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**COUNCIL OF EUROPE
ANNUAL PENAL
STATISTICS**

SPACE II

***PERSONS SERVING NON-CUSTODIAL SANCTIONS AND
MEASURES IN 2011***

SURVEY 2011

**BY
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Executive Summary

- The participation rate in the 2011 SPACE II Survey was satisfying: 44 out of the 52 Probation Agencies of the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe answered the questionnaire.
- About 80% of the Probation Agencies of the responding countries are placed under the authority of the national Ministry of Justice, even though this authority is shared with the Prison Administration in 50% of these cases.
- During the year 2011, 1 433 300 persons entered into supervision of the Probation Agencies, and 1 031 278 left that supervision. As a comparison, the year 2010 saw 1 387 620 (+ 3.3% in 2011) entries and 905 555 exits (+13.9% in 2011).
- On 31st December 2011, there were 1 525 544 persons under the supervision or care of the Probation Agencies of the responding countries. On 31st December 2010, this number was 1 176 852 (+ 29.6% in 2011).
- Although comparisons between 2010 and 2011 should be conducted cautiously as there are minor differences concerning the countries that answered both questionnaires, the trends in entries, exits, and stock of the probation population, suggest that persons are being placed under supervision for longer periods of time.
- The average European probation population rate was 208.6 probation clients per 100 000 inhabitants, which is slightly higher than in 2010, when there were 205.7 probation clients per 100 000 inhabitants.
- Non-custodial sanctions and measures are seldom used as an alternative to pre-trial detention: Roughly, only 10% of the probation population is placed under supervision before trial.
- Electronic Monitoring exists in around 60% of the responding countries. The device that is most commonly used is the ankle bracelet, existing in 77% of these countries.
- There is a great diversity in the ways of using Electronic Monitoring among the responding countries. In many cases, it is used as a way of executing home arrest as an alternative to prison or as a way of serving the remainder of a prison sentence.
- On average, female probation clients represented 9.1% of a responding country's total probation population on 31st December 2011, whereas juveniles represented 7.5% of the same population, and foreigners 12.0%.
- On average, the responding countries count 8.6 probation staff members per 100 000 inhabitants, with great individual variation among the responding countries (min: 0.5, max: 55.7).
- Each probation staff member across Europe is in charge, on average, of 8.9 pre-sentence reports.

Contents

Executive Summary	1
Contents	3
Introduction	5
Background and scope of the survey	5
Conventions used	6
Measures of central tendency	7
Demographic data	7
Data Validation Procedure	8
Response rate of the survey	8
General Notes and Comments	9
<u>Table A: Administrative status of the probation agencies (Under the authority of which official body are the probation agencies placed?)</u>	11
<u>Notes –Table A</u>	12
Section A: Persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies in 2011	15
Items 1 and 2 (in Tables 1.1 to 2.3): Forms of probation/supervision	15
Definitions and explanations	15
<u>Table 1.1: Number of persons serving CSM or being under probation (STOCK) on 31st December 2011</u>	18
<u>Table 1.2: Number of persons serving alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (STOCK) on 31st December 2011 (breakdown of item 1.1.1 in Table 1.1)</u>	20
<u>Table 1.3: Breakdown (in percentages) of persons serving CSM or being under probation (STOCK) on 31st December 2011</u>	22
<u>Notes –Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3</u>	24
<u>Table 2.1: Number of persons having started to serve CSM or probation (FLOW) in 2011</u>	33
<u>Table 2.2: Number of persons having started to serve alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (FLOW) in 2011 (breakdown of item 2.1.1 in Table 2.1)</u>	35
<u>Table 2.3: Breakdown (in percentages) of persons having started to serve CSM or probation (FLOW) in 2011</u>	37
<u>Notes – Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3</u>	39
Annual Module - 2011 survey: Electronic Monitoring	49
<u>Table AM.1: Generic questions on electronic monitoring</u>	50
<u>Ways of using electronic monitoring and available devices</u>	51
<u>Table AM.2: Stock (31st December 2011) and Flow (2011) of the different ways of using electronic monitoring</u>	57
<u>Categories used in Table AM.2</u>	58
Item 3 (in Tables 3.1 and 3.2): Socio-demographic characteristics of the population under the supervision or care of probation agencies	60
<u>Table 3.1: Categories included in Tables 1 and 2</u>	60
<u>Table 3.2: Breakdown (percentages) of categories included in Tables 1 and 2</u>	61
<u>Notes – Tables 3.1 and 3.2</u>	62
Item 4 (in Tables 4.1 to 4.3): Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision or care of probation agencies during the year 2011 (FLOW OF EXITS)	64
Definitions and Explanations	64
<u>Table 4.1: Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision or care of probation agencies during the year 2011 (FLOW OF EXITS)</u>	65

<u>Table 4.2</u> : Breakdown (percentages) of persons that ceased to be under the supervision or care of probation agencies during the year 2011 (<u>FLOW OF EXITS</u>).....	67
<u>Table 4.3</u> : Estimated potential exits, flow of entries and exits, and estimated turnover ratio per 100 probation clients in 2011.	69
<u>Notes – Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3</u>	70
Section B: Probation agencies in 2011	73
Item 5 (in Tables 5.1 and 5.2): Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st December 2011	73
Definitions and Explanations	73
<u>Table 5.1</u> : Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 st December 2011	74
<u>Table 5.2</u> : Breakdown (percentages) of staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31 st December 2011.....	75
<u>Notes – Tables 5.1 and 5.2</u>	77
Item 6 (in Tables 6.1 and 6.2): Reports produced by probation agencies in 2011	81
Definitions and Explanations	81
<u>Table 6.1</u> : Reports produced by probation agencies in 2011	82
<u>Table 6.2</u> : Breakdown (per staff member) of reports produced by probation agencies in 2011	83
<u>Notes – Tables 6.1 and 6.2</u>	84

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE II – PERSONS SERVING NON-CUSTODIAL SANCTIONS AND MEASURES IN 2011

by Marcelo F. AEBI and Yann MARGUET¹

Introduction

Background and scope of the survey

The 2011 version of SPACE II considers **persons serving non-custodial and semi-custodial sanctions and measures supervised by probation agencies** (or any other equivalent institution). These sanctions and measures are frequently referred to as *alternatives to imprisonment* and most of them are **community sanctions and measures (CMS)**.

According to the Council of Europe's Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)1, the concept of CSM refers to "sanctions and measures which maintain 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."

The persons who are under a sanction or measure alternative to imprisonment are generally under the supervision of the probation agencies of each country. By **probation agencies**, we mean any body designated by law to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities related to the implementation in the community of sanctions and measures defined by law. The work of probation agencies includes a range of activities and interventions, which involve supervision, guidance and assistance to the persons affected by such sanctions and measures. "Depending on the national system, the work of a probation agency may also include 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" (Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)1).

SPACE II is not designed to cover all the existing CSM. The sanctions and measures covered are basically those suggested by the Council of Europe through principle 15 of Recommendation Rec n° R (99)22 on prison overcrowding and prison population inflation. The Recommendation n° R (2000)22 enlarged the list of possible sanctions, and the Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)1 on the Council of Europe Probation Rules stated the principles that should guide the establishment and proper functioning of probation agencies.

The data gathered by the SPACE II survey includes the **stock (number of persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies on 31 December 2011)**, the **flow of entries (number of persons placed under the supervision or care of probation agencies during 2011)**, the **flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be**

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under the supervision or care of probation agencies during 2011), socio-demographic information on these persons, and information on the staff of probation agencies. The report includes an annual rotating module, which, in 2011, relates to electronic monitoring.

SPACE II does not consider the persons who have finished to serve their sanction or measure and that are under the aftercare of probation agencies according to Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)1.

In principle, SPACE II does not consider sanctions and measures imposed by the juvenile criminal law or applicable only to juveniles. However, some countries include juveniles in their figures (see Table 3.1).

The information included in this report was gathered through a questionnaire sent to all Member States of the Council of Europe. In that context, it must be pointed out that the questionnaire used since the 2010 SPACE II survey has been completely revised on the basis of the experience accumulated through the previous SPACE II surveys. The main revisions include 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 previous SPACE II surveys is thus problematic, but the increase in the quantity and the quality of the answers received suggest that the new questionnaire produces better results, in terms of validity and reliability of the data, than the previous ones.

The goal of the survey is to gather and compare, in a reliable way, the information provided by Member States of the Council of Europe. In order to allow comparisons at the European level, States were asked to **adapt their national categories to the categories proposed by SPACE II**. Moreover, in order to improve the validity of such comparisons, the questionnaire used for the survey included questions on the particularities of the sanctions and measures used in each country and had enough room for comments.

This survey counted with the support of the European Organisation for Probation (CEP), which contacted all its Member States, encouraging them to answer the questionnaire.

Conventions used

***	The question is irrelevant. The item refers to a notion that does not exist in the respondent's criminal justice system.
0	The number is zero at the date of reference, but the item refers to a notion that exists in the respondent's criminal justice system.
...	No figures available, but the item refers to a notion that exists in the respondent's criminal justice system.
()	When the data are shown in brackets this means that they are not strictly comparable with the data requested by SPACE. For example, this applies to items whose definition is not the same as the one used in the SPACE questionnaire. Or when the total number of analysed figure is less or equal to 10 individuals.
---	When the questionnaire box is left blank or a symbol is used, whose meaning is not explicit (for example "/" or "-"), we used the symbol "- - -".

All the explanations and additional comments provided by the national correspondents are located in the notes to each Table.

Measures of central tendency

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

- **MEAN:** 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), THEREFORE, THE MEDIAN IS ALSO USED AS A MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY.
- **MEDIAN:** THE MEDIAN IS THE VALUE THAT DIVIDES THE DATA SUPPLIED BY THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED INTO TWO EQUAL GROUPS SO THAT 50% OF THE COUNTRIES ARE ABOVE THE MEDIAN AND 50% ARE BELOW IT. THE MEDIAN IS NOT INFLUENCED BY VERY HIGH OR VERY LOW VALUES.
- **MINIMUM:** THE LOWEST RECORDED VALUE IN THE GIVEN COLUMN OF THE TABLE.
- **MAXIMUM:** THE HIGHEST RECORDED VALUE IN THE GIVEN COLUMN OF THE TABLE.

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 IN THE TABLES - WHICH ONLY CONTAIN ONE OR TWO DECIMALS - WILL THEREFORE OBTAIN SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT RESULTS FROM OURS.

Demographic data

The rates presented in this report have been calculated using demographic data (total population of each European country on January 1st, 2012), taken from the EUROSTAT Data Base (“Population on 1st January by age and gender”):

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database (retrieved on November 24th, 2012).

Exceptions: Some national correspondents provided information for different territorial divisions than the ones used in EUROSTAT demographic data. The territories concerned and the sources used for their demographic data are the following:

- **Albania:** Demographic data refer to 1st January 2011. Data were retrieved on February 27th, 2013, on the website of the Albanian Institute of Statistics available at: <http://www.instat.gov.al/>.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina):** Demographic data are mid-2011 estimates. Data were retrieved from the Website of the Federal Office of Statistics (provisional data, nowadays not included in the annual report), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/Dem/Vital/VitalnaEngl.htm> (retrieved on February 27th, 2013).
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Demographic data are estimates. We made our estimation on the basis of official data for 2011 (“Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin” no. 15, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2012, p. 15), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemENG.htm> (February 27th, 2013).
- **Monaco:** Demographic data are mid-2011 estimates. Data were retrieved from the Website of the U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/country.php> (retrieved on February 27th, 2013).
- **Spain (State level and Catalonia):** Demographic data refer to 1st January 2011. Data were retrieved on February 27th, 2013, available for Spain (State level) at the Website of the National Statistics Institute of Spain: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do>, and for Catalonia, at the Official Statistics Website of Catalonia (IDESCAT), at: <http://www.idescat.cat/en/poblacio/poblrecomptes.html>
- **San Marino:** Demographic data are mid-2011 estimates. Data were retrieved from

the Website of the U.S. Census Bureau:

<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/country.php> (retrieved on February 27th, 2013).

- **United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland):** Demographic data are mid-2011 estimates by National Statistics Online. Data were retrieved on February 27th, 2013, available (separately for the each administrative level) at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

Data Validation Procedure

According to the authors of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1999), "validation is often the most important - and in many cases the most forgotten - stage of the data collection process". Therefore, we have introduced a validation procedure for the data received. Such procedure substantially increases the workload of all the individuals and countries involved in the elaboration of SPACE II. It also delays the publication of the data. However, we believe that the results obtained –in other words, the improvements to the quality of the data– justify its use.

As part of the validation procedure, we produced a preliminary version of SPACE II and a series of control Tables that revealed a number of inconsistencies in the data received from some countries. Those countries were contacted again by means of a telephone call or a personal letter –sent by e-mail or fax– setting out the specific problems encountered in their data. In some cases, it was imperative to translate some information in order to avoid mistakes. Most of the countries corrected their figures, sent new ones for certain parts of the questionnaire, or indicated the reasons for the divergences identified. Such divergences are mainly due to differences in the national prison statistics systems as well as in criminal justice systems across Europe and are explained in the notes to the relevant Tables.

Nevertheless, despite our efforts to identify errors and inconsistencies, some of them may still remain and others may have been introduced involuntarily during the data processing. Moreover, it has not always been possible to correct the inconsistencies discovered in a totally satisfactory way. In that context, any readers' comments, notes or criticisms are welcomed.

Response rate of the survey

Forty-four (44) countries and administrative entities answered the 2011 SPACE II questionnaire, which represents one more respondent than for the 2010 survey (compared to 25 countries for the 2007 edition and 34 for the 2009 one). However, while this number suggests a stable situation, it must be mentioned that three countries that have answered to the previous edition did not participate this time, and were replaced by three countries that had not taken part to the preceding survey.

The following countries did not answer the questionnaire despite several reminders: **Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Fed BiH), Bulgaria, Hungary, Montenegro, Russia, Slovak Republic and Ukraine.**

The increase in the number of respondents for the period 2007-2010 and the stability between 2010 and 2011 seems to reflect the fact that some probation agencies, still young at the time of the 2007 survey, are now ready to take part in this European comparative exercise.

General Notes and Comments

Azerbaijan:

- General comment: The legislation of Republic of Azerbaijan does not provide statistics for probation agencies in their own right. Therefore, there is no statistics concerning this issue. However, the statistics related to persons sentenced to penalties not related to deprivation of liberty are available and presented in Table 1.

Belgium:

- General comment: The numbers provided by Belgium have been collected in the course of October 2012. Some differences in the ways of coding between the houses of justice exist in practice, so the numbers provided may contain some bias. However, the coding error rate is limited.

BiH: Rep. Srpska:

- General comment: The Law on execution of criminal sanctions of Republika Srpska does not regulate probation service nor probation agencies. Conditional release is regulated in articles 154 to 161 of the said law. In the course of 2010, the Parole Board positively resolved 19 applications and 75 proposals for conditional release put forward by penitentiary correctional establishments. Out of that number, 6 conditional releases have been recalled and these persons have been returned to penitentiary correctional establishments to continue serving the remainder of their imprisonment sentence.

Czech Republic:

- General comment: The information is provided for the number of cases only.
- General comment: Due to the configuration of the statistical system in Czech Republic, the data about persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies on 31 December 2011 (STOCK) cannot be provided. However, the FLOW numbers are available.

France:

- General comment: The information is provided for the number of measures, not for a number of persons (1 person => n measures).

Germany:

- General comment: The most recent data available in Germany are dated December 31st, 2010 (more recent data is not yet available) and are for the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany including Berlin (data for December 31st, 2007), Brandenburg (data for December 31st, 2009) and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern but without Hamburg.

Latvia:

- General comment: The information is provided for the number of cases because the State Probation Service does not have statistics about the number of persons. However, the number of persons must be slightly less than the number of cases (approximately 5 percent less).

Liechtenstein:

- General comment: No data are currently available for the whole questionnaire in Liechtenstein.

FYRO Macedonia:

- General comment: No data are currently available for the whole questionnaire in Macedonia.

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.A.

Country	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Interior	Prison Administration	Probation agencies are independent State bodies	Probation agencies are independent private bodies	Probation agencies are mixed (State and private) independent bodies	Probation services do not exist in the country	Other (please specify)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Andorra								
Armenia								
Austria								
Azerbaijan								
Belgium								
BiH: Rep.Srpska								
Croatia								
Cyprus								
Czech Republic								
Denmark								
Estonia								
Finland								
France								
Georgia								
Germany								
Greece								
Hungary								
Iceland								
Ireland								
Italy								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Malta								
Moldova								
Monaco								
Netherlands								
Norway								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
San Marino								
Serbia								
Slovenia								
Spain (State Admin.)								
Spain (Catalonia)								
Sweden								
Switzerland								
Turkey								
UK: England and Wales								
UK: Northern Ireland								
UK: Scotland								

Notes –Table A

Andorra:

- H: "Other" are:
Social services of the Government of Andorra.
Treatment against addiction Unit (alcoholism, narcotic substances, etc.).

Austria:

- General comment: the Austrian Probation Service "Verein Neustart" is an association, which is subsidized (around 80 percent) by the Federal Ministry of Justice.

Azerbaijan:

- General comment: Probation Services does not exist in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Local bodies of the Service for Execution of Court Decisions of the Ministry of Justice are responsible for supervision of the execution of sanctions not related to isolation of prisoners from the society, as well as for exercising control over conditionally sentenced and conditionally released persons. Penalties not associated with compulsory detention are executed by the officers (bailiffs) of the local Execution Departments of the Ministry of Justice.

Belgium:

- General comment: the "Direction générale des maisons de justice" is a specific directorship of the Federal public service of justice, as well as the General directorship of the penitentiary establishments.

BiH: Republika Srpska:

- General comment: the Law on execution of criminal sanctions of Republika Srpska does not regulate probation service nor probation agencies. Conditional release is regulated in articles 154 to 161 of the said law. In the course of 2010, the Parole Board positively resolved 19 applications and 75 proposals for conditional release put forward by penitentiary correctional establishments. Out of that number, 6 conditional releases have been recalled and these persons have been returned to penitentiary correctional establishments to continue serving the remainder of their imprisonment sentence.

Cyprus:

- General comment: The Prison Administration is under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. The Police (Ministry of Justice) and the Social Welfare Services (of the Ministry of Interior) are not considered probation agencies. However, these two official bodies employ probation officers who handle probation cases (among other responsibilities that they have).

Czech Republic:

- General comment: Probation and Mediation Service of Czech republic (PMS) is an organizational unit of the Czech Republic. Supervision of the activities is carried out by the Ministry of Justice.

Georgia:

- H: The probation services are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance of Georgia.

