10.3	8.6	8.1	11.3	10.3	11.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	58.8	56.1	56.3	47.3	46.2	45.7	44.4	42.2	47.2	59.3	64.1	33.3	52.2	49.7	49.0

Notes – Tables 15 to 17

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	<p>General comment: The provided data covers the period from 1^{January} 2020 up to 31^{December} 2020. The database for offences specification is in percentages. This database does not include people that have left probation.</p>
Austria	<p>General comment: Only the stock per 31 January 2021 can be counted. There is no count of entries and exits for offences. "Others" includes figures for the other chapters of the Austrian Criminal code.</p> <p>4.1: First specific section of criminal code: Offences against body and life</p> <p>4.2: Sixth specific section of criminal code: Offences against property</p> <p>4.3: Specific drug law.</p> <p>4.4: No specified offences in the criminal code.</p> <p>4.5: Other chapters criminal code.</p>
Azerbaijan	--
Belgium	<p>General comment: The figures given correspond to the fact category numbers encoded. This means that a warrant/file may concern several categories. This means that the total number of offences will therefore be higher than the total number of files. The figures given do not concern investigations and electronic surveillance measures.</p> <p>For details on the distribution of numbers according to the different categories, see the following Table.</p> <p>Special note: Violations of COVID ordinances are considered public order violations and are included in the "other violations" category.</p>

Space II	Groupe de faits	Code	Description
Autres infractions	Autre délit	64	Environnement
	
Infractions contre les personnes	Délit contre les personnes	30	Tentative de meurtre ou Assassinat
		43	Coups et blessures volontaires
		45	Menaces
		46	Coups et blessures involontaires, Morsures de chien
		52	Insultes, calomnie, diffamation
		53	Violation de domicile, Violation de sépulture
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Délit de drogue	60	Détention, Usage, Importation, Trafic, ...
Infractions contre la propriété	Délit contre les biens	11	Vol avec violences ou menaces
		12	Vol à l'étalage
		14	Vol domestique
		17	Vol avec effraction, escalade, fausses clefs
		18	Vol simple
		19	Émission de chèques sans provision
		20	Abus de confiance, escroquerie
		26	Grivèlerie
		27	Recel
		28	Cel frauduleux
		47	Incendie volontaire
		48	Incendie involontaire
50	Destruction et dommage		
Autres infractions	Délits en contexte familial	42	Abandon de famille, le refus de droit de visite, la non représentation d'enfant, Bigamie, ...
Autres infractions	Ordre public	13	Carte d'identité
		15	Fausse monnaie
		21	Faux et usage de faux (particuliers)
		22	Port public de faux nom
		23	Faux témoignage, Faux serment
		24	Fausse attestations, certificats,...
		25	Détournement, Corruption
		34	Acte arbitraire par fonctionnaire
		36	Détention d'arme prohibée
		41	Outrages
		49	Immixtion dans les fonctions publiques
54	Grèves, manifestations		
Infraction en matière de circulation routière	Infraction roulage	81-95	Accident avec blessé(s), intoxication alcoolique, obligé d'avoir sa police d'assurance, ...
Infractions contre les personnes	Délit sexuel – général	37	Outrage public aux mœurs, attentat à la pudeur, ... (victime majeure)
Infractions contre les personnes	Délit sexuel contre mineurs	37	Outrage public aux mœurs, attentat à la pudeur, ... (victime mineure)
Autres infractions	Terrorisme	35	Terrorisme

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gaining Control over Means of Air Transport, Civilian Vessels and Fixed Platforms ● Terrorist Attack ● Terror ● Violence against Public Authority ● Threatening with the Aim to Affect Public Authority ● Violence against an Official Person ● Threatening with the Aim to Affect an Official Person ● Freeing of a Prisoner ● State Border Crossing using Violence ● Insurrection of Prisoners ● Violence against a Group of People or an Individual ● Dangerous Threats ● Dangerous Persecution ● Defamation of Nation, Race, Ethnic or other Groups of People ● Encouragement to Hatred against a Group of People or to Restrict their Rights and Freedoms ● Insult among Soldiers by Violence or the Threat of Violence ● Insult of a Soldier of Equal Rank by Violence or the Threat of Violence ● Violence against a Superior ● Rape ● Sexual Coercion ● Sexual Abuse ● Incest ● Procuring ● Prostitution Endangering the Moral Development of Children ● Distribution of Pornography ● Production and other Handling of Child Pornography ● Abuse of a Child for the Production of Pornography ● Participation in pornographic performance ● Establishment of unauthorised contacts with a child ● Enticement to Sexual Intercourse ● Robbery <p>4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Burglary ● Other theft ● Scams ● Insurance Fraud ● Credit Fraud ● Grant Scams ● Vandalism ● Damage to a Stranger's Item ● Disorderly Conduct ● Desecration of Human Remains
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	<p>4.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Threat under the Influence of Addictive Substances ● Unauthorised Production and other Handling of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons ● Possession of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons ● Unauthorised Cultivation of Plants Containing Narcotic or Psychotropic Substance ● Production and Possession of Articles for the Illegal Production of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Poisons ● Distribution of Drug Addiction <p>4.4: ...</p> <p>4.5: Other</p>
Denmark	<p>General comment: A breakdown is not possible because there are too many unknowns in the data. The count is based only on cases in probation and NOT electronic monitoring.</p>
Estonia	<p>General comment: One person can be represented under different types of offences because he/she has committed more than one type of crime. For example a person who has committed both robbery and murder is concluded on both types of offences.</p> <p>Missing data: Stock: 218 entries with missing data regarding the offence committed. Flow: 1653 entries with missing data regarding the offence committed. Flow of exits: 1738 entries with missing data regarding the offence committed.</p> <p>4.1: Manslaughter, murder, causing serious health damage, infanticide, negligent homicide, physical abuse, torture, rape, threat, human trafficking etc.</p> <p>4.2: Larceny, robbery, embezzlement, fraud, etc.</p> <p>4.3: Unlawful handling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, providing of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances to a person less than 18 years of age, inducing persons to engage in illegal use of narcotic substances, illegal cultivation of poppy, cannabis or coca shrubs etc.</p> <p>4.4: Violation of traffic requirements or vehicle operating rules, systematic driving of vehicles by people without the right to drive, driving of vehicles in state of intoxication, etc.</p> <p>4.5: Violation of fundamental freedoms, offences against family, offences against minors, offences against public security, offences against public order, offences against representatives of state authority, offences relating to data, offences against environment, etc.</p>

Finland	<p>4.1: Homicide and bodily injury, sex offences, robbery, deprivation of personal liberty, trafficking in human beings, persecution</p> <p>4.2: Theft, fraud, embezzlement, accounting offence, criminal damage, extortion, forgery</p> <p>4.3: Narcotics offence, doping offence</p> <p>4.4: Traffic intoxication, causing a traffic hazard, operation of a vehicle without a licence</p> <p>4.5: Invasion of domestic premises, firearms offence, menace, violent resistance to a public official, non-military service offence, desertion, distribution of a sexually offensive picture</p>
France	--
Georgia	<p>General comment: 4.0 , 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 indicates stock for persons on 31.01.21 National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-Custodial Sentences and Probation does not produce statistics of flow of exits of persons with regard to the above-mentioned articles(4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5).</p> <p>4.1: Homicide, rape, violence against persons, domestic violence</p> <p>4.2: Theft, robbery, fraud, extortion</p> <p>4.3: Drug possession, drug manufacturing, illegal drug use</p> <p>4.4: Traffic safety violation</p> <p>4.5 and 4.5A indicates offences such as: crimes against military service; crimes against state; crimes against ecology; crimes against judicial system; crimes against public order</p>
Germany	--
Greece	<p>4.1: Actual bodily harm, grievous bodily harm, rape, intentional homicide, homicide attempt, arson attempt against humans, abuse during assault, fraud, extortion, bodily harm, negligent homicide, assault, domestic violence, sexual abuse, kidnapping of a minor, abuse of a minor, corruption of a minor, child endangerment, trafficking of human beings, facilitation of foreigners' movement inside or outside the country, verbal abuse, threat, supply and possession of child pornography, hooliganism, bodily damage, defilement, mental suffering, corruption of a minor under 12 years old, unlawful detention of a person, disobedience, perjury, disobedience under Law 4 251/14, illegal adoption, domestic and physical damage against minor,</p> <p>4.2: Contribution evasion, fraud, misappropriation(embezzlement), unauthorised building, alimony, bounced cheques, theft, robbery, tax, debts to the State, aggravated theft, negligent arson, forgery, property rights, issuing false invoices, money laundering, breaches of checks, possession of counterfeit currency, gambling services, sale of illicit goods, debts to Tax Authorities and Social Security, forged documents,</p>

	<p>tax evasion, non-payment of debts to the State, Loan-sharking, major fraud, deceiving creditors</p> <p>4.3: Purchase, possession, sale, distribution, supply, direct aiding and abetting drug trafficking, actual aiding and abetting drug trafficking, breaches of provisions concerning drugs</p> <p>4.4: Negligent bodily harm, Article 42, uninsured vehicle, negligent homicide, hit-and-run, driving while drunk, Break of Highway Code, driving without a licence, non-payment of a financial penalty</p> <p>4.5: Smuggling, illegal entry into the country, unlawful possession of ammunition, defamation, acts against the environment, acts against the employment law, acts contrary to public policy, acts contrary to public health, carrying of weapons, possession of weapons, supply/possession of explosives, establishment of a criminal organisation, perjury, pornography material, arson, major health violations, facilitation of foreigners inside the country, prison riot, gambling, illegal logging, acquisition of products of crime, Offences of Art. 167 of the Greek Penal Code and of the Art. 177 of the Greek Penal Code.</p>
Hungary	<p>General comment: Numbers refer to probation supervision cases, community service and victim-offender mediation cases are not involved in the numbers.</p> <p>There are several other offence categories in the Hungarian Criminal Code e.g., offences against children and family, offences against human dignity and fundamental rights (e.g., harassment), environmental offences, corruption, tax evasion, etc.</p> <p>4.1: e.g., homicide, voluntary manslaughter, bodily injury, robbery, plundering, extortion, rape, sexual offences, partner violence</p> <p>4.2: e.g., theft, vandalism, fraud, defalcation</p> <p>4.3: drug trafficking, possession drug, possession psychoactive substance</p> <p>4.4: e.g., driving under the influence of alcohol, driving under the influence of drugs, causing a road accident, dangerous driving</p> <p>4.5: e.g., offences against human dignity and fundamental rights, offences against the environment and nature, offences against personal freedom,</p>

