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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS

SPACE II

*PERSONS SERVING NON-CUSTODIAL SANCTIONS AND
MEASURES IN 2010*

SURVEY 2010

BY
MARCELO F. AEBI, YANN MARGUET, NATALIA DELGRANDE
UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE
SWITZERLAND

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE II – PERSONS SERVING NON-CUSTODIAL SANCTIONS AND MEASURES IN 2010

by Marcelo F. AEBI, Yann MARGUET and Natalia DELGRANDE¹

Introduction

Background and scope of the survey

The 2010 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 2010)**, the **flow of entries (number of persons placed under the supervision or care of probation agencies during 2010)**, the **flow of exits (number of persons that have ceased to be**

¹ Marcelo F. Aebi, Professor of Criminology at the University of Lausanne. Yann Marguet and Natalia Delgrande, Researchers at the University of Lausanne.

under the supervision or care of probation agencies during 2010), socio-demographic information on these persons, and information on **the staff of probation agencies**.

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.

SPACE II does not consider sanctions and measures imposed by the juvenile criminal law or applicable only to juveniles.

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 for 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 produced overall 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, 2010), 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, 2011).

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 2010. Data were retrieved on November 24th, 2011, 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-2010 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 November 24th, 2011).
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Demographic data are estimates. We made our estimation on the basis of official data for 2010 (“Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin” no. 14, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2011, p. 15), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemENG.htm> (November 24th, 2011).
- **France:** Demographic data are estimates by the *National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the 1st January 2010 and include the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France) as well as the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d’Outre-mer).
- **Monaco:** Demographic data are mid-2010 estimates. Data were retrieved from the Website of the U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/country.php> (retrieved on November 24th, 2011).
- **Spain (State level and Catalonia):** Demographic data refer to 1st January 2010.

Data were retrieved on November 24th, 2011, 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-2010 estimates. Data were retrieved from the Website of the U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/country.php> (retrieved on November 24th, 2011).
- **United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland):** Demographic data are mid-2010 estimates by National Statistics Online. Data were retrieved on November 24th, 2011, 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-three (43) countries and administrative entities answered the 2010 SPACE II questionnaire, compared to 25 for the 2007 edition and 34 for the 2009 one. These numbers show a constant increase in the number of respondents and draw an encouraging picture of the future of the SPACE II survey. It seems indeed that a growing body of probation agencies is now ready to take part in this European comparative exercise.

The following countries did not answer the questionnaire despite several reminders: **Albania, Russia, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, FYRO Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.**

The increase in the number of respondents in two years 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. It also reflects the support given by the European Organisation for Probation to this project.

General Notes and Comments

Azerbaijan:

- General comment: The legislation of Republic of Azerbaijan doesn't 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.

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.

BiH: state level:

- General comment: 20 persons were in pre-trial detention in 2010, but no information is available on community sanctions and measures.

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 2010 (STOCK) cannot be provided. However, the FLOW numbers are available.

Germany:

- General comment: The most recent data available in Germany are dated December 31st 2009 (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 and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern but without Hamburg.

Latvia:

- General comment: The information is provided for the number of cases because the State Probation Service doesn't 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.

Montenegro:

- General comment: Montenegro could not provide any answers to this questionnaire since the Probation Service did not exist in their administration in the reporting period. However, in 2011, significant results were obtained regarding the establishment of a Probation Service and means of supervision of the persons on probation, all aiming at meeting priorities defined in the Analytical Report, the National Programme for Integration into EU and other strategic documents. The Law on Amendments to the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions was enacted in July 2011. This Law introduces new international standards, the one related to the establishment of a new organisational unit in the Ministry of Justice within the Department for Execution of Criminal Sanctions being the major one. This new Unit of Probation will supervise the offenders on probation and the ones serving conditional sentence, conditional

sentence with supervision, community service and other measures as set out in the Law. The Rules on Conditional Release will be adopted shortly.

In 2012, the administrative capacities of the Ministry of Justice will be significantly strengthened since the new Job Description Document for the Ministry of Justice was adopted in May 2011. According to this new organisational chart, the Ministry's Department for Execution of Criminal Sanctions has three Units: Probation Service, Criminal and Misdemeanour Records Keeping Division, and Division for Ensuring Rights of People Deprived of Liberty. All the technical and IT prerequisites are in place in the new Department for Execution of Criminal Sanctions. Ministry of Justice advocates and pursues a new policy in the system of execution of criminal sanctions in Montenegro. The main characteristics of this new policy are the improvement of legislative framework in this area, promotion of alternative measures, decrease of prison population and improvement of prison conditions.

In the period to come (i.e. 2012 onwards), special attention will be paid to the promotion of alternative measures. Namely, the Ministry of Justice promotes new penal policy, offering a number of alternative measures to imprisonment, especially when it comes to nonviolent offenders.

Notes –Table A

Andorra:

- General comment: although they may seem incompatible, the answers to item 0 are explainable by the Andorran legislation. The judges in charge of the execution of the sanctions are indeed able to decide which service is going to assist them to control the obligations attached to the sanctions. In that sense, the probation agencies of the Andorran justice administration, in charge of the execution of the sanctions, are placed under the Ministry of Justice and of the Interior (which is a unique Ministry in Andorra), but the judges and courts who enforce the sanctions can request assistance of every specialised team or service from the General Administration of the Government (which is independent from the Ministry of Justice) to control the probation (e.g. Police services, social services, unit of treatments against addictions, etc.)
- H: "Other" are: See the bodies listed above (General comment to Table A)

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 Azerbaijan Republic. 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: Fed. BiH:

- General comment: community service is in the legislation of FBiH and is regulated in the Criminal Code, Art 44. This article specifies that the imprisonment up to six months can be replaced with community service and this is decided by the court running the procedure. It can last from 10 to 60 working days. For the implementation of community service according to the provisions of the said law the competence lies in the cantonal ministries of justice based on the residence, permanent or temporary. Records on the number of persons imposed with this sentence are kept by the courts that have imposed them, as well as cantonal ministries that implement them.

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).

Georgia:

- H: The probation services are placed under the authority of the Ministry of prisons, probation and legal assistance of Georgia.

Germany:

- H: The Federal State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern established its own Office of Probation and Offender Labor in 2011.

Hungary:

- A: The current name of the ministry is "Ministry of Public Administration and Justice".

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 operation on 1st January 2011. The Prison system in Iceland is runned by the Prison and Probation Administration (PPA), a governmental institution controlled by the Ministry of Justice (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.

Luxembourg:

- A: The probation agencies are placed under the authority of Ministry of Justice, but its superior authority is the Prosecutor General's office (judicial power). Thus, the agencies are part of the judicial administration.

Malta:

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

Montenegro:

- General comment: Montenegro could not provide any answers to this questionnaire since the Probation Service did not exist in their administration in the reporting period. However, in 2011, significant results were obtained regarding the establishment of a Probation Service and means of supervision of the persons on probation, all aiming at meeting priorities defined in the Analytical Report, the National Programme for Integration into EU and other strategic documents. The Law on Amendments to the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions was enacted in July 2011. This Law introduces new international standards, the one related to the establishment of a new organisational unit in the Ministry of Justice within the Department for Execution of Criminal Sanctions being the major one. This new Unit of Probation will supervise the offenders on probation and the ones serving conditional sentence, conditional sentence with supervision, community service and other measures as set out in the Law. The Rules on Conditional Release will be adopted shortly. In 2012, the administrative capacities of the Ministry of Justice will be significantly strengthened since the new Job Description Document for the Ministry of Justice was adopted in May 2011. According to this new organisational chart, the Ministry's Department for Execution of Criminal Sanctions has three Units: Probation Service,

Criminal and Misdemeanour Records Keeping Division, and Division for Ensuring Rights of People Deprived of Liberty. All the technical and IT prerequisites are in place in the new Department for Execution of Criminal Sanctions. Ministry of Justice advocates and pursues a new policy in the system of execution of criminal sanctions in Montenegro. The main characteristics of this new policy are the improvement of legislative framework in this area, promotion of alternative measures, decrease of prison population and improvement of prison conditions.

In the period to come (i.e. 2012 onwards), special attention will be paid to the promotion of alternative measures. Namely, the Ministry of Justice promotes new penal policy, offering a number of alternative measures to imprisonment, especially when it comes to nonviolent offenders.

Netherlands:

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

Norway:

- General comment: Prison and probation are a single administrative unit, i.e. a single Correctional Service (both at central and regional administrative levels.) The SPACE surveys require answers which makes it difficult to answer some questions. Even greater difficulties are expected in the future as the demarcation line between prison and probation becomes more and more diffuse.

Romania:

- General comment: The Romanian probation services are under the coordination of the Probation Department within the Ministry of Justice. The Probation Department coordinates 41 probation services which are functioning nearby the county tribunals (41 in all the country, one in each county). Thus, the probation services have a double coordination: a methodological coordination performed by the Probation Department and a financial and administrative coordination carried out by the tribunals from funds available in the Ministry of Justice's budget and directed in the tribunal's budget.

Spain (State Admin.):

- General comment: In Spain, the bodies of the penitentiary administration that are most closely related to the management of persons serving community sanctions and measures are the following:
 - General vice-direction of territorial coordination (Subdirección general de coordinación territorial)
 - General vice-direction of open custody (Subdirección general de medio abierto)Both bodies are placed under the authority of the General direction of territorial coordination and open custody, which is one of the two Directions under the authority of General secretary of Penitentiary Institutions (Secretaría general de instituciones penitenciarias).