Greece:

- H: The police stations, which are under the authority of the ministry of public order and citizen protection, also act as probation agencies.

Iceland:

- General comment: With the merger of two ministries, those of *Justice and Human Rights* and *Transport, Communications and Local Government*, a new entity, the Ministry of the Interior, began operating on 1st January 2011. The Prison system in Iceland is run by the Prison and Probation Administration (PPA), a governmental institution controlled by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (after 1st January 2011, the Ministry of the Interior).

Ireland:

- General comment: The Probation Service is an agency of the Department of Justice and Equality.

Malta:

- General comment: The Ministry responsible for the Probation Services is the Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs.

Netherlands:

- General comment: In the Netherlands, there are three probation agencies, which are independent private bodies. These agencies are almost fully financed by the Ministry of Justice.

Norway:

- General comment: Probation and prison administration is the joint responsibility of The Correctional Service Directorate. At present The Directorate is integrated within the Ministry of Justice. As of 1st. July 2013, the Directorate will become a remote unit geographically removed from but accountable to the Ministry.

San Marino:

- General comment: The probation services in the Republic of San Marino are a public organism.

Serbia:

- General comment: Probation services do not exist in Serbia. Alternative sanctions are enforced by the Department for treatment and alternative sanctions, within the Administration for the Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions.

Slovenia:

- General comment: In Slovenia, a part of the tasks of the probation services are carried out by the Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia as a body of the Ministry of Justice (e.g. weekend prison) and by centers for social work in case of conditional sentence under protective supervision or in case of conditional release under protective supervision, or community service.

Spain (State Administration):

- General comment: In Spain, the penitentiary administration bodies that are more directly related to the management of people serving prison sentences or alternative measures are:
 - Deputy direction of sentences and alternative measures
 - Deputy direction of penitentiary treatment and management (open environment and telematic control department)Both bodies depend on the General secretariat of penitentiary institutions
The penitentiary administration depends on the Ministry of the interior.

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:

- H: Probation services in Scotland are funded through the Scottish Government equivalent of the Ministry of Justice (Directorate General of Learning and Justice). The funding is then distributed by geographically-based Community Justice Authorities to local government bodies (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.

Section A: Persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies in 2011

COUNTING UNIT: THE PERSON

The counting unit in Section A is **the person**, and not the number of cases or records. The goal is to know the number of persons that on 31st December 2011 (stock), respectively during the year 2011 (flow), were under the supervision or care of probation agencies.

Items 1 and 2 (in Tables 1.1 to 2.3): Forms of probation/supervision

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).

1.1.1.1, 2.1.1.1 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.

1.1.1.2, 2.1.1.2 HOME ARREST

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".

1.1.2, 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 procedure.

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

Cases where the person is found guilty, but the decision on 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 filed. 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**1.2.1, 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 are 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 in unpaid work for the benefit of society. Community service can be pronounced as a sanction on 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

Please refer to the definition provided for item 1.1.1.1

1.2.6, 2.2.6 HOME ARREST

Please refer to the definition provided for item 1.1.1.2

1.2.7, 2.2.7 SEMI-LIBERTY (INCLUDING WEEKEND IMPRISONMENT AND IMPRISONMENT ON SEPARATE DAYS)

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 placed 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 offence.

1.2.9, 2.2.9 CONDITIONAL RELEASE / PAROLE WITH PROBATION

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

1.2.10, 2.2.10 MIXED ORDERS

Two or several types of CSM ordered at the same time or that supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. The applied combinations are presented in the subcategories of item 1.2.10, respectively 2.2.10.

Table 1.1: Number of persons serving CSM or being under probation (STOCK) on 31st December 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.1.1

Country	Country population in 2011 (in thousands)	Total number of persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies	1.1 Forms of probation/supervision before the sentence					1.2 Forms of probation/supervision after the sentence										
			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	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 / parole with probation	Mixed orders	Other
			1.0	1.1.1*	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	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	1.2.10	1.2.11
Albania	2 831.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	85.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Armenia	3 262.7	(3 345)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Austria	8 404.3	(14 749)	63	4 498	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Azerbaijan	9 111.1	8 197	201	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Belgium	11 000.1	40 606	2 046	---	6071	5846	---	12 801	---	4	9 322	1 820	---	73	---	2 623	---	---
BiH: state level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BiH: Fed. BiH	2 866.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BiH: Rep. Srpska	1 429.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	7 369.4	12 055	---	---	---	---	---	110	---	---	312	---	---	---	---	385	---	11 248
Croatia	4 412.1	1 040	---	---	---	---	---	370	---	---	670	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cyprus	839.8	1 577	292	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	944	---	---	---	---	---	---	340
Czech Republic	10 486.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	5 560.6	9 542	---	---	---	---	---	1 851	381	17	2 283	209	---	---	572	1 662	---	2 567
Estonia	1 340.2	7 235	11	309	---	---	---	4 722	343	---	1 230	93	---	---	---	467	---	60
Finland	5 375.3	2 452	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 247	0	---	---	---	1 121	84	---
France	64 994.9	(184 284)	3 877	---	170	---	---	144 060	---	---	32 250	8 417	---	1 857	---	6 752	45	9 799
Georgia	4 469.3	(38 692)	---	---	18	25	---	32 185	6 268	---	425	---	---	---	---	136	---	1 790
Germany	81 751.6	(156 440)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	11 309.9	7 179	1 515	62	---	39	14	1 181	---	---	640	---	6	---	36	3 665	11	10
Hungary	9 985.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland	318.5	224	---	11	1	0	---	8	2	0	88	0	---	25	6	83	---	---
Ireland	4 570.7	(6 210)	---	---	---	---	---	660	714	---	2 343	---	---	---	---	---	12	2 922
Italy	60 626.4	43 018	---	---	---	---	---	4 499	---	---	534	---	8 371	916	2 737	2 348	3 184	20 429
Latvia	2 074.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Liechtenstein	36.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	3 052.6	7 136	---	---	---	---	---	3 328	---	---	300	---	2 110	---	---	1 033	365	---
Luxembourg	511.8	1 463	9	---	---	---	---	533	155	---	542	44	---	17	---	143	---	20

Country	Country population in 2011 (in thousands)	Total number of persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies	1.1 Forms of probation/supervision before the sentence					1.2 Forms of probation/supervision after the sentence										
			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	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 / parole with probation	Mixed orders	Other
			1.0	1.1.1*	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	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	1.2.10	1.2.11
Malta	415.8	(880)	...	***	...	***	***	...	***	...	...	***	...	***	...	***	...	***
Moldova	3 560.4	8 252	***	***	***	...	***	***	4 105	31	939	***	***	***	***	565	***	2 612
Monaco	35.4	58	***	***	***	***	***	50	0	***	***	***	***	8	0	0	***	***
Montenegro	619.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	16 655.8	36 576	2 440	1 023	***	***	***	13 426	0	17 975	30	***	296	322	1 064	0	***	
Norway	4 920.3	2 379	***	***	***	...	***	513	***	***	1 328	79	***	***	44	392	***	23
Poland	38 529.9	(244 091)	***	***	***	3251	***	194 860	***	***	787	1 803	***	***	13	44 774	***	3 657
Portugal	10 572.2	(19 793)	688	2 886	***	...	2	8 273	...	...	5 116	11	100	...	136	2 697	352	221
Romania	21 413.8	(12 856)	...	***	***	...	***	11 422	***	...	...	***	***	***	...	...	***	***
Russia	142 856.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	31.9	(28)	3	***	13	***	***	10	0	0	10	***	2	0	...	0	0	***
Serbia	7 276.2	(232)	4	...	...	...	***	***	***	***	30	158	34	***	***	0	***	***
Slovak Republic	5 392.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	2 050.2	...	...	***	...	***	...	...	***	...	...	***	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (State Admin.)	38 718.3	(56 111)	***	***	***	***	***	9 897	...	***	35 695	2 149	233	...	1 519	9 000	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	7 434.6	9 767	***	***	***	96	***	1 714	***	***	4 501	47	***	1 882	426	909	192	***
Sweden	9 415.6	13 724	***	...	...	...	...	***	***	***	2 638	252	...	1 318	4 135	...	5 381	
Switzerland	7 870.1	7 912	2 983	***	***	***	***	1 084	136	***	1 423	180	***	...	604	1 502	...	***
FYRO Macedonia	2 057.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	73 723.0	400 494	74 511	***	42 050	***	***	18 835	***	1 200	10 375	***	849	***	226 154	1 647	***	24 873
Ukraine	45 598.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	56 170.9	(162 674)	***	***	***	***	***	41 766	***	***	18 766	285	...	***	18 738	40 049	35 567	10 812
UK: North. Ireland	1 806.9	(4 273)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	889	...	***	***	***	458	1 330	1 780
UK: Scotland	5 254.8	...	...	***	...	...	...	***	***	***	...	...	***	***	...	...	...	...

* Item 1.1.1: See breakdown in Table 1.2

Table 1.2: Number of persons serving alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (STOCK) on 31st December 2011 (breakdown of item 1.1.1 in Table 1.1)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.1.2

Country	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Electronic Monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Other
	1.1.1	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.2	1.1.1.3
Albania	---	---	---	---
Andorra	...	...	...	...
Armenia	***	***	***	***
Austria	(63)	...		***
Azerbaijan	201	***	201	***
Belgium	2 046	***	***	2 046
BiH: State Level	---	---	---	---
BiH: Fed. BiH	---	---	---	---
BiH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	***	***	***	***
Croatia	...	...	...	***
Cyprus	292	***	***	292
Czech Republic	...	***	***	...
Denmark	***	***	***	***
Estonia	11	11	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***
France	3 877		194	3 683
Georgia	...	...	...	***
Germany	...	***	***	...
Greece	1 515	***	***	1 515
Hungary	---	---	---	---
Iceland	***	***	***	***
Ireland	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***
Latvia	...	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	9	***	***	9
Malta	...	***	...	***
Moldova	***	***	***	***
Monaco	***	***	***	***
Montenegro	---	---	---	---

Country	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Electronic Monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Other
	1.1.1	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.2	1.1.1.3
Netherlands	2 440	28	***	2 412
Norway	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***
Portugal	688	40	520	128
Romania	...	...	***	...
Russia	---	---	---	---
San Marino	3	***	3	***
Serbia	4	4	***	***
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	...	***	...	***
Spain (State Admin.)	***	***	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	***	***	***	***
Sweden	***	***	***	***
Switzerland	2 983	***	***	2 983
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---
Turkey	74 511	***	***	74 511
Ukraine	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	***	***	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	***	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	...	***	***	...

Table 1.3: Breakdown (in percentages) of persons serving CSM or being under probation (STOCK) on 31st December 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.1.3

Country	Total number of persons under the supervision or care of Probation agencies per 100,000 population	Of which: Percentage of																Total %
		1.1 Forms of probation/supervision before the sentence					1.2 Forms of probation/supervision after the sentence											
		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	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 / parole with probation	Mixed orders	Other	
Albania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Armenia	(102.5)	---	---	---	---	48.8	---	---	14.7	---	---	---	---	8.5	---	38.8	110.8	
Austria	(175.5)	0.4	30.5	---	---	31.6	7.3	0.1	4.4	1.1	---	---	1.1	24.6	---	---	101.1	
Azerbaijan	90.0	2.5	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	1.2	---	---	0.1	---	10.4	---	---	85.7	
Belgium	369.1	5.0	---	15.0	14.4	---	31.5	0.0	23.0	4.5	---	0.2	---	6.5	---	---	100.0	
BiH: State Level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BiH: Fed. BiH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BiH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Bulgaria	163.6	---	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	3.2	---	93.3	100.0	
Croatia	23.6	---	---	---	---	35.6	---	---	64.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	
Cyprus	187.8	18.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	59.9	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	21.6	100.0	
Czech Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Denmark	171.6	---	---	---	---	19.4	4.0	0.2	23.9	2.2	---	---	6.0	17.4	---	26.9	100.0	
Estonia	539.8	0.2	4.3	---	---	65.3	4.7	---	17.0	1.3	---	---	---	6.5	---	0.8	100.0	
Finland	45.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.9	0.0	---	---	---	45.7	3.4	---	100.0	
France	(283.5)	2.1	---	0.1	---	78.2	---	---	17.5	4.6	---	1.0	---	3.7	0.0	5.3	112.4	
Georgia	(865.7)	---	---	0.0	0.1	83.2	16.2	---	1.1	---	---	---	---	0.4	---	4.6	105.6	
Germany	191.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Greece	63.5	21.1	0.9	---	0.5	0.2	16.5	---	8.9	---	0.1	---	0.5	51.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Iceland	70.3	---	4.9	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.9	0.0	39.3	0.0	---	11.2	2.7	37.1	---	---	100.0	
Ireland	(135.9)	---	---	---	---	10.6	11.5	---	37.7	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	47.1	107.1	
Italy	71.0	---	---	---	---	10.5	---	---	1.2	---	19.5	2.1	6.4	5.5	7.4	47.5	100.0	
Latvia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Country	Total number of persons under the supervision or care of Probation agencies per 100,000 population	Of which: Percentage of															Total %	
		1.1 Forms of probation/supervision <u>before</u> the sentence					1.2 Forms of probation/supervision <u>after</u> the sentence											
		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	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 / parole with probation	Mixed orders		Other
		1.0	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	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		1.2.10	1.2.11
Lithuania	233.8	...	...	...	...	...	46.6	...	...	4.2	...	29.6	...	...	14.5	5.1	...	100.0
Luxembourg	285.9	0.6	...	...	...	...	36.4	10.6	...	37.0	...	3.0	1.2	...	9.8	...	1.4	100.0
Malta	211.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	231.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.7	0.4	11.4	...	...	...	...	6.8	...	31.7	100.0
Monaco	163.8	...	...	...	...	...	86.2	0.0	...	...	...	...	13.8	0.0	0.0	...	...	100.0
Montenegro	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	219.6	6.7	2.8	...	...	...	36.7	...	0.0	49.1	0.1	...	0.8	0.9	2.9	0.0	...	100.0
Norway	48.4	...	...	...	...	...	21.6	...	...	55.8	3.3	...	...	1.8	16.5	...	1.0	100.0
Poland	(633.5)	...	...	...	1.3	...	79.8	...	...	0.3	0.7	...	...	0.0	18.3	...	1.5	102.1
Portugal	(187.2)	3.5	14.6	...	...	0.0	41.8	...	...	25.8	0.1	0.5	...	0.7	13.6	1.8	1.1	103.5
Romania	(60.0)	...	...	...	...	...	88.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.8
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	(87.8)	10.7	...	46.4	...	...	35.7	0.0	0.0	35.7	...	7.1	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	135.7
Serbia	97.43.2	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.9	68.1	14.7	...	...	0.0	...	...	97.4
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain (State Admin.)	(144.9)	...	...	...	...	...	17.6	...	...	63.6	3.8	0.4	...	2.7	16.0	...	...	104.2
Spain (Catalonia)	131.4	...	...	...	1.0	...	17.5	...	...	46.1	0.5	...	19.3	4.4	9.3	2.0	...	100.0
Sweden	145.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.2	1.8	...	...	9.6	30.1	...	39.2	100.0
Switzerland	100.5	37.7	...	...	...	...	13.7	1.7	...	18.0	2.3	...	...	7.6	19.0	...	...	100.0
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	543.2	18.6	...	10.5	...	...	4.7	...	0.3	2.6	...	0.2	...	56.5	0.4	...	6.2	100.0
Ukraine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	(289.6)	...	...	...	...	...	25.7	...	...	11.5	0.2	...	...	11.5	24.6	21.9	6.6	102.0
UK: North. Ireland	(236.5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.8	...	...	...	...	10.7	31.1	41.7	104.3
UK: Scotland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mean	208.6	9.2	9.7	12.1	2.9	0.1	35.3	7.6	0.1	24.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	7.0	13.3	6.1	25.1	
Median	167.7	4.3	4.6	5.5	0.8	0.1	31.5	2.9	0.0	18.6	1.6	0.2	1.1	2.7	9.8	1.9	14.1	
Minimum	3.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Maximum	865.7	37.7	30.5	46.4	14.4	0.2	88.8	49.7	0.4	64.4	68.1	29.6	19.3	56.5	51.1	31.1	93.3	

Notes – Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3

General Comment: Figures between brackets indicate that the total does not correspond to the sum of the subcategories.

Andorra:

- 1.0: Stock data are not available.

Armenia:

- 1.0: There are 360 persons who have received more than one punishment.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Fines: 969.
Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice certain professions: 323.
Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or a child under 3 years old): 5.

Austria:

- 1.1.1: 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. Since electronic monitoring was implemented in September 2010, we cannot provide significant data for the last year. Due to this situation, the numbers related to electronic monitoring (156) are not included in the total.
- 1.1.2: Criminal proceedings can be suspended ("diversion") in four different forms: for paying an amount of money, as a suspension with probation to assess the behaviour of the accused person, for community service and for mediation. Only community service, mediation and, partly, suspension with probation are supervised by probation agencies.
- 1.1.3: This measure only exists for juveniles.
- 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.
- 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 (§ 3a StVG).

Azerbaijan:

- General comment: The legislation of Republic of Azerbaijan does not provide statistics for probation agencies in their own right. Therefore, there is no statistics concerning this issue. However, the statistics related to persons sentenced to penalties not related to deprivation of liberty are available and presented in the table of item 1.
- 1.2.1: The comparable sentence in Azerbaijan is called "Providing of control measures with respect to conditionally sentenced persons".
- 1.2.7: This number, under the semi-liberty item, actually designates a comparable Azeri measure: penal settlements (10).
- 1.2.8: Medical treatment of persons subject to penalties not associated with compulsory imprisonment is provided in a general manner.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Correctional work: 3 379 (Correctional work can be established for a term of two months to two years and determined in the condemned's workplace. Deductions of money can be made out of the income at a rate from five up to twenty percents. Correctional work is therefore a different measure than community service).
Fine: 3 353.
Confiscation: 63.
Deprivation of the right to hold some position or engage in some activity: 42.

Postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to pregnant women or women with children as well as with respect to men growing lonely children under 8 years old: 99.

Deprivation of driving license: 89.