Iceland	--
Ireland	<p>General comment: 4.1: Sexual, Violence. 4.2: Burglary, Fraud, Robbery, theft, Vandalism. 4.3: Drugs Offences. 4.4: Road Traffic Offences. 4.5: Weapons & Explosives, Offences against Justice, Miscellaneous Offences.</p>
Italy	<p>General comment: The item “Other offences” also includes the number of undetermined offences, amounting to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n.4 342 persons in charge for inquiries at 31 January 2021, • n.6 420 global cases for measures and inquiries in the year 2020, • n.2 329 measures completed in the year 2020. <p>4.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homicide • Kidnapping • Injuries threats • Insulting defamatory acts • Sexual violence • Corruption of minors <p>4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft, • Receiving of stolen goods • Robbery • Extortion • Kidnapping with the purpose of extortion • Bankruptcy crimes and fraud • Deception, usury • Other offences against property <p>4.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug trafficking • Criminal organisation for drug trafficking • Other drug offences <p>4.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic code <p>4.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation • Prostitution • Family • Other offences against morality • Slaughter • Public safety • Public faith • Issuing blank cheques

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other financial offences ● Personality of the state ● Embezzlement ● Corruption ● Justice ● Administration ● Criminal association ● Mafia type criminal association ● Religious feeling ● Other offences against public administration ● Other offences against public order ● Weapons ● Environment ● Other offences
Latvia	<p>General comment: The principal offence rule is not attributed to the data collected about the types of offences in State Probation Service in Latvia.</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>General comment: It is not possible to specify the categories.</p>
Lithuania	<p>General comment: Statistical data on supervision by probation services by types of offences committed are not collected.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>4.1: Murder, attempted murder, voluntary manslaughter, assault and battery, extortion and theft with violence, indecent assault, possession of child pornography, procuring</p> <p>4.2: Theft, qualified theft, theft with the use of false keys, home burglary, vandalism, fraud, destruction, arson</p> <p>4.3: Offences against law 19.02.1973</p> <p>4.4: Traffic violations</p> <p>4.5: Abandonment of family, threats, non-execution of community service, theft by fraud, ...</p>
Malta	--
Moldova	--
Monaco	<p>General comment: The stock is equal to the total number of persons at 31.01.2021.</p> <p>4.1: Violence or assaults, contempt, insults</p> <p>4.2: Theft, home invasion, abuse of trust, fraud</p> <p>4.3: Drug possession, transport and use</p> <p>4.4: Drunk driving, reckless driving</p>
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment: Categorisation and aggregation on person level: primary offence. Without semi-liberty. Flow of exits includes the started but not completed and the completed CSM. The CSM that did not start are not included.</p>

	<p>4.1: Homicide, assault, sexual offences, threats, human trafficking, etc.</p> <p>4.2 : Theft, vandalism, fraud, cybercrime, etc.</p> <p>4.3: Drug trafficking, drug possession, etc.</p> <p>4.4: Drunk driving, no driver’s licence, hit-and-run accident, speeding, etc.</p> <p>4.5: Arms and munitions, betting, environmental offences, etc.</p>
<p>North Macedonia</p>	<p>4.1: Murder, violence, assault on an official while performing security duties, having sex with a powerless person, blackmail.</p> <p>4.2: Aggravated theft, robbery, seizure of a motor vehicle.</p> <p>4.3: Unauthorised production and distribution of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.</p> <p>4.4: Serious acts against traffic safety.</p> <p>4.5: Misappropriation of goods under the protection of cultural heritage or natural rarities, smuggling of migrants, unauthorised manufacture, possession and trade in weapons or explosives, non-payment of alimony.</p>
<p>Norway</p>	<p>General comment: Stock and exits cannot be specified by type of offence in the Norwegian registration system.</p> <p>4.4: Category “Road traffic offences” also includes traffic offences at sea.</p> <p>4.5: 602 of 707 in “Other” are fine defaulters for which the offence has not been registered. These are probably in any of the other categories.</p> <p>4.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Blackmail 5 ● Bodily harm 255 ● Crimes against persons 9 ● Death by negligence 5 ● Grievous bodily harm 272 ● Murder 21 ● Rape 50 ● Threats 66 ● Use of violence 19 <p>4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Customs law 26 ● Economic offences 76 ● Embezzlement 90 ● Fencing 43 ● Forgery of documents 28 ● Fraud 637 ● Robbery 118

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tax law 10 ● Theft 166 ● Vandalism 23 ● VAT fraud 4 <p>4.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Doping 11 ● Offences against the law on medicines 3 ● Offences against the laws on alcohol 1 ● Trafficking narcotics 296 ● Use or possession of narcotics 606 <p>4.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Driving under the influence 1 903 ● Intoxication at sea 23 ● Offences against the law on road traffic 714 <p>4.5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arms law 24 ● Arson 2 ● Disturbing the peace 39 ● Evasion of punishment 8 ● False statement 18 ● General danger 5 ● Illegal (re-)entry 9 ● Military law 1 ● Offences against public servants 349 ● Other 707 ● Other sexual offences 133 ● Racial discrimination 4 ● Unspecified 50 ● Careless handling of weapons 1
Poland	<p>General comment: No such data is available in the reports on probation activities of the court service.</p> <p>According to the report on the probation service's activities for 2020, there are data available on the impact and number of completed cases in a given statistical period, the number of persons subject to proceedings on the last day of the previous year (31.12.2020) and on the last day of the reporting period. There is lack of data on the number of persons under the supervision in division on particular kind of crimes.</p>
Portugal	<p>4.1: Homicide, offences to physical integrity, domestic violence, sexual crimes, kidnapping and abduction, crimes against personal liberty, crimes against honour</p> <p>4.2: Theft and robbery, teasing, extortion, damage/vandalism</p> <p>4.3: Drug Dealing/trafficking, use and cultivation of drugs</p> <p>4.4: Driving without legal authorisation, drink driving</p> <p>4.5: Crimes against society (possession or trafficking of prohibited weapons, fire/arson, document falsification, forgery of money) Crimes</p>

	<p>against the State (false testimony and witness, corruption, disobedience, embezzlement, authority abuse) crimes against copyright, Game Crimes, No provision Check Issued, Cybercrimes, Crimes relating to illegal immigration, Crimes relating to military service and smuggling.</p>
Romania	<p>General comment: No details regarding exits due to IT transition.</p> <p>4.1: (Aggravated) murder; killing upon request by the victim; determining or facilitating suicide; manslaughter; battery and other acts of violence; bodily harm; battery and bodily harm causing death; bodily harm with basic intent; ill treatments applied to underage persons; brawling; domestic violence; killing or harming of a newly born baby by their mother; termination of pregnancy; harming the fetus; abandoning an individual in distress; obstruction of rescue; illegal deprivation of freedom; threats; blackmail; harassment; slavery; trafficking in human beings; trafficking in underage persons; pressing into forced or compulsory labour; pandering; exploitation of beggary; use of underage persons for mendicancy; use of an exploited person's services; rape; sexual assault; sexual intercourse with a juvenile; sexual corruption of juveniles; recruitment of juveniles for sexual purposes; sexual harassment; trespassing; trespassing in professional offices; violation of privacy; disclosure of professional secrecy.</p> <p>4.2: (Aggravated) theft; stealing for personal use; (aggravated) robbery; piracy; robbery or piracy resulting in the victim's death; abuse of trust; breach of a fiduciary by defrauding creditors; simple bankruptcy; bankruptcy fraud; fraudulent management; appropriation of assets found or into the perpetrator's possession by error; misrepresentation; insurance fraud; diversion of public tenders; material exploitation of a vulnerable individual; computer fraud; making fraudulent financial operations; accepting transactions made fraudulently; (aggravated) destruction; destruction with basic intent; disturbance of possession.</p> <p>4.3: Possession of drugs with the intent to use; possession of drugs with the intent to drug traffic and other drug offences.</p> <p>4.4: Registering a vehicle as fit for traffic or driving an unregistered vehicle; driving a vehicle without a driving license; driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substances; refusing or avoiding to provide biological samples; leaving the scene of an accident or change or deletion of traces of the accident; hindering traffic on public roads; failure to perform duties related to technical checks or repairs; executing unauthorised works on public roads.</p> <p>4.5: Offences against state authority and state borders; obstruction of justice; corruption and offences in public position; counterfeiting; offences included in laws other than the Criminal Code.</p>
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
Serbia	--

Slovak Republic	<p>General comment: Mediation cases are not included (924).</p> <p>4.1: All the criminal offences against life and health, e.g., Premeditated Murder, Murder, Murder of a Newborn Child by its Mother, Manslaughter, Homicide, Illegal Interruption of Pregnancy, Accessory to Suicide, Bodily Harm, Illegal Removal of Organs, Tissues and Cells and Illegal Sterilisation, Harm to Health, etc. and Criminal Offences against Human Dignity, e.g., Rape, Sexual Violence, Sexual Abuse, Bigamy, Removal of Child, Kidnapping</p> <p>4.2: All the criminal offences against assets, e.g., Theft, Embezzlement, Non-payment of Wages and Severance, Encroachment into the Right to a House, Apartment or Non-residential, Fraud, etc.</p> <p>4.3: Illegal Production of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, Poisons or Precursors, their Possession and Trafficking, Endangerment under the Influence of Addictive Substances, Insobriety.</p> <p>4.4: Endangerment under the Influence of Addictive Substances</p>
Slovenia	--
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	<p>4.1: Homicide, Murder, Injuries, Violence against women, sexual offences</p> <p>4.2: Robbery, other offences against property, economic offences</p> <p>4.3: Offences against Public Health (drug trafficking)</p> <p>4.4: Offences against road safety (driving without licence, driving under the effects of drugs or alcohol, driving recklessly)</p> <p>4.5: Forgery, non-payment of child support or alimony, sentence violation, disobedience, environmental offences, arson, disclosure, etc.</p>
Spain (Catalonia)	<p>4.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abuse or sexual assault at age 16 ● Sexual abuse ● Sexual acts c.majors of 16 minors 18 years ● Sexual aggression ● Threatens ● Murdered ● Family law abduction ● Coercion ● Consp. homicide or assessed ● Against moral integrity ● Illegal detention ● Prov.sexual exhibi.i. ● Exhibitionism or minor pornography or discovery. ● Homicide ● Homelessness imprudent ● Injuries ● Injuries by imprudence ● Major or minor prostitution with violence

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minor prostitution with or incapable ● Minor prostitution or with a disability ● Prostitution of elderly people ● Rob. Violent or intimidation ● Robbery with homicide ● Abruptly ● Trafficking in human beings ● Illegal traffic human organs ● Rape ● Domestic violence ● Domestic violence is not usual ● Physical violence to people ● Gender violence <p>4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unfair administration ● Lifting of goods ● Improper provision ● Money laundering ● Damages ● Corporate crime ● Scam ● Ravages ● Extortion ● Robbery ● Intellectual property ● Reception ● Robbery and theft of the use of vehicles ● Robbery ● Robbery with force on things ● Robbery house inhabited ● Usurpation ● Illegal use of foreigner vehicle <p>4.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Elaboration and traffic drugs ● Against public health <p>4.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Driving influence drinks or drugs ● Driving without a permit ● Reckless driving ● Driving speed higher than allowed ● Negative for alcohol tests
Sweden	<p>General comment: Reference date for the stock is 1st of October 2020.</p> <p>4.1: Homicide, assault, other crimes against life and health, sexual offences, robbery, fraud, extortion</p> <p>4.2: Theft, handling stolen goods, embezzlement, crime against creditors, vandalism, smuggling of goods</p> <p>4.3: Crime against the narcotics act</p>

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

UK: Scotland	<p>General comment: Breakdowns are for the year 2019-20 for persons placed and exits and are as at 31 March 2020 for stock. They are estimated figures based on the approximate breakdowns for the crime type for community payback orders. All estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. As a result, the totals do not always equal the sum of their constituent parts.</p> <p>4.1: Crimes of violence, sexual crimes and miscellaneous offences</p> <p>4.2: Crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising and vandalism</p> <p>4.3: Drug offences</p> <p>4.4: Motor vehicle offences</p> <p>4.5: Crimes against public justice, handling offensive weapons and other crimes</p>
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5. Socio-demographic characteristics of the population under the supervision of probation agencies

Table 18 presents the information currently available on the age of criminal responsibility and criminal majority for the participant European countries. Table 19 provides figures for the stock and flow of minors, women and/or foreigners whenever these are included in the data provided, and the relevant information is available. Table 20 presents the percentages of the total stock and flow.