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 2010

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 2010 (stock), respectively during the year 2010 (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 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.1.1

Country	Country population in 2010 (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	3 195.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	84.1	...	...	***	***	***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...
Armenia	3 249.5	(2 965)	***	***	***	***	***	1 404	***	***	395	***	**	***	***	393	...	1 137
Austria	8 375.3	(14 546)	80	4 500	***	***	***	4 656	1 085	5	553	75	***	130	3 537	***	***	
Azerbaijan	8 997.6	6 791	56	***	***	***	***	1 510	***	***	100	***	...	143	...	645	...	4 337
Belgium	10 839.9	40 149	2 008	***	6 258	5 321	...	12 481	...	8	9 767	1 666	***	100	***	2 540	***	***
BiH: state level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BiH: Fed. BiH	2 865.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BiH: Rep. Srpska	1 433.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Bulgaria	7 563.7	14 538	***	...	***	***	***	91	***	***	4 641	***	***	***	***	351	***	9 455
Croatia	4 425.7	644	***	***	***	***	***	372	***	***	272	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cyprus	803.1	302	301	***	***	***	***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Czech Republic	10 506.8	...	...	...	***	...	...	...	***	***	...	***	...	***	***	...	***	...
Denmark	5 534.7	9 357	***	***	***	***	***	1 670	396	8	2 330	186	***	***	648	1 670	***	2 449
Estonia	1 340.1	7 568	***	385	***	***	***	5 015	399	***	1 123	70	***	***	***	521	***	55
Finland	5 351.4	2 550	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1 235	***	***	***	***	1 245	70	***
France	64 669.0	(181 489)	3 789	***	195	***	***	143 670	...	30 746	5 767	1 677	...	7 347	43	9 573	...	
Georgia	4 436.4	31 986	...	***	21	0	...	27 082	4 654	***	17	***	***	...	186	***	26	
Germany	81 802.3	(158 861)	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	***	...	***	***	***	...	...	...
Greece	11 305.1	7 114	1 610	45	***	36	0	759	0	0	409	***	5	***	27	4 223	***	***
Hungary	10 014.3	31 070	***	4 507	1 017	1 343	***	5 883	***	***	15 235	***	...	***	***	3 085	***	***
Iceland	317.6	179	***	7	1	0	***	5	2	0	69	***	***	17	2	76	***	***
Ireland	4 467.9	(5 660)	***	***	***	***	***	304	496	***	1 639	***	***	***	***	***	13	3 649
Italy	60 340.3	35 800	***	***	***	***	***	3 832	***	***	38	***	5 219	886	2 366	1 944	2 173	19 342
Latvia	2 248.4	10 491	...	***	***	53	***	6 932	***	***	2 279	***	***	***	...	1 227	***	***
Liechtenstein	35.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	3 329.0	7 260	***	***	***	***	***	3 357	***	***	302	***	1 870	***	***	1 385	346	***
Luxembourg	502.1	1 225	12	***	0	...	***	448	114	***	446	24	19	***	146	***	16	

Country	Country population in 2010 (in thousands)	Total number of persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies	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
Malta	414.4	793	97	***	38	***	***	146	***	486	10	***	0	***	0	***	16	***
Moldova	3 563.7	7 261	***	***	***	***	***	***	3 603	23	912	***	***	***	***	918	***	1 805
Monaco	31.0	62	***	***	***	***	***	50	***	0	***	***	***	11	1	0	***	***
Montenegro	616.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	16 575.0	37 857	2 035	1 014	***	***	***	13 589	2	19 559	27	3	315	299	1 014	0	***	
Norway	4 858.2	2 322	***	***	***	...	***	473	***	1 339	62	***	***	36	394	***	18	
Poland	38 167.3	(249 688)	***	***	***	3 480	***	198 544	***	***	3 845	269	***	***	23	43 724	***	3 552
Portugal	10 637.7	15 949	535	2 208	***	...	5	6 190	...	...	3 668	3	75	...	132	2 611	332	190
Romania	21 462.2	9 628	***	***	***	...	***	9 628	***	0	***	***	***	***	...	***	...	***
Russia	141 914.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	31.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Serbia	7 306.7	10	0	...	...	...	***	0	***	...	2	0	2	***	6	0	***	***
Slovak Republic	5 424.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	2 047.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain (State Admin.)	39 508.7	89 932	***	***	***	***	***	8 263	...	***	62 648	2 287	197	6 357	2 232	7 948	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	7 512.0	11 190	***	***	***	68	***	1 645	***	***	6 082	50	***	1 843	489	846	167	***
Sweden	9 340.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	7 785.8	7 613	2 090	***	***	...	***	1 148	100	...	1 364	144	***	...	633	1 545	...	589
FYRO Macedonia	2 052.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	72 561.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	45 782.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	55 240.0	(169 882)	***	***	***	***	***	43 561	***	***	65 542	15 942	***	51 940	37 229	***	93 309	
UK: North. Ireland	1 799.0	(4 158)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	930	...	***	***	398	1 241	1 769	
UK: Scotland	5 222.0	...	...	***	...	...	...	***	***	***	...	...	***	***	...	...	...

* 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 2010 (breakdown of item 1.1.1 in Table 1.1)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.1.2

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	80	2		78
Azerbaijan	56	***	56	***
Belgium	2 008	***	***	2 008
BiH: State Level	---	---	---	---
BiH: Fed. BiH	---	---	---	---
BiH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	***	***	***	***
Croatia	***	***	***	***
Cyprus	301	***	***	301
Czech Republic	...	***	***	...
Denmark	***	***	***	***
Estonia	***	***	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***
France	3 789	138		3 651
Georgia	...	...	...	..
Germany	...	***	***	...
Greece	1 610	***	1	1 609
Hungary	***	***	...	***
Iceland	***	***	***	***
Ireland	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***
Latvia	...	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	12	***	***	12
Malta	59	***	...	59
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	2 035	25	***	2 010
Norway	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***
Portugal	535	16	386	133
Romania	...	...	***	...
Russia	---	---	---	---
San Marino	---	---	---	---
Serbia	0	0	0	***
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	---	---	---	---
Spain (State Admin.)	***	***	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	***	***	***	***
Sweden	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	2 090	---	---	---
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---
Turkey	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	***	***	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	***	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	...	***	***	...

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	218.1	...	...	...	...	...	46.2	...	...	4.2	...	25.8	...	...	19.1	4.8	...	100.0
Luxembourg	244.0	1.0	...	0.0	...	...	36.6	9.3	...	36.4	...	2.0	1.6	...	11.9	...	1.3	100.0
Malta	182.2	7.8	...	5.0	...	...	19.3	...	64.4	1.3	...	...	...	0.0	...	2.1	...	100.0
Moldova	203.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.6	0.3	12.6	...	...	...	...	12.6	...	24.9	100.0
Monaco	200.0	...	...	...	...	...	80.6	...	0.0	...	...	...	17.7	1.6	0.0	...	...	100.0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Netherlands	228.4	5.4	2.7	...	...	...	35.9	...	0.0	51.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.7	0.0	...	100.0
Norway	47.8	...	...	...	...	...	20.4	...	...	57.7	2.7	...	...	1.6	17.0	...	0.8	100.0
Poland	(654.2)	...	...	...	1.4	...	79.5	...	...	1.5	0.1	...	...	0.0	17.5	...	1.4	101.5
Portugal	149.9	3.4	13.8	...	...	0.0	38.8	...	...	23.0	0.0	0.5	...	0.8	16.4	2.1	1.2	100.0
Romania	44.9	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Serbia	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	20.0	0.0	20.0	...	60.0	0.0	...	...	100.0
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Spain (State Admin.)	227.6	...	...	...	...	...	9.2	...	...	69.7	2.5	0.2	7.1	2.5	8.8	...	...	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	149.0	...	...	...	0.6	...	14.7	...	...	54.4	0.4	...	16.5	4.4	7.6	1.5	...	100.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Switzerland	97.8	27.5	...	...	...	...	15.1	1.3	...	17.9	1.9	...	...	8.3	20.3	...	7.7	100.0
FYRO Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
UK: Eng. / Wales	(307.5)	...	...	...	...	...	25.6	...	...	38.6	...	9.4	...	30.6	21.9	...	54.9	181.0
UK: North. Ireland	(231.1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.4	...	...	...	...	9.6	29.8	42.5	104.3
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Mean	205.7	14.6	10.2	3.5	2.6	0.0	35.9	7.8	6.5	25.1	2.0	5.6	5.9	7.9	14.3	4.9	26.6	
Median	182.2	4.2	5.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	28.4	4.2	0.0	22.4	1.9	0.1	2.3	1.6	10.8	2.1	24.9	
Minimum	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Maximum	721.0	99.7	30.9	15.6	13.3	0.0	100.0	49.6	64.4	69.7	9.4	25.8	17.7	60.0	59.4	29.8	65.0	

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: 364 persons have more than one punishment
- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Fines: 847
Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice certain activity: 286
Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or a child under 3 years old): 4

Austria:

- General comment: In the 2009 report, Austria only provided the number of persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies after the sentence, not before the sentence.
- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Court orders (e.g. avoid some places, inform the probation officer about their daily life, etc.): 78
- 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 last year.
- 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 doesn't 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 two comparable Azeri measures: penal settlements (71) and restriction of freedom (72).
- 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: 2 258 (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: 1 844

Confiscation: 37

Deprivation of the right to hold some position or engage in some activity: 29

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: 97

Deprivation of driving license: 72

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.
- 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 doesn't 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 doesn't exist as an independent sentence in the Belgian system. It can be pronounced as a condition.
- 1.2.10: Mixed orders don't 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.

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: 301. Those 301 persons are handled by the Social Welfare Services.
- 1.2.9: This single case is handled by the Prison Department.

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 2010 (STOCK).

Denmark:

- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Mentally disturbed persons under supervision: 2 373
Alternative imprisonment (as being placed in a special institution): 49
Others: 27

Estonia:

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

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:
Contrôles judiciaires: 3 651
- 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" are:
Placement sous surveillance électronique mobile (PSEM): 43. 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:
Interdiction de séjour: 697
Suivi socio-judiciaire: 4 241
Travail non rémunéré: 2 565
Surveillance judiciaire: 369
Stage de citoyenneté: 677
Placement à l'extérieur: 1 023

Georgia:

- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Prohibition of exercising an occupation or a post: 26

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 2009 (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 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 person under supervisonal 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 flight of the suspect or his tempering with evidence). Sect. 116 StPO.

Greece:

- 1.1.1.3: Greece did not give any specifications for this category "Other".

Hungary:

- 1.1.1.2, 1.2.6: The probation services do not have any tasks related to home arrest.

Islande:

- 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 (6 persons 31.12.2010). 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.