Belgium:

- General comment: The numbers provided by Belgium have been extracted from the SIPAR database in the course of October 2012. Some differences in the ways of coding between the houses of justice exist in practice, so the numbers provided may contain some bias. However, the coding error rate is limited.
- 1.1.13: "Other" are:
Alternative to pre-trial detention: 2 046.
- 1.1.5: The examining magistrate has the possibility to release a suspect with or without conditions. The numbers provided here only are only related to the releases without conditions, which are a task of the Belgian houses of justice/probation agencies.
- 1.2.1: This number includes the data for items 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 together. Belgium's database does not allow the distinction between fully and partially suspended custodial sentences.
- 1.2.7: Since the introduction of the "loi du 17 mai 2006 sur le statut juridique externe des détenus", the limited detention has been implemented for the persons sentenced to custody for more than 3 years. Semi-liberty is destined to be removed.
- 1.2.8: Treatment does not exist as an independent sentence in the Belgian system. It can be pronounced as a condition.
- 1.2.10: Mixed orders do not exist in their own right in Belgium. However, a person sentenced to community service and being under a measure of electronic monitoring for another sentence can serve his or her community service during his or her allowed free time. Thus, this person will combine two CSM, but for two different convictions.

Bulgaria:

- 1.2.4: See comment in 1.2.11.
- 1.2.11: There are six probationary measures in Bulgaria:
 1. Obligatory registration of the permanent address;
 2. Obligatory periodic meetings with a probation officer;
 3. Limitations in the free movement (offenders are required to stay at home during certain hours, or required to abstain from visiting certain places, or required not to leave the town or city - these specifications are made along with the sentence, but they all come under this measure)
 4. Inclusion in courses for professional qualification and/or programmes for social influence;
 5. Community service (there is a slight discrepancy of terms here; what is called "community service" in Bulgaria consists of deducting from the offender's regular salary that s/he receives at the place of employment. The deduction is up to 20-30% of the salary at most and it is paid out directly by the employer, who is notified of the probation measure. The offender does not have any other requirements or obligations under this probationary measure)
 6. Unpaid labour in advantage of the society (this is what in most places other than Bulgaria is called "community service" - i.e. offenders contribute in their own time and according to their own skill to some task or job, assigned to them by the probation officer and agreed upon with the place where the labour is going to be used.
- The probationary measures are assigned in various combinations according to the discretion of the court. However, measures presented in item 1, registration and meetings with the probation officer, are obligatory, i.e. they are ALWAYS assigned. The categories of SPACE II do not correspond to the Bulgarian probationary measures. The only measure mentioned explicitly is measure 6 presented above,

unpaid labour (or "community service" in SPACE II), so the statistics presented in 1.2.4 are related to this sentence.

Most of the probationary measures remaining are grouped under item 1.2.11, except for the special cases - conditional release from prison, where the rest of prison term or some duration is replaced with probation, and fully suspended detention sentences, replaced with probation. Those are also assigned the probationary measures presented in item 1, but for the sake of clarity are not included under 1.2.11.

Cyprus:

- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Requirements to report on a daily basis or on a periodic basis to a judicial authority, the Police or other authority: 292. Those 292 report to police stations.
- 1.2.4, 1.2.11: This combination of 1 284 cases are handled by the Social Welfare Services.
- 1.2.9: This single case is handled by the Prison Department.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Probation supervision without community service: 340.

Czech Republic:

- General comment: Due to the configuration of the statistical system, Czech Republic is not able to know the number persons who are under the supervision or care of probation agencies on 31 December 2011 (STOCK).
- General comment: Sanctions and measures that are only pronounced for juveniles are included of the categories "other".
- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: ...
- 1.1.4: 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 the proceedings.
- 1.1.5: "Other" are:
Mediation of resolving conflicts: ... (The Mediation of resolving conflicts has a broader character than the victim-offender mediation in the Czech probation service. The definitions of the Mediation of resolving conflicts includes all activities aimed at the settlement of conflicts in context of criminal proceedings (including victim-offender mediation)).
- 1.2.11: "Other":
Prohibition to enter to sport, cultural and social event: ...

Denmark:

- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Mentally disturbed under supervision: 2 512.
Alternative imprisonment (as being placed in a special institution): 38.
Others: 17.

Estonia:

- 1.2.11: Estonia did not give any specifications for this category "Other".

Finland:

- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Conditional prison sentence and community service: 84.

France:

- 1.0: The sum of the subcategories is not equal to the total provided in 1.0 because they are related to a number of measures, not to a number of persons (1 person => n measures).
- 1.1.1.1, 1.1.1.2; 1.2.5, 1.2.6: In France, home arrests are only applicable with stationary or mobile electronic monitoring.
- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Judicial control (*Contrôles judiciaires*): 3 683.
- 1.2.1, 1.2.2: France does not separate the data related to the fully and partially suspended sentences with probation.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders":
Placement under electronic mobile surveillance (*Placement sous surveillance électronique mobile* - PSEM): 45.
The PSEM is an execution modality of a primary sentence, such as conditional release, judicial surveillance or social and legal supervision.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Refusing of stay (*Interdiction de séjour*): 641.
Social and legal supervision (*Suivi socio-judiciaire*): 4 821.
Unpaid work (*Travail non rémunéré*): 2 195.
Judicial surveillance (*Surveillance judiciaire*): 403.
Citizenship classes (*Stage de citoyenneté*): 792.
Work release (*Placement à l'extérieur*): 947.

Georgia:

- 1.0: As certain measures can be pronounced together (e.g. 1.2.1 and 1.2.3, 1.2.1 and 1.2.11, etc.), the total number of item 1.0 is not equal to the sum of the other items.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Prohibition of exercising an occupation or a post: 1 790.

Germany:

- General comment: Data for the territory of Germany (except for item 1.0), are taken from statistics edited by the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden.
- 1.0: This number covers data for December 31st 2010 (more recent data is not yet available) and for the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany including Berlin (data for December 31st 2007), Brandenburg (data for December 31st 2009) and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern but without Hamburg. The data covers supervisions conducted by person working primary as parole officers only. Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.), *Bewährungshilfe*, Table 1.2.1. (Number of persons under supervisory care).
- 1.1.1: That kind of data is not collected. The judge can choose "any" measure within constitutional limitations he deems best to achieve the desired result (i.e. avoiding the absconder of the suspect or his tempering with evidence). Sect. 116 StPO.

Greece:

- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are 1 515 units without any other details provided by Greece.
- 1.1.5: "Other" are 14 units without any other details provided by Greece.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are 11 units without any other details provided by Greece.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are 10 units without any other details provided by Greece.

Iceland:

- 1.1.1: If there are conditions for detention, a judge may, instead of pre-trial detention in prisons, order the accused person to stay at a certain location and/or forbid him or her to leave the country (7 persons on 31.12.2011). The police can decide that the accused person shall inform the police about his location or visit the police at certain times. Furthermore, the police can decide that the accused person has to give his or her passport to the police for safekeeping.

- 1.1.4: According to Icelandic regulations, mediation is a resource that can be used as a substitute for prosecution, but it 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 Prison and Probation Administration.
- 1.2.4: The Prison and Probation Administration (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. On 31. December 2011 there were 58 persons doing community service instead of unconditional imprisonment and 30 instead of surrogate punishment.

Ireland:

- 1.0: The total of all people on different orders is 6 651. However, people can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The total number of individual PERSONS covered by the orders above is 6 210.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Probation supervision with community service: 12.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Probation bonds: 2 113.
Supervision during deferment of penalty: 649.
Post release supervision orders: 85.
Other orders: 75.

Italy:

- 1.2.1 Persons assigned to the probation service directly from liberty, excluding the drug addicted offenders, who come under point 1.2.8.
- 1.2.8 Drug addicted offenders assigned to the probation service both from detention and from liberty.
- 1.2.9 Persons assigned to the probation service from the state of detention.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Supervised liberty: 3 061.
Substitutive sanctions: 123.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Activity of observation of offenders at liberty: 3 238.
Activity of observation of offenders in prison: 15 411.
Other (work outside prison, inquiries for security measures, cooperation in the treatment of imprisoned offenders): 1 780.

Latvia:

- General comment: The information is provided for the number of cases because the State Probation Service does not have statistics about the number of persons. However, the number of persons must be slightly less than the number of cases (approximately 5 percent less).
- 1.1.1, 1.1.1.1, 1.1.1.2, 1.1.1.3: Alternatives to pre-trial detention do exist in Latvian judicial system BUT not as probation activities. Such functions are normally carried out by the police.

Lithuania:

- 1.2.5: Persons upon whom a measure of penal impact– works free of charge (Art. 70 of Criminal Code) – is imposed are not included in the number. This measure is not listed separately as it is usually imposed as additional one in case of a suspended sentence (Art. 75 of Criminal Code).
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Prohibition to do certain work, to occupy certain position or be engaged in certain activities: 76 (Persons upon whom a measure of penal impact – withdrawal of a special right (Art. 68 of Criminal Code) – is imposed are not included in the number.

This measure is not listed separately as it is usually imposed as additional one in case of a suspended sentence (Art. 75 of Criminal Code).

Persons upon whom a measure of criminal impact is imposed: 289.

Luxembourg:

- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Judicial control (*Contrôles judiciaires*): 9.
- 1.2.5, 1.2.6: Home arrests are exclusively applied with electronic monitoring.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Suspension of the punishment (*Suspensions de peine*): 20.

Moldova:

- 1.2.11: Moldova did not give any specification for the category "Other".

Netherlands:

- 1.1.1.1: Electronic monitoring in the Netherlands is not a sanction in its own right, but a condition attached to:
 - Pre-trial supervision by probation agencies (1.1.1.1, without electronic monitoring is 1.1.1.3).
 - Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation (1.2.5, without electronic monitoring are 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, which can not be separated in the statistics);
 - conditional release with probation (1.2.9).
- 1.1.1.2, 1.2.6: Home arrest is also called Electronic Detention (frontdoor EM). Home arrest in the Netherlands was only used after the sentence. Until 2010, there was no legal foundation (ED was not laid down as a law) and the legal foundation was never established. The regulations were withdrawn on the 1st of July of 2010. So to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentences (NAP for 2011). The Netherlands at this time do not have a shortage of capacity.
- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are: Pre-trial supervision by probation agencies without electronic monitoring: 2 412.
- 1.2.5: This item includes fully or partially suspended custodial sentences with probation with the attached condition 'electronic monitoring'. It's not the number of persons who experienced electronic monitoring after the sentence. The total number of persons with fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation = 1.2.1 + 1.2.2 + 1.2.5.
- 1.2.7: This item was measured on September 30, 2011.

Norway:

- 1.1.4: Mediation before trial does exist but is not administered within the criminal justice system. The police may refer a case for mediation to a local authority. The outcome of which will be reported back to the police who will then make a decision as to whether a prosecution shall be brought.
- 1.2.5: Includes both front-door and back-door. A distinction is not possible. The device is an ankle bracelet.
- 1.2.8: Figures for Drug Court reactions only are shown here. A condition of treatment, if seen by the Court as necessary, may be appended to a community service order. In 1.2.1 Suspended sentences with programmes for drug abuse, drink driving, etc., have been included under item 1.2.1, because « treatment » is seen as implying medical/psychiatric treatment.
- 1.2.11: The 23 "Other" are persons that still serving a non-conditional prison sentence and not formally released. Near the end of a sentence they are permitted to reside in their own homes but remain the responsibility of the prison service. A condition attached to such a "release" may be duty to report to the probation service. On breach of conditions these persons may be returned to prison without the need of a court order. Not all "released" in this manner are subject to probation service control.

As there are no restrictions on time allowed outside of the home it has been elected not to classify these as home curfew.

Poland:

- 1.0: The total is inferior to the sum of the items because Mediation (1.1.4) and Electronic Monitoring (1.2.5) are not included in it, due to the fact that they are not conducted as a form of outright probation.
- 1.1.11: "Other" are:
Conditional sentence: 3 545.
Probation in case of release from prison: 112.

Portugal:

- General comment: The sum of distinct persons under supervision, on 31st December, of a particular measure is different from the total of distinct persons under supervision of all measures due to the fact that some persons can have more than one measure simultaneously.
- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Supervision of imposition of conditions: 86.
Supervision of treatment: drug dependents: 42.
- 1.1.1.2, 1.2.6: Home arrest is used exclusively with Electronic Monitoring.
- 1.1.5: "Other" are:
Other measures (not specified): 2.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" have not been included in any other items and are:
Community service as a condition attached to fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: 245.
Treatment as a condition attached to fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: 90.
Persons who have a conditional release adaptation period with home arrest (electronic monitoring): 17.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are 221 supervisions of treatment suspension for mentally ill persons.

Romania:

- 1.0: In 2011, Romania has registered a total number of 12 856 cases under the supervision or care of probation services (minors and adults) The figures from item 1.2, fully suspended custodial sentence with probation, only reflect the number of adults.
According to the legislation in force, in the criminal field, the community service can be disposed to an adult as an obligation in case of the suspension of enforcement of the sentence under supervision.
- 1.2.3, 1.2.9: The conditional suspension of the enforcement of the sentence, the conditional pardon or conditional discharge and conditional release without probation also exists in the romanian legislation, but the probabtion system does not have any competence in this respect.

San Marino:

- 1.0: See comment under 1.2.1 and 1.2.4.
- 1.2.1, 1.2.4: These numbers represent the same persons. Every fully suspended custodial sentence is combined with community service.

Serbia :

- 1.2.6: This item refers to persons submitted to home arrest without electronic monitoring.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Persons with conditional sentence with protective monitoring (i.e. obligation by the convicted to realize some obligations decided by the court): 6.

Spain (State Administration) :

- 1.0: The total is not equal to the sum of the categories because electronic monitoring and home arrest (1.2.5, 1.2.6), as well as the semi-freedom regime (1.2.7, for which no number has been provided) are not alternative measures, but alternatives to conventional prison that are applied to sentenced persons during the fulfilment of their prison sentences. Thus, these numbers have not been included in the total.

Spain (Catalonia) :

- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Community service and fully suspended custodial sentence with probation (*Travail d'intérêt général et sursis total avec mise à l'épreuve*): 192.

Sweden:

- 1.2.4: Persons sentenced to community service (related to a sentence to probation or a conditional sentence).
- 1.2.5: Electronic tag, telephone calls, visits by probation officer (front door and back door).
- 1.2.6: Curfew order combined with electronic monitoring.
- 1.2.8: Probation with treatment.
- 1.2.9: No active action by probation authority.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Probation without treatment and community service.

Switzerland:

- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Social assistance: 2 983.

Turkey :

- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Judicial control: 74 511.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Deferral: 8 604.
Effective repentance: 1 130.
Security measures: 10 194.
Supervision of children: 3 724.
After release probation: 1 221.

UK: England and Wales

- 1.0: 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 (ie 1.2.1 and 1.2.4). Persons are however only counted once in sub-category 1.2.1, 1.2.9 and once only in all other sub-categories combined.
- General comment: Figures given in sub-categories 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.8, 1.2.10 and 1.2.11 are breakdowns of total Community Orders.
- 1.2.4 - Community Orders with standalone unpaid work only; 1.2.5 - Community Orders with standalone curfews only. Most standalone curfews are not supervised by the probation service; 1.2.8 - Includes orders containing drug, alcohol, mental health treatments, accredited programs and supervision.
- 1.2.5, 1.2.6: Home arrest is used exclusively with electronic monitoring.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are any combination of 12 possible requirements: unpaid work, supervision, accredited programs, drug treatment, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, specified activities, prohibited activities, curfew, exclusion, attendance centre, residential.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Standalone supervision: 9 908.
Other standalone requirements: 904.

UK : Northern Ireland

- 1.0: The sum of the items is slightly higher than the overall total because some people are subject to more than one order. 1.0 is the total number of people under supervision by PBNI at 31 December 2011. This figure includes people who commence their sentence in custody. This figure excludes people that PBNI supervise serving a Juvenile Justice Centre Order.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
 - Combination Order: 339 (Combination Orders require probation supervision and completion of a specified number of hours of unpaid work).
 - Custody Probation Order: 408 (Custody Probation Orders and Determinate Custodial Sentences require a specified period in custody followed by supervision in the community).
 - Determinate Custodial Sentence: 597.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
 - Probation Order: 1 736.
 - Other: 44.

UK : Scotland

- General comment: Currently Scotland has very little central data on stock. Scotland is developing a new reporting system which should provide stock data from 2012-13 onward.