Table 18. Age of criminal responsibility and minimum age to be placed on probation

Country	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimum age for the application of <u>community</u> sanctions and measures	Minimum age for the application of <u>custodial</u> sanctions and measures	Age of criminal majority	Maximum age for being considered a "young adult": Up to
Albania	14		14	18	
Andorra	12	12	14	18	21
Armenia	14	16	14	18	18
Austria	14	14	14	18	21
Azerbaijan	14	16	14	18	18
Belgium	16	16	16	18	23
BiH: State level	14		14	18	
BiH: Federation BiH	14		16	18	
BiH: Republika Srpska	14		14	18	
Bulgaria	14		14	18	
Croatia	14	18	14	18	21
Cyprus	14		14	16	
Czech Republic	15	15	15	18	19
Denmark	15	15	15	18	18
Estonia	14	14	14	18	21
Finland	15	15	15	18	20
France	13	13/18	16	18	NAP
Georgia	14	14	14	18	21
Germany	14		14	18	21
Greece	12	13	15	18	21
Hungary	14	14	14	18	NAP
Iceland	15	15	15	18	21
Ireland	12	12	12	18	18
Italy	14	14	14	18	25
Latvia	14	11	14	18	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	14	18	21
Lithuania	14	14	14	18	18
Luxembourg	16	18	16	18	
Malta	14		14	18	
Moldova	14		14	18	
Monaco	13	NAP	13	18	NAP
Montenegro	14	14	16	18	21
Netherlands	12	12	12	18	23
North Macedonia	14	18	16	18	21
Norway	15	15	15	18	25
Poland	13	15	15	17	21
Portugal	16	16	16	21	21
Romania	14	14	14	18	NAP
Russian Fed.	14		14	18/21	
San Marino	14		14	18	
Serbia	14	14	14	18	18
Slovak Republic	14/15	14	14	18	21
Slovenia	14		16	18/21	
Spain (State Admin.)	14		14	18	
Spain (Catalonia)	14		14	18	
Sweden	15	15	15	21	21
Switzerland	10	15	15	18	24
Turkey	12	12	12	18	18
Ukraine	14	14	16	18	35
UK: England and Wales	10	18	15	18	20
UK: Northern Ireland	10		10	18	
UK: Scotland	12	12	16	21	17

Table 19. Minors, women and foreigners under the supervision of probation agencies: Stock and flow in absolute numbers, and mean and median age of probationers

Country	Does your data include the following categories?							
	Minors		Age		Women		Foreigners	
	How many? (s)	How many? (f)	Mean age	Median age	How many? (s)	How many? (f)	How many? (s)	How many? (f)
<i>Code</i>	5.1 (s)	5.1 (f)			5.2 (s)	5.2 (f)	5.3 (s)	5.3 (f)
Albania								
Andorra								
Armenia	41	12	39	NAP	280	93	42	11
Austria	2 515	2 476	31	27	2 165	2 818	3 589	4 365
Azerbaijan		138				1 448		64
Belgium	58	180	36.19	34	8 277	5 049	7 831	6 435
BiH: State level								
BiH: Fed. BiH								
BiH: Republika Srpska								
Bulgaria	117	67			354	199	19	161
Croatia	NAP	NAP	40.5	38.5	393	635	26	54
Cyprus								
Czech Republic	1 335	1 409	37.92	36.88	4 207	3 007	...	...
Denmark	92	170	34.3	30	1 109	908	748	770
Estonia	104	236	37.92	37	291	347	797+...	790+...
Finland	55	86	34	31	367	347	173	157
France	23		36.5	34.6	12 033		14 603	
Georgia	96	89	27	35.5	895	575	237	...
Germany								
Greece	132	70	44.3	46	872	602	983	832
Hungary	5 233	3 370	...	...	4 986	3 119	104	56
Iceland	1	1	36.7	34	39	64	22	43
Ireland	272	261	32.09	30	749	696	320	339
Italy	NAP	NAP	435	43	11 542	12 516	14 062	18 984
Latvia	127	375	36	34	753	924	79	117
Liechtenstein	11	13			3	3	11	16
Lithuania	209	169			1 436	1 464	4	6
Luxembourg	NAP	NAP	...	...	108	59	448	221
Malta	48	25			18	6	NA	1
Moldova	107	16			...	...	...	...
Monaco	0	0	41	43	7	3	24	16
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	...	...	1	9	4	6
Netherlands	6 317	5 498	36	34	4 165	3 617	...	...
North Macedonia	NAP	NAP	42	35	16	10	0	0
Norway	...	61	36.9	30-39	...	1 004	...	778
Poland	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	647	988	37.61		2 239	2 525	1 835	1 925
Romania	526	802	38.26	36	6 016	2 521	278	107
Russian Federation	4 359	13 415	38	35-40	61 500		2 978	5 427
San Marino								
Serbia	0	0			81	402	6	24
Slovak Republic	...	82	...	...	...	1 136	...	...
Slovenia	NAP	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Total)	NAP	NAP	40.0	39.4	5 445	8 296		3 935
Spain (State Admin.)	NAP	NAP			4 384	6 606		586
Spain (Catalonia)	***	***	39.3	39	1 061	1 690	2 902	3 349
Sweden	7	17	35	32	1 349	1 857	1 927	2 757
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	464	971	1 381	2 032
Turkey	5 856	11 063	35	34	19 628	23 607	7 288	10 672
Ukraine	746	1 974	...	...	5 834	11 286	...	...
UK: England and Wales	NAP	NAP	34	32	17 419	12 226	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland					359			
UK: Scotland	500	500	33	32	2 800	3 600		

Notes:

(s): Stock

(f): Flow

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

Country	Minors		Women		Foreigners	
	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Code	5.1(s)	5.1(f)	5.2(s)	5.2(f)	5.3(s)	5.3(f)
Albania						
Andorra						
Armenia	1.2	0.3	8.0	2.7	1.2	0.3
Austria	17.7	17.4	15.2	19.8	25.2	30.6
Azerbaijan		1.1		11.7		0.5
Belgium	0.1	0.3	14.3	8.8	13.6	11.2
BiH: State level						
BiH: Fed. BiH						
BiH: Republika Srpska						
Bulgaria	2.9	1.7	8.9	5.0	0.5	4.0
Croatia			11.1	17.9	0.7	1.5
Cyprus						
Czech Republic	5.7	6.0	18.0	12.9		
Denmark	1.2	2.2	14.2	11.6	9.6	9.9
Estonia	2.7	6.0	7.5	8.9		
Finland	1.8	2.7	11.7	11.1	5.5	5.0
France	0.0		6.9		8.3	
Georgia	0.5	0.4	4.4	2.9	1.2	
Germany						
Greece	0.9	0.5	6.2	4.3	7.0	5.9
Hungary	13.7	8.8	13.0	8.1	0.3	0.1
Iceland	0.4	0.4	14.8	24.2	8.3	16.3
Ireland	4.5	4.3	12.4	11.5	5.3	5.6
Italy			12.4	13.4	15.1	20.3
Latvia	2.3	6.7	13.5	16.5	1.4	2.1
Liechtenstein	35.5	41.9	9.7	9.7	35.5	51.6
Lithuania	1.4	1.1	9.4	9.6	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg			11.5	6.3	47.9	23.6
Malta						
Moldova	0.9	0.1				
Monaco	0.0	0.0	18.4	7.9	63.2	42.1
Montenegro						
Netherlands	17.2	15.0	11.4	9.9		
North Macedonia			9.1	5.7	0.0	0.0
Norway		2.3		37.1		28.8
Poland						
Portugal	2.1	3.2	7.3	8.2	6.0	6.3
Romania	0.8	1.2	8.9	3.7	0.4	0.2
Russian Federation	0.9	2.8	13.1		0.6	1.2
San Marino						
Serbia	0.0	0.0	3.9	19.2	0.3	1.1
Slovak Republic		0.6		8.8		
Slovenia						
Spain (Total)			7.6	11.6		5.5
Spain (State Administration)			7.2	10.9		1.0
Spain (Catalonia)			9.6	15.3	26.2	30.3
Sweden	0.1	0.2	12.0	16.6	17.2	24.6
Switzerland			12.3	25.8	36.7	53.9
Turkey	1.8	3.3	5.9	7.1	2.2	3.2
Ukraine	1.2	3.1	9.2	17.8		
UK: England and Wales			11.2	7.9		
UK: Northern Ireland			10.2			
UK: Scotland	2.4	2.4	13.3	17.1		
<i>Mean</i>	4.3	4.5	10.7	12.1	12.1	13.1
<i>Median</i>	1.3	2.2	11.1	10.4	5.7	5.6
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.7	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	35.5	41.9	18.4	37.1	63.2	53.9