Ireland:

- 1.0: The total of all people on different orders is 6 101. 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 5 660.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:

Probation supervision with community service: 13

■ 1.2.11: "Other" are:

Probation bonds: 2 384

Supervision during deferment of penalty: 975

Post release supervision orders: 146

Other orders: 144

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: 2 068

Substitutive sanctions: 105

■ 1.2.11: "Other" are:

Activity of observation of offenders at liberty: 5 292. These activities are inquiries carried by probation workers for the Supervisory Magistracy decisions relevant to the granting of measures alternative to detention to people who have been sentenced but who are not in prison yet.

Activity of observation of offenders in prison: 14 591. These activities are inquiries carried by probation workers for the Supervisory Magistracy decisions relevant to the granting of measures alternative to detention to sentenced offenders already in prison.

Other: 1 851

Latvia:

■ General comment: The information is provided for the number of cases because the State Probation Service doesn't 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: 66. (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: 280

Luxembourg:

■ 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:

Contrôles judiciaires: 12

■ 1.2.5, 1.2.6: Home arrests are exclusively applied with electronic monitoring.

■ 1.2.11: "Other" are:

Suspensions de peine: 16

Malta:

- 1.1.1.2: Home arrest (curfew orders) – Curfew orders are usually attached to the bail conditions that are supervised by the police.
- 1.1.1.3: Pre-sentence/social inquiry reports – The Probation Officer prepares a pre-sentence report (PSR) after guilt is established and before the Court makes its decision. This report contains extensive information about the offender's background and present situation, as well as recommendations to the Court with regard to sentencing. The social inquiry report (SIR) can be requested by the Court at any phase during the criminal proceedings in cases where no admission of guilt is presented by the accused. This report is similar in content to the PSR but does not include the version of events of the accused nor any recommendations to the court with regards to sentencing.
- 1.1.3: Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence) – The Probation services could only provide information about the deferrals in association with pre-sentencing or social inquiry reports. As the Probation Act, Chapter 446 of the Maltese Laws, Section 6(3) states: "Where a person has been convicted of an offence and the court is of opinion that information ought to be obtained about the circumstances or home surroundings of the accused before the method of dealing with the offender is determined, the court shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Criminal Code, adjourn the case to enable the compilation of the pre-sentencing report by the Department."
- 1.2.8: Treatment orders exist under the Mental Health Act (Chapter 262 of the Maltese Laws), treatment could also be ordered as a condition of the probation order or the suspended sentence. The Probation Act (Chapter 446 S.7 (5)) states that a probation order may include a requirement that the offender shall follow the treatment that the court considers suitable for the conditions (mental or physical) of the offender. The probation officers could also advice and direct a probationer to follow some kind of treatment though this was not initially imposed in the probation order issued by the court. Such variables make it hard to quantify the number of treatment because the number of treatment ordered by court does not necessarily reflect the actual number of probationers following treatment.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Probation order together with a community service order: 16

Moldova:

- 1.2.11: "Other" are:
Deprivation of the right to hold certain functions or to perform certain activities: 1 719
Replacing the unenforced punishment with a milder penalty: 13
Release from punishment of minors: 7
Postponement of the enforcement of punishment for pregnant women or women who have children of up to 8 years of age: 66

Netherlands:

- 1.0: Persons with mixed orders are counted double. See comment 1.2.10.
- 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 (these can not be separated in the statistics));
 - home arrest (1.2.6);
 - 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. The Netherlands at this time don't have a shortage of capacity. Item 1.2.6 was measured on September 30, 2010.

- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Pre-trial supervision by probation agencies without electronic monitoring: 2 010
- 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.
- 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation (1.2.1/2 and with electronic monitoring 1.1.1.1) and community service (1.2.4). Netherland's data is not clear about whether they are ordered at the same time or supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are therefore counted double (Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation and community service).
- 1.2.7: This item was measured on September 30, 2010.

Norway:

- 1.1.4: Mediation before trial does exist but 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 18 "Other" are persons that are 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: 3 429
Probation in case of release from prison: 123

Portugal:

- 1.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Supervision of imposition of conditions: 82
Supervision of treatment: drug dependents: 51
- 1.1.1.2, 1.2.6: Home arrest is used exclusively with Electronic Monitoring
- 1.1.5: "Other" are:
Drug dependent supervision: 2
Other measures (not specified): 3
- 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: 206

Treatment as a condition attached to fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: 96

Persons who have a conditional release adaptation period with home arrest (electronic monitoring): 30

■ 1.2.11: "Other" are:

Supervisions of treatment suspension for mentally ill persons: 190

Romania:

■ 1.1.1.1: The probation system does not have any attributions regarding the alternatives to pre-trial detention. Concerning the requirements to submit to electronic monitoring, there are legal provisions related to this matter in Romania's legislation, out of the probation services responsibility, but they are not applicable into practice. The electronic monitoring is in the competence of the police.

■ 1.1.1.3: According to Romanian legislation, there are other alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision carried out by the police.

Serbia:

■ 1.2.5: Ankle bracelets are used. Electronic monitoring is applied exclusively with pronounced home arrest.

■ 1.2.6: Home arrest can be ordered with or without electronic monitoring.

Spain (State Admin.):

■ 1.2.5: In Spain, Electronic Monitoring (art. 86.4 penitentiary regulation) and the semi-liberty regime (art. 82, 83, 100.2, 165 y 182 penitentiary regulation) are not autonomous alternative sanctions, but alternatives to imprisonment applied to the prisoners during the execution of the imprisonment sanction.

■ 1.2.6: This figure corresponds to the number of sentences of permanent location monitored by a system of voice verification.

Spain (Catalonia):

■ 1.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:

Community service and fully suspended sentence with probation: 167

Switzerland:

■ 1.2.11: "Other" are:

Assistance volontaire: 589

UK: England and Wales:

■ 1.0: The figures in sections 1.2.2 to 1.2.8 are not part of the total in 1.0. They are based on requirements made under court orders. Figures in sections 1.2.1, 1.2.9 and 1.2.11 are included in the total in 1.0, but do not add exactly as each total counts persons once, including the overall total.

■ 1.2.5, 1.2.6: Home arrest is used exclusively with electronic monitoring.

■ 1.2.8: Treatment includes drug treatment, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment and accredited programmes.

■ 1.2.11: "Other" are:

Community orders: 91 764

Pre CJA 2003 orders: 1 455

Deferred sentences: 90

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 2010. 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: 322

Combination Orders require probation supervision and completion of a specified number of hours of unpaid work.

Custody Probation Order: 688

Custody Probation Orders and Determinate Custodial Sentences require a specified period in custody followed by supervision in the community.

Determinate Custodial Sentence: 231

■ 1.2.11: "Other" are:

Probation Order: 1 718

Other: 51

UK: Scotland:

- General comment: Currently 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 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.2.1

Country	Country population in 2010 (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
Albania	3 195.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	84.1	1 132	...	***	***	***	...	96	...	43	0	2	5	10	55	21	***	407
Armenia	3 249.5	1 608	***	***	***	***	***	840	***	***	193	***	***	***	***	91	...	785
Austria	8 375.3	18 659	94	10 928	***	***	***	1 841	464	3	3 709	101	***	94	1 526	***	***	
Azerbaijan	8 997.6	13 693	56	***	***	***	***	2 409	***	***	562	***	...	1 367	...	1 327	...	7 972
Belgium	10 839.9	32 498	4 436	***	2 190	6 319	...	4 324	...	8	10 530	3 478	***	216	***	997	***	***
BiH: state level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BiH: Fed. BiH	2 865.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BiH: Rep. Srpska	1 433.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	7 563.7	31 489	***	...	***	***	***	1 097	***	***	9 697	***	***	***	***	4 213	***	16 482
Croatia	4 425.7	1 034	***	***	***	***	***	512	***	***	522	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cyprus	803.1	2 070	1 789	***	***	***	***	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	1	...	***
Czech Republic	10 506.8	21 656	355	154	***	726	3 471	3 958	***	***	9 615	***	130	***	***	1 453	***	1 794
Denmark	5 534.7	11 359	***	***	***	***	***	1 636	349	7	3 888	1 898	***	***	660	1 981	***	940
Estonia	1 340.1	6 860	***	1 347	***	***	***	3 195	164	***	1 658	140	***	***	***	284	***	72
Finland	5 351.4	3 570	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	2 582	***	***	***	***	826	162	***
France	64 669.0	130 453	1 080	***	336	***	***	67 612	...	...	28 167	16 797	...	5 331	...	8 167	...	8 775
Georgia	4 436.4	15 803	...	***	3	0	...	11 072	4 245	***	181	***	***	***	...	169	***	133
Germany	81 802.3	...	...	238 312	2 603	31 931	...	102 915	***	***	...	***	***	***	***	...	...	15 676
Greece	11 305.1	4 670	1 483	4	***	40	0	819	0	***	357	***	2	***	21	1 944	***	***
Hungary	10 014.3	49 623	***	9 200	1 577	3 979	***	8 005	***	***	21 681	***	...	***	***	5 181	***	***
Iceland	317.6	323	***	5	1	0	***	4	1	0	180	***	***	52	30	50	0	***
Ireland	4 467.9	5 927	***	***	***	***	***	420	566	***	1 878	***	***	***	***	***	12	4 071
Italy	60 340.3	62 665	***	***	***	***	***	4 486	***	***	32	***	9 066	1 008	3 365	2 405	1 950	40 353
Latvia	2 248.4	8 578	...	***	***	387	***	3 552	***	***	4 018	***	***	***	...	621	***	***
Liechtenstein	35.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	3 329.0	8 150	***	***	***	***	***	2 577	***	***	766	***	2 541	***	***	1 660	606	***
Luxembourg	502.1	937	3	***	0	...	***	135	43	***	563	37	33	***	70	***	53	