Table 2.1: Number of persons having started to serve CSM or probation (FLOW) in 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.2.1

Country	Country population in 2011 (in thousands)	Total number of persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies	1.1 Forms of probation/supervision before the sentence					1.2 Forms of probation/supervision after the sentence										
			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	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 / parole with probation	Mixed orders	Other
			2.0	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	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	2.2.10	2.2.11
Albania	2 831.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	85.0	1 087	58	***	***	***	***	120	...	15	1	...	39	16	63	25	***	750
Armenia	3 262.7	(1 395)	***	***	***	***	***	506	***	***	216	***	***	***	***	97	...	859
Austria	8 404.3	(17 535)	129	9 959	***	***	***	1 824	459	6	3 562	445	***	120	1 476	***	***	
Azerbaijan	9 111.1	14 680	201	***	***	***	***	567	***	***	402	***	...	634	...	1 814	***	11 062
Belgium	11 000.1	32 152	4 605	***	2 177	6 726	...	4 339	...	1	9 333	3 689	***	181	***	1 101	***	***
BiH: state level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BiH: Fed. BiH	2 866.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BiH: Rep. Srpska	1 429.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	7 369.4	29 763	***	***	***	***	***	1 417	***	***	7 780	***	***	***	***	3 173	***	17 393
Croatia	4 412.1	1 483	...	***	***	***	***	536	***	***	947	...	...	***	***	***	***	***
Cyprus	839.8	1 694	1 148	***	***	***	***	...	...	...	406	...	...	...	...	5	...	135
Czech Republic	10 486.7	(21 310)	344	...	***	805	5 721	4 545	***	23	6 871	***	243	***	***	1 304	***	2 259
Denmark	5 560.6	11 579	***	***	***	***	***	1 849	349	15	3 739	2 164	***	***	565	1 971	***	927
Estonia	1 340.2	6 224	29	900	***	***	***	3 017	148	***	1 656	162	***	***	***	250	***	62
Finland	5 375.3	3 402	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	749	2 464	0	***	***	***	...	189	***
France	64 994.9	(132 050)	1 023	***	321	***	***	68 341	...	...	27 744	23 151	4 889	...	7 481	...	8 466	
Georgia	4 469.3	(17 160)	...	***	1	25	...	11 951	4 837	***	277	...	***	***	...	101	...	115
Germany	81 751.6	...	...	237 122	2 603	31 474	...	102 915	***	***	...	...	***	***	***	...	...	14 882
Greece	11 309.9	8 651	1 879	150	104	39	19	4 257	***	***	526	***	13	***	17	1 639	2	6
Hungary	9 985.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland	318.5	334	***	7	0	0	***	6	0	0	140	0	***	73	38	70	0	***
Ireland	4 570.7	(6 428)	***	***	***	***	***	556	413	***	2 606	***	***	***	***	***	9	3 735
Italy	60 626.4	64 128	***	***	***	***	***	4 652	***	***	792	***	14 522	912	2 442	2 352	1 910	36 546
Latvia	2 074.6	18 925	...	***	***	696	***	10 120	***	***	6 371	***	***	***	...	1 738	***	***
Liechtenstein	36.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	3 052.6	7 946	***	***	***	***	***	2 555	***	***	758	***	2 746	***	***	1 195	683	***
Luxembourg	511.8	541	1	***	***	***	***	145	40	***	183	41	32	***	38	***	61	

Country	Country population in 2011 (in thousands)	Total number of persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies	1.1 Forms of probation/supervision <u>before the sentence</u>					1.2 Forms of probation/supervision <u>after the sentence</u>										
			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	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/parole with probation	Mixed orders	Other
			2.0	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	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	2.2.10	2.2.11
Malta	415.8	(486)	...	***	***	***	***	...	***	...	...	***	...	***	...	***	...	***
Moldova	3 560.4	7 268	***	***	***	***	***	***	3 137	24	2 059	***	***	***	***	419	***	1 629
Monaco	35.4	29	***	***	***	***	***	21	0	***	***	***	***	8	0	0	***	***
Montenegro	619.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	16 655.8	44 993	3 862	758	***	***	***	7 491	---	***	30 110	21	***	1 118	181	1 452	0	***
Norway	4 920.3	5 178	***	***	***	***	***	581	***	***	2 545	1 064	***	***	26	868	***	94
Poland	38 529.9	(366 541)	***	***	***	3 251	***	284 372	***	***	4 082	3 600	***	***	37	71 664	***	6 386
Portugal	10 572.2	(21 723)	762	5 715	***	...	1	5 543	...	...	8 545	11	161	...	35	1 342	405	99
Romania	21 413.8	5 723	...	***	***	...	***	5 723	***	0	...	***	***	***	...	***	***	***
Russia	142 856.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	31.9	(12)	3	...	4	***	---	5	0	0	5	***	0	0	...	0	0	***
Serbia	7 276.2	428	6	...	...	...	***	***	***	***	125	228	52	***	***	0	***	17
Slovak Republic	5 392.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	2 050.2	602	82	***	127	***	***	114	***	6	73	***	6	60	38	29	...	67
Spain (State Adm.)	38 718.3	(197 214)	***	***	***	***	***	21 569	...	***	156 559	2 688	1 329	...	3 000	16 086	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	7 434.6	14 286	***	***	***	881	***	1 509	***	***	8 275	73	***	2 113	266	912	257	***
Sweden	9 415.6	(19 509)	***	...	...	...	***	***	***	***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	7 870.1	7 199	3 736	***	***	***	***	363	60	***	1 823	174	***	...	140	903	...	***
FYRO Macedonia	2 057.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	73 723.0	130 405	21 674	***	7 903	***	***	5 251	***	607	2 110	***	174	***	86 542	674	***	5 470
Ukraine	45 598.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	56 170.9	(187 408)	***	***	***	***	***	47 521	***	***	37 310	4 698	---	***	17 967	30 695	38 475	14 121
UK: North. Ireland	1 806.9	(3 623)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1 483	...	***	***	81	833	1 395	---
UK: Scotland	5 254.8	22 206	450	***	...	...	...	***	***	***	5 940	1 073	***	***	2 557	1 046	4 617	6 523

Table 2.2: Number of persons having started to serve alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (FLOW) in 2011 (breakdown of item 2.1.1 in Table 2.1)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.2.2

Country	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Electronic Monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Other
	2.1.1	2.1.1.1	2.1.1.2	2.1.1.3
Albania	---	---	---	---
Andorra	58	1	7	50
Armenia	***	***	***	***
Austria	(129)	...		***
Azerbaijan	201	***	201	***
Belgium	4 605	***	***	4 605
BiH: State level	---	---	---	---
BiH: Fed. BiH	---	---	---	---
BiH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	***	***	***	***
Croatia	...	...	...	***
Cyprus	1 148	***	***	1 148
Czech Republic	344	***	***	344
Denmark	***	***	***	***
Estonia	29	29	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***
France	1 023	392		631
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	***	***	...
Greece	1 879	***	***	1 879
Hungary	---	---	---	---
Iceland	***	***	***	***
Ireland	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***
Latvia	...	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	1	***	***	1
Malta	...	***	***	***
Moldova	***	***	***	***
Monaco	***	***	***	***

Country	Alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (total)	Electronic Monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Other
	2.1.1	2.1.1.1	2.1.1.2	2.1.1.3
Montenegro	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	3 862	61	***	3 801
Norway	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***
Portugal	762	57	578	127
Romania	...	...	***	***
Russia	---	---	---	---
San Marino	3	***	3	***
Serbia	6	6	***	***
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	82	***	82	***
Spain (State Admin.)	***	***	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	***	***	***	***
Sweden	***	***	***	***
Switzerland	3 736	***	***	3 736
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---
Turkey	2 1674	***	***	2 1674
Ukraine	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	***	***	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	***	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	450	***	***	450

Table 2.3: Breakdown (in percentages) of persons having started to serve CSM or probation (FLOW) in 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.2.3

Country	Total number of persons having started to serve CSM or probation per 100,000 pop.	Of which: Percentage of																Total %	
		2.1 Forms of probation/supervision before the sentence					2.2 Forms of probation/supervision after the sentence												
		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	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 / parole with probation	Mixed orders	Other		
																			2.0	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	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	2.2.10	2.2.11
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	1 278.8	5.3	...	...	...	...	11.0	...	1.4	0.1	...	3.6	1.5	5.8	2.3	...	...	69.0	100.0
Armenia	(42.8)	...	...	...	...	...	36.3	...	...	15.5	...	...	...	...	7.0	...	...	61.6	120.3
Austria	(208.6)	0.7	56.8	...	...	...	10.4	2.6	0.0	20.3	2.5	...	...	0.7	8.4	...	...	...	102.5
Azerbaijan	161.1	1.4	...	...	...	...	3.9	...	...	2.7	...	...	4.3	...	12.4	...	...	75.4	100.0
Belgium	292.3	14.3	...	6.8	20.9	...	13.5	...	0.0	29.0	11.5	...	0.6	...	3.4	...	...	...	100.0
BiH: state level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BiH: Fed. BiH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BiH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	403.9	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	...	...	26.1	...	...	...	...	10.7	...	...	58.4	100.0
Croatia	33.6	...	...	...	...	...	36.1	...	...	63.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Cyprus	201.7	67.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.0	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	8.0	100.0
Czech Republic	(203.2)	1.6	...	...	3.8	26.8	21.3	...	0.1	32.2	...	1.1	...	...	6.1	...	...	10.6	103.8
Denmark	208.2	...	...	...	...	...	16.0	3.0	0.1	32.3	18.7	...	...	4.9	17.0	...	...	8.0	100.0
Estonia	464.4	0.5	14.5	...	...	...	48.5	2.4	...	26.6	2.6	...	...	...	4.0	...	...	1.0	100.0
Finland	63.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.0	72.4	0.0	...	...	...	...	5.6	...	...	100.0
France	(203.2)	0.8	...	0.2	...	...	51.8	...	...	21.0	17.5	...	3.7	...	5.7	...	...	6.4	107.1
Georgia	(384.0)	...	...	0.0	0.1	...	69.6	28.2	...	1.6	...	...	...	...	0.6	...	...	0.7	100.9
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	76.5	21.7	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	49.2	...	...	6.1	...	0.2	...	0.2	18.9	0.0	0.1	...	100.0
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland	104.9	...	2.1	0.0	0.0	...	1.8	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.0	...	21.9	11.4	21.0	0.0	...	...	100.0
Ireland	(140.6)	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	6.4	...	40.5	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	58.1	113.9
Italy	105.8	...	...	...	...	...	7.3	...	...	1.2	...	22.6	1.4	3.8	3.7	3.0	...	57.0	100.0
Latvia	912.2	...	...	...	3.7	...	53.5	...	...	33.7	...	...	...	...	9.2	...	...	...	100.0
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country	Total number of persons having started to serve CSM or probation per 100,000 pop.	Of which: Percentage of																Total %
		2.1 Forms of probation/supervision <u>before</u> the sentence					2.2 Forms of probation/supervision <u>after</u> the sentence											
		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	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 / parole with probation	Mixed orders	Other	
Lithuania	(260.3)	...	...	...	...	...	32.2	...	...	9.5	...	34.6	...	...	15.0	8.6	...	99.9
Luxembourg	105.7	0.2	...	...	...	...	26.8	7.4	...	33.8	...	7.6	5.9	...	7.0	...	11.3	100.0
Malta	116.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	204.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.2	0.3	28.3	...	...	...	...	5.8	...	22.4	100.0
Monaco	81.9	...	...	...	...	...	72.4	0.0	...	...	...	...	27.6	0.0	0.0	...	...	100.0
Montenegro	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	270.1	8.6	1.7	...	...	...	16.6	...	...	66.9	0.0	...	2.5	0.4	3.2	0.0	...	100.0
Norway	105.2	...	...	...	...	...	11.2	...	...	49.2	20.5	...	...	0.5	16.8	...	1.8	100.0
Poland	(951.3)	...	...	...	0.9	...	77.6	...	...	1.1	1.0	...	...	0.0	19.6	...	1.7	101.9
Portugal	(205.5)	3.5	26.3	...	...	0.0	25.5	...	...	39.3	0.1	0.7	...	0.2	6.2	1.9	0.5	104.1
Romania	26.7	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	(37.6)	25.0	...	33.3	...	...	41.7	0.0	0.0	41.7	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	141.7
Serbia	5.9	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.2	53.3	12.1	...	...	0.0	...	4.0	100.0
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	84.6	4.7	...	7.3	...	65.3	6.6	...	0.3	4.2	...	0.3	3.5	2.2	1.7	...	3.9	100.0
Spain (State Admin.)	(509.4)	...	...	...	...	...	10.9	...	...	79.4	1.4	0.7	...	1.5	8.2	...	...	102.0
Spain (Catalonia)	192.2	...	...	...	6.2	...	10.6	...	...	57.9	0.5	...	14.8	1.9	6.4	1.8	...	100.0
Sweden	207.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	91.5	51.9	...	...	...	...	5.0	0.8	...	25.3	2.4	...	...	1.9	12.5	...	...	100.0
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	176.9	16.6	...	6.1	...	...	4.0	...	0.5	1.6	...	0.1	...	66.4	0.5	...	4.2	100.0
Ukraine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	(333.6)	...	...	...	...	...	25.4	...	...	19.9	...	2.5	...	9.6	16.4	20.5	7.5	101.8
UK: North. Ireland	(200.5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.9	...	...	...	...	2.2	23.0	104.7	105.4
UK: Scotland	422.6	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.7	4.8	...	...	11.5	4.7	20.8	100.0	100.0
Mean	250.6	13.2	17.2	8.6	4.5	9.0	28.8	6.7	2.1	29.3	8.2	4.8	7.8	7.1	7.6	6.6	22.8	
Median	201.1	4.4	8.3	3.6	2.3	0.2	20.1	1.6	0.1	27.5	2.5	0.4	4.0	1.9	6.1	1.9	9.3	
Minimum	5.9	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Maximum	1278.8	67.8	56.8	33.3	20.9	26.8	100.0	43.2	22.0	79.4	53.3	34.6	27.6	66.4	21.0	23.0	75.4	

Notes – Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

Andorra:

- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
 - Obligation to justify a regular job: 6.
 - Obligation to come to Court regularly: 22.
 - Avoid certain public places: 2.
 - Suspension of driving license: 2.
 - Interdiction to contact the victim: 12.
 - Obligation to remain in Andorra with passport confiscation: 3.
 - Obligation to follow a medical treatment: 3.
- 2.2.6:
 - Home arrest combined with a suspended sentence: 37.
 - Home arrest combined with a suspended sentence and an obligation: 2.
- 2.2.7:
 - Ab initio: 4.
 - During the execution: 12.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
 - Night custody: 11.
 - Night custody combined with a suspended sentence: 328.
 - Night custody combined with a suspended sentence and an obligation: 52.
 - Day custody: 1.
 - Day custody combined with a suspended sentence: 1.
 - Day custody combined with a suspended sentence and an obligation: 2.
 - Festive time custody: 4.
 - Festive time custody combined with a suspended sentence: 7.
 - Suspension of driving license: 309.
 - Interdiction to issue a check: 6.
 - Interdiction to contact the victim: 13.
 - Suspension from job: 2.
 - Work in the benefit of the community: 1.
 - Expulsion from Andorra: 13.

Armenia:

- 2.0: There are 283 persons, who have more than one punishment.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
 - Fines: 705.
 - Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice certain professions: 152.
 - Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or a child under 3 years old): 2.

Austria:

- 2.1.1: 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. Since electronic monitoring was implemented in September 2010, we cannot provide significant data for last year. Due to this situation, the numbers related to electronic monitoring (445) are not included in the total.
- 2.1.2: Criminal proceedings can be suspended ("diversion") in four different forms: for paying an amount of money, as a suspension with probation to assess the behaviour of the accused person, for community service and for mediation. Only community service, mediation and, partly, suspension with probation are supervised by probation agencies.
- 2.1.3: This measure only exists for juveniles.

- 2.1.4: 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.
- 2.2.4: Community service after the sentence is only possible as an alternative to arrest in case you can't afford to pay your fine (§ 3a StVG).

Azerbaijan:

- General comment: The legislation of Republic of Azerbaijan does not provide statistics for probation agencies in their own right. Therefore, there is no statistics concerning this issue. However, the statistics related to persons sentenced to penalties not related to deprivation of liberty are available and presented in the table of item 2.
- 2.2.1: The comparable sentence in Azerbaijan is called "Providing of control measures with respect to conditionally sentenced persons".
- 2.2.7: This number, under the semi-liberty item, actually designates a comparable Azeri measure: penal settlements (634).
- 2.2.8: Medical treatment of persons subject to penalties not associated with compulsory imprisonment is provided in a general manner.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
 Correctional work: 4 577 (Correctional work can be established for a term of two months to two years and determined in the condemned's workplace. Deductions of money can be made out of the income at a rate from five up to twenty percents. Correctional work is therefore a different measure than community service).
 Fine: 5 940.
 Confiscation: 132.
 Deprivation of the right to hold some position or engage in some activity: 68.
 Postponement of the execution of the penalty with respect to pregnant women or women with children as well as with respect to men growing lonely children under 8 years old: 119.
 Deprivation of driving license: 226.

Belgium:

- General comment:
 The numbers provided by Belgium have been collected in the course of October 2011. Some differences in the ways of coding between the houses of justice exist in practice, so the numbers provided may contain some bias. However, the coding error rate is limited.
- 2.1.13: "Other" are:
 Alternative to pre-trial detention: 4 605.
- 2.1.5: The examining magistrate has the possibility to release a suspect with or without conditions. The numbers provided here only are only related to the releases without conditions, which are a task of the Belgian houses of justice/probation agencies.
- 2.2.1: This number includes the data for items 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 together. Belgium's database doesn't allow the distinction between fully and partially suspended custodial sentences.
- 2.2.7: Since the introduction of the "loi du 17 mai 2006 sur le statut juridique externe des détenus", the limited detention has been implemented for the persons sentenced to custody for more than 3 years. Semi-liberty is destined to be removed.
- 2.2.8: Treatment does not exist as an independent sentence in the Belgian system. It can be pronounced as a condition.
- 2.2.10: Mixed orders do not exist in their own right in Belgium. However, a person sentenced to community service and being under a measure of electronic monitoring for another sentence can serve his or her community service during his or her allowed free time. Thus, this person will combine two CSM, but for two different convictions.

Bulgaria:

- 2.2.4: See comment in 2.2.11.
- 2.2.11: There are six probationary measures in Bulgaria:
 1. Obligatory registration of the permanent address;
 2. Obligatory periodic meetings with a probation officer;
 3. Limitations in the free movement (offenders are required to stay at home during certain hours, or required to abstain from visiting certain places, or required not to leave the town or city - these specifications are made along with the sentence, but they all come under this measure)
 4. Inclusion in courses for professional qualification and/or programmes for social influence;
 5. Community service (there is a slight discrepancy of terms here; what is called "community service" in Bulgaria consists of deducting from the offender's regular salary that s/he receives at the place of employment. The deduction is up to 20-30% of the salary at most and it is paid out directly by the employer, who is notified of the probation measure. The offender does not have any other requirements or obligations under this probationary measure)
 6. Unpaid labour in advantage of the society (this is what in most places other than Bulgaria is called "community service" - i.e. offenders contribute in their own time and according to their own skill to some task or job, assigned to them by the probation officer and agreed upon with the place where the labour is going to be used.
- The probationary measures are assigned in various combinations according to the discretion of the court. However, measures presented in item 2, registration and meetings with the probation officer, are obligatory, i.e. they are ALWAYS assigned. The categories of SPACE II do not correspond to the Bulgarian probationary measures. The only measure mentioned explicitly is measure 6 presented above, unpaid labour (or "community service" in SPACE II), so the statistics presented in 2.2.4 are related to this sentence.
Most of the probationary measures remaining are grouped under item 2.2.11, except for the special cases - conditional release from prison, where the rest of prison term or some duration is replaced with probation, and fully suspended detention sentences, replaced with probation. Those are also assigned the probationary measures presented in item 2, but for the sake of clarity are not included under 2.2.11.

Cyprus:

- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Requirements to report on a daily basis or on a periodic basis to a judicial authority, the Police or other authority: 1 148.
These 1 148 have to report to Police stations
- 2.2.4, 2.2.11: This combination of 541 cases are handled by the Social Welfare Services.
- 2.2.9: These 5 cases are handled by the Prison Department.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Probation supervision without community service: 135.

Czech Republic:

- General comment: Due to the configuration of the statistical system, Czech Republic is not able to know the number persons who are under the supervision or care of probation agencies on 31 December 2011 (STOCK).
- General comment: Sanctions and measures that are only pronounced for juveniles are included of the categories "other".
- 2.0: Numbers refer to cases, not persons. One person can be sentenced by a court to more than one sanction or measure.
- 2.0: The total is not equal to the sum of the subcategories because victim-offender mediation is not included in it. See comment 2.1.4.
- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:

Replacement of pre-trial detention with probation: 344.

- 2.1.4: 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 activities of probation officers before and after sentence, even though it is most often recorded in the pre-sentence (pre-trial) phase of proceedings.
- 2.1.5: "Other" are:
Mediation of resolving conflicts: 3 304 (The Mediation of resolving conflicts has a broader character than the victim–offender mediation in the Czech probation service. The definitions of the Mediation of resolving conflicts includes all activities aimed at the settlement of conflicts in context of criminal proceedings (including victim-offender mediation)).
Other (not specified): 2 417.
- 2.2.11: "Other":
Prohibition to enter to sport, cultural and social event: 43.
Other (not specified): 2 216.