Notes – Tables 18 to 20

Albania	--
Andorra	<p>General comment: At the beginning of 2019, Law 15/2019 of 15 February 2019 was published in Andorra, defining the criminal responsibility of minors, which amends and updates previous legislation on special procedure and specific measures for minors who have committed a criminal offence. Among the reforms, some refer to age.</p> <p>According to articles 1, 2 and 4 amendment to article 26 of the Penal Code, criminal liability is enforceable for persons over 12 years of age (the person under 12 years of age is not liable) and who have not reached the age of 18.</p> <p>All the measures provided for in this Law and the reductions of sentence provided for in article 54 may be applied to persons who have not reached the age of 21.</p> <p>According to articles 20 and 33, sections (a) and (b), the application of the measure of provisional confinement and the disciplinary measures of confinement in closed and semi-open regimes is limited to specific cases and to those who have reached the age of 14.</p> <p>According to article 45 Sections 2 and 3, in the event that a juvenile who completes a measure of provisional internment or a disciplinary measure of internment in a closed or semi-open regime reaches the age of 18 or 21, in specific cases, may execute the measures at the penitentiary centre together with the rest of the elderly.</p> <p>According to article 54 of the Criminal Code, Qualified reduction 3. ./... if the person responsible is under 21 years of age, the applicable penalty is determined by reducing the minimum and maximum limits stipulated by law to half.</p>
Armenia	--
Austria	--
Azerbaijan	--
Belgium	<p>General comment: The age of criminal responsibility is set at 16 years only for acts committed in the course of driving. For other types of acts, it is 18 years old.</p> <p>The minimum age for community sanctions is 16 years only for acts committed in the course of driving. For other types of offences, the minimum age is 18.</p> <p>The minimum age for custodial sentences is 16 years if a juvenile judge has decided to dismiss the case and refer the juvenile to a court for adults. If the judge for adults decides to impose a custodial sentence, it will be carried out in a specialised closed centre and not in a prison.</p> <p>The age of criminal majority is 18 years.</p>

	<p>The maximum age to be considered a young adult is 23. As a reminder, the decision to relinquish jurisdiction from the juvenile judge may be taken between the ages of 16 and 18 and may run until the age of 23.</p> <p>5.1 As far as the stock is concerned, the age of minority is considered as of 31st January. In regard to flow, the age of minority at the time of conviction is taken into account for the extraction of the figures.</p> <p>5.3 The figures given are an indication and remain very relative, as there are encoding gaps.</p> <p>Given the lack of precision, the age of the population of probationers has been calculated on the basis of the stock on 31st January.</p>
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Rep. Srpska	--
Bulgaria	<p>General comment: According to the Bulgarian Penal Code, a minor is a person who has completed 14 years of age, but has not completed 18 years of age yet – they shall be penally responsible if they were able to understand the nature and meaning of the act and to control their actions. Underage persons who have not completed 14 years of age shall not be held penally responsible.</p> <p>The GDES does not maintain a statistical database for age.</p>
Croatia	--
Cyprus	--
Czech Republic	<p>General comment: Minors were not included in Stock and Flow data (Tables 8 to 11).</p> <p>Juvenile criminal law - (age 15 – 17; partly liable under criminal law) and children (age 0 – 14; not liable under criminal law).</p> <p>Young adult is defined in case law and is understood as a person who has reached the age of legal majority, but who has not completed his/her 19th year of age (i.e., persons aged 18, and who has not yet reached 19 years old).</p> <p>The average age = average age of adult active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31st January = 37.92 The average age = average age of all active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31st January = 36.8 The median age = average age of adult active person under probation or care (Stock) to 31st January = 36.88 The median age = average age of all active persons under probation or care (Stock) to 31st January = 36.03</p> <p>5.2: Without women or minors (Flow 231 Stock 201)</p>

	5.3: PMS worked with foreigners, too, but it is not possible to distinguish the characteristics of the population within the statistical and file system.
Denmark	General comment: In DK the age of criminal responsibility is 15 years and also the minimum age of sanctions and measures. Age of criminal majority is 18 years. Data in Table 9 does not include electronic monitoring.
Estonia	General comment: Stock: 2 772 Estonian citizens, 797 foreigners, 336 entries with missing data regarding the citizenship. Flow: 2 829 Estonian citizens, 790 foreigners, 566 entries with missing data regarding the citizenship. Anyone who is not an Estonian citizen is counted as a foreigner.
Finland	General comment: 1.0 (STOCK) used for calculating the average and median age of the probation population.
France	General comment: Young minors can be imprisoned without detention from the age of 13. Then, they can be “not imprisoned” and followed by the SPIP from the age of 18. Before that, they are followed by the DPJJ. Only minors in prison (PSE or PE) are counted, the others are not monitored by the penitentiary services but by the PJJ.
Georgia	General comment: Age of criminal responsibility and the minimum age to be placed on probation represents 14 years. 5.5: Accurate data on the flow of entries of foreigners cannot be provided.
Germany	--
Greece	General comment: Age of criminal responsibility: 12 Minimum age of custodial sanctions and measures: 15
Hungary	General comment: According to the Section 16 of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code persons under the age of fourteen years at the time the criminal offence was committed shall be exempt from criminal responsibility, with the exception of certain cases of homicide, voluntary manslaughter, bodily injury, robbery and plundering, terror act, assault against a public official, assault against a person entrusted with public functions, assault against a person supporting a public official or a person entrusted with public 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 no “young adult” category in the Hungarian criminal law. The measure placement in a reformatory may be applied in cases juveniles who are not over the age of 20 at the time of sentencing. Numbers given in this questionnaire refer to probation cases not to persons under the supervision of Probation Service.

Iceland	<p>General comment: Age of Stock: Average age = 37.9 years and Median age = 36 years Age of Flow: Average age = 36 years and Median age = 33 years Age of Stock and Flow: Average age = 36.7 and Median age = 34</p>
Ireland	<p>General comment: The Children Act 2001 does not distinguish between a child and a young person.</p> <p>Children who have not reached the age of 12 years cannot be charged with an offence. There is an exception, however, for children aged 10 or 11 who can be charged with murder, manslaughter, rape or aggravated sexual assault. Children under 12 years of age who commit criminal offences are dealt with by Tusla (The Child and Family Agency) and not the criminal justice system on referral from AGS.</p> <p>Where a child under 14 years of age is charged with an offence, no further proceedings can be taken without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.</p> <p>Under Section 142ff of the Children Act 2001, a court may impose a period of detention on a child. Girls and boys from the age of 10 and up to the age of 18 sentenced to a period of detention by a Court are detained at the Oberstown Children Detention Campus.</p> <p>Under a community service order a child, aged at least 16 years can be ordered by a Court to complete between 40 – 240 hours of unpaid work.</p>
Italy	<p>General comment: The data provided in the present questionnaire concern adult offenders taken in charge by their probation services for the execution of community measures/sanctions and relevant inquiries. The data concerning juvenile offenders, sentenced by juvenile courts, and taken in charge by juvenile justice services, are not included.</p> <p>Young offenders under the age of 14 shall not be prosecuted; in case a young offender aged under 14 is considered as “dangerous”, the competent Juvenile Court is entitled to order a security measure according to the seriousness of the offence committed.</p> <p>When the offence was committed under the majority age of 18, any sanctions and measures (including precautionary measures, community measures, other alternative measures to detention, substitutive penalties, custodial sentences and security measures) shall be enforced according to specific juvenile criminal rules even against offenders who have attained the age of 18 during the course of the penalty enforcement and until they are maximum 25, unless the Judge orders otherwise for security reasons and re-educational purposes. The sentence shall be enforced by the Juvenile Justice Services, including when its enforcement physically started after the young offender attained the majority age.</p>
Latvia	<p>General comment: Young people aged 11 and up to 18 can be punished with Community Service as an educational/compulsory measure.</p>

Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	--
Luxembourg	--
Malta	<p>General comment: There are no specific records on the nationality of the clients of the Probation Services. Nonetheless, if one checks the identity card number, one can distinguish whether a person is Maltese or otherwise.</p>
Moldova	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment: The minimum age for juvenile law in the Netherlands is 12 years.</p> <p>Minors are partially counted: only those that are (to be) convicted under the laws for adults;</p> <p>Minors without semi-liberty. The so-called ‘Adolescentenstrafrecht’ (criminal law applicable to young adults) has been active since 1 April 2014 in the Netherlands. With the ‘Adolescentenstrafrecht’, the legislature intends juvenile and adult criminal law to be applied to 16 to 23-year-olds in a flexible manner. Juvenile law can be applied to young adults (18 to 23-year-olds), and adult criminal law can be applied to juveniles (16- and 17-year olds; Article 77c of the Dutch Penal Code). The target group for the ‘Adolescentenstrafrecht’ has been defined according to the age during offence (16 to 23 years old). Which young adults qualify for juvenile criminal law depends on the personality of the offender and the circumstances in which the crime has been committed. The application of adult criminal law to 16 and 17-year-olds (trial in the first instance) is uncommon. It concerns 1-3% of all criminal cases against 16 and 17-year-olds.</p> <p>Within juvenile law and adult criminal law minors (16- and 17-year olds) and young adults (18 to 23-year olds) can be placed under supervision of both the adult probation service and the youth probation service.</p> <p>Age of the probation population is of the stock. For the flow of admissions, the average age is also 36 and the median age 34.</p>
North Macedonia	<p>General comment: A foreigner must have an address inside the Republic of North Macedonia to be on probation. If he/she does not have the address, the measure cannot be applied.</p>
Norway	<p>General comment: The age of criminal responsibility in Norway is 15. That means that community sanctions may be imposed from that age. Before reaching the age of 15, offences by minors will be dealt with by other organisations, most often the Child Protection Agency or the Mediation Boards. This may include activities in the community but those sanctions do not resort under the definition of community sanctions according to the Penal Code. The age of 25 as the maximum for “young adult” is not formalised, but used as a practical concept.</p>

	<p>The numbers refer to cases started in the period mentioned. Stock cannot be retrieved from the registration system as to age, gender or nationality. Age is registered in categories: > 16; 16; 17; 18-20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; >59. The average was calculated by taking the middle of each category as representative for the whole category, so 15; 16; 17; 19; 22.5; 27; etc. The median is the category where the middle case can be found.</p>
Poland	<p>General comment: According to the Polish penal code, the subject of criminal liability is the person, which on the day of the offence must be at least 17 years old (age of criminal majority). Exceptions can exist, with court permission, if the person is 15 years old – so this is also the minimal age for community and custodial sanctions and measures. The maximum age for being treated as “young adult” is 21.</p> <p>In relation to “minors” within the meaning of the act of 26 October 1982 on proceedings in juvenile cases (journal of laws of 2018, item 969 as amended), no probationary measures are applied, only educational or corrective measures. At the same time, it should be noted that in Poland there is a separate system of family courts and separate from the adult guardianship division - the family guardianship division, which conducts inter alia the family guardianship division, which conducts, among others, enforcement proceedings against underage perpetrators of criminal acts.</p>
Portugal	--
Romania	<p>General comment: No details regarding the entries, given the transition to another IT application, including the database format, throughout 2019.</p>
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
Serbia	--
Slovak Republic	<p>General comment: Age of criminal responsibility - set on 15y of age in case of sexual abuse: “A person who, at the time of committing an act, had not reached fifteen years of age shall not be criminally liable for the criminal offence of sexual abuse under Section 201”.</p> <p>Age of the probation population in SK (6 834 probationers in probation cases examined):</p> <p>under 18y: 1.9 % (82) 18 - 25y: 20.1 % (899) 26 - 33y: 22.6 % (1010) 34 - 41y: 23.6 % (1052) 42 - 50y: 19.2 % (859) 51 - 60y: 9.2 % (412) 61y and more: 3.4 % (153)</p> <p>Males 83.4 % (5 698) Females 16.6 % (1136)</p>