Country	Country population in 2010 (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
Malta	414.4	333	27	***	***	***	***	67	***	224	7	***	...	***	0	***	8	***
Moldova	3 563.7	6 688	***	***	***	***	***	***	2 766	13	1 896	***	***	***	***	699	***	1 314
Monaco	31.0	34	***	***	***	***	***	22	***	0	***	***	***	11	1	0	***	***
Montenegro	616.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	16 575.0	47 954	3 383	734	***	***	***	8 405	3	31 640	21	918	1 189	175	1 486	0	***	***
Norway	4 858.2	5 105	***	***	***	***	***	544	***	***	2 647	1 001	***	***	21	828	***	64
Poland	38 167.3	388 077	***	***	***	3 480	***	299 883	***	***	9 931	396	***	***	38	71 831	***	6 394
Portugal	10 637.7	17 896	624	4 478	***	...	6	4 591	...	...	5 961	3	113	...	27	1 559	440	94
Romania	21 462.2	3 563	...	***	***	...	***	3 563	***	0	***	***	***	***	...	***	...	***
Russia	141 914.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	31.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Serbia	7 306.7	30	0	...	...	...	***	0	***	...	23	0	2	***	5	0	***	***
Slovak Republic	5 424.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	2 047.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain (State Adm.)	39 508.7	243 282	***	***	***	***	***	18 945	...	***	191 231	2 848	1 247	13 217	3 619	12 175	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	7 512.0	14 263	***	***	***	784	***	1 706	***	***	8 475	91	***	1 880	294	731	302	***
Sweden	9 340.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	7 785.8	7 312	3 529	***	***	...	***	444	38	...	1 809	131	***	...	143	755	...	463
FYRO Macedonia	2 052.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	72 561.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	45 782.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	55 240.0	193 068	***	***	***	***	***	47 902	***	***	94 034	25 656	***	53 719	31 381	***	121 122	
UK: North. Ireland	1 799.0	3 146	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1 214	...	***	***	71	699	1 331	
UK: Scotland	5 222.0	24 112	481	***	...	...	...	***	***	***	6 429	1 157	***	***	2 670	1 062	4 831	7 482

Table 2.2: Number of persons having started to serve alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision by probation agencies (FLOW) in 2010 (breakdown of item 2.1.1 in Table 2.1)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.2.2

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	...	...	77	...
Armenia	***	***	***	***
Austria	94	3		91
Azerbaijan	56	***	56	***
Belgium	4436	***	***	4436
BiH: Fed. BiH	---	---	---	---
BiH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---
Croatia	***	***	***	***
Cyprus	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	1789	***	***	1789
Denmark	355	***	***	355
Estonia	***	***	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***
France	1080	278		802
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	***	***	...
Greece	1483	***	2	1481
Hungary	***	***	...	***
Iceland	***	***	***	***
Ireland	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***
Latvia	...	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	3	***	***	3
Malta	27	***	...	27
Moldova	***	***	***	***
Monaco	***	***	***	***
Montenegro	---	---	---	---

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
Netherlands	3383	47	***	3336
Norway	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***
Portugal	624	22	473	129
Romania	...	...	***	...
Russia	---	---	---	---
San Marino	---	---	---	---
Serbia	0	0	0	***
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	---	---	---	---
Spain (State Admin.)	***	***	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	***	***	***	***
Sweden	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	3529	---	---	---
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---
Turkey	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	---	---	---	---
UK: Eng. / Wales	***	***	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	***	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	481	***	***	481

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	
		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
Lithuania	244.8	...	...	...	...	...	31.6	...	...	9.4	...	31.2	...	...	20.4	7.4	...	100.0
Luxembourg	186.6	0.3	...	0.0	...	...	14.4	4.6	...	60.1	3.9	...	3.5	...	7.5	...	5.7	100.0
Malta	80.4	8.1	...	...	...	...	20.1	...	67.3	2.1	...	...	...	0.0	...	2.4	...	100.0
Moldova	187.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.4	0.2	28.3	...	...	...	...	10.5	...	19.6	100.0
Monaco	109.7	...	...	...	...	...	64.7	...	0.0	...	...	...	32.4	2.9	0.0	...	...	100.0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Netherlands	289.3	7.1	1.5	...	...	...	17.5	...	0.0	66.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.4	3.1	0.0	...	100.0
Norway	105.1	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	...	...	51.9	19.6	...	...	0.4	16.2	...	1.3	100.0
Poland	1016.8	...	...	...	0.9	...	77.3	...	...	2.6	0.1	...	...	0.0	18.5	...	1.6	101.0
Portugal	168.2	3.5	25.0	...	...	0.0	25.7	...	...	33.3	0.0	0.6	...	0.2	8.7	2.5	0.5	100.0
Romania	16.6	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Serbia	0.4	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	76.7	0.0	6.7	...	16.7	0.0	...	...	100.0
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Spain (State Admin.)	615.8	...	...	...	...	...	7.8	...	...	78.6	1.2	0.5	5.4	1.5	5.0	...	...	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	189.9	...	...	...	5.5	...	12.0	...	...	59.4	0.6	...	13.2	2.1	5.1	2.1	...	100.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Switzerland	93.9	48.3	...	...	...	...	6.1	0.5	...	24.7	1.8	...	...	2.0	10.3	...	6.3	100.0
FYRO Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
UK: Eng. / Wales	(349.5)	...	...	...	...	...	24.8	...	...	48.7	13.3	...	...	27.8	16.3	...	62.7	193.6
UK: North. Ireland	(174.9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.6	...	...	...	...	2.3	22.2	42.3	105.4
UK: Scotland	461.7	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.7	4.8	...	...	11.1	4.4	20.0	31.0	100.0
Mean	266.6	14.6	15.7	1.8	4.7	5.4	26.8	7.0	7.1	33.0	5.2	4.3	8.2	5.1	9.3	5.9	26.2	
Median	189.9	2.7	10.0	0.3	3.4	0.0	17.5	2.4	0.0	31.7	1.8	0.5	4.1	2.0	7.2	2.5	14.0	
Minimum	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Maximum	1346.3	86.4	58.6	6.7	19.4	16.0	100.0	41.4	67.3	78.6	19.6	31.2	32.4	27.8	41.6	22.2	68.7	

Notes – Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

Andorra:

- 2.0: Andorra only has data about the total flow of convicted persons but cannot provide detailed numbers for several categories of this item.
- 2.2.7:
 - Ab initio: 0
 - Pendant l'exécution: 10
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
 - Suspension de permis de conduire: 336
 - Interdiction d'émettre des chèques: 9
 - Interdiction de contacter la victime: 15
 - Expulsion: 33
 - Interdiction de fonctions publiques: 1
 - Interdiction d'exercer un emploi: 11
 - Suspension permis d'arme: 2

Armenia:

- 2.0: There are 301 persons, who have more than one punishment
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
 - Fines: 702
 - Deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or to practice certain activity: 82
 - Postponed punishment (for pregnancy or a child under 3 years old): 1

Austria:

- General comment: In the 2009 report, Austria only provided the number of persons under the supervision or care of probation agencies after the sentence, not before the sentence.
- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
 - Court orders (e.g. avoid some places, inform the probation officer about their daily life, etc.): 91
- 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.
- 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 2.1.4 states the opposite, so the number of persons who underwent mediation is included in item 2.1.2.
- 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 doesn't 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 two comparable Azeri measures: penal settlements (411) and restriction of freedom (956).
- 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: 3 515 (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: 4 043
 Confiscation: 107
 Deprivation of the right to hold some position or engage in some activity: 40
 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: 117
 Deprivation of driving license: 150

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.
- 2.1.5: 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 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 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 doesn't exist as an independent sentence in the Belgian system. It can be pronounced as a condition.
- 2.2.10: Mixed orders don't 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.

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: 954
 Cases handled by the Social Welfare Services: 834
 Case handled by the Prison Department: 1
- 2.2.4: These 280 cases are handled by the Social Welfare System.
- 2.2.9: This single case is handled by the Prison Department.

Czech Republic:

- 2.1.1.3: Other are:
 Regular personal contact between probation officer and offender or with help of NGOs : 1 789. Czech legal system does not recognize the possibility to use electronic monitoring or any other form of home detention before the sentence.

- 2.1.5: Other are:
All other forms of supervision or probation like work on pre-sentence reports for the courts and communication with offenders and victims (excluding mediation). Pre-sentence activities are based on principles of restorative justice, when the probation agencies try to solve the victim-offender conflict and prevent future crimes : 3 471
- 2.2.11: Czech Republic did not give any specifications for this category "Other".

Denmark:

- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Mentally disturbed persons under supervision: 703
Alternative imprisonment (as being placed in a special institution): 208
Others: 29

Estonia:

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

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: 802
- 2.2.1, 2.2.2: France does not separate the data related to the fully and partially suspended sentences with probation.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders":
Placement sous surveillance électronique mobile (PSEM): ...
The PSEM is an execution modality of a primary sentence, such as conditional release, judicial surveillance or social and legal supervision.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Interdiction de séjour: 187
Suivi socio judiciaire: 964
Travail non rémunéré: 4 043
Surveillance judiciaire: 153
Placement à l'extérieur: 2 651
Other: 777

Georgia:

- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Prohibition of exercising an occupation or a post: 133

Germany:

- 2.1.2: This number covers diversion-decisions person-based on sect. 153a StPO and sect. 37 BtMG by the prosecution "Staatsanwaltschaften 2009" (Table 2.4.1) (177 535) and by the court "Strafgerichte 2009" (Tables 2.3, 4.3, 5.3, 7.3 and 8.3) (60 777).
- 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 (23 690) and by the court (8 241). Sect. 153a para 1 no. 5 (victim-offender-mediation) StPO alone: 14 151 (12 266 by the prosecution and 1 885 by the court)
- 2.2 Data taken from statistics edited by the Federal Office of Statistics in Wiesbaden
- 2.2.1: "Strafverfolgung".

- 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: 12 982 (this data needs explanation, as it is a combination of two different units: 3 362 cases with a decision concerning civil liability plus 6 356 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.
Ban from office, position or profession: 91

Greece:

- 2.1.1.3: Greece did not give any specifications for this category "Other".

Hungary:

- 2.1.1.2, 2.2.6: The probation services do not have any tasks related to home arrest.

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 (6 persons 31.12.2010). 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 2010, the PPA decided to execute 64 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 2010 the PPA decided to execute 116 surrogate punishments in the form of community service.