Denmark:

- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Mentally disturbed under supervision: 731.
Alternative imprisonment (as being placed in a special institution): 173.
Others: 23.

Estonia:

- 2.2.11: Estonia did not give any specifications for this category "Other".

Finland:

- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Conditional prison sentence and community service: 189.

France:

- 2.0: The sum of the subcategories is not equal to the total provided in 2.0 because they are related to a number of measures, not to a number of persons (1 person => n measures).
- 2.1.1.1, 2.1.1.2; 2.2.5, 2.2.6: In France, home arrests are only applicable with stationary or mobile electronic monitoring.
- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Contrôles judiciaires: 631.
- 2.2.1, 2.2.2: France does not separate the data related to the fully and partially suspended sentences with probation.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Refusing of stay (*Interdiction de séjour*): 212.
Social and legal supervision (*Suivi socio-judiciaire*): 1091.
Unpaid work (*Travail non rémunéré*): 3 299.
Judicial surveillance (*Surveillance judiciaire*): 206.
Citizenship classes (*Stage de citoyenneté*): 1 400.
Work release (*Placement à l'extérieur*): 2 258.

Georgia :

- 1.0: As certain measures can be pronounced together (e.g. 2.2.1 and 2.2.3, 2.2.1 and 2.2.11, etc.), the total number of item 2.0 is not equal to the sum of the other items.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Prohibition of exercising an occupation or a post: 115.

Germany:

- General comment: Data taken from statistics edited by the Federal Office of Statistics in Wiesbaden.
- 2.1.2: This number covers diversion-decisions person-based on sect. 153a StPO and sect. 37 BtMG by the prosecution "Staatsanwaltschaften 2011" (Table 2.4.1) (176 910) and by the court "Strafgerichte 2011" (Tables 2.3, 4.3, 5.3, 7.3 and 8.3) (60 212)
- 2.1.3: "Strafverfolgung". This kind of sanction is applicable to juveniles and adolescents only (sect. 27 JGG).
- 2.1.4: "Staatsanwaltschaften" and "Strafgerichte". This number covers diversion-decisions person-based on sect. 153a para 1 no. 1 (compensation) and no. 5 (victim-offender-mediation) StPO by the prosecution (23 483) and by the court (7 991). Sect. 153a para 1 no. 5 (victim-offender-mediation) StPO alone: 15 121 (12 993 by the prosecution and 2 128 by the court).
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
 Conditional suspension of the enforcement of the sentence: 2 603 (Decisions applying sect. 27 JGG (vide supra 2.1.3).
 Compensations: 12 188 (this data needs explanation, as it is a combination of two different units: 3 061 cases with a decision concerning civil liability plus 5 863 suspects (persons) whose case was discharged under the condition of compensation (sect. 153a StPO; counted under item 2.1.4 as well) plus 3 264 juvenile offenders (persons) sentenced to compensation (data 2010; more recent data is not yet available).
 Ban from office, position or profession: 91.

Greece:

- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are 1 879 units without any other details provided by Greece.
- 2.1.5: "Other" are 19 units without any other details provided by Greece.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are 2 units without any other details provided by Greece.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are 6 units without any other details provided by Greece.

Iceland:

- 2.1.1: If there are conditions for detention, a judge may, instead of pre-trial detention in prisons, order the accused person to stay at a certain location and/or forbid him or her to leave the country. The police can decide that the accused person shall inform the police about his location or visit the police at certain times. Furthermore, the police can decide that the accused person has to give his or her passport to the police for safekeeping.
- 2.1.4: According to Icelandic regulations, mediation is a resource that can be used as a substitute for prosecution, but it 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 Prison and Probation Administration.
- 2.2.4: According to the Execution of Sentences Act (ESA) no. 49/2005 the Prison and Probation Administration, 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. In the year 2011, the PPA decided to execute 88 unconditional prison sentences in the form of community service. According to the abovementioned law, the PPA also decides whether a surrogate punishment (instead of paying fine) is to be executed in the form of community service. In the year 2011 the PPA decided to execute 52 surrogate punishments in the form of community service.

Ireland:

- 2.0: The total of all people on different orders is 7 379. However, people can be subject to more than one order at any given time. The total number of individual PERSONS covered by the orders above is 6 428.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Probation supervision with community service: 9.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Probation bonds: 1 859.
Supervision during deferment of penalty: 1 732.
Post release supervision orders: 32.
Other orders: 112.

Italy:

- 2.2.1 Persons assigned to the probation service directly from liberty, excluding the drug addicted offenders, who come under point 2.2.8.
- 2.2.8 Drug addicted offenders assigned to the probation service both from detention and from liberty.
- 2.2.9 Persons assigned to the probation service from the state of detention.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Supervised liberty: 1 726.
Substitutive sanctions: 184.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Activity of observation of offenders at liberty: 9 999.
Activity of observation of offenders at liberty: 23 407.
Other (work outside prison, inquiries for security measures, cooperation in the treatment of imprisoned offenders): 3 140.

Latvia:

- General comment: The information is provided for the number of cases because the State Probation Service does not have statistics about the number of persons. However, the number of persons must be slightly less than the number of cases (approximately 5 percent less).
- 2.1.1, 2.1.1.1, 2.1.1.2, 2.1.1.3: Alternatives to pre-trial detention do exist in Latvian judicial system BUT not as probation activities. Such functions are normally carried out by the police.

Lithuania:

- 2.2.5: Persons upon whom a measure of penal impact– works free of charge (Art. 70 of Criminal Code) – is imposed are not included in the number. This measure is not listed separately as it is usually imposed as additional one in case of a suspended sentence (Art. 75 of Criminal Code).
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Prohibition to do certain work, to occupy certain position or be engaged in certain activities: 39 (Persons upon whom a measure of penal impact – withdrawal of a special right (Art. 68 of Criminal Code) – is imposed are not included in the number. This measure is not listed separately as it is usually imposed as additional one in case of a suspended sentence (Art. 75 of Criminal Code)).
Persons upon whom a measure of criminal impact is imposed: 644.

Luxembourg:

- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Contrôles judiciaires: 1.
- 2.2.5, 2.2.6: Home arrests are exclusively applied with electronic monitoring.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Suspensions de peine: 61.

Moldova:

- 2.2.11: Moldova did not give any specification for the category "Other".

Netherlands:

- 2.1.1.1: Electronic monitoring in the Netherlands is not a sanction in its own right, but a condition attached to:
 - Pre-trial supervision by probation agencies (2.1.1.1, without electronic monitoring is 2.1.1.3).
 - Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation (2.2.5, without electronic monitoring are 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 (these can not be separated in the statistics)).
 - Conditional release with probation (2.2.9).
- 2.1.1.2, 2.2.6: Home arrest is also called Electronic Detention (frontdoor EM). Home arrest in the Netherlands was only used after the sentence. Until 2010, there was no legal foundation (ED was not laid down as a law) and the legal foundation was never established. The regulations were withdrawn on the 1st of July of 2010. So to date, ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentences (NAP for 2011). The Netherlands at this time do not have a shortage of capacity.
- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are: Pre-trial supervision by probation agencies without electronic monitoring: 3 336.
- 2.2.5: This item includes fully or partially suspended custodial sentences with probation with the attached condition 'electronic monitoring'. It's not the number of persons who experienced electronic monitoring after the sentence. The total number of persons with fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation = 2.2.1 + 2.2.2 + 2.2.5.

Norway:

- 2.1.4: Mediation before trial does exist but is not administered within the criminal justice system. The police may refer a case for mediation to a local authority. The outcome of which will be reported back to the police who will then make a decision as to whether a prosecution shall be brought.
- 2.2.5: Includes both front-door and back-door. A distinction is not possible. The device is an ankle bracelet (of which 144 are « back door ». I.e. conditionally released from prison. It is assumed that these are desired recorded under "electronic monitoring as opposed to conditional release).
- 2.2.8: Figures for Drug Court reactions only are shown here. A condition of treatment, if seen by the Court as necessary, may be appended to a community service order. In 2.2.1 Suspended sentences with programmes for drug abuse, drink driving, etc., have been included under item 2.2.1, because « treatment » is seen as implying medical/psychiatric treatment.
- 2.2.11: The 94 "Other" are persons that still serving a non-conditional prison sentence and not formally released. Near the end of a sentence they are permitted to reside in their own homes but remain the responsibility of the prison service. A condition attached to such a "release" may be duty to report to the probation service. On breach of conditions these persons may be returned to prison without the need of a court order. Not all "released" in this manner are subject to probation service control. As there are no restrictions on time allowed outside of the home it has been elected not to classify these as home curfew.

Poland:

- 2.0: The total is inferior to the sum of the items because Mediation (2.1.4) and Electronic Monitoring (2.2.5) are not included in it, due to the fact that they are not conducted as a form of outright probation.
- 2.1.11: "Other" are:
 - Conditional sentence: 6 131.
 - Probation in case of release from prison: 255.

Portugal:

- General comment: The sum of distinct persons placed under supervision of the probation agency, during the year 2011, is different from the sum of distinct persons placed under supervision of the probation agency for a particular measure due to the fact that the same person could be placed under supervision of the probation agency either simultaneously or at different dates during the same year, in different measures.
- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Supervision of imposition of conditions: 96.
Supervision of treatment for drug dependents: 31.
- 2.1.1.2, 2.2.6: Home arrest is used exclusively with Electronic Monitoring
- 2.1.5: "Other" are:
Other measures (not specified): 1.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" have not been included in any other items and are:
Community service as a condition attached to fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: 316.
Treatment as a condition attached to fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: 43.
Persons who have a conditional release adaptation period with home arrest (electronic monitoring): 46.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are 99 supervisions of treatment suspension for mentally ill persons.

Romania:

- 2.0, 2.2: The figures from the item 2.0 and 2.2 reflects the number of adults and minors.

San Marino:

- 2.0: See comment under 2.2.1 and 2.2.4.
- 2.2.1, 2.2.4: These numbers represent the same persons. Every fully suspended custodial sentence is combined with community service.

Serbia :

- 2.2.6: This item refers to persons submitted to home arrest without electronic monitoring.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Persons with conditional sentence with protective monitoring (i.e. obligation by the convicted to realize some obligations decided by the court): 17.

Slovenia:

- 2.2.7: Item Semi liberty consists of the number of weekend prisons. By the Criminal Code (KZ-1B), Art.86/3, the weekend-prison is a prison sentence of up to three years, except when imposed for a criminal offence against sexual integrity. It may also be enforced so that a convict who meets the conditions provided by the law regulating the enforcement of criminal sanctions continues to work or go to school and resides at home, except on work-free days, as a rule at weekends, when he must stay in prison. More detailed conditions regarding the enforcement of the sentence shall be defined by the prison.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Help to the convicted person after release from the prison: 67.

Spain (State Administration):

- 2.0: The total is not equal to the sum of the categories because electronic monitoring and home arrest (2.2.5, 2.2.6), as well as the semi-freedom regime (2.2.7, for which no number has been provided) are not alternative measures, but alternatives to conventional prison that are applied to sentenced persons during the fulfilment of their prison sentences. Thus, these numbers have not been included in the total.

Spain (Catalonia):

- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Travail d'intérêt général et sursis total avec mise à l'épreuve: 257.

Switzerland:

- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Social assistance: 3 736.

Turkey:

- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Judicial control: 21 674.
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Deferral: 912
Effective repentance: 225.
Security measures: 3 316.
Supervision of children: 466.
After release probation: 551.

UK: England and Wales:

- 2.0: The total number of persons in 2.0 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 (ie 2.2.1 and 2.2.4). Persons are however only counted once in sub-category 2.2.1, 2.2.9 and once only in all other sub-categories combined.
- General comment: Figures given in sub-categories 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.8, 2.2.10 and 2.2.11 are breakdowns of total Community Orders.
- 2.2.4 - Community Orders with standalone unpaid work only; 2.2.5 - Community Orders with standalone curfews only. Most standalone curfews are not supervised by the probation service; 2.2.8 - Includes orders containing drug, alcohol, mental health treatments, accredited programs and supervision.
- 2.2.5, 2.2.6: Home arrest is used exclusively with electronic monitoring.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are ny combination of 12 possible requirements: unpaid work, supervision, accredited programs, drug treatment, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, specified activities, prohibited activities, curfew, exclusion, attendance centre, residential.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Standalone supervision: 11 924.
Standalone specified activities: 1 465.
Other standalone requirements: 777.

UK : Northern Ireland:

- 2.0: The sum of the items is slightly higher than the overall total because some people are subject to more than one order. 2.0 is the total number of people under supervision by PBNi at 31 December 2011. This figure includes people who commence their sentence in custody. This figure excludes people that PBNi supervise serving a Juvenile Justice Centre Order.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Combination Order: 321 (Combination Orders require probation supervision and completion of a specified number of hours of unpaid work)
Custody Probation Order: 63 (Custody Probation Orders and Determinate Custodial Sentences require a specified period in custody followed by supervision in the community).
Determinate Custodial Sentence: 457.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Probation Order: 1 377.
Other: 18.

UK : Scotland:

- General comment: Figures are for financial year 2010-11.
- General comment: All flow figures are for cases not individuals as the data are not collected in a way which allows this level of analysis for all categories.
- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Supervised bail: 450.
- 2.2.5: This number includes restriction of liberty orders and probation orders with electronic monitoring (ankle tag).
- 2.2.8: This number includes drug treatment and testing orders and probation orders with treatment.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Probation order with requirement for unpaid work: 3 031.

Annual Module - 2011 survey: Electronic Monitoring

Every year, the SPACE II survey focuses on a sanction or measure in order to gather more detailed information about it. This year, the annual module is about electronic monitoring and the ways of using it. The module includes three generic questions about the different ways of using electronic monitoring. The answers are presented as items 1 and 2 in Table AM.1 and under the heading “Ways of using electronic monitoring and available devices”, after that Table. The module also asks for information on the STOCK of persons under electronic monitoring on 31st December 2011 and the FLOW (i.e. number of persons placed under electronic monitoring) during 2011 (Table AM.2).

The categories of table AM.2 are different for every country. Therefore they are presented as items 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The labels of each of these categories for each country can be found after the Table.

Table AM.1: Generic questions on electronic monitoring

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.AM.1

Country	Does Electronic Monitoring exist in your country?	Devices used			
		Wrist bracelets	Ankle Bracelets	Telephone calls	Other
	1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Andorra	Yes				
Armenia	No				
Austria	Yes				
Azerbaijan	No				
Belgium	Yes				
BH : Republika Srpska	No				
Bulgaria	No				
Croatia	Yes				
Cyprus	Yes				
Czech Republic	Yes				
Denmark	Yes				
Estonia	Yes				
Finland	Yes				
France	Yes				
Georgia	Yes				
Germany	Yes				
Greece	No				
Iceland	Yes				
Ireland	No				
Italy	No				
Latvia	No				
Liechtenstein	---				
Lithuania	No				
Luxembourg	Yes				
Malta	No				
Moldova	No				
Monaco	No				
Netherlands	Yes				
Norway	Yes				
Poland	Yes				
Portugal	Yes				
Romania	Yes				
San Marino	No				
Serbia	---				
Slovenia	No				
Spain (State Admin.)	Yes				
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes				
Sweden	Yes				
Switzerland	Yes				
FYRO Macedonia	---				
Turkey	No				
UK: England and Wales	Yes				
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes				
UK: Scotland	Yes				

Ways of using electronic monitoring and available devices

Andorra:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: Electronic monitoring can be extended to semi-liberty and home arrests (by night or partially by day). The execution shall not violate the convicted person's private life.

Austria:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: In Austria, electronic monitoring exists:
 - As a way of executing home arrest
 - As alternative to pre-trial detention (before sentence) or
 - As alternative for prison (after sentence) or
 - After serving some time in prison, the offender serves the remainder of the sentence at home.
 In all cases, "Home Arrest" is enforced exclusively with "Electronic Monitoring".

Azerbaijan:

- Devices used: While electronic monitoring per se does not exist in Azerbaijan, home arrest can be monitored by telephone calls.

Belgium:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring
 - As a way of serving custodial sentences.
 - As a way of being made available to the Government (*modalité d'exécution d'une mise à disposition du gouvernement*)
 Electronic monitoring cannot supplement a conditional release.
- Other comments :
 - Voice recognition and GPS options have been planned with the 2010-2015 public sector contract but have not been exercised in 2011.
 - One day under electronic monitoring is equal to one day of custody.
 - The whole implementation and monitoring of the electronic surveillance is treated by the public authority. Only the devices are rented. .
 The numbers have been extracted from the SIPAR database in the course of November 2012.

Croatia:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring : Supervision before sentence (home arrest) and conditional release with probation supervision.

Cyprus:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: After having served in prison for some time.
- Other comment: The Law has not been implemented yet.

Czech Republic:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: Home detection within a measure of home arrest
- Other comment: Home arrest with electronic monitoring is available in our legal system, but electronic monitoring as such is not working in practice yet. Pilot tests of electronic monitoring in the context of home arrest have been running in year 2012.

Denmark:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: Offenders who are not in custody and have received a prison sentence of up to five months can apply for Electronic Monitoring (EM). All types of offences are included.
In order to be eligible for EM, certain requirements must be met. These include appropriate housing, employment or other approved activities and consent from adult residents of the household. Furthermore, the offender must remain abstinent of

alcohol and drugs, receive unannounced home visits and participate in supervision activities such as crime prevention programmes etc.

Estonia:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring:
 - a) As a way of executing home arrest as alternative to pre-trial detention (before sentence) and as alternative for prison (after sentence). Its only for limited cases for short time up to 6 months sentences. In both cases, "Home Arrest" is enforced exclusively with "Electronic Monitoring".
 - b) As a way of executing conditional release. Conditional release in Estonia can therefore be supervised with or without Electronic Monitoring. It depends on the time when the conditional release is possible.
 - c) Electronic monitoring as special condition is possible use for probationers who are serving their supervision and if they violate the supervision rules.

Finland:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: As an alternative to unconditional prison sentence not more than six months and when community service is not possible.
- Other comment: Electronic monitoring was introduced 1.11.2011, and the execution of the first cases started 2012.

France:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring:
 - Placement under electronic surveillance (*Placement sous Surveillance Electronique* - PSE): adjustment of custodial sentences for a term of less than 2 years.
 - Electronic surveillance at the end of the sentence (*Surveillance électronique de fin de peine* - SEFIP): way of serving the last six months of custodial sentences for a term of less than 5 years.
 - Placement under electronic mobile surveillance (*Placement sous surveillance électronique mobile* - PSEM): safety measure ordered for serious offenses allowing the geolocalization of the convicted persons.
 - Home arrest under mobile or fixed electronic surveillance (*Assignment à résidence sous surveillance électronique, fixe ou mobile* - ARSE-ARSEM): pre-sentence measure alternative to pre-trial detention.
 - Electronic protection to avoid contacts (*Dispositif électronique de protection anti-rapprochement*): experimental device allowing to report that persons serving PSEM or ARSEM for domestic violence are close to individuals also equipped with such a device that they do not have the right to meet (restraining orders).

Georgia:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: Electronic monitoring can be pronounced at the same time than a coercive measure, or mixed with community service, which is pronounced as the sanction against the convicted person.
- Devices used: GPS wrist bracelets have a telephone function, so that the convicted person can call his/her probation agent in case of emergency.
- Other comment: Electronic monitoring system isn't widely applied in the penitentiary system of Georgia. Currently, under the national legislation, electronic monitoring is used only in the case of community service. In particular, the probation system has one programme (community service) and about 50 bracelets for the persons serving community service. Therefore, GPS is used when community service is applied, as a way of serving the sentence.
Recently, a new type of liberty deprivation establishment was built in within the Georgian Penitentiary System. The establishment is envisaged for 90-100 inmates. It has not been opened yet, but it is planned to place inmates there soon and start the whole process in a very near future. This establishment has been created for the offenders who have committed less serious crimes. The liberty deprivation establishment is a "half way type" establishment, which means that inmates will have

the opportunity to go home on weekend days. Therefore, electronic monitoring should be used in that case.

Georgia does not have bilateral agreements and/or special regulations with its neighboring countries, as special data exchange procedures exist between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia and the border police. If a person tries to cross the border while being under electronic monitoring, the border police checks his personal details in a special, centralized database, where all relevant information (for instance if the person is on probation, or under electronic monitoring, etc.) can be found easily to minimize the risks.

Germany:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: In our country, electronic monitoring can be used as a sanction/direction whereby the court may, for the duration of the supervision or for a shorter period, direct the convicted person to wear the technical support, which are necessary for the electronic monitoring of the whereabouts, in an operative state permanently and not to compromise or damage their operativeness (sect. 68b para 1 phrase 1 no. 12 StGB). Therefore it can only be used after sentence. Moreover it is only admissible under the following conditions regulated in sect. 68b para 1 phrase 3 no. 1 to 4 StGB:

1. If supervision occurs because of the full enforcement of a custodial sentence or an aggregate sentence of minimum three years or because of a finished measure,
2. If custodial sentence or aggregate sentence or the detention (for the purpose of incapacitation) was imposed or ordered due to one or more criminal offences that kind of sect. 66 para 3 phrase 1,
3. If there is a risk that the convicted person commits further offences that kind of sect. 66 para 3 phrase 1, and
4. If the direction seems necessary in order to prevent the convicted person from committing further offences that kind of sect. 66 para 3 phrase 1 by means of the possibility of use of data according to sect. 463a para 4 phrase 2 StPO, in particular by dint of monitoring of the compliance of an imposed direction referred to phrase 1 no. 1 or 2. The conditions of phrase 3 no. 1 in context with no. 2 are existent independently from finishing the named supervision according to sect. 68e para 1 phrase 1 (sect. 68b para 1 phrase 4 StGB).

- Other comments: In connection with the reform of the German law pertaining to detention for the purpose of incapacitation, which came into force on January 1st 2011, sect. 68b para 1 phrase 1 no. 12, phrase 3 no. 1 to 4 and phrase 4 StGB have been supplemented.

As a result of this, the German Bundeslaender Hessen and Bayern ratified the "Treaty for the establishment of a shared monitoring agency for electronic ankle bracelets" ("Gemeinsame Überwachungsstelle der Länder (GÜL) für elektronische Fußfesseln") in May 2011. On August 29th 2011, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Baden-Wuerttemberg also signed that treaty. Meanwhile all German Bundeslaender have ratified, except Brandenburg. The aforementioned treaty came into force on January 1st 2012. The shared monitoring agency has its domicile in Bad Vilbel (Hessen) and started operations in the beginning of this year. Thus, there is no data available for 2011.

In Germany, electronic monitoring is not used exclusively with home arrest.

Iceland:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: After having served some time in prison, the offender serves the remainder of the sentence at home or in some special institution, with electronic monitoring. An enforcement outside prison is now (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 device so that it is possible to track his movements. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months the electronic

surveillance is 30 days and lengthens by 2,5 days per month, to the maximum of 240 days.

According to ESA Article 24.b. the Requirements for the electronic monitoring is that:

1. The prisoner is eligible to serve under electronic monitoring.
2. The prisoner has a fixed residence which has been approved by the PPA.
3. The prisoners spouse, guardian, closest family member or a landlord consent that he is under electronic surveillance in their mutual whereabouts.
4. The prisoner is engaged in work, study, is in training, treatment, or doing other tasks that PPA has adopted and is a part of his integration into society again.
5. The prisoner has previously served a part of his sentence outside prison satisfactorily according to the 24th article of the ESA no. 49/2005.
6. The prisoner has not violated the conditions of electronic monitoring in the last 3 years.
7. The prisoner should not normally have a case with the police, prosecuting authorities or the courts, where he is charged with a criminal offense, given that the case is operated normally and a delay not caused by the prisoner.

The first one to serve electronic monitoring began on 21. February 2012.

Latvia:

- Other comment: Electronic monitoring is planned to be introduced in probation activities in Latvia, but not sooner than late 2014.

Luxembourg:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring:
As an alternative to prison (post conviction).
After spending some time in prison, the convicted person serves the remainder of the sentence under the regime of home arrest or in a special institution, both with electronic monitoring.

Netherlands:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring:
 - suspension of preventive custody.
 - conditional sentences.
 - conditional release /early release programme (in NL this can come before the conditional release, counted as conditional release).
 - hospital order with conditions.
 - conditional end of a hospital order.
- Devices used: There are two types of EM executed in The Netherlands: Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and Global Positioning System (GPS).
 1. RFID: this is a static tool. It can be used only when monitoring a location order, such as a "curfew"; the offender has to be at home (or at another place) during a specific period. Usually in the evening hours and night.
 2. GPS: this is a dynamic tool. It can be used for monitoring location orders and/or location bans. The offender can be tracked any time of the day because of the GPS signal. It can be used to combine location orders and location bans.

In both cases, the offenders carry a anklelet which may not be removed. At home (or at another place) a home unit is placed.

Norway:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: « Front door » (Hel gjennomføring). Here, EM is regarded as serving an unconditional prison sentence. I.e. The Court may impose an unconditional prison sentence, but the Correctional Service is empowered to execute the sentence with EM instead of incarceration. (Strictly speaking this should not be considered as an alternative to prison but an alternative way of serving a prison sentence! (We understand that this definition can cause confusion!) In 5-1 however, we use the term alternative to prison for the sake of simplicity).

“Back door” (Del gjennomføring) involves early release from prison with EM.
EM can not be used as a substitute for remand in custody.

Poland:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: As a way of executing home arrest as alternative to prison.

Portugal:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: In Portugal, electronic monitoring exists :
 - a) As a way of executing home arrest as alternative to pre-trial detention (before sentence) or as alternative for prison (after sentence). In both cases, "Home Arrest" is enforced exclusively with "Electronic Monitoring".
 - b) As a way of executing conditional release. Conditional release in Portugal can therefore be supervised with or without Electronic Monitoring.
 - c) After having served some time in prison, the offender serves the remainder of the sentence at home or in some special institution, with electronic monitoring.
 - d) As a way of monitoring the court restrain orders in cases of Domestic Violence.
- Devices used: "Other":
Electronic Monitoring is also used with GPS sensors for enforcing restrain orders in Domestic Violence cases.

Romania:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: Concerning the requirements to submit to electronic monitoring, there are legal provisions related to this matter in our legislation, out of the probation services responsibility, but they are not applicable into practice. The electronic monitoring is in the competence of the police for the pre trial period and in the competence of the penitentiaries for the executing of the imprisonment sentences when the inmates are allowed to get out the prison according to the conditions provided by the law.

Spain (State Administration):

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: After spending some time in prison the inmate finishes his or her sentence at home under electronic monitoring.
- Devices used: "Other" are:
Persons leaving with GPS control.
Alcohol use control by telematic means.

Spain (Catalonia):

- Ways of using electronic monitoring:
Sanction of a « at home » continuous localization.
First step of permission for high risk offenders serving a prison sentence.
Progressive system in the process of reintegrating open regime prisoners in the community.

Switzerland:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring:
As an alternative to a custodial sentence (from 20 days to 1 year) in seven (of 26) cantons: front door.
After spending a longer time in prison, before release from prison, from 1 month to 1 year under electronic monitoring: back door.

UK: England and Wales:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: Adults or juveniles can be monitored electronically:
 - a) On bail;
 - b) As part of a court-ordered community sentence; or
 - c) On release from prison - almost always in connection with early release, although it is very occasionally used with extremely high-risk offenders on licence.

- Devices used: The vast majority of subjects are monitored using an ankle bracelet. The device may be worn as a wrist bracelet only in a minority of cases where an ankle bracelet is unsuitable for medical reasons, certified by a medical professional.

UK : Northern Ireland:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring: As a way of executing conditional release. Conditional release in Northern Ireland can therefore be supervised with or without electronic monitoring.

UK : Scotland:

- Ways of using electronic monitoring:
 - As an alternative to prison (restriction of liberty order),
 - As a conditional release from prison (home detention curfew),
 - As a condition for a probation order for crimes committed before February 2011
 - As a sanction for breach of a community payback order for crimes committed after February 2011 (restricted movement requirement),
 - As a condition of Drug Treatment and Testing Order,
 - As a condition of release licence from prison,
 - For young offenders (movement restriction condition imposed by children's hearing system),
 - As a condition of probation for offences prior to February 2011.
- Other comment: These figures on the use of electronic monitoring have been obtained from a different data source to provide more detail on stocks and flows. They are therefore not comparable with the other figures in this questionnaire (item 2.2.5), or those provided in the 2010 questionnaire. Flow figures are for the year 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

Table AM.2: Stock (31st December 2011) and Flow (2011) of the different ways of using electronic monitoring

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.AM.2

Country	Total		Of which :													
			1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow	Stock	Flow
Andorra	0	1	0	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Austria	156	...	0	...	156	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Belgium	1 820	3 689	1 381	3 009	439	680	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Croatia	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cyprus	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Czech Republic	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	...	...	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estonia	106	196	11	29	0	1	93	161	2	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	8 656	23 534	7 889	20 082	528	3 069	194	383	45	...	---	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia	...	50	...	...	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Luxembourg	46	49	44	41	22	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	423	763	28	61	30	21	365	681	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway	79	1064	...	920	...	144	79	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poland	1 803	3 600	1803	3 600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Portugal	670	807	520	581	82	112	17	46	51	68	---	---	---	---	---	---
Romania	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain (State Admin.)	2 795	4 855	2 552	3 090	180	1 530	52	220	11	15	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain (Catalonia)	47	73	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sweden	252	424	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: England and Wales	24 709	105 777	9 781	27 105	1 1477	63 258	3 451	1 514	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Scotland	1 014	2 994	377	897	44	38	21	20	563	1 965	0	0	9	18	0	2

Categories used in Table AM.2

Andorra:

- 1 = Home arrest with electronic monitoring.

Austria:

- 1 = As alternative to pre-trial detention (before sentence).
- 2 = As alternative for prison (after sentence) or after serving some time in prison.

Belgium:

- 1 = As a way of executing a custodial sentence of less than 3 years.
- 2 = As a way of executing a custodial sentence of more than 3 years.

Denmark:

- 1 = Alternative to prison.

Estonia:

- 1 = As a way of executing home arrest as alternative to pre-trial detention.
- 2 = As a way of executing home arrest as alternative to prison short sentence.
- 3 = As a way of executing conditional release.
- 4 = As a way of supervision condition violate.

France:

- See « ways of serving electronic monitoring » for the explanations of the acronyms.
- 1 = PSE.
- 2 = SEFIP.
- 3 = ARSE-ARSEM.
- 4 = PSEM.

Georgia:

- 1 = Pronounced together with a coercive measure.
- 2 = Pronounced together with community service.

Iceland:

- 1 = As a way of serving the remainder of a prison sentence.

Luxembourg:

- 1 = As a way of executing home arrest as an alternative to prison.
- 2 = As a way of serving the remainder of a prison sentence.

Netherlands:

- EM youth (-18) not included (EM performed by adult probation agencies because of expertise, supervision by youth probation).
- 1 = pre-trial supervision by probation agencies with EM.
- 2 = fully/partially suspended sentence with probation and EM.
- 3 = conditional release with probation and EM.

Norway:

- 1 = Alternative to prison.
- 2 = Early release.
- 3 = Alternative to prison and early release.

Poland:

- 1 = As a way of executing home arrest as alternative to prison.

Portugal:

- 1 = As a way of executing home arrest as alternative to pre-trial detention.
- 2 = As a way of executing home arrest as alternative to prison.
- 3 = As a way of executing an adaptation period of conditional release.
- 4 = As a way to enforce restrain orders in Domestic Violence cases.

Spain (State Administration):

- 1 = Bracelets (DCU).
- 2 = Voice verification (telephone calls).
- 3 = Telematic control by GPS.
- 4 = Alcohol use control by telematic means.

UK : Scotland:

- 1 = Restriction of liberty order.
- 2 = Probation.
- 3 = Licence.
- 4 = Home Detention Curfew.
- 5 = Drug Treatment and Testing Order.
- 6 = Movement Restriction condition.
- 7 = Breach of Community Payback Order.

Item 3 (in Tables 3.1 and 3.2): Socio-demographic characteristics of the population under the supervision or care of probation agencies

Table 3.1 indicates whether juveniles, females and foreigners are included in the total number of persons serving CSM of being under probation. Whenever these categories are included, and the relevant information is available, the Table also provides their number on the stock and the flow. Table 3.2 is a breakdown of these numbers relatively to items 1 and 2. Only countries that provided data are included in these two tables.

Table 3.1: Categories included in Tables 1 and 2

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.3.1

Country	Does your data include the following categories?									
	Juveniles	Stock	Flow	age range used to define minor	Females	Stock	Flow	Foreigners	Stock	Flow
		How many?	How many?			How many?	How many?		How many?	How many?
		3.1 (s)	3.1 (f)			3.1.1	3.2 (s)		3.2 (f)	3.3 (s)	3.3 (f)
Andorra	No	***	***	12-17	Yes	***	176	Yes	***	951
Armenia	Yes	152	62	14-17	Yes	322	132	Yes	20	11
Austria	Yes	3 697	3 595	14-18	Yes	2 199	3 034	Yes	2 702	3 906
Azerbaijan	Yes	...	...	14-17	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Belgium	Yes	107	322	0-17	Yes	4 602	3 538	Yes	...	...
Bulgaria	Yes	399	2761	16-18	Yes	574	4631	Yes	38	249
Croatia	No	***	***	---	Yes	32	54	No	***	***
Cyprus	Yes	956	406	14-17	Yes	105	204	Yes	303	813
Czech Republic	Yes	***	3 807	0-14, 15-17	Yes	***	2 976	No	***	...
Denmark	Yes	243	319	14-17	Yes	1 233	1 078	Yes	360	411
Estonia	Yes	220	...	14-16	Yes	633	...	Yes	1 778	...
Finland	Yes	5	11	15-16	Yes	231	345	Yes	72	113
France	No	***	***	0-17	Yes	10 838	6 530	Yes	8 890	5 526
Georgia	Yes	665	491	14-17	Yes	3 020	1 511	Yes	187	...
Germany	Yes	...	...	14-17, 18-20	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Greece	Yes	47	7	8-18	Yes	93	163	Yes	1 113	737
Iceland	Yes	2	3	15-17	Yes	20	36	Yes	7	12
Ireland	Yes	337	531	12-17	Yes	740	675	No	***	***
Italy	No	***	***	0-17	Yes	2 808	4 246	Yes	10 029	16 326
Latvia	***	...	...	14-16	***	...	...	***	...	...
Lithuania	Yes	629	1 261	14-16	Yes	784	895	Yes	...	...
Luxembourg	No	***	***	16-17	Yes	104	40	Yes	498	193
Malta	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Moldova	Yes	158	239	14-17	No	***	***	No	***	***
Netherlands	No	***	***	12-17	Yes	4 197	5 578	No	***	***
Norway	***	***	***	***	Yes	...	742	Yes	...	374
Poland	Yes	...	...	15-17	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Portugal	Yes	117	247	16-17	Yes	1 869	2 118	Yes	2 073	2 223
Romania	Yes	1 434	...	14-17	Yes	1 238	...	No	...	...
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Serbia	No	***	***	14-17	Yes	26	52	Yes	1	2
Slovenia	Yes	***	1 209	14-21	No	***	***	No	***	***
Spain (State Admin.)	***	***	***	14-18	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	***	14-16	Yes	946	1 733	Yes	2 892	5 183
Sweden	Yes	...	...	---	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Switzerland	No	***	***	10-17	No	***	***	No	***	***
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	***	***	***	---	***	***	***	***	***	***
UK: England and Wales	No	***	***	15-17	Yes	21 224	26 778	No	***	***
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	78	86	13-17	Yes	434	496	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	***	---	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...

Table 3.2: Breakdown (percentages) of categories included in Tables 1 and 2

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.3.2

Country	Does your data include the following categories?					
	Juveniles		Females		Foreigners	
	Stock (1.0)	Flow (2.0)	Stock (1.0)	Flow (2.0)	Stock (1.0)	Flow (2.0)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Andorra	...	...	...	16.2	...	87.5
Armenia	4.5	4.4	9.6	9.5	0.6	0.8
Austria	25.1	20.5	14.9	17.3	18.3	22.3
Belgium	0.3	1.0	11.3	11.0	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	3.1	3.6	...	...
Cyprus	60.6	24.0	6.7	12.0	19.2	48.0
Czech Republic	...	17.9	...	14.0	...	...
Denmark	2.5	2.8	12.9	9.3	3.8	3.5
Estonia	3.0	...	8.7	...	24.6	...
Finland	0.2	0.3	9.4	10.1	2.9	3.3
France	...	...	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.2
Georgia	1.7	2.9	7.8	8.8	0.5	...
Greece	0.7	0.1	1.3	1.9	15.5	8.5
Iceland	0.9	0.9	8.9	10.8	3.1	3.6
Ireland	5.4	8.3	11.9	10.5	...	...
Italy	...	...	6.5	6.6	23.3	25.5
Lithuania	8.8	15.9	11.0	11.3	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	7.1	7.4	34.0	35.7
Moldova	1.9	3.3	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	11.5	12.4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	14.3	...	7.2
Portugal	0.6	1.1	9.4	9.8	10.5	10.2
Romania	11.2	...	9.6	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	11.2	12.1	0.4	0.5
Slovenia	...	69.7	...	...	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	...	...	9.7	12.1	29.6	36.3
UK: Eng. / Wales	...	...	13.0	14.3	...	...
UK: North. Ireland	1.8	2.4	10.2	13.7	...	...
Mean	7.5	10.4	9.1	11.0	12.0	22.8
Median	2.2	3.4	9.6	11.1	7.6	8.5
Minimum	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.5
Maximum	60.6	69.7	14.9	17.3	34.0	89.7

Notes – Tables 3.1 and 3.2

Austria:

- 3.1.1: There is no change and the range is still 14-18. This range includes persons who have reached the age of 14 and are less than 19 years old.