Slovenia	<p>General comment: Most of probation persons were in the category 30-40 years. This is the only available data for age.</p>
Spain (Total)	--
Spain (State Admin.)	<p>General comment: Stock of Females: includes data related to Alternative measures+Conditional Release+Third Grade (semi-freedom and electronic monitoring). Flow of Entries of Females: includes Alternative Measures and Conditional Release. Age: Conditional Release+Open Environment</p>
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	<p>General comment: Reference date for the stock and for the calculations of age is 1st of October 2020.</p>
Switzerland	<p>General comment: Minors are counted in the Statistics on the Enforcement of Provisional Decisions and Sanctions for Minors (JUSAS). However, for SPACE II only data from the Statistics on the Enforcement of Adults is provided (SVS, STIG, SESE).</p> <p>As explained in the comments for Tables 8 and 9, concerning the stock for women and foreigners, the average number of women and foreigners in community service and electronic monitoring for the whole year 2020 and the number of persons on probation as of 31 December 2020 have been counted separately.</p> <p>The standard operations of the Office of Federal Statistics do not allow to calculate the average and median of the probation population.</p>
Turkey	--
Ukraine	<p>General comment: See general comment to Tables 8 and 9.</p> <p>There are many female convicts who are under the probation supervision, but the relevant data is available only partially. There are foreigners under probation supervision, but the relevant data is not collected.</p> <p>The age of persons under probation cannot be counted due to the lack of the socio-demographic data of the probation population.</p> <p>According to the art. 22, para. 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine “Persons under the age of 16 are liable to the criminal responsibility”.</p> <p>According to the art. 22, para. 2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine it is provided for that “Persons who have committed crimes between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall be criminally responsible only for the deliberate murder (arts. 115 - 117); assault against the life of the state or public official, law enforcement officer, member of the formation, which is engaged in the public order and state border protection, or against a</p>

	<p>serviceman, judge, people's assessor or juryman (if the assault is related to their activities on administration of justice), lawyer or legal representative of a person (if the assault is related to the provision of legal assistance), representative of some foreign country (arts 112, 348, 379, 400, 443); deliberate grave bodily injury (art. 121, para. 3 of arts 345, 346, 350, 377, 398) and medium grave bodily injury (art. 122, para. 2 of arts 345, 346, 350, 377, 398), sabotage (art. 113) banditry (art. 257), terrorist act (art. 258), hostage taking (arts. 147 and 349), rape (art. 152) and violent gratification of sexual passion in the unnatural way (art. 153), theft (art. 185, para. 1 of arts 262, 308), robbery (arts. 186, 262, 308), armed robbery (art. 187, para. 3 of arts. 262, 308), extortion (arts. 189, 262, 308), deliberate destruction or damage of property (para. 2 of arts. 194, 347, 352, 378, paras. 2 and 3 of art. 399), damage to transport routes and vehicles (art. 277), hijacking or seizure of the railway rolling stock, aircraft or vessel (art. 278), misappropriation of a vehicle (paras. 2 and 3 of art. 289), hooliganism (art. 296).</p>
UK: Engl. & Wales	<p>General comment: Minors are treated differently from adult offenders and are managed by youth offending teams.</p>
UK: Northern Ireland	--
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment: People are classified as “young offenders” if they are under 18 years of age.</p> <p>Figures for both minors and women include exact numbers for community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders. Figures for women also include exact numbers for through care and (for “flow”) bail supervision. The flow figures also include exact numbers for fiscal work orders. All other numbers are estimated. Estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 100. Stock figures given are as at 31 March 2020 and flow figures are for the financial year 2019-20. The “stock” figures for minors cover those aged under 18 <i>at the time they received the order</i> rather than by their age at 31 March 2020.</p> <p>The average and median ages are calculated from community payback orders and drug treatment and testing orders imposed during the year 2019-20.</p>

Section C: Probation agencies in 2021

6. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 January 2021

This item aims to count all the staff employed by probation agencies. Part-time staff is counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents”. For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50% of the normal working hours they will be counted as one “full-time equivalent”. One part-time staff member working for 50% of the normal working hours will be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalents”.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

6.1 and 6.2 TOP LEVEL EXECUTIVES AT THE NATIONAL PROBATION ADMINISTRATION AND TOP LEVEL EXECUTIVES AT THE REGIONAL PROBATION ADMINISTRATIONS.

Please include only heads of offices (manager positions) and exclude any administrative and technical staff, which should be included under item 6.8.

6.3 SENIOR PROBATION OFFICERS (CHIEFS OF UNITS)

Senior probation officers are local chiefs of units and are qualified officers employed to manage and account for the work of teams of probation officers and staff.

6.4 PROBATION OFFICERS (QUALIFIED PROBATION STAFF)

Staff that possess specific qualifications (e.g., diplomas in probation or social work) employed for specific tasks related to supervision of persons under various CSM or probation sanctions and measures.

6.5 PROBATION AGENCY OFFICERS (UNQUALIFIED PROBATION STAFF)

Staff employed to assist qualified probation officers. Generally, they have no specific qualifications in the probation field, but may have done some short training (e.g., management of the probation files, etc.)

6.6 PAID EXTERNAL STAFF

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

6.7 VOLUNTEERS

Persons, who are not paid for their work, carrying out probation activities. This does not exclude the payment of a small amount of money to volunteers to cover the expenses of their work.

6.8 Other staff

Any other category of staff that is not included.

6.8A Total number of staff that is in direct contact with the probationers

The aim of this item is to obtain a figure that excludes the staff doing tasks that do not imply working directly with the probationers (for example, administrative staff).

6.8B Staff on long-term leave

Long-term leaves refer mainly to leaves due to illness, injury, maternity or paternity that last more than a few days. The item aims to identify the number of staff on long-term leave among the staff working directly with probationers.

Table 21. Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 January 2021

Country	Total number of staff	of which (1)								of which (2)	
		Top-level executives at the national probation administrations	Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff	Total number of staff in direct contact with the probationers	Of which: Staff on long-term leave
Code	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8A	6.8B
Albania											
Andorra		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	105	3	10	5	10	71	NAP	3	6	70	4
Austria	533 440	13.60	9.00	19.44	348.39	55.91	0.00	62.26	24.84	410.65	31.00
Azerbaijan											
Belgium	1 332.59	NAP	8.00	73.90	899.87	239.46	...	0.00	101.36	1 139.33	...
BiH: State level											
BiH: Fed. BiH											
BiH: Republika Srpska											
Bulgaria	472	2	7	22	262	113	NAP	0	66	389	0
Croatia	104	6	14	0	66	15	0	0	3	93	3
Cyprus											
Czech Republic	536	3	8	74	352	NAP	0	0	99	449	5
Denmark	392	1	4	13	274	34	NAP	NAP	66	274	NAP
Estonia	157	2	8	NAP	116	22	NAP	2	6	133	15
Finland	231	4	3	14	207	...	NAP	3	...	207	...
France	5 745.0	7.0	20.0	471.0	3 461.0	1 072.0	0.0	0.0	714.0	4 350.0	231.0
Georgia	337	4	9	5	175	15	105	1	129	134	6
Germany											
Greece	122	...	...	37	73	12	...	...	...	65	...
Hungary	440.00	3.00	20.00	22.00	344.00	51.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	344.00	...
Iceland	9	1	NAP	NAP	5	NAP	1	0	3	8	
Ireland	422.00	5.00	8.00	47.00	229.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.00	370.00	...
Italy	2 182	3	10	54	1 016	526	275	0	298	1 345	...
Latvia	410	3	6	43	280	NAP	NAP	96	78	326	10
Liechtenstein	13.00	5.00	0.00	1.00	3 (plus chief)	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
Lithuania	385	1	5	5	330			30	17	330	20
Luxembourg	20.50	1.00		0.75	15.50				4.25	18.25	0.00
Malta		1	0	5	20	0	0	0	15	24	
Moldova	236	11	57	...	158	0	NAP	2	10	215	220
Monaco	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Montenegro	9	1	NAP	NAP	8	NAP	0	0	0	9	1
Netherlands		...	...	...	2 193	NAP	...	...	...	2 192	

Country	Total number of staff	of which (1)								of which (2)	
		Top-level executives at the national probation administrations	Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff	Total number of staff in direct contact with the probationers	Of which: Staff on long-term leave
Code	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8A	6.8B
North Macedonia	32	3			29					29	1
Norway	518.0	NAP	NAP	21.0	420.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	47.3	...	...
Poland	8 744.25	NAP	53.00	329.50	2 550.75	NAP	NAP	5 811.00	...	8 691.25	...
Portugal	...	...	9	58	449					...	...
Romania	626	3	NAP	42	508	NAP	NAP	...	73	550	35
Russian Federation	11 132	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 146	343	NAP	NAP	NAP	9 137	
San Marino											
Serbia	73	1	NAP	2	58	NAP	NAP	NAP	12	73	3
Slovak Republic	93	NAP	NAP	8	85	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	85	10
Slovenia	61	11		5	38				7	43	...
Spain (Total)	1 012.00	62.00	NAP	110.00	229.00	201.00	242.00		168.00	760.00	
Spain (State Admin.)	672.35	56.50	NAP	102.40	159.75	201		NAP	152.70	514.00	
Spain (Catalonia)	339.65	5.50		7.60	69.25		242.00		15.30	246.00	
Sweden	956	1	16	59	657	91	0	...	132	700	30
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	5 113	6	111	176	963	3 438	33	0	425	4 401	41
Ukraine	3 212	33	48	743	2 057			876	331	2 800	314
UK: England & Wales	11 141	291	390	805	3 543	5 218	0	0	895	8 716	475
UK: Northern Ireland											
UK: Scotland											

Table 22. Ratio of probationers per staff, and distribution of staff on 31 January 2021 according to three classifications of staff, in percentages