Ireland:

- 2.0: The total of all people on different orders is 6 947. 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 5 927.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Probation supervision with community service: 12
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Probation bonds: 2 066
Supervision during deferment of penalty: 1 851
Post release supervision orders: 33
Other orders: 121

Italy:

- 2.2.1 Persons assigned to the probation service directly from liberty, excluding the drug addicted offenders, who come under point 1.2.8
- 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: 1 778
Substitutive sanctions: 172
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Activity of observation of offenders at liberty: 10 559. These activities are inquiries carried by probation workers for the Supervisory Magistracy decisions relevant to the granting of measures alternative to detention to people who have been sentenced but who are not in prison yet.
Activity of observation of offenders at liberty: 26 090. These activities are inquiries carried by probation workers for the Supervisory Magistracy decisions relevant to the granting of measures alternative to detention to sentenced offenders already in prison.
Other: 3 704

Latvia:

- General comment: The information is provided for the number of cases because the State Probation Service doesn't 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: 32. (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: 574

Luxembourg:

- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Contrôles judiciaires: 3
- 2.2.5, 2.2.6: Home arrests are exclusively applied with electronic monitoring.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Suspensions de peine: 53

Malta:

- 2.1.1.2: Home arrest (curfew orders) – Curfew orders are usually attached to the bail conditions that are supervised by the police.
- 2.1.1.3: Pre-sentence/social inquiry reports – The Probation Officer prepares a pre-sentence report (PSR) after guilt is established and before the Court makes its decision. This report contains extensive information about the offender's background and present situation, as well as recommendations to the Court with regard to sentencing. The social inquiry report (SIR) can be requested by the Court at any phase during the criminal proceedings in cases where no admission of guilt is presented by the accused. This report is similar in content to the PSR but does not include the version of events of the accused nor any recommendations to the court with regards to sentencing.

- 2.1.3: Deferral (postponement of the pronouncement of a sentence) – The Probation services could only provide information about the deferrals in association with pre-sentencing or social inquiry reports. As the Probation Act, Chapter 446 of the Maltese Laws, Section 6(3) states: “Where a person has been convicted of an offence and the court is of opinion that information ought to be obtained about the circumstances or home surroundings of the accused before the method of dealing with the offender is determined, the court shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Criminal Code, adjourn the case to enable the compilation of the pre-sentencing report by the Department.”
- 2.2.8: Treatment orders exist under the Mental Health Act (Chapter 262 of the Maltese Laws), treatment could also be ordered as a condition of the probation order or the suspended sentence. The Probation Act (Chapter 446 S.7 (5)) states that a probation order may include a requirement that the offender shall follow the treatment that the court considers suitable for the conditions (mental or physical) of the offender. The probation officers could also advice and direct a probationer to follow some kind of treatment though this was not initially imposed in the probation order issued by the court. Such variables make it hard to quantify the number of treatment because the number of treatment ordered by court does not necessarily reflect the actual number of probationers following treatment.
- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Probation order together with a community service order: 8

Moldova:

- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Deprivation of the right to hold certain functions or to perform certain activities: 1 244
Replacing the unenforced punishment with a milder penalty: 25
Release from punishment of minors: 17
Postponement of the enforcement of punishment for pregnant women or women who have children of up to 8 years of age: 28

Netherlands:

- 2.0: Persons with mixed orders are counted double. See comment 2.2.10.
- 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));
 - home arrest (2.2.6);
 - 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. The Netherlands at this time don't have a shortage of capacity. Item 2.2.6 was measured on September 30, 2010.
- 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.

- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation (2.2.1/2 and with electronic monitoring 2.1.1.1) and community service (2.2.4). Netherland's data is not clear about whether they are ordered at the same time or supplement each other during the execution of the sentence. Persons with mixed orders are therefore counted double (Fully or partially suspended custodial sentence with probation and community service).

Norway:

- 2.1.4: Mediation before trial does exist but 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.
- 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 64 "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: 6 130
Probation in case of release from prison: 264

Portugal:

- 2.1.1.3: "Other" are:
Supervision of imposition of conditions: 97
Supervision of treatment: drug dependents: 32
- 2.1.1.2, 2.2.6: Home arrest is used exclusively with Electronic Monitoring
- 2.1.5: "Other" are:
Drug dependent supervision: 2
Other measures (not specified): 4
- 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: 315
Treatment as a condition attached to fully suspended custodial sentence with probation: 61
Persons who have a conditional release adaptation period with home arrest (electronic monitoring): 64
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Supervisions of treatment suspension for mentally ill persons: 94

Romania:

- 2.1.1.1: The probation system does not have any attributions regarding the alternatives to pre-trial detention. Concerning the requirements to submit to electronic monitoring, there are legal provisions related to this matter in Romania's legislation, out of the probation services responsibility, but they are not applicable into practice. The electronic monitoring is in the competence of the police.
- 2.1.1.3: According to Romanian legislation, there are other alternatives to pre-trial detention with supervision carried out by the police.
- 2.2.1: The total number of persons who started to serve CSM in 2010 reflects both minors and adult. In 2010 we did not collect separate flow statistics for adults and minors.

Serbia:

- 2.2.5: Ankle bracelets are used. Electronic monitoring is applied exclusively with pronounced home arrest.
- 2.2.6: Home arrest can be ordered with or without electronic monitoring.

Spain (State Admin.):

- 2.2.6: This figure corresponds to the number of sentences of permanent location monitored by a system of voice verification.

Spain (Catalonia):

- 2.2.10: "Mixed orders" are:
Community service and fully suspended sentence with probation: 302

Switzerland:

- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Assistance volontaire: 463

UK: England and Wales:

- 2.0: The figures in sections 2.2.2 to 2.2.8 are not part of the total in 2.0. They are based on requirements made under court orders. Figures in sections 2.2.1, 2.2.9 and 2.2.11 are included in the total in 2.0, but do not add exactly as each total counts persons once, including the overall total.
- 2.2.5, 2.2.6: Home arrest is used exclusively with electronic monitoring.
- 2.2.8: Treatment includes drug treatment, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment and accredited programmes.
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Community orders: 118 696
Pre CJA 2003 orders: 1 842
Deferred sentences: 584

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 2010. 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: 286
Combination Orders require probation supervision and completion of a specified number of hours of unpaid work.
Custody Probation Order: 183
Custody Probation Orders and Determinate Custodial Sentences require a specified period in custody followed by supervision in the community.
Determinate Custodial Sentence: 230

- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Probation Order: 1 305
Other: 26

UK: Scotland:

- General comment: Figures are for financial year 2009-10.
- 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: 481
- 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: 3 236
Probation order with other conditions (excluding treatment and electronic monitoring):
1 595
- 2.2.11: "Other" are:
Probation orders with standard conditions: 3 623
Supervised attendance orders (for fine default): 3 859

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 2010.3.1

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	***	145	Yes	***	775
Armenia	Yes	149	106	14-18	Yes	266	153	Yes	17	7
Austria	Yes	3 839	4 196	14-17	Yes	2 138	3 225	Yes	2 634	4 143
Azerbaijan	Yes	...	...	14-17	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Belgium	Yes	...	439	0-17	Yes	...	3 600	Yes	...	...
Bulgaria	Yes	435	5 221	0-17	Yes	562	6 747	Yes	41	493
Croatia	Yes	...	...	---	Yes	59	89	No	***	***
Cyprus	Yes	367	2	14-17	Yes	44	119	Yes	235	728
Czech Republic	Yes	***	3 823	0-14, 15-17	No	***	...	No	***	...
Denmark	Yes	272	...	14-17	Yes	1 277	1 151	Yes	475	...
Estonia	Yes	260	...	14-17	Yes	675	...	Yes	1 729	...
Finland	Yes	3	14	15-17	Yes	216	354	Yes	56	90
France	No	***	***	0-17	Yes	11 476	6 467	Yes	8 964	5401
Georgia	Yes	538	364	14-17	Yes	2 303	1 103	Yes	...	...
Germany	Yes	...	...	14-17, 18-20	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Greece	Yes	***	9	---	Yes	20	44	Yes	38	77
Hungary	No	***	***	14-17	Yes	3 273	5 825	Yes	...	...
Iceland	Yes	2	2	15-17	Yes	24	52	Yes	4	14
Ireland	Yes	682	763	12-17	Yes	713	828	No	***	***
Italy	No	***	***	14-17	Yes	2 719	5 610	Yes	8 402	17 067
Latvia	Yes	...	508	14-17	Yes	...	1 269	Yes	...	81
Lithuania	Yes	654	1 329	14-17	Yes	720	892	Yes	...	...
Luxembourg	No	***	***	0-17	Yes	93	34	Yes	430	222
Malta	Yes	0	79	12-17	Yes	...	15	Yes	...	2
Moldova	Yes	202	182	14-17	No	***	***	No	***	***
Monaco	Yes	1	0	13-17	Yes	8	6	Yes	57	29
Netherlands	No	***	***	12-17	Yes	4 357	4 444	No	***	***
Norway	***	***	***	---	Yes	...	728	Yes	...	351
Poland	Yes	...	...	15-17	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Portugal	Yes	104	467	16-17	Yes	1 400	1 662	Yes	1 658	1 835
Romania	Yes	1 135	...	0-18	Yes	864	...	Yes	...	...
Serbia	No	***	***	14-17	Yes	...	2	No	***	***
Spain (State Admin.)	No	***	***	14-17	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	***	14-17	Yes	1 238	1 398	Yes	3 058	3 455
Switzerland	No	***	***	10-17	No	***	***	No	***	***
UK: England and Wales	No	***	***	15-17	Yes	21 933	26 939	No	***	***
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	66	92	0-17	Yes	376	366	No	***	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	***	---	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.3.2