Azerbaijan:

- General comment: Number adolescents, women and foreigners is unknown.
- 3.1.1: 14 years old is the age of criminal responsibility and the minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures. 18 years old is the age of criminal majority.

Belgium:

- In Belgium, a judge of juveniles has the option of removing him or herself from a case and deciding that a young person aged over 16 (age range 16-17) has to be judged in the adult criminal system. The houses of justice (Belgian probation agencies) are given mandates about juveniles for traffic offenses.

Cyprus:

- 3.1: 955 cases of stock refer to the Social Welfare Services and 398 cases of flow refer to the Social Welfare Services.

Czech Republic:

- 3.1.1: Czech Republic distinguishes between "minors" (aged 0 to 14), who are not liable under criminal law, and "youth" (aged 15 to 17), who are partially liable under the said law.
- 3.1, 3.2: Numbers refer to cases, not persons.

France:

- Items 3.2 and 3.3: These items do not include persons under electronic monitoring-home arrest, semi-liberty and "placement à l'extérieur" for whom we do not have data related to gender or nationality.

Germany:

- 3.1.1: German criminal law differentiates between "Youth" and "Young Adults":
"Youth" means 14-17 (at the time of the act);
"Young adult" means 18-20 (at the time of the act). "Young Adults" can be sentenced on the basis of Youth Court Law as well as on the basis of general law (German Criminal Code).

Ireland:

- 3.1: Age in Stock is calculated as age at end of year. Age flow is calculated as age at time order is made.

Latvia:

- General comment: Minors, female and foreigners proportion cannot be defined as data correspond to the number of cases, not persons.

Lithuania:

- 3.1: The data in Items 1 and 2 do not include juveniles which were sentenced based on articles of the Criminal Code applied exclusively in respect of juveniles (Article 82 "Reforming sanctions and measures in respect of juveniles" and Article 92 "Suspended sentence in respect of juveniles").

Netherlands:

- 3.2: Stock = 32 361 males, 4 197 females and 18 unknown ; Flow = 39 390 males, 5 578 females and 36 unknown.

Norway:

- 3.1., 3.1.1: There is no formal division in legislation between juveniles and adults in Norway. The age of criminal responsibility is 15. Various directives refer to different age classifications and 15-18 year olds are often referred to as "children" in this context. All age groups are included in the other items.

Poland:

- 3.1.1: Polish law distinguishes the "juveniles", who, after attaining the age of 15, shall commit the prohibited act but have not attained 17; and the "minors", who, after attaining the age of 17, shall commit the prohibited act but have not attained 18.

Portugal :

- 3.1, 3.1.1: Persons who have reached the age of 16 and are less than 21 years old can be subject to specific legal dispositions of the Penal Code. If the range 16-20 is used for Minors, the STOCK is 1 075 and the FLOW is 1 759.

Romania:

- 3.1: There are no available data about flow for minors.
- 3.2, 3.3: There are no available separate data regarding the women and the foreigners.

Spain (State Administration):

- 3.1.1: Exceptionnaly, persons aged between 18 and 21 years old can be considered as minors.

Slovenia:

- 3.1 - flow: This number also includes some minors under 14 years old; though those minors are not criminally responsible.

UK : England and Wales:

- 3.1, 3.1.1: Under 18 are not supervised by the Probation Service but by the Youth Justice Board in England and Wales.

UK : Scotland:

- 3.1: Figures may include a very small number of persons under 16.
- 3.2: Some of the categories in item 2 cannot be broken down by sex.

Item 4 (in Tables 4.1 to 4.3): Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision or care of probation agencies during the year 2011 (FLOW OF EXITS)

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

Table 4.3 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 on 31st December 2010 (stock) were retrieved from the previous report (SPACE II 2010) and the numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) in 2011 were taken from Tables 2.1 and 4.1 of the present report. The sum of stock and flow of entries 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 2011. The countries for which one (or more) of these three indicators (stock 2010, flow 2011 and exits 2011) was not available do not appear in the table because their turnover ratio could not be calculated.

Definitions and Explanations

4.1 Completion

The probation has been completed and is considered as duly accomplished. As a consequence, the person is no longer under the supervision or care of probation agencies.

4.2 Revocation

The sanction or measure is revoked because of a violation of the conditions imposed. Usually the person is discharged to custody, even if the probation agencies cannot always verify that the person has actually been incarcerated.

4.3 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 4.2 (revocation).

4.4 Absconder

The person supervised has escaped and is no longer under the supervision of probation agencies.

4.5 Death

The person supervised died.

Table 4.1: Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision or care of probation agencies during the year 2011 (FLOW OF EXITS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.4.1

Country	Total number of exits	Of which:					
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Other
		4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
Albania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Armenia	(2 174)	955	9	47	***	9	1 314
Austria	17 332	11 834	2 920	98	***	79	2 401
Azerbaijan	7 462	5 755	54	24	...	25	1 604
Belgium	31 644	23 453	7 427	...	***	217	547
BiH: state level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Fed. BH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	13208	12735	397	...	...	76	***
Croatia	443	393	43	0	0	7	***
Cyprus	296	256	...	...	...	1	39
Czech Republic	(24 284)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	6 940	5 203	801	851	...	85	***
Finland	3 391	2 940	340	61	0	50	***
France	(104 780)	...	...	...	...	...	***
Georgia	10 454	8 935	440	66	402	195	416
Germany	58 577	38 700	15 318	...	...	...	4 559
Greece	1 532	1 136	317	14	28	26	11
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland	66	43	23	0	0	0	***
Ireland	11 225	5 401	484	2 450	1 001	102	1 787
Italy	20 220	17 118	2 657	...	277	168	***
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	8 070	5 945	958	774	...	61	332
Luxembourg	299	240	32	25	...	2	***
Malta	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Moldova	...	...	***	...	...	...	...
Monaco	33	16	0	0	0	0	17
Montenegro	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	43 956	35 806	...	...	...	...	8 150
Norway	5 176	4 554	533	56	***	33	0
Poland	123 768	79 389	30 200	***	***	***	14 179
Portugal	17 832	15 938	453	119	4	98	1 220

Country	Total number of exits	Of which:					
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Other
		4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
Romania	2 631	1 377	814	...	...	49	391
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	19	17	2	0	0	0	***
Serbia	314	297	0	1	16	0	***
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Spain	141 743	141 743	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	11 941	11 035	768	64	18	46	10
Sweden	(5 842)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	(7 333)	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	(130 405)	42 920	28 073	215	...	...	35 086
Ukraine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Engl. & Wales	199 205	140 080	18 757	17 114	1 334	843	21 077
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
UK: Scotland	(18 683)	12 313	1 379	1 265	...	161	***

Table 4.2: Breakdown (percentages) of persons that ceased to be under the supervision or care of probation agencies during the year 2011 (FLOW OF EXITS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.4.2

Country	Total number of exits per 100 000 pop. 4.0	Of which: Percentage of						Total %
		Completion 4.1	Revocation 4.2	Imprisonment 4.3	Absconder 4.4	Deaths 4.5	Other 4.6	
Albania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	(66.6)	43.9	0.4	2.2	...	0.4	60.4	107
Austria	206.2	68.3	16.8	0.6	...	0.5	13.9	100
Azerbaijan	81.9	77.1	0.7	0.3	...	0.3	21.5	100
Belgium	287.7	74.1	23.5	...	...	0.7	1.7	100
BiH: state level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Fed. BH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	179.2	96.4	3.0	...	...	0.6	...	100
Croatia	10.0	88.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	...	100
Cyprus	35.2	86.5	...	...	...	0.3	13.2	100
Czech Republic	231.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	517.8	75.0	11.5	12.3	...	1.2	...	100
Finland	63.1	86.7	10.0	1.8	0.0	1.5	...	100
France	161.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	233.9	85.5	4.2	0.6	3.8	1.9	4.0	100
Germany	71.7	66.1	26.2	...	...	...	7.8	100
Greece	13.5	74.2	20.7	0.9	1.8	1.7	0.7	100
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland	20.7	65.2	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100
Ireland	245.6	48.1	4.3	21.8	8.9	0.9	15.9	100
Italy	33.4	84.7	13.1	...	1.4	0.8	...	100
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	264.4	73.7	11.9	9.6	...	0.8	4.1	100
Luxembourg	58.4	80.3	10.7	8.4	...	0.7	...	100
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monaco	93.2	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	100
Montenegro	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	263.9	81.5	...	...	...	...	18.5	100
Norway	105.2	88.0	10.3	1.1	...	0.6	0.0	100
Poland	321.2	64.1	24.4	...	...	...	11.5	100
Portugal	168.7	89.4	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	6.8	100
Romania	12.3	52.3	30.9	...	...	1.9	14.9	100

Country	Total number of exits per 100 000 pop. 4.0	Of which: Percentage of						Total %
		Completion 4.1	Revocation 4.2	Imprisonment 4.3	Absconder 4.4	Deaths 4.5	Other 4.6	
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	59.6	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100
Serbia	4.3	94.6	0.0	0.3	5.1	0.0	...	100
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	366.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	160.6	92.4	6.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	100
Sweden	62.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	93.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	(176.9)	32.9	21.5	0.2	...	...	26.9	82
Ukraine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Engl. & Wales	354.6	70.3	9.4	8.6	0.7	0.4	10.6	100
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	(355.5)	65.9	7.4	6.8	...	0.9	...	...
Mean	158.2	74.8	12.0	3.5	1.7	0.7	14.9	
Median	132.9	76.0	10.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	11.5	
Minimum	4.3	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	517.8	100.0	34.8	21.8	8.9	1.9	60.4	

Table 4.3: Estimated potential exits, flow of entries and exits, and estimated turnover ratio per 100 probation clients in 2011.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.4.3

Country	Stock	Flow of entries	Potential exits (Stock + Flow) ^a	Flow of exits	Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits ^b (turnover ratio)
Armenia	2 965	1 395	4 360	2 174	50
Austria	14 546	17 535	32 081	17 332	54
Azerbaijan	6 791	14 680	21 471	7 462	35
Belgium	40 149	32 152	72 301	31 644	44
Bulgaria	14 538	29 763	44 301	13 208	30
Croatia	644	1 483	2 127	443	21
Cyprus	302	1 694	1 996	296	15
Estonia	7 568	6 224	13 792	6 940	50
Finland	2 550	3 402	5 952	3 391	57
France	181 489	132 050	313 539	104 780	33
Georgia	31 986	17 160	49 146	10 454	21
Greece	7 114	8 651	15 765	1 532	10
Iceland	179	334	513	66	13
Ireland	5 660	6 428	12 088	11 225	93
Italy	35 800	64 128	99 928	20 220	20
Lithuania	7 260	7 946	15 206	8 070	53
Luxembourg	1 225	541	1 766	299	17
Monaco	62	29	91	33	36
Netherlands	37 857	44 993	82 850	43 956	53
Norway	2 322	5 178	7 500	5 176	69
Poland	249 688	366 541	616 229	123 768	20
Portugal	15 949	21 723	37 672	17 832	47
Romania	9 628	5 723	15 351	2 631	17
Serbia	10	428	438	314	72
Spain	89 932	197 214	287 146	141 743	49
Spain (Catalonia)	11 190	14 286	25 476	11 941	47
Switzerland	7 613	7 199	14 812	7 333	50
UK: Engl. & Wales	169 882	187 408	357 290	199 205	56
Mean	33 624	30 520	66 358	25 153	39
Median	7 613	6 428	15 558	6 940	44
Minimum	10	0	91	0	0
Maximum	249 688	366 541	616 229	199 205	93

^a Number of offenders under the supervision or care of probation agencies at the end of the previous year (STOCK on 31st December 2010) plus the number of entries under supervision during the year (FLOW 2011).

^b Calculated by dividing the number of exits by the potential exits and multiplying by 100.

Notes – Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3

Armenia:

- 4.0: 160 exited persons had more than one punishment.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
 - By the act of amnesty: 1 306.
 - By court decisions: 5.
 - Law modification: 3.

Azerbaijan:

- 4.4: The cases of 314 persons evading from the execution of their penalties were submitted to courts but these persons do not entirely correspond to the definition of item 4.4: 122 submissions were not upheld. Liberty of 23 persons was restricted. 24 persons were deprived of their liberty (included in item 4.3). 52 persons were sentenced to correctional work and 22 persons were sentenced to community service. 71 cases were pending before courts. Furthermore, 43 persons have been put on the "wanted" list.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
 - Persons whose sentence has been changed: 170.
 - Beforehand released persons: 33.
 - Amnestied persons: 8.
 - Pardoned persons: 26.
 - Persons who repeatedly committed crimes: 161.
 - Persons transferred to the appropriate institutions: 1 198.

Belgium:

- 4.3: Revocation can lead to imprisonment. However, these closed files are coded as "revocations", which prevents Belgium from providing figures for imprisonment. Therefore, the two items are merged.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
 - Pardon (*Grâce*): 1.
 - Non-executable or non-prosecuted missions (*Mission non exécutable ou non poursuivie*): 546, this kind of suspension is related to files for which a coding problem exists. The electronic monitoring files, against which the convicted person has objected, are also included in this category (the objection can lead to the cancellation of the mandate and the mission becomes "non executable" and is coded so).

Cyprus:

- 4.0: 291 cases are handled by the Social Welfare Services and one case is handled by the Prison Department.
- 4.1: 252 cases by the Social Welfare Services and four by the Prison Department.
- 4.5: One case is handled by the Prison Department.
- 4.6: 38 cases are handled by the Social Welfare Services and one by the Prison Department.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
 - Transferred to a different district: 18.
 - Modification of probation order: 20.
 - Other (unspecified): 1.

Czech Republic:

- 4.0: This is the number of persons who have exited probation in any sort of way (completion, revocation, imprisonment, deaths or transfer of offender between units of PMS). Number of all cases, which have exited probation were 27 255.

France:

- General comment: France does not have details about the exits.
- 4.0: This total does not include persons under electronic monitoring-home arrest, semi-liberty and "placement à l'extérieur".

Georgia:

- 4.6: "Other" are:
Changement d'une sanction ou mesure de coercition par une autre sanction ou une autre mesure de coercition dont le contrôle ne dépend pas des services de probation:
...
Annulation d'un acte judiciaire: ...
Libération d'une personne du devoir d'exécuter des conditions imposées: ...

Germany:

- General comment: Bewährungshilfe. These numbers cover data for December 31st 2010 and for the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany including Berlin, Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern but without Hamburg. The data covers supervisions conducted by person working primary as parole officers only. Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.), Bewährungshilfe, Table 4. The statistic counts the total number of supervisory care. As one person can be under supervisory care more than once (average in 2010: 1.2) this number does not equal person).
- 4.6: "Other" are:
Inclusion into a new sentence (youth court law only); not necessary imprisonment: 4 559.

Iceland:

- General comment: Flow of exits does not include figures for community service but 79 persons completed their community service, 34 violated the conditions and 2 dropped out voluntarily.

Ireland:

- General comment: These numbers include all exits including persons referred for reports.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
Case dismissed or discharged: 696.
Fine imposed: 401.
No further probation involvement: 478.
Case not listed: 44.
Order not valid – court notified: 11.
Entered peace bond: 157.

Latvia:

- General comment: No data on requested information is available.

Lithuania:

- 4.6: "Other" are:
Persons released on parole (pardon procedure, act of amnesty, due to illness): 8.
Sentence or measure of criminal impact replaced with a contribution to a Crime.
Victim Fund: 36.
Other cases: 288

Monaco:

- 4.6: "Other" are:
Amnistie: 16.
Condamnation déclarée non avenue: 1.

Netherlands:

- General comment: In this item, the numbers provided do not include semi-liberty.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
Started, no completion: 8 150 (the CSM ordered during year 2011 are categorised in 'completed' and 'started, but not completed'. The last category is not possible to specify.

Norway:

- 4.4: Absconding will result in revocation and is therefore included under 4.2.

Poland :

- 4.1: Final termination of probation in case of conditional release and suspension of the deprivation of liberty.
- 4.2: Imposition and revocation of conditional release and suspension of the deprivation of liberty.
- 4.6: Release of probation.

Portugal:

- 4.6: "Other" are:
Court Decision: 474.
Measure Modification: 312.
Other (not specified): 434.

Romania:

- 4.6: "Other" are:
Particular cases happening after the supervision has started, when the final decision of conviction is cancelled due to an extraordinary legal action (e.g. contestation in cancellation) or due to a special case of supervision cessation: 391.

Spain (Catalonia):

- 4.6: "Other" is:
Expulsió territori: 10.

UK : England and Wales

- 4.3: The number reflects those orders terminated because further offences were committed. It is not known how many of these offenders were actually imprisoned.

UK : Scotland

- General comment: Figures are for financial year 2010-11.
- General comment: All flow figures are for cases not individuals as the data are not collected in a way which allows this level of analysis for all categories.
- 4.0: The total provided is not equal to the sum of the subcategories because final outcomes may not be known at point of reporting for a proportion of cases which are subject to breach procedures or out of area transfers.

Section B: Probation agencies in 2011

Item 5 (in Tables 5.1 and 5.2): Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st December 2011

The aim of this item is to count all the staff employed by probation agencies. Please calculate the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff must be 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 equivalent”.

Definitions and Explanations

5.1 and 5.2 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 5.8.

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

5.5 PROBATION AGENCIES 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.)

5.6 SOCIAL WORKERS

5.7 PAID EXTERNAL STAFF

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

5.8 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.