Country	Ratio of probationers per (one) staff member	Distribution of the staff in percentages according to three classifications:											
		(1) Percentage of:									Total percentage (1)	(2) % of	
		Top-level executives at the national probation administrations	Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff	Staff in direct contact with the probationers		Of which: Staff on long-term leave	
Code	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8		6.8A	6.8B	
Albania													
Andorra													
Armenia	33.2	2.9	9.5	4.8	9.5	67.6		2.9	5.7	102.9	66.7	5.6	
Austria	26.7	2.6	1.7	3.6	65.3	10.5	0.0	11.7	4.7	100.0	77.0	7.5	
Azerbaijan													
Belgium	43.3		0.6	5.5	67.5	18.0		0.0	7.6	99.2	85.5		
BiH: State level													
BiH: Fed. BiH													
BiH: Rep. Srpska													
Bulgaria	8.4	0.4	1.5	4.7	55.5	23.9		0.0	14.0	100.0	82.4	0.0	
Croatia	34.1	5.8	13.5	0.0	63.5	14.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	89.4	3.2	
Cyprus													
Czech Republic	43.5	0.6	1.5	13.8	65.7		0.0	0.0	18.5	100.0	83.8	1.1	
Denmark	19.9	0.3	1.0	3.3	69.9	8.7			16.8	100.0	69.9		
Estonia	24.9	1.3	5.1		74.0	14.2		1.3	4.0	100.0	84.9	11.3	
Finland	13.6	1.7	1.3	6.1	89.6			1.3		100.0	89.6		
France	30.5	0.1	0.3	8.2	60.2	18.7	0.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	75.7	5.3	
Georgia	59.8	1.2	2.7	1.5	51.9	4.5	31.2	0.3	38.3	131.5	39.8	4.5	
Germany													
Greece	114.7			30.3	59.8	9.8				100.0	53.3		
Hungary	87.1	0.7	4.5	5.0	78.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.2		
Iceland	29.3	11.1			55.6		11.1	0.0	33.3	111.1	88.9		
Ireland	14.4	1.2	1.9	11.1	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	100.0	87.7		
Italy	42.8	0.1	0.5	2.5	46.6	24.1	12.6	0.0	13.7	100.0	61.6		
Latvia	13.7	0.7	1.5	10.5	68.4			23.4	18.9	123.4	79.6	3.1	
Liechtenstein	2.4	38.5	0.0	7.7	23.1	0.0	15.4	15.4	0.0	100.0	46.2	0.0	
Lithuania	39.5	0.3	1.3	1.3	85.7			7.8	4.4	100.8	85.7	6.1	
Luxembourg	45.7	4.9		3.7	75.6				20.7	104.9	89.0	0.0	
Malta													
Moldova	48.5	4.7	24.2		66.9	0.0		0.8	4.2	100.8	91.1	102.3	

Country	Ratio of probationers per (one) staff member	Distribution of the staff in percentages according to three classifications:										
		(1) Percentage of:								Total percentage (1)	(2) % of	
		Top-level executives at the national probation administrations	Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff		Staff in direct contact with the probationers	Of which: Staff on long-term leave
Code	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8		6.8A	6.8B
Monaco	152.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Montenegro		11.1				88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.1
Netherlands												
North Macedonia	5.5	9.4			90.6					100.0	90.6	3.4
Norway	5.2			4.1	81.2				9.1	94.4		
Poland	27.9		0.6	3.8	29.2			66.5		100.0	99.4	
Portugal												
Romania	107.7	0.5		6.7	81.2				11.7	100.0	87.9	6.4
Russian Federation	42.3				91.1	3.1				94.2	82.1	
San Marino												
Serbia	28.7	1.4		2.7	79.5				16.4	100.0	100.0	4.1
Slovak Republic	138.0			8.6	91.4					100.0	91.4	11.8
Slovenia	33.8	18.0		8.2	62.3				11.5	100.0	70.5	
Spain (Total)	70.9	6.1		10.9	22.6	19.9	23.9		16.6	100.0	75.1	
Spain (State Ad.)	90.3	8.4		15.2	23.8	29.9			22.7	100.0	76.4	
Spain (Catalonia)	32.6	1.6		2.2	20.4		71.2		4.5	100.0	72.4	
Sweden	11.7	0.1	1.7	6.2	68.7	9.5	0.0		13.8	100.0	73.2	4.3
Switzerland												
Turkey	65.2	0.1	2.2	3.4	18.8	67.2	0.6	0.0	8.3	100.8	86.1	0.9
Ukraine	19.7	1.0	1.5	23.1	64.0			27.3	10.3	127.3	87.2	11.2
UK: England & Wales	14.0	2.6	3.5	7.2	31.8	46.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	78.2	5.4
UK: Northern Ireland												
UK: Scotland												
<i>Mean</i>	43.1	4.3	3.4	6.9	59.7	23.0	8.9	6.6	11.9		80.6	9.1
<i>Median</i>	32.9	1.3	1.5	5.0	65.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	10.3		84.4	4.5
<i>Minimum</i>	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		39.8	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	152.0	38.5	24.2	30.3	91.4	100.0	71.2	66.5	38.3		100.0	102.3

Notes – Tables 21 and 22

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	<p>6.8 “Other” is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal advisers, consultants, experts, and other social work specialists ● Volunteers are not included in the main staff
Austria	--
Azerbaijan	<p>General comment: According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.</p>
Belgium	<p>General comment: The figures correspond to the total of the three Belgian communities. Distinctions are made below.</p> <p>Flemish community: 6.0 Total number of staff: 648 6.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP 6.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 4 6.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 46.3 6.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 448 6.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 116.9 6.6 Paid external staff: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other staff: 32.8 6.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 564.9</p> <p>German-speaking community: 6.0 Total number of staff: 11.5 6.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP 6.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 1 6.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 0 6.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 6.1 6.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 2.6 6.6 Paid external staff: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other staff: 2 6.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 1.8</p> <p>French community: 6.0 Total number of staff: 663.09 6.1 Top-level executives at the national probation administrations: NAP 6.2 Top-level executives at the regional probation administrations: 3 6.3 Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units): 27.6 6.4 Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): 445.77 6.5 Probation agency officers (unqualified Probation staff): 119.96 6.6 Paid external staff: ... 6.7 Volunteers: 0 6.8 Other staff: 66.76</p>

	<p>6.8a Staff in direct contact with the probationers: 565.73</p> <p>6.4: The Belgian probation services are also involved in other missions which do not depend on the penal sector considered by SPACE II. These are missions relating to the execution of internment procedures, receiving victims in courts and tribunals and carrying out social studies in the context of parental conflicts.</p> <p>6.6: Each of the communities with probation services within its remit subsidises a series of partner services in the implementation of alternative judicial measures. However, it is not possible to identify the number of people working in these services.</p> <p>6.8b: It is impossible to provide figures for this level of detail.</p>
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Rep. Srpska	--
Bulgaria	6.8: Other staff includes psychologists, legal advisers, secretaries, accountants, HR.
Croatia	6.8: Other staff is Central office staff.
Cyprus	--
Czech Republic	<p>General comment: 1 euro = 26 444 Czech crown (yearly average exchange rate for 2020).</p> <p>6.1 Two positions of top level executives at the national probation administrations were not filled on the 31st of January 2021.</p> <p>6.3: In the capital city (Prague) the top-level executive and the chief of unit are the same person.</p> <p>6.4 The category of probation officers is divided into two groups of staff probation officers and probation assistants.</p> <p>6.8: The category other staff consists of staff of the headquarters of probation and mediation service, specialist for electronic monitoring and project workers.</p> <p>6.8a: 74 senior probation officers + 352 probation officers + 23 specialists for electronic monitoring (only technical support).</p>
Denmark	6.8: Others included administrative staff and healthcare professionals in the local units.
Estonia	--
Finland	--

France	<p>General comment: Compared to version 2019, there has been a methodological change for senior managers of head offices and of the DISP: previously, only DPIP occupying at least the position of assistant head of office (at the head office) or department (at the DISP) were counted. A deputy chief of bureau (DPIP) at the SDPS was counted. A magistrate head of office at IP or a deputy attaché of a DPIP were not counted, which are deemed to be of limited interest for the “probation” theme. Also, this year counting includes managers who were at least deputy head of bureau at the SDIP (plus the head of the “business” department) at the head office and the deputies and heads of the DPIP, regardless of their body or status.</p> <p>6.8 Other personnel includes the contractual staff at the SPIP (some of whom perform DPIP/CPIP/ASS functions).</p>
Georgia	<p>6.0 represents the sum of 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.8 except 6.6, 6.7.</p> <p>6.6 represents number of external staff which is not counted in total number as they are already mentioned in 6.4, 6.5, 6.8.</p> <p>6.7: This number is not included in total number of staff as volunteers are not officially staff members of the agency.</p> <p>6.8: This number indicates employees who are not listed in the section. Among them are: head of departments of the agency, accountants, specialists, archive manager, etc.</p> <p>6.8A staff who are in direct contact includes officers, social workers, psychologists, mediators, probation bureaus specialists, staff for electronic monitoring, etc.</p>
Germany	--
Greece	--
Hungary	<p>General comment: In Hungary local probation services operate within the capital and county government offices. The capital or county government offices are territorial state administrative organs of the Government with general competence, and as such they are the biggest administrative units at territorial level. The altogether 20 government offices are located in the county seat cities and in Budapest.</p> <p>Except of the Government Office of the Capital Budapest there are no separate probation units in the government offices, probation officers work within justice departments together with victim assistance and legal aid officers. (In the Government Office of the Capital there are three separate Probation Departments, one is for Adult Offenders, one is for Juvenile Offenders, and one for Victim-Offender Mediation.)</p> <p>Professional operation of local probation services belongs to the Ministry of Justice. Within the Ministry of Justice the professional field of probation belongs to the Deputy State Secretary Responsible for Justice Public Services.</p>

	<p>Top level executives at the Ministry of Justice are the Deputy State Secretary Responsible for Justice Public Services, the Head of the Justice Professional Operational Head Department, Chief of the Probation and Unit. (Public Administration State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and the Minister of Justice are not included).</p> <p>At the local level probation units operate within head departments together with other functions of county government offices e.g., Head Departments of Guardian Authority Cases and Justice Cases. Heads of these departments are the top level executives at the local probation services.</p> <p>Senior probation officers are the chiefs of justice or probation units at the county government offices. In some counties and in the capital chief of probation units also have probation cases.</p>
Iceland	<p>6.1: Director General at the Prison and Probation Administration</p> <p>6.4: Staff at the PPA's office</p>
Ireland	<p>6.8 Other Staff refer to Administrative Grades - Clerical Officers, Executive Officers, Higher Executive Officers, Assistant Principals, Statistician, Accountant, Community Service Supervisors, Service Officers and 3 Assistant Principal Probation Officers not included under 6.2.</p> <p>6.8A: Staff who are in direct contact with the persons under the care of probation agencies include Senior Probation Officers, Community Service Supervisors, Regional COs and two Service Officers.</p> <p>6.8b: Personal information is not provided in this form to the Probation Service.</p>
Italy	<p>The data refer to the situation at 31.12.2020.</p> <p>6.3: The figure refers to the number of directors of local probation services and the directors of inter-district social services.</p> <p>6.8: The figure refers to the number of penitentiary police staff assigned to the probation services.</p> <p>6.8A: The figure refers to staff employed at the probation services and to the external staff.</p>
Latvia	<p>General comment: 6.0: in this section the number provided consists of 6.1-6.8 excluding 6.7 since for this category information about how many hours they work is not available.</p> <p>6.1: The head of Latvian state probation services and his two deputies.</p> <p>6.2: Only the regional managers.</p> <p>6.3: Only the managers who manage probation specialists directly.</p>