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	...	...	...	12.8	...	68.5
Armenia	5.0	6.6	9.0	9.5	0.6	0.4
Austria	26.4	22.5	14.7	17.3	18.1	22.2
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1.4	...	11.1	...	...
Bulgaria	3.0	16.6	3.9	21.4	0.3	1.6
Croatia	...	...	9.2	8.6	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	17.7	...	...	...	...
Denmark	2.9	...	13.6	10.1	5.1	...
Estonia	3.4	...	8.9	...	22.8	...
Finland	0.1	0.4	8.5	9.9	2.2	2.5
France	...	...	6.3	5.0	4.9	4.1
Georgia	1.7	2.3	7.2	7.0	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.6
Hungary	...	...	10.5	11.7	...	...
Iceland	1.1	0.6	13.4	16.1	2.2	4.3
Ireland	12.0	12.9	12.6	14.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	7.6	9.0	23.5	27.2
Latvia	...	5.9	...	14.8	...	0.9
Lithuania	9.0	16.3	9.9	10.9	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	7.6	3.6	35.1	23.7
Malta	0.0	23.7	...	4.5	...	0.6
Moldova	2.8	2.7	...	...	...	...
Monaco	1.6	0.0	12.9	17.6	91.9	85.3
Netherlands	...	...	11.5	9.3	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	14.3	...	6.9
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.7	2.6	8.8	9.3	10.4	10.3
Romania	11.8	...	9.0	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	6.7	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	...	...	11.1	9.8	27.3	24.2
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Engl. & Wales	...	...	12.9	14.0	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1.6	2.9	9.0	11.6	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	5.2	8.0	9.5	10.8	17.5	17.8
Median	2.8	2.9	9.0	10.1	7.7	5.6
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4
Maximum	26.4	23.7	14.7	21.4	91.9	85.3

Notes – Tables 3.1 and 3.2

Azerbaijan:

- General comment: The numbers of adolescents, women and foreigners are not available.
- 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:

- General comment: 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. The numbers are considerably higher than the 2009 ones because the interest, in 2010, is focused on the number of juveniles and women under the supervision or care of the probation agencies before and after the sentence.

Cyprus:

- 3.1 (s): 366 cases are handled by 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.

France:

- 3.2 (f), 3.3 (s), 3.3 (f): 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)

Latvia:

- General comment: The information is provided for the number of cases because the State Probation Service doesn't 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).

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 = 33 151 males, 4 357 females and 349 sex unknown (total 37 857); Flow = 36 630 males, 4 444 females and 6 880 sex unknown (total 47 954). 15% sex 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 872 and the FLOW is 1 937

Romania:

- 3.2, 3.3: There are no available separate data regarding the women and the foreigners.

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 2010 (FLOW OF EXITS)

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 2010 (FLOW OF EXITS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.4.1

Country	Total number of exits	Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Other
	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
Albania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	(1 015)	984	16	68	0	17	30
Austria	17 922	12 372	3 202	9	...	62	2 277
Azerbaijan	6 917	4 364	13	15	...	16	2 509
Belgium	31 601	23 701	7 239	...	***	213	448
BiH: state level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Fed. BH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	16 951	16 823	...	0	97	31	***
Croatia	390	275	24	58	...	4	29
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Czech Republic	(31 260)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	7 900	6 317	742	754	...	87	***
Finland	4 083	3 430	503	100	0	50	***
France	(101 323)	...	...	...	...	...	***
Georgia	9 995	8 798	122	176	673	226	***
Germany	59 576	39 384	15 480	...	...	...	4 712
Greece	1 128	872	192	7	29	17	11
Hungary	15 139	11 094	1 880	1 888	***	277	***
Iceland	87	62	25	0	0	0	***
Ireland	10 597	4 776	443	2 480	927	72	1 899
Italy	14 176	11 733	2 179	...	132	132	***
Latvia	(7 937)	6 833	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	7 779	5 686	962	777	...	68	286
Luxembourg	294	232	36	21	...	5	***
Malta	...	...	7	...	0	...	***
Moldova	...	...	***	...	...	...	...
Monaco	18	13	3	1	0	0	1
Montenegro	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	43 517	36 011	...	...	...	...	7 506
Norway	5 232	4 613	557	46	...	16	0
Poland	118 242	73 616	27 272	...	...	...	17 354
Portugal	18 247	16 237	512	164	146	108	1 080
Romania	1 959	1 328	156	228	...	39	208
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Country	Total number of exits	Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Deaths	Other
	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
San Marino	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Serbia	20	20	0	0	0	0	***
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	141 600	141 143	457	...	...	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	10 597	10 277	142	125	4	47	2
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	(7 409)	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Engl. & Wales	190 695	136 998	33 462	...	1 356	823	18 056
UK: Northern Ireland	(3 003)	...	...	...	...	...	***
UK: Scotland	(18 946)	12 194	1 605	1 261	...	147	***

Table 4.2: Breakdown (percentages) of persons that ceased to be under the supervision or care of probation agencies during the year 2010 (FLOW OF EXITS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.4.2

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Armenia	31.2	96.9	1.6	6.7	0.0	1.7	3.0	110
Austria	214.0	69.0	17.9	0.1	...	0.3	12.7	100
Azerbaijan	76.9	63.1	0.2	0.2	...	0.2	36.3	100
Belgium	291.5	75.0	22.9	...	...	0.7	1.4	100
BiH: state level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
BiH: Fed. BH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
BiH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bulgaria	224.1	99.2	...	0.0	0.6	0.2	...	100
Croatia	8.8	70.5	6.2	14.9	...	1.0	7.4	100
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Czech Republic	297.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Estonia	589.5	80.0	9.4	9.5	...	1.1	...	100
Finland	76.3	84.0	12.3	2.4	0.0	1.2	...	100
France	156.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Georgia	225.3	88.0	1.2	1.8	6.7	2.3	...	100
Germany	72.8	66.1	26.0	...	...	...	7.9	100
Greece	10.0	77.3	17.0	0.6	2.6	1.5	1.0	100
Hungary	151.2	73.3	12.4	12.5	...	1.8	...	100
Iceland	27.4	71.3	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100
Ireland	237.2	45.1	4.2	23.4	8.7	0.7	17.9	100
Italy	23.5	82.8	15.4	...	0.9	0.9	...	100
Latvia	353.0	86.1	...	...	...	...	...	86
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lithuania	233.7	73.1	12.4	10.0	...	0.9	3.7	100
Luxembourg	58.6	78.9	12.2	7.1	...	1.7	...	100
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Monaco	58.1	72.2	16.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	100
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Netherlands	262.5	82.8	...	...	...	...	17.2	100
Norway	107.7	88.2	10.6	0.9	...	0.3	0.0	100
Poland	309.8	62.3	23.1	...	...	...	14.7	100
Portugal	171.5	89.0	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	5.9	100
Romania	9.1	67.8	8.0	11.6	...	2.0	10.6	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Serbia	0.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Spain	358.4	99.7	0.3	...	...	...	...	100
Spain (Catalonia)	141.1	97.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Switzerland	95.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
FYRO Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
UK: Engl. & Wales	345.2	71.8	17.5	...	0.7	0.4	9.5	100
UK: Northern Ireland	166.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
UK: Scotland	362.8	64.4	8.5	6.7	...	0.8	...	80
Mean	174.2	78.4	11.1	5.3	1.6	0.9	9.1	
Median	156.7	77.3	11.4	2.1	0.6	0.7	7.4	
Minimum	0.3	45.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	589.5	100.0	28.7	23.4	8.7	2.3	36.3	

Table 4.3: Estimated potential exits, number of entries and exits and exit rate per 100 probation clients at risk of exiting in 2010.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.4.3

Country	Stock	Flow	Potential exits (Stock + Flow) ^a	Exits	Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits ^b
Albania	---	---	...	---	...
Andorra	...	1 132	...	...	...
Armenia	2 965	1 608	4 573	1 015	22
Austria	14 546	18 659	33 205	17 922	54
Azerbaijan	6 791	13 693	20 484	6 917	34
Belgium	40 149	32 498	72 647	31 601	43
BiH: state level	---	---	...	---	...
BH: Fed. BH	---	---	...	---	...
BH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	...	---	...
Bulgaria	14 538	31 489	46 027	16 951	37
Croatia	644	1 034	1 678	390	23
Cyprus	302	2 070	2 372	...	...
Czech Republic	...	21 656	...	31 260	...
Denmark	9 357	11 359	20 716	...	...
Estonia	7 568	6 860	14 428	7 900	55
Finland	2 550	3 570	6 120	4 083	67
France	181 489	130 453	311 942	101 323	32
Georgia	31 986	15 803	47 789	9 995	21
Germany	158 861	...	...	59 576	...
Greece	7 114	4 670	11 784	1 128	10
Hungary	31 070	49 623	80 693	15 139	19
Iceland	179	323	502	87	17
Ireland	5 660	5 927	11 587	10 597	91
Italy	35 800	62 665	98 465	14 176	14
Latvia	10 491	8 578	19 069	7 937	42
Liechtenstein	---	---	...	---	...
Lithuania	7 260	8 150	15 410	7 779	50
Luxembourg	1 225	937	2 162	294	14
Malta	755	333	1 088	...	...
Moldova	7 261	6 688	13 949	...	...
Monaco	62	34	96	18	19
Montenegro	---	---	...	---	...
Netherlands	37 857	47 954	85 811	43 517	51
Norway	2 322	5 105	7 427	5 232	70
Poland	249 688	388 077	637 765	118 242	19
Portugal	15 949	17 896	33 845	18 247	54
Romania	9 628	3 563	13 191	1 959	15
Russia	---	---	...	---	...

Country	Stock	Flow	Potential exits (Stock + Flow) ^a	Exits	Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits ^b
San Marino	---	---	...	---	...
Serbia	10	30	40	20	50
Slovak Republic	---	---	...	---	...
Slovenia	---	---	...	---	...
Spain	89 932	243 282	333 214	141 600	42
Spain (Catalonia)	11 190	14 263	25 453	10 597	42
Sweden	---	---	...	---	...
Switzerland	7 613	7 312	14 925	7 409	50
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	...	---	...
Turkey	---	---	...	---	...
Ukraine	---	---	...	---	...
UK: Engl. & Wales	169 882	193 068	362 950	190 695	53
UK: Northern Ireland	4 158	3 146	7 304	3 003	41
UK: Scotland	...	24 112	...	18 946	...
Mean	33 624.3	37 503.2	69 373.9	27 441.1	38.3
Median	7 613.0	8 150.0	15 167.5	9 995.0	41.4
Minimum	10.0	30.0	40.0	18.0	9.6
Maximum	249 688.0	388 077.0	637 765.0	190 695.0	91.5

^a Number of offenders under the supervision or care of probation agencies at some point during the year, which is equivalent to the number under supervision at the end of the previous year (STOCK 2009) plus the number that entered supervision during the year (FLOW 2010). As no data were available for the STOCK on 31st December 2009, we used as an estimate the stock on 31st December 2010.