Table 5.1: Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st December 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.5.1

Country	Total number of staff	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 agencies officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Social workers	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff
	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9
Albania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Armenia	83	3	17	***	63	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	484.074	10.425	9	15.705	299.102	56.328	0	0	60.082	33.432
Azerbaijan	666	3	...	51	534	...	...	...	...	78
Belgium	1 180.95	6	27.8	28.3	823.76	241.19	...	***	***	53.9
BiH: state level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Fed. BH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	494	4	***	28	310	123	***	***	***	29
Croatia	73	12	11	***	38	12	0	***	***	***
Cyprus	(42)	2	16	***	31	***	31	11	...	***
Czech Republic	407	3	8	74	300	***	***	...	...	22
Denmark	466	...	11	13	316	36	***	...	...	90
Estonia	217	5	4	21	181	***	6	...	...	***
Finland	319	7	3	15	234	***	***	***	60	***
France	3252	5.5	95	374.1	2 759.8	***	***	***	***	17.6
Georgia	220	3	12	4	123	45	10	***	***	23
Germany	(2 094.12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	53	***	***	1	44	***	8	***	***	***
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iceland	(8)	1	***	***	3	***	1	1	0	3
Ireland	414.69	4	10	51	225.1	---	---	---	---	124.59
Italy	1 685	3	14	45	850	449	100	130	94	***
Latvia	338.925	12	***	31	223	***	***	3.6	26	43.325
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	245	4	36	10	195	0	***	...	...	***
Luxembourg	20	1	***	1	12	***	***	***	3	3
Malta	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Moldova	219	21	***	42	110	***	5	***	0	41
Monaco	0.25	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	***
Montenegro	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	1 835.6	...	...	...	1 835.6	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	428	1.75	6.3	16	322	***	***	***	***	82
Poland	21 468	...	46	297	2 813	30	***	239	***	18 043
Portugal	1 149	6	10	57	389	466	...	...	...	221
Romania	302	1	***	42	244	***	***	***	...	15
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	4	1	***	1	2	0	0	***	***	***
Serbia	75	1	***	2	48	***	***	***	***	24
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	...	***	***	***	***	***	...	***	***	***
Spain	516	4	***	55	***	154	262	***	***	41
Spain (Catalonia)	459	6	5	26	***	31	279	48	...	64
Sweden	1 207	***	***	57	961	11	...	...	...	178
Switzerland	402	...	...	23	...	45	124	...	210	***
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	1 397	6	131	***	417	792	***	...	39	12
Ukraine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Engl. & Wales	18 330.14	***	***	1 414.32	5 126.09	4 958.58	***	***	***	6 831.15
UK: Northern Ireland	389	1	6	29	177	57	***	***	***	119
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5.2: Breakdown (percentages) of staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st December 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.5.2

Country	Total number of staff per 100 000 pop.	Of which: Percentage of									Total %
		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 agencies officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Social Workers	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff	
	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2.5	3.6	20.5	...	75.9	...	...	...	...	...	100
Austria	5.8	2.2	1.9	3.2	61.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	12.4	6.9	100
Azerbaijan	7.3	0.5	...	7.7	80.2	...	0.0	...	...	11.7	100
Belgium	10.7	0.5	2.4	2.4	69.8	20.4	...	...	...	4.6	100
BiH: state level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: Fed. BH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6.7	0.8	...	5.7	62.8	24.9	...	...	...	5.9	100
Croatia	1.7	16.4	15.1	...	52.1	16.4	0.0	...	...	...	100
Cyprus	(5.0)	4.8	38.1	...	73.8	...	73.8	26.2	...	...	217
Czech Republic	3.9	0.7	2.0	18.2	73.7	...	...	...	...	5.4	100
Denmark	8.4	...	2.4	2.8	67.8	7.7	...	...	...	19.3	100
Estonia	16.2	2.3	1.8	9.7	83.4	...	2.8	...	...	...	100
Finland	5.9	2.2	0.9	4.7	73.4	...	...	...	18.8	...	100
France	5.0	0.2	2.9	11.5	84.9	...	...	...	...	0.5	100
Georgia	4.9	1.4	5.5	1.8	55.9	20.5	4.5	...	...	10.5	100
Germany	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	0.5	...	...	1.9	83.0	...	15.1	...	...	...	100
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	(2.5)	12.5	...	...	37.5	...	12.5	12.5	0.0	37.5	113
Ireland	9.1	1.0	2.4	12.3	54.3	...	...	...	...	30.0	100
Italy	2.8	0.2	0.8	2.7	50.4	26.6	5.9	7.7	5.6	...	100
Latvia	16.3	3.5	...	9.1	65.8	...	...	1.1	7.7	12.8	100
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8.0	1.6	14.7	4.1	79.6	0.0	...	...	...	...	100
Luxembourg	3.9	5.0	...	5.0	60.0	...	...	...	15.0	15.0	100
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	6.2	9.6	...	19.2	50.2	...	2.3	...	0.0	18.7	100
Monaco	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	11.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100

Country	Total number of staff per 100 000 pop.	Of which: Percentage of									Total %
		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 agencies officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Social Workers	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff	
	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	
Norway	8.7	0.4	1.5	3.7	75.2	...	...	...	...	19.2	100
Poland	55.7	...	0.2	1.4	13.1	0.1	...	1.1	...	84.0	100
Portugal	10.9	0.5	0.9	5.0	33.9	40.6	...	...	...	19.2	100
Romania	1.4	0.3	...	13.9	80.8	...	...	...	...	5.0	100
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	12.5	25.0	...	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	100
Serbia	1.0	1.3	...	2.7	64.0	...	...	...	...	32.0	100
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1.3	0.8	...	10.7	...	29.8	50.8	...	...	7.9	100
Spain (Catalonia)	6.2	1.3	1.1	5.7	...	6.8	60.8	10.5	...	13.9	100
Sweden	12.8	...	...	4.7	79.6	0.9	...	...	...	14.7	100
Switzerland	5.1	...	...	5.7	...	11.2	30.8	...	52.2	...	100
FYRO Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.9	0.4	9.4	...	29.8	56.7	...	...	2.8	0.9	100
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Engl. & Wales	32.6	...	...	7.7	28.0	27.1	...	...	...	37.3	100
UK: Northern Ireland	21.5	0.3	1.5	7.5	45.5	14.7	...	...	...	30.6	100
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	8.6	3.4	6.0	7.2	63.5	16.2	17.3	7.4	11.5	19.0	
Median	5.9	1.3	2.0	5.0	66.8	13.1	4.5	4.4	6.6	14.7	
Minimum	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Maximum	55.7	25.0	38.1	25.0	100.0	56.7	73.8	26.2	52.2	84.0	

Notes – Tables 5.1 and 5.2

Azerbaijan:

- 5.0: Since there is no probation service in the Republic of Azerbaijan, penalties not associated with compulsory detention are executed by the officers (bailiffs) of the local Execution Departments. Moreover, they provide proper functioning of their courts and they execute decisions regarding civil, administrative and commercial cases. Currently there are 666 staff members. Execution service are divide to the office, departments (2), divisions (21) and Units (16).

Belgium:

- 5.6: This item is equivalent to item 5.4. Probation officers are also social workers.
- 5.8: "Other" are:
Administrative staff of the houses of Justice (Belgian probation agencies).

Cyprus:

- 5.0: This total includes 31 persons who work as probation officers (5.4) and that are social workers (5.6) at the same time and 11 persons who are paid external staff (5.7).
- 5.4 and 5.6: Refer to the same persons (31 persons) who carry out tasks in both categories. These categories also include the persons recorded in 5.1 and 5.2.

Czech Republic:

- 5.4: The category "probation officers" is divided into two groups: staff probation officers and probation assistants.
- 5.9: "Other staff" are:
Staff of the headquarters of Probation and Mediation Service: 22.

Denmark:

- 5.8: "Other staff" includes administrative staff.

Finland:

- 5.8: Assisting lay supervisors.

France:

- 5.9: The category "Other" has not been specified by France.

Georgia:

- 5.9: "Other" are:
Psychologist: 1.
Central office staff: 22.

Germany:

- General comment: The data does not include the German Laender Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Sachsen-Anhalt, as it covers staff employed by the courts of the Laender only. Staff members employed by another body (e.g. the Ministry of Justice), as is the case in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Sachsen-Anhalt, are not collected in the statistics. For the German Laender Baden-Wuerttemberg, Berlin and Hamburg the data refers to 31st December 2009 due to an enquiry made for SPACE II - 2009. Unfortunately, more recent data are not available.
- 4.0: At least 38.86 of the total number of staff are doing administrative work only.

Iceland:

- 5.0: The total does not include the director general at the prison and probation administration (item 5.1).
- 5.4: staff at the prison and probation administration (probation staff).
- 5.8: The 3 "other" were not specified in the questionnaire of Iceland.

Ireland:

- 5.4: 29 probation officers working in prison + 196.1 probation officers working in the community.
- 5.8: 42.4 state industrial employees, i.e. community service supervisors + 82.19 administrative grades.

Italy:

- 5.5: Administrative staff: 283 + Penitentiary police staff: 166.
- 5.6: Indentured self-employed social workers.
- 5.7: Indentured experts in psychology.

Latvia:

- In terms of staff (ignoring full-time and part-time specifications), there were 385 employees working at the State Probation Service of Latvia on December 31st, 2011, of which:
 - Chief of the State Probation Service: 1.
 - Chief's deputies, heads of Central Administration units: 13.
 - Other Central Administration officers + administrative staff at the local offices: 55.
 - Heads of local units: 38.
 - Officers of local units, excluding administrative staff of local offices: 275.

Luxembourg:

- 5.9: "Other" are:
 - Secrétariat: 3.

Moldova:

- 5.8: "Other staff" are 41 administrative employees (persons registering the documents, keeping the files, etc.).

Netherlands:

- General comment: the lack of data in this item is explainable by the fact that the Netherlands have three probation services with separate registrations of personnel.
- 5.4: This figure presents the number of full time equivalents, not the number of persons.

Norway:

- General comment: Assistant senior probation officers and leaders of district offices normally carry a reduced caseload. This group (62 persons) is therefore divided in the table above with 50 % each in 5.3 and 5.4.
- 5.9: "Other staff" are:
 - Office staff: 38.
 - Central administration staff: 19.
 - Regional administration staff: 21.
 - Cleaners: 3.
 - Project leader: 1.

Poland:

- 5.8: "Other staff" is 18 043 social probation officers for adult offenders.

Romania:

- 5.0: 302 is the total number of staff from local and central level.
- 5.4: 244 is the number of the probation staff without the 42 chiefs of probation agencies who are included under the item 5.3.
- 5.9: 15 is the number of staff from the probation department (central level) without the director of the department who is included under the item 5.1.

San Marino:

- 5.4: Task of the "gendarmerie".

Serbia:

- 5.4: Only 6 probation officers, based in the Offices for the Alternative Sanctions, are employed on a full-time basis. The remaining 42 are employees in treatment institutions for the enforcement of criminal sanctions and are employed in probation on a half-time basis.
- 5.9 "Other" are:
Employees based in the Central Office of the Prison Administration, for the installation and removal of devices for electronic monitoring, who also control the execution of electronic monitoring: 4.
Members of security staff from prison institutions that are also engaged in installing and removing the devices for electronic monitoring: 20.

Spain (State Administration):

- 5.9: "Other" are 41 psychologists.

Spain (Catalonia):

- 5.8: "Other staff" are:
Surveillance staff: 64.

Sweden:

- 5.1, 5.2: In Sweden, there are no special national or regional probation administrations.

Turkey:

- 5.9: "Other" are:
Officers at the department of probation in the Ministry of Justice: 7.
Experts at the department of probation in the Ministry of Justice: 5.

UK: England and Wales

- General comment: The figures provided are a snap shot of staff in post (fte) in the probation service at 31st December 2011. They were collected from the probation trusts via the now decommissioned hr data warehouse, which was subject to the expected level of inaccuracy inherent in any large-scale administrative system. The probation trusts have the ability to resubmit historical data which may result in occasional variations in subsequent reports. Not all of the probation trusts were able to provide data relating to 31st December 2011 due to staffing issues and therefore the most recent data that they did provide at that point in time has been included. This is applicable to Avon and Somerset probation trust, where November 2011 data was included. The human resources data warehouse system of collecting probation workforce information was decommissioned on 30th June 2012 and replaced by a series of probation human resources returns to the Noms performance hub.
- 5.4: The figure provided under this item includes practice development assessors, senior practitioners and probation officers.
- 5.5: The figure provided under this item includes probation service officers and treatment managers.
- 5.6, 5.7 & 5.8: Information requested under these items is not collected by the national offender management service (Noms).

UK: Northern Ireland:

- 5.8: "Other staff" are all corporate and administrative grades that are not already counted in items 5.1 – 5.8.

UK: Scotland:

- General comment: 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.

Item 6 (in Tables 6.1 and 6.2): Reports produced by probation agencies in 2011

The aim of item 6 is to count the number of reports produced by probation agencies during the year 2011.

Definitions and Explanations

6.1 Pre-sentence reports

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

6.2 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.

Table 6.1: Reports produced by probation agencies in 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.6.1

Country	Number of pre-sentence reports	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release	Other reports
	6.1	6.2	6.3
Albania	---	---	---
Andorra	...	...	...
Armenia	***	***	***
Austria	13 390	...	11 481
Azerbaijan	...	...	...
Belgium	4 056	101	7 921
BiH: state level	---	---	---
BH: Fed. BH	---	---	---
BH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---
Bulgaria	81	***	***
Croatia	***	***	***
Cyprus	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4 883	733	...
Denmark	10 195	...	...
Estonia	386	2 019	***
Finland	5 273	***	***
France	16 014	...	53 188
Georgia	***	***	***
Germany	...	...	...
Greece	***	37	482
Hungary	---	---	---
Iceland	0	0	0
Ireland	10 710	108	2 878
Italy	9 773	***	44 927
Latvia	140	1 536	***
Liechtenstein	---	---	---
Lithuania	***	***	***
Luxembourg	12	***	***
Malta	---	---	---
Moldova	664	***	***
Monaco	***	0	58
Montenegro	---	---	---
Netherlands	32 468	5 414	3 009
Norway	1 706	...	***
Poland	17 020	303 068	34 619
Portugal	21 587	4 678	...
Romania	2 607	***	53
Russia	---	---	---
San Marino	13	10	***
Serbia	***	15	407
Slovak Republic	---	---	---
Slovenia	1049	***	83
Spain	***	16 086	317 231
Spain (Catalonia)	479	...	1 306
Sweden	---	---	---
Switzerland	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---
Turkey	7 112	***	144 861
Ukraine	---	---	---
UK: Engl. & Wales	204 631	...	***
UK: Northern Ireland	7 117	30	3 242
UK: Scotland	37 504	4 478	***

Table 6.2: Breakdown (per staff member) of reports produced by probation agencies in 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2011.6.2

Country	Number of pre-sentence reports <i>per staff member</i>	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release <i>per staff member</i>	Other reports <i>per staff member</i>
Albania	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...
Austria	27.7	...	23.7
Azerbaijan	...	...	...
Belgium	3.4	0.1	6.7
BiH: state level	...	...	...
BH: Fed. BH	...	...	...
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.2	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...
Czech Republic	12.0	1.8	...
Denmark	21.9	...	...
Estonia	1.8	9.3	...
Finland	16.5	...	...
France	4.9	...	16.4
Georgia	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...
Greece	...	0.7	9.1
Hungary	...	...	...
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	25.8	0.3	6.9
Italy	5.8	...	26.7
Latvia	0.4	4.5	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...
Luxembourg	0.6	...	...
Malta	...	...	...
Moldova	3.0	...	...
Monaco	...	0.0	232.0
Montenegro	...	...	...
Netherlands	17.7	2.9	1.6
Norway	4.0	...	...
Poland	0.8	14.1	1.6
Portugal	18.8	4.1	...
Romania	8.6	...	0.2
Russia	...	...	...
San Marino	3.3	2.5	...
Serbia	...	0.2	5.4
Slovak Republic	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...
Spain	...	31.2	614.8
Spain (Catalonia)	1.0	...	2.8
Sweden	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	...	...	...
Turkey	5.1	...	103.7
Ukraine	...	...	...
UK: Engl. & Wales	11.2	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	18.3	0.1	8.3
UK: Scotland	...	...	...
Mean	8.9	4.8	66.2
Median	5.0	1.8	7.6
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	27.7	31.2	614.8

Notes – Tables 6.1 and 6.2

Belgium:

- 6.1: All the "alternatives to pre-trial detention" reports are also included in item 6.1.
- 6.3: Reports about penitential matters excluding conditional release.

Czech Republic:

- 6.1 Number of pre-sentence reports for home arrest, community service and documents related to the substitution of pre-trial detention with probation.

Ireland:

- 6.1, 6.3: pre-sentence reports and community service reports also include update reports completed for the same referral. New referrals for pre-sentence reports was 5 299 and 2 577 for community service reports.
- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Community service reports: 2 812.
Victim impact reports: 46.
Repatriation reports: 20.

Italy:

- 6.1: Inquiries on subjects at liberty
- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Observation of internees: 705.
Observation of subjects upon requests of other probation offices: 7 602.
Inquiries related to security measures: 1 487.
Updating observation activities: 7 595.
Prisoners' treatment: 1 251.
Assistance to families: 1 808.
Aftercare/bonus leaves from prisons: 1 941.
Observation of prisoners: 22 538.

Latvia:

- 6.1: From July 1st 2009 to December 31st 2012, the State Probation Service only renders pre-sentence reports about persons who are charged with with sexual offences and those who were minors at the time of the commission of the offence (under 18 years old).
- 6.2: The Probation Service prepares advisory reports on each prisoner that applies for a conditional release.

Netherlands:

- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Cases of treatments, other kinds of releases, dutch persons in foreign prisons etc. : 3 009.

Poland:

- 6.2: This number pertains all execution proceedings including conditional release.
- 6.3: No details have been given by Poland for this category "Other".

Romania:

- 6.1: Reflects the figures for the pre-sentence reports prepared regarding the adults.
- 6.3: The probation services are competent to draw reports upon the request of a judge in the civil cases regarding the minors who committed offences, but who are not criminally liable. The reports are helping the judge to take a decision regarding the most appropriate protection measures to be imposed to the child.

Slovenia:

- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Report and review prepared by the centre of social work on the request of the court on the help to the family during the process: 83.

Spain (State Administration):

- 6.3: "Other" are reports made by the Probation Services at the request of the courts:
Reports on persons serving community service: 257 215.
Reports on fully suspended sentences with probation or treatment: 60 016.

Spain (Catalonia):

- 6.1: Reports related to the accused.
- 6.3: Reports related to victims.

Turkey:

- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Survey reports: 140 253.
Before release reports: 4 608.

UK: Scotland:

- General comment: Figures are for financial year 2010-11.
- 6.2: This number includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.
- Erratum for SPACE II - 2010: 6.2 was 4 903, not 14 903.