	<p>6.4: Probation specialists.</p> <p>6.7: In this section the total count of people volunteering is provided. Their hours of work are not monitored. Thirty-one volunteers are involved in victim-offender mediation, 6 volunteers are involved in circles of support and accountability and 39 volunteer as mentors.</p> <p>6.8: Administrative, financial, legal, research, learning, hr, public relation departments.</p>
Liechtenstein	--
Lithuania	<p>General comment: Statistics may have changed.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>General comment: The “Top-level executive” is also responsible for the child protection service, guardianship service and the victim assistance service. Therefore, they are not counted in the total number of staff.</p> <p>6.8: Administrative personnel and workers supervising probationers doing community service.</p>
Malta	--
Moldova	<p>General comment: 6.8: Secretary, driver.</p>
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Netherlands	<p>General comment: In the Netherlands there are three probation agencies with separate registers for personnel, that is why ---. 6.4 and 6.8A is the number of full-time equivalents that are financed by the government in this year.</p>
North Macedonia	--
Norway	<p>General comment: The Norwegian Correctional Service provides both prison and probation services. On the 31st of January 2021, there were 14 probation main offices managed by a Senior probation officer (chief of unit). The other persons in the category Chiefs of Units manage branch offices. There is no unqualified staff. Due to the variation in work assignments, it is not possible to distinguish between those who are in direct contact with clients in the course of a year and those who are not, but it is safe to assume that all of them at some point will be in contact with a client in the course of a year. We have no centralised data on the number of staff on long-term leave. “Other staff” contains administrative functions.</p>

Poland	<p>General comment: Data as of 31.01.2021 are not available. The data included in the questionnaire take into account the staff numbers on 31.12.2020, according to the reports on probation activities of the court service ms-s40r and ms-s40o for 2020.</p> <p>The fraction is connected with possibilities of works for partial time.</p> <p>6.3 Heads of the probation service team (chiefs of units) perform, although to a lesser extent, tasks such as other professional curators.</p>
Portugal	<p>General comment: The answers to the remaining questions can be found in SPACE I.</p>
Romania	<p>6.8: The `other staff` category consists of public clerks, probation inspectors, juridical counsellors, contractual personnel (40, in the central administration - National Probation Directorate), and contractual personnel (33, in the local probation offices).</p>
Russian Federation	--
San Marino	--
Serbia	<p>General comment: Qualified Probation staff (presented in the Table above, under 6.4) can include part-time staff. These officers work part time in prison facilities and part time in the Commissioner's Service. Such cases refer to employment modalities in smaller cities in Serbia.</p>
Slovak Republic	<p>6.1: According to national legislation the Ministry of Justice (the criminal law department, division of probation, mediation and crime prevention - 3 person staff) governs and guides conceptually and methodically the administration of probation. However, such an activity should not be considered probation administration as such.</p>
Slovenia	<p>General comment: 6.8 Administration workers</p>
Spain (Total)	<p>General comment: Item 6.5 corresponds exclusively to the GSA and it includes Conditional Release Agents and Community Service and Operative Programmes Supervisors as of the day on which the questionnaire was completed. Item 6.6 corresponds exclusively to Catalonia.</p>
Spain (State Admin.)	--
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	<p>General comment: The numbers in 6.0 - 6.8 are averages for 2020. The fact that the sum of the subcategories is not equal to the total is a consequence of rounding.</p> <p>6.7: The probation agencies also use volunteer supervisors in support of their mission. In 2020 the number of volunteers was approximately 3 000.</p> <p>The staff referred to in 6.8 consists of psychologists, experts, coordinators, specialists and treatment programme leaders.</p>
Switzerland	--
Turkey	--

Ukraine	<p>6.7: Volunteers are not part of the probation staff.</p> <p>6.8: Data on the probation staff of the apparatus of the central and regional levels (public institution “centre of probation”), not including the data of the chiefs and deputy chiefs of the units of the central and regional apparatus.</p> <p>6.8a: Here is the total amount of the data indicated in 6.3. and 6.4.</p>
UK: Engl. & Wales	6.8: Probation staff based in HQ and area services and that are at band 4 or below.
UK: Northern Ireland	--
UK: Scotland	<p>General comment:</p> <p>Staff who contribute to probation services are employed through a number of organisations working in partnership and therefore there is currently no central source for this information.</p>

7. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies in 2020

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 2020.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

7.1 PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

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

7.2 ADVISORY REPORTS WITH RESPECT TO CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Number of reports prepared by probation agencies on the request of the courts, prosecution services or any other authority responsible for the conditional release of a prisoner.

7.4 BUDGET

Total budget spent by the probation administration in 2020 (in €).

Table 23. Reports produced and Budget spent by probation agencies in 2020

Country	Reports			Budget (in €)
	Number of pre-sentence reports	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release	Other reports	
<i>Code</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Albania				
Andorra	...	...	...
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	311	NAP	...	42 700 000
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	91	
Belgium	1 319	116	3 322	...
BiH: State level				
BiH: Federation BiH				
BiH: Republika Srpska				
Bulgaria	39	296	14 834	28 046 033
Croatia	17	1 574	0	2 047 838
Cyprus				
Czech Republic	5 004	434	0	14 558 962
Denmark	12 797	NAP		31 900 000
Estonia	631	1 755	NAP	3 997 599
Finland	5 873	NAP	1 693	22 759 000
France				63 875 614
Georgia	307	114	1 820	2 308 801
Germany				
Greece	1 235	1 632	2 362	...
Hungary	788	...	9 191	...
Iceland	0	0	0	
Ireland	9 366	55	2 172	48 936 000
Italy	23 275	11 149	7 615	7 030 000
Latvia	756	394	NAP	9 801 254
Liechtenstein	0	3	0	400 000.00
Lithuania	6	222		7 000 000
Luxembourg	7	84	22	...
Malta	55	71	77	1 350 237
Moldova	867	NAP	242	1 863 084
Monaco	0	1	0	...
Montenegro	9	NAP	...	...
Netherlands	28 752	4 925	3 931	259 000 000
North Macedonia	23	33	249	353 000
Norway	1 871	NAP	...	...
Poland	17 128	NAP	163 542	...
Portugal	16 104	5 651	20 326	...
Romania	...	...	...	14 850 902
Russian Federation	NAP	NAP	NAP	
San Marino				
Serbia	3	554	1 682	3 585 183
Slovak Republic	1 195	176	62	...
Slovenia	121	...	...	2 209 546
Spain (Total)	69	13 159	167 482	
Spain (State Administration)		13 159	167 482	
Spain (Catalonia)	69			6 787 855.91
Sweden	29 750	5 924	NAP	114 949 507
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2 634	171 092		55 776 076
Ukraine	25 176	NAP	NAP	22 316 259
UK: England & Wales	68 077	...	...	1 267 790 000
UK: Northern Ireland				
UK: Scotland	28 405	3 104		129 000 000

Table 24. Ratio of reports produced per one staff member of probation agencies in 2020, by type of report

Country	Ratio of pre-sentence reports per one staff member	Ratio of advisory reports with respect to conditional release per one staff member	Ratio of other reports per one staff member
	7.1	7.2	7.3
Albania			
Andorra			
Armenia			
Austria	0.6		
Azerbaijan			
Belgium	1.0	0.1	2.5
BiH: State level			
BiH: Federation BiH			
BiH: Republika Srpska			
Bulgaria	0.1	0.6	31.4
Croatia	0.2	15.1	0.0
Cyprus			
Czech Republic	9.3	0.8	0.0
Denmark	32.6		
Estonia	4.0	11.2	
Finland	25.4		7.3
France			
Georgia	0.9	0.3	5.4
Germany			
Greece	10.1	13.4	19.4
Hungary	1.8		20.9
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	22.2	0.1	5.1
Italy	10.7	5.1	3.5
Latvia	1.8	1.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.2	0.0
Lithuania	0.0	0.6	
Luxembourg	0.3	4.1	1.1
Malta			
Moldova	3.7		1.0
Monaco	0.0	4.0	0.0
Montenegro	1.0		
Netherlands			
North Macedonia	0.7	1.0	7.8
Norway	3.6		
Poland	2.0		18.7
Portugal			
Romania			
Russian Federation			
San Marino			
Serbia	0.0	7.6	23.0
Slovak Republic	12.8	1.9	0.7
Slovenia	2.0		
Spain (Total)	0.1	13.0	165.5
Spain (State Administration)		19.6	249.1
Spain (Catalonia)	0.2		
Sweden	31.1	6.2	
Switzerland			
Turkey	0.5	33.5	
Ukraine	7.8		
UK: England & Wales	6.1		
UK: Northern Ireland			
UK: Scotland			
<i>Mean</i>	6.0	6.0	19.8
<i>Median</i>	1.8	1.9	4.3
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	32.6	33.5	249.1

Notes – Tables 23 and 24

Albania	--
Andorra	--
Armenia	7.4: The probation service of Armenia does not have its own budget; it is financed by the budget of the RA Ministry of Justice.
Austria	--
Azerbaijan	7.4: According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information. 7.3: Other reports consist of the characterisation of prisoners presented to pardon.
Belgium	7.4: It is not possible to provide this figure, the budget allocated to the probation services is part of an overall budget of each of the federated entities from which it is impossible to isolate the part that is specific to the probation services. 7.1: Probation Inquiries + Autonomous Work Sanction + Alternative to Preventive Detention + Autonomous sanction of electronic monitoring 7.2: Conditional Release Inquiries. 7.3: Any other penitentiary inquiries (including those in preparation for electronic monitoring).
BiH: State level	--
BiH: Fed. BiH	--
BiH: Rep. Srpska	--
Bulgaria	7.4 The total amount of the budget includes expenditures for the detention centres, probation services and electronic monitoring. According to the law, there are seven district services "Execution of sentences" established. In their structures are included units of probation services, detention centres and electronic monitoring. 7.3: Includes initial, interim and final probation reports.
Croatia	--
Cyprus	--
Czech Republic	7.1: Number of ended pre-sentence reports (probation officer sends a court report) for a home arrest, community service and the replacement of pre-trial detention with probation. 7.3: e.g., Ended pre-sentence reports for the replacement of protective treatment with probation.
Denmark	--
Estonia	--
Finland	7.3 "Other" is: Sentence plans for persons sentenced to imprisonment who are not yet in custody. Includes a proposal for placement. Counting unit = person.
France	--
Georgia	7.4: In 2020 National Agency for Crime Prevention, Execution of Non-custodial Sentences and Probation spent 9 235 204 Lari, which is equal to 2 308 801 EUR (according to the official exchange rate of Lari against foreign currencies of the National Bank of Georgia in 2020).