^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: 100 exited persons had more than one punishment.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
 - By court decisions: 15
 - Law modification: 12
 - Statute of limitation: 3

Azerbaijan:

- 4.4: The cases of 296 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: 96 submissions were not upheld. Liberty of 60 persons was restricted. 15 persons were deprived of their liberty (included in item 4.3). 76 persons were sentenced to correctional work and 22 persons were sentenced to community service.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
 - Persons whose sentence has been changed: 191
 - Beforehand released persons: 22
 - Amnestied persons: 2
 - Pardoned persons: 8
 - Persons who repeatedly committed crimes: 131
 - Persons transferred to the appropriate institutions: 1 244
 - Persons transferred to the officer of the court in accordance to the territorial division: 911

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:
 - Grâce: 1
 - Mission non exécutable ou non poursuivie: 447, 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 exécutable" and is coded so).

Croatia:

- 4.6: "Other" are:
 - Paid fines: 4
 - Offenders who did not go to control hearing or offenders that did not perform or refused to perform community service during the time fixed for the execution, which sentences were replaced by imprisonment: 12
 - Other: 13

Cyprus:

- 4.0: No data on exits is available from the Police or the Social Welfare Services.

France:

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

Germany:

- General comment: Bewährungshilfe. These numbers covers data for December 31st 2009 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 supervisonal care. As one person can be under supervisonal care more than once (average in 2009: 1.2) this number does not equal person).
- 4.6: "Other" are:
Inclusion into a new sentence (youth court law only); not necessary imprisonment: 4 712

Hungary:

- General comment: these numbers only refer to adult offenders.
- 4.4: The probation agencies do not have precise data about absconders, because if the offender does not show up after a short period of time, the case of "Absconder" (4.4) turns into "Revocation" (4.2).

Iceland:

- 4.2: From this 25 persons, 13 were incarcerated: 4 persons violated the probationary conditions and the Prison and Probation Administration decided that the persons were to serve the remainder of their sentences and 9 persons that grossly violated the ordinary conditions for probationary release by committing new offence which was punishable by six months imprisonment or was guilty of violent bodily assault, and at a demand of the prosecutor the court ruled that they were to serve their remainder of their sentences. Then, there were 12 persons who had been granted probationary release, and committed a new offence before the end of the probation period, the court imposed punishment for that offence and took also into account the part of the sentence remaining to be served.

Ireland:

- General comment: These numbers include all exits including persons referred for reports.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
Case dismissed or discharged: 675
Fine imposed: 409
No further probation involvement: 585
Case not listed: 83
Order not valid – court notified: 10
Entered peace bond: 137

Latvia:

- General comment: The information is provided for the number of cases because the State Probation Service doesn't 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).
- 4.0: In the total number of exits, Latvia has included completion of the following measures:
Fully suspended custodial sentence with probation
Community service
Conditional release/parole with probation.

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: 19
Other cases: 259

Monaco:

- 4.6: "Other" is 1 file related to a 2006 judgment of the criminal court forcing the convicted person to participate to a medical treatment. Without any duration of the treatment set by the court, the file has been closed in 2010.

Netherlands:

- General comment: In this item, the numbers provided don't include home-arrest and semi-liberty.
- 4.6: "Other" are:
CSM started but not completed: 7 506 (the CSM ordered during year 2010 are categorised in 'completed' and 'started, but not completed'. The last category is not possible to specify.

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: 587
Order Modification: 61
Other (not specified): 432

Romania:

- 4.6: "Other" are 74 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).

UK: Scotland:

- General comment: Figures are for financial year 2009-10.
- 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 2010

Item 5 (in Tables 5.1 and 5.2): Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st December 2010

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 PAID EXTERNAL STAFF

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

5.7 VOLUNTEERS

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

Table 5.1: Staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st December 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.5.1

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)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff
	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
Albania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	83	3	17	0	63	0	0	0	0
Austria	489.339	12.1	13	17.481	293.483	55.71	0	60.098	37.467
Azerbaijan	(220)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1 197.57	6	27.6	29.9	829.28	247.59	***	***	57.2
BiH: state level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Fed. BH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria	494	4	***	28	310	123	***	***	29
Croatia	(22)	8	10	***	***	4	286	***	***
Cyprus	66	2	16	6	31	***	11	...	***
Czech Republic	422	3	8	74	226	93	...	...	18
Denmark	442	...	15	12	294	37	***	***	84
Estonia	218	5	4	21	188	***	...	...	***
Finland	319	7	3	15	234	***	***	60	***
France	3 302	5.5	132.4	367	2 777.5	***	***	***	19.6
Georgia	209	4	12	4	9	115	25	5	35
Germany	(2 111.28)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	48	0	2	2	31	2	0	0	11
Hungary	324	8	20	20	187	50	2	10	27
Iceland	(8)	1	***	***	4	***	1	0	3
Ireland	417.63	4.8	10	52	224.6	---	---	---	126.23
Italy	1 598	3	14	45	857	464	130	85	***
Latvia	285.3	10.6	***	31.2	204	***	12.5	0.25	26.8
Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	249	4	36	10	199	0	...	...	...
Luxembourg	21.75	1	0	1	13.75	0	0	3	3
Malta	19	1	***	1	15	***	***	***	2
Moldova	230	27	***	42	125	***	***	0	36
Monaco	0.25	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	1 811.6	...	...	...	1 811.6	...	...	...	...
Norway	421	1.75	7.35	18	294	***	***	***	100
Poland	21 337	...	33	293	2 812	32	219	***	17 948
Portugal	1 141	6	10	57	360	299	***	***	409
Romania	461	1	***	41	296	***	***	118	5
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Marino	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Serbia	7	1	***	2	4	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Slovenia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	818	13	7	53	151	***	***	...	594
Spain (Catalonia)	459	6	5	26	279	31	48	...	64
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	323	...	...	18	113	47	***	145	***
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UK: Engl. & Wales	19 066.75	***	***	1 499.61	5 476.7	5 009.48	...	...	7 080.96
UK: Northern Ireland	406	1	6	33	184	56	***	***	126
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5.2: Breakdown (percentages) of staff employed by probation agencies or working for probation agencies on 31st December 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.5.2

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)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff	
	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Armenia	2.6	3.6	20.5	0.0	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Austria	5.8	2.5	2.7	3.6	60.0	11.4	0.0	12.3	7.7	100
Azerbaijan	(2.4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Belgium	11.0	0.5	2.3	2.5	69.2	20.7	...	...	4.8	100
BiH: state level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
BH: Fed. BH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bulgaria	6.5	0.8	...	5.7	62.8	24.9	...	...	5.9	100
Croatia	(0.5)	36.4	45.5	...	...	18.2	1300.0	...	...	1 400
Cyprus	8.2	3.0	24.2	9.1	47.0	...	16.7	...	...	100
Czech Republic	4.0	0.7	1.9	17.5	53.6	22.0	...	...	4.3	100
Denmark	8.0	...	3.4	2.7	66.5	8.4	...	...	19.0	100
Estonia	16.3	2.3	1.8	9.6	86.2	...	...	...	...	100
Finland	6.0	2.2	0.9	4.7	73.4	...	...	18.8	...	100
France	5.1	0.2	4.0	11.1	84.1	...	...	...	0.6	100
Georgia	4.7	1.9	5.7	1.9	4.3	55.0	12.0	2.4	16.7	100
Germany	(2.6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Greece	0.4	0.0	4.2	4.2	64.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	22.9	100
Hungary	3.2	2.5	6.2	6.2	57.7	15.4	0.6	3.1	8.3	100
Iceland	(2.5)	12.5	...	...	50.0	...	12.5	0.0	37.5	113
Ireland	9.3	1.1	2.4	12.5	53.8	...	...	...	30.2	100
Italy	2.6	0.2	0.9	2.8	53.6	29.0	8.1	5.3	...	100
Latvia	12.7	3.7	...	10.9	71.5	...	4.4	0.1	9.4	100
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lithuania	7.5	1.6	14.5	4.0	79.9	0.0	...	...	...	100
Luxembourg	4.3	4.6	0.0	4.6	63.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	13.8	100
Malta	4.6	5.3	...	5.3	78.9	...	...	...	10.5	100
Moldova	6.5	11.7	...	18.3	54.3	...	...	0.0	15.7	100
Monaco	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Netherlands	10.9	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	100
Norway	8.7	0.4	1.7	4.3	69.8	...	...	...	23.8	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)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff	
	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	
Poland	55.9	...	0.2	1.4	13.2	0.1	1.0	...	84.1	100
Portugal	10.7	0.5	0.9	5.0	31.6	26.2	...	...	35.8	100
Romania	2.1	0.2	...	8.9	64.2	...	...	25.6	1.1	100
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Serbia	0.1	14.3	...	28.6	57.1	...	...	...	...	100
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Spain	2.1	1.6	0.9	6.5	18.5	...	...	...	72.6	100
Spain (Catalonia)	6.1	1.3	1.1	5.7	60.8	6.8	10.5	...	13.9	100
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Switzerland	4.1	...	...	5.6	35.0	14.6	...	44.9	...	100
FYRO Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
UK: Engl. & Wales	34.5	...	...	7.9	28.7	26.3	...	...	37.1	100
UK: Northern Ireland	22.6	0.2	1.5	8.1	45.3	13.8	...	...	31.0	100
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mean	8.2	4.0	6.1	7.1	58.6	14.8	97.6	9.0	20.3	
Median	5.5	1.6	2.1	5.6	60.8	14.2	2.7	2.7	13.9	
Minimum	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	55.9	36.4	45.5	28.6	100.0	55.0	1300.0	44.9	84.1	

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. 220 officers of the Execution Service are dealing with probation.