	<p>7.1: This number indicates the number of individual assessment reports on the request of prosecution services.</p> <p>7.2: A total of 114 assessments were prepared for the Parole Commission: from which 20 assessment reports of the families of juveniles convicts were prepared and 94 reports of the families of adult convicts were prepared.</p> <p>7.3: This number indicates the total number of assessment reports of juvenile and adult convicts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of juvenile convicts: 425 • Assessment of adult convicts: 1395
Germany	--
Greece	<p>General comment: Six months reports of persons in probation Reports prior to court hearing Final reports</p>
Hungary	<p>General comment: There are two main categories of advisory reports in Hungary: pre-sentence reports and social inquiry reports.</p> <p>Pre-sentence reports made at the request of the prosecutor or the judge. Out of total number of probation advisory reports, 629 reports were prepared in juvenile cases.</p> <p>Social inquiry report is prepared in every criminal procedure against a juvenile at the request of the police. Probation officers also make social inquiry reports during reprieve proceedings, and for the preparation of the decision about cancellation of payment of costs of criminal procedure or court fine, these types of social inquiry reports are made mostly in cases of adult offenders.</p> <p>There are types of probation advisory reports that are made at the request of the prison judge (e.g., in order to apply special behaviour rule with probation supervision in a case of a juvenile before temporarily released from reformatory. The number of these reports is not included in the number in the table.</p> <p>The task of making advisory reports with respect to conditional release belongs to penitentiary probation officers who work within the organisation of the Prison Service.</p>
Iceland	6.9 The annual budget spent in probation service by the Prison and Probation Administration in Iceland is a part of the total budget for 2020 (see Space I).
Ireland	<p>General comment: The number of reports prepared can include more than one report per offender. Pre-Sentence Reports and Community Service Reports include update reports requested by the judge and the number prepared is therefore greater than the number of initial referrals for reports.</p> <p>In 2020 the number of initial referrals for Pre-Sanction Reports was 4 683, Community Service Reports was 774 and Probation with Community Service was 464.</p>

	7.3: The Other Reports include Community Service Reports (2 164) and Victim Impact Reports (8).
Italy	7.1: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of probation measures that concluded in 2020. 7.2: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of alternative measures that concluded in 2020; they include all alternative measures enforced and not only those applied to former detained probationers. 7.3: These data refer to inquiries for the enforcement of security measures or other measures that concluded in 2020.
Latvia	General comment: The annual budget for probation services in 2020 consisted of three sources: 1) the basic budget allocated by state for “probation” - 9 293 331 Euros, 2) financial resources from ERAF projects - 114 632 Euros, 3) financial resources granted by state in 2020 for unpredicted expenses for “probation” - 393 291 Euros.
Liechtenstein	General comment: Counselling reports related to conditional release from prison.
Lithuania	--
Luxembourg	7.3 Other is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reports in preparation for the execution of a prison sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 44 reports in preparation for the execution under electronic monitoring. ○ 1 Character file
Malta	7.3: Verbal Reports & Social Inquiry Reports. Verbal reports are witnessed in court by the Probation Officers. Social Inquiry Reports are very much like the Pre-Sentence Report, but the accused would have not admitted guilt for his/her doings. Consequently, the report would not include the version of the accused regarding the alleged crime and would also exclude a recommendation to the judiciary, which is normal practice within a Pre-sentence report.
Moldova	--
Monaco	7.4: The budget for the probation service is included in the general budget of justice.
Montenegro	General comment: In March 2019 the amendments to the Law on Execution of Suspended Sentence and Community Service Sentence entered into force, which determines the possibility of pre-sentence reports, by probation. 7.4: There is a single budget at the level of the Ministry of Justice without a special budget line for probation. 7.3: Preparing reports for courts in the course of the execution of sanctions, at least two times in one case (for one person).
Netherlands	7.3: The other reports are reports that cannot be divided as pre-sentence or with respect to conditional release, in case of treatment, other kinds of release, additional reports about possible Electronic Monitoring, Dutch persons in foreign prisons, etc.
North Macedonia	7.3: 249 final reports.

Norway	<p>General comment: Management at the national level (Directorate) and at the five regional offices deal with prisons and probation offices alike. Regional offices have a large degree of discretion as to distributing the budget they receive among their various units in line with their priorities, though within certain frameworks. It is therefore not possible to provide a general amount or percentage of the total budget that is spent on probation.</p> <p>Pre-sentence reports may be delivered for general purposes (ca. 27 %), but they may also be specified for possible participation in the Intoxicated drivers program (ca. 28 %), the Drug court (ca. ca 18 %) or the juvenile sanction (ca. 34 %). The latter sanction is not implemented and administrated by the Correctional Service, but by the Mediation Board (Konfliktrådet), but the Correctional Service must provide the pre-sentence report at the request of the judicial authorities.</p> <p>Other reports may include assessment of suitability for electronic monitoring or other forms of serving a prison sentence in the community.</p>
Poland	<p>7.1 number of community interviews carried out by court superintendents under art. 214 § 1 and 2 of the act of 6 June 1997. Code of criminal procedure (journal of laws of 2020, item 30 as amended).</p> <p>7.3 number of community interviews conducted by court superintendents pursuant to art. 14 § 1 i art. 43h § 4 of the act of 6 June 1997. The executive penal code (journal of laws of 2019, item 676 as amended). The court and some other institutions are entitled during procedure to collect information by community interview even in cases without probation measures (e.g., with execution of fines).</p>
Portugal	<p>7.4: See SPACE I 2021.</p> <p>7.3: “Other reports” are all documents produced after sentence in support of the implementation of measures.</p>
Romania	<p>General comment: 8 126 is the total number of reports prepared by probation counsellors. Details regarding the types of reports are not available, given the transition to another IT application, including the database format, throughout 2020.</p> <p>7.3: The “other reports” are prepared during the probation period, in order to reflect or request specific changes of the probationers' situation or conditions.</p>
Russian Federation	<p>General comment: Data on 01.01.2020.</p>
San Marino	--

Serbia	<p>General comment: Pre-sentence reports were part of a pilot project. There has not been a change in the criminal code at the time of answering the questionnaire. Under the category “other”, the data on various reports made by the Commissioners and submitted to different authorities (court, police, Centres for social welfare and others) on the commencement, execution and results of the non-custodial sanctions and measures are presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - final reports (for each case they work on, probation officers are obliged to submit the final report on the completion of the sentence's execution. Final reports are submitted to the court). - extraordinary reports (in case an offender breaches rules and/or violate conditions related to the execution of a sanction or a measure, Probation officer is obliged to notify the court with an extraordinary report); - reports on the existence of technical possibilities related to execution of sanctions with electronic monitoring (before bringing the verdict on House prison that may include electronic monitoring, the court may request Commissioners' Service to report on technical conditions within the offender's place of residence, i.e., possibilities for execution of house prison with electronic monitoring). - advisory report to the court on the offender's behaviour related to the conditional release.
Slovak Republic	<p>7.4: There is no central/common budget for probation and mediation service. The respective regional court budget covers the expenses of probation and mediation activity in its district.</p> <p>7.1: 783 reports regarding Community service cases, 313 regarding electronic monitoring imposition, i.e., not the risk management report. 7.2: reports regarding EM to be imposed within a parole case, i.e., not the risk management report. 7.3: reports regarding EM to be imposed within a Conversion of the Remaining Term of a Prison Sentence to Punishment by Home Arrest</p>
Slovenia	7.4: Budget spent consists of Slovenian and EU funds.
Spain (Total)	<p>Item 7.4 corresponds exclusively to Catalonia, since at the GSA the budget for Probation cannot be disaggregated form the General Budget for the Prison Service.</p> <p>Item 7.1 corresponds exclusively to Catalonia. Items 7.2 and 7.3 correspond exclusively to the GSA. Item 7.3 is an estimate of the reports issued in Alternative Measures</p>
Spain (State Admin.)	--
Spain (Catalonia)	--
Sweden	--
Switzerland	--

<p>Turkey</p>	<p>7.1. Number of pre-sentence reports:</p> <p>According to the legal regulations in Turkey; When deemed necessary by the Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor or upon the request of the court or judge before the decision; A detailed social research report is prepared on the background, family, environment, education, personal, social and economic status, mental and psychological status of the accused, and the risk he/she carries to the society and the victim. The Social Research Report is among the duties of the probation directorate in the investigation and prosecution phase in accordance with Articles 12 and 13 of the Probation Services Law No. 5 402 and is prepared by probation experts.</p> <p>Social Research Report:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 35 of the Child Protection Law No. 5 395, the courts, juvenile judges or public prosecutors, when necessary, have the children within the scope of this Law conduct an examination showing the child's individual characteristics and social environment. The social examination report is considered by the court in the judgment of the child's ability to perceive the legal meaning and consequences of the act he committed and to direct his behaviour in relation to this act. In the event that the court or the juvenile judge does not conduct a social examination of the child, the reason is indicated in the decision. Although the social examination report should be prepared primarily by social workers in the courts, it can be prepared by social workers working in other public institutions and organisations or self-employed if the number of personnel is insufficient, and by probation specialists if there is no suitable personnel.</p> <p>7.2. Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release (parole):</p> <p>The pre-release evaluation report is started to be prepared by the case officer in the probation directorate for the convicts whose sentence is decided to be executed (conditionally early release) by applying the probation measure and who have less than one month to release on probation. In the report prepared, the attitude and behaviour of the convict during the period under probation and his effort and effort in complying with the rules and obligations are evaluated. In the pre-release evaluation report; For convicts who pose a danger to the victim of the crime or who have a high risk of committing a crime again, it is recommended to determine liability within the inspection period after conditional release. The pre-release evaluation report and the execution file of the convict, who spent the period until the date of conditional release by acting in accordance with the requirements of the obligations and the inspection plan, are sent to the relevant court.</p>
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Ukraine	<p>General comment: 7.4. EUR/UAH average currency rate exchange was 30.79 UAH per 1 EUR during 2020.</p> <p>7.1. During the four years of existence of the pre-trial reports institute there have been some fluctuations of the indicator. It is due to the fact that in 2017 it was the first year when the pre-trial reports institute was launched and 20 411 pre-trial reports were prepared (SPACE II 2018). In 2018 there were 33 272 pre-trial reports (SPACE II 2019). In 2019 there were 30 089 pre-trial reports (SPACE II 2020). In 2020 there were 25 176 pre-trial reports. It depends on the judicial practice (case law).</p>
UK: Engl. & Wales	<p>General comment: Please note that in the period covered by the latest figures, the number of court reports prepared by the National Probation Service was substantially reduced as a result of the operational restrictions that were put in place on 23 March 2020 following the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
UK: Northern Ireland	--
UK: Scotland	<p>General comments: The figure in 7.4 represents the community justice budget allocated by the Scottish government for 2019-20. Information on actual spending is not routinely held in a way which allows this level of aggregation at present.</p> <p>Figures are for the financial year 2019-20. The figure at 7.2 includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.</p>