Belgium:

- 5.8: "Other" are:
Administrative staff of the houses of Justice (Belgian probation agencies).

Croatia:

- 5.0: "Paid external staff" (item 5.6) is not included in the total.

Cyprus:

- 5.0: This total of 232 persons also includes 66 persons who are employed by the social welfare services (of which 2 are in category 5.1, 16 in 5.2, 6 in 5.3, 31 in 5.4 and 11 in 5.6). except for two persons listed in category 5.4 who work at the prison and handle exclusively probation matters, the rest of the social welfare officers handle probation matters in the broader framework of their duties.
- General comment: Cyprus also has 166 police officers who work in police stations where the persons who are on probation have to report on a daily or periodic basis (this figure cannot be broken down into the different categories 5.1-5.8). These police officers have other duties as well (i.e. they are not probation staff).

Czech Republic:

- 5.5: 93 is the number of persons working like "probation assistants". The assistants have to successfully complete a special one year long education course. Due to this fact, they are not counted as "unqualified staff".
- 5.8: Czech Republic did not give any specifications for this category "Other staff".

Denmark:

- 5.8: "Other staff" includes administrative staff.

Finland:

- 5.1: This number includes five specialists.
- 5.7: Assisting lay supervisors.

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.
- 4.0: At least 39.88 of the totals number of staff are doing administrative work only.

Hungary:

- General comment: Staff mentioned under 5.1, 5.2, 5.7, 5.8 do not only work in the adult field but also with juveniles.
- 5.8: Other staff" are:
Attorney mediators: 17
Experts leading case discussions in a group with probation officers: 10

Iceland:

- 5.0: The total doesn't 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: 34.3 probation officers working in prison + 190.3 probation officers working in the community
- 5.8: 40.4 state industrial employees, i.e. community service supervisors + 85.83 administrative grades

Italy:

- 5.5: Administrative clerks: 285 + Penitentiary police staff: 179
- 5.6: Licensed psychologists

Latvia:

- General comment: In terms of staff (ignoring full-time and part-time specifications), there were 353 employees working at the State Probation Service of Latvia on December 31st, 2010, of which:
Chief of the State Probation Service: 1
Chief's deputies, heads of Central Administration units: 12
Other Central Administration officers + administrative staff at the local offices: 46
Heads of local units: 39
Officers of local units, excluding administrative staff of local offices: 255
- 5.1: Top level executives at the National Probation administrations refer to the chief of the probation service, his deputies and heads of units of the Central Administration (e.g. Head of the community service unit, Head of legal unit, etc.)
- 5.6: Paid external staff, in the case of the State Probation Service of Latvia, includes persons involved in particular projects conducted/carried out by the Probation Service.
- 5.7: In 2010, there have been 24 volunteers all together that were involved in victim-offender mediation activities. On average, a volunteer conducted 5 mediations in 2010.
- 5.8: "Other staff" are officers of the Central Administration who do not work with with probation clients but perform auxiliary work (elaboration of guidelines, standards, methodology; legal and accounting officers, etc.) + persons occupying administrative positions at the local level.

Luxembourg:

- 5.8: "Other" are:
Secrétariat: 3

Malta:

- 5.8: "Other staff" are 1 clerk and 1 security officer

Moldova:

- 5.8: "Other staff" are 36 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:

- 5.1, 5.2: Prison and probation is a single « Correctional service » with a common administration both at central and regional levels. Division of labour is estimated at 65/35%, hence the decimals.
- 5.8: "Other staff" are:
Electronic monitoring controllers: 22
Secretarial positions: 13
Cleaners: 3
Diverse: 6
The remainder are central and regional administration employees not included in 5.1 and 5.2

Poland:

- 5.8: "Other staff" is 17 948 social probation officers for adult offenders.

Romania:

- 5.1: 1 head of probation department
- 5.3: 41 chiefs of units
- 5.4: 7 (6 inspectors + 1 head of probation department) + 289 (probation officers + chiefs of units) = 296
- 5.8: "Other staff" are:
Administrative staff: 3
Psychologists: 2

Spain (State Admin.):

- 5.8: "Other staff" are:
Social workers: 553
Psychologists: 41

Spain (Catalonia):

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

UK: England and Wales

- General comment: The figures provided here are a snap shot as of 31st December 2010 and were collected from the Probation Trusts via the Data Warehouse, which is 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.
- 5.4: Includes Practice Development Assessors, Senior Practitioners and Probation Officers.
- 5.5: Includes Probation Services Officers and Treatment Managers.
- 5.6, 5.7: Information was not collected from the Probation Trusts in relation to these staffing categories.

UK: Northern Ireland:

- 5.8: "Other staff" are all corporate and administrative grades that are not already counted in items 5.1 – 5.7.

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 2010

The aim of item 6 is to count the number of reports produced by probation agencies during the year 2010.

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 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.6.1

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	14 154	...	11 331
Azerbaijan	...	...	...
Belgium	4 338	146	7 667
BiH: state level	---	---	---
BH: Fed. BH	---	---	---
BH: Rep. Srpska	---	---	---
Bulgaria	31	***	***
Croatia	***	***	***
Cyprus	***	***	***
Czech Republic	3 469	696	...
Denmark	10 157	...	...
Estonia	555	1 971	***
Finland	5 149	***	***
France	16 552	...	47 760
Georgia	***	***	***
Germany	...	...	...
Greece	263	348	228
Hungary	1 316	1 109	***
Iceland	0	0	0
Ireland	10 501	74	2 532
Italy	***	***	46 464
Latvia	176	1 887	***
Liechtenstein	---	---	---
Lithuania	***	***	***
Luxembourg	10	...	...
Malta	85	***	***
Moldova	387	***	***
Monaco	***	0	35
Montenegro	---	---	---
Netherlands	31 984	5 371	3 862
Norway	1 886	...	***
Poland	15 795	295 652	35 618
Portugal	16 398	3 653	...
Romania	3 493	***	...
Russia	---	---	---
San Marino	---	---	---
Serbia	0	1	50
Slovak Republic	---	---	---
Slovenia	---	---	---
Spain	***	12 175	377 189
Spain (Catalonia)	215	...	...
Sweden	---	---	---
Switzerland	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	---	---	---
Turkey	---	---	---
Ukraine	---	---	---
UK: Engl. & Wales	212 484	...	***
UK: Northern Ireland	6 079	32	3 190
UK: Scotland	40 762	14 903	***

Table 6.2: Breakdown (per staff member) of reports produced by probation agencies in 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE II 2010.6.2

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	28.9	...	23.2
Azerbaijan	...	...	...
Belgium	3.6	0.1	6.4
BiH: state level	...	...	...
BH: Fed. BH	...	...	...
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.1	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...
Czech Republic	8.2	1.6	...
Denmark	23.0	...	...
Estonia	2.5	9.0	...
Finland	16.1	...	...
France	5.0	...	14.5
Georgia	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...
Greece	5.5	7.3	4.8
Hungary	4.1	3.4	...
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	25.1	0.2	6.1
Italy	...	...	29.1
Latvia	0.6	6.6	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...
Luxembourg	0.5	...	...
Malta	4.5	...	...
Moldova	1.7	...	...
Monaco	...	0.0	140.0
Montenegro	...	...	...
Netherlands	17.7	3.0	2.1
Norway	4.5	...	...
Poland	0.7	13.9	1.7
Portugal	14.4	3.2	...
Romania	7.6	...	...
Russia	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...
Serbia	0.0	0.1	7.1
Slovak Republic	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...
Spain	...	14.9	461.1
Spain (Catalonia)	0.5	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...
UK: Engl. & Wales	11.1	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	15.0	0.1	7.9
UK: Scotland	...	...	...
Mean	8.0	4.2	54.1
Median	4.5	3.0	7.1
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	28.9	14.9	461.1

Notes – Tables 6.1 and 6.2**Belgium:**

- 6.3: In this item are included all the social investigations reports and brief information reports that neither regard pre-sentence reports (about probation or a community service sentence), nor consultative reports about conditional release. Nor are they related to social investigations reports and brief information reports about alternatives to pre-trial detention.

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 5 740 and 1 960 for community service reports.
- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Community service reports: 2 474
Victim impact reports: 40
Repatriation reports: 18

Italy:

- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Observation of internees: 831
Observation of subjects upon requests of other probation offices: 7 828
Inquiries related to security measures: 1 799
Updating observation activities: 7 355
Prisoners' treatment: 1 258
Assistance to families: 1 854
Aftercare/bonus leaves from prisons: 1 994
Observation of prisoners: 23 545

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.

Malta:

- 6.1: Pre-sentence/social inquiry reports – The Probation Officer prepares a pre-sentence report (PSR) after guilt is established and before the Court makes its decision. This report contains extensive information about the offender's background and present situation, as well as recommendations to the Court with regard to sentencing. The social inquiry report (SIR) can be requested by the Court at any phase during the criminal proceedings in cases where no admission of guilt is presented by the accused. This report is similar in content to the PSR but does not include the version of events of the accused nor any recommendations to the court with regards to sentencing.

Monaco:

- 6.3: Reports produced by the probation officer during the follow-up of persons under the "régime de la liberté d'épreuve".

Netherlands:

- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Cases of treatments, other kinds of releases, dutch persons in foreign prisons, etc.:
3 862

Poland:

- 6.2: This number pertains all execution proceedings including conditional release

Romania:

- 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.

Serbia:

- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Regular reports to the courts, on the evolution of the behaviour of the person during the enforcement of the sentence: 30
Conclusion reports on completion of the sentence: 20

Spain (State Admin.):

- 6.3: "Other reports" are:
Reports published at the request of the courts:
279 695 related to community service
75 780 related to suspended custodial sentences
21 714 related to treatments

Spain (Catalonia):

- 6.1: Pre-sentence reports on suspended sentences with probation.

UK: Scotland:

- General comment: Figures are for financial year 2009-10.
- 6.2: This number includes home circumstance reports (excluding home leave) and home detention curfew assessments.