

STATISTICS
OF THE CRIMINAL
SANCTIONS AGENCY 2011



statistics 2011

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Concepts

Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders

A person who has committed an offence when under 21 years of age may be subjected to supervision for 15 months in order to reinforce conditional imprisonment, where this is to be deemed justified in view of the social adaptation of the offender and the prevention of further offences.

Supervision of parolees

Almost without an exception only a specified proportion of a prison sentence is served in prison. Parole, also known as conditional release, refers to the release of a prisoner serving unconditional imprisonment to serve the rest of the sentence in freedom. A prisoner released on parole is ordered under supervision if the probation period is longer than one year, the offence was committed when under 21 years of age, or the prisoner so requests.

Length of time in prison

In this publication, the length of time served in prison is used in two different connections: it is used as the cumulative data on prisoners released within one year and the cross-sectional data on prisoners in prisons on 1 May. The data differs from each other because the cumulative data emphasises short sentences and the cross-sectional data long sentences.

Juvenile punishment

Juvenile punishment was piloted in 1997-2004. On 1 January 2005, the Juvenile Punishment Act entered into force and the punishment was extended to cover the whole country. Juvenile punishment can be sentenced for an offence committed under the age of 18 years if a fine is considered too lenient a sanction and there are no weighty reasons requiring unconditional imprisonment. A juvenile punishment sentence can last from four to twelve months. Juvenile punishment consists of supervision appointments, guidance and support promoting coping in society and orientation to employment.

Juvenile prisoner

In the prison statistics, juvenile prisoners mean prisoners who serve a sentence of imprisonment in a juvenile prison. The decision on ordering to a juvenile prison was made by the Prison Court. The Prison Court was abolished and the concept of juvenile prisoner was omitted from the legislation in connection with the total reform of the legislation on imprisonment on 1 October 2006.

Prisoner in preventive detention

In the prison statistics, a prisoner in preventive detention refers to a dangerous recidivist, who was ordered to isolation in preventive detention by the Prison Court. A prisoner in preventive detention could not be released on parole in standard time but he or she served the sentence in full in prison. The Prison Court was abolished and the concept of prisoner in preventive detention was omitted from the legislation in connection with the total reform of the legislation on imprisonment on 1 October 2006.

Fine default prisoner

A fine default prisoner is a person serving a conversion sentence for an unpaid fine. A conversion sentence is passed on a person who has been sentenced to a fine and from whom the collection of the fine has failed.

Remand prisoner

A remand prisoner is a person imprisoned due to a suspected offence. The imprisonment is decided by the court. As a rule, a person remanded due to an offence has to be taken, without a delay, to a prison or an institution approved to hold remand prisoners by the Ministry of Justice. The period of loss of freedom that has lasted continuously at least one day is deducted in the enforcement of the sentence.

Monitoring sentence

The act on monitoring sentence entered into force on 1 November 2011. A monitoring sentence can be imposed instead of an unconditional prison sentence not exceeding six months if there is an obstacle to sentencing to community service. Prior unconditional prison sentences and monitoring sentences or the nature of the offence may prevent the passing of a monitoring sentence. Another precondition is that the monitoring sentence has to also maintain and promote the social abilities of the accused offender. An offender serving a monitoring sentence can move outside his or her home only if it is determined in the schedule. The use of intoxicating substances is prohibited for the duration of the whole sentence. The sentenced offender is monitored with the help of both technical devices and surprise visits to his or her home.

Sentenced prisoner

A sentenced prisoner is a prisoner who serves a sentence of unconditional fixed-term or life imprisonment, or a sentence of conditional imprisonment that has been ordered to be enforced and/or a remaining sentence after having forfeited parole.

Average number of community sanction clients

The average number of community sanction clients is based on the average number enforced community sanctions. In reality, the average number of clients is about 200-300 lower because one person can have several community sanctions that are enforced simultaneously.

Community service

Community service can be sentenced instead of an unconditional prison sentence not exceeding eight months. It mainly consists of unpaid non-profit work. The precondition is that the sentenced offender is suitable for community service and consents to it. The Criminal Sanctions Agency prepares a suitability assessment and the court makes the final decision on community service. The length of community service varies from 20 to 200 hours. Community service can also be imposed as an ancillary sanction to a conditional imprisonment exceeding 12 months in which case the maximum length is 90 hours.

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Preface

The aim of this statistical publication is to provide a wide range of information about the Criminal Sanctions Agency's client and prisoner numbers, client structure and activities. Besides portraying the current situation of the criminal sanctions field, the publication also offers insight into the development of the field over the past decade.

This statistical publication replaces the prisoner statistics discontinued by Statistics Finland in 2009 and contains information not only about prisoners but also about community sanctions. The publication describes client volumes and changes therein, and also presents statistical data relating to the enforcement of sentences and prisoner time use.

The statistical data are based on the information systems in use at the Criminal Sanctions Agency. Owing to certain system-related restrictions, the time series on community sanctions are imperfect in some respects.

While primarily addressed to our own organisation in the criminal sanctions field, the publication is envisioned to provide also other individuals and organisations interested in the activities of the Criminal Sanctions Agency with answers to their frequent questions about prisoners and community sanctions clients.

The theme for the current statistical publication is prisoners of foreign nationality. Topical themes are to be reviewed also in upcoming issues.

1. Sanctions

1.1. Overview of the development of the penal system

When measured by prison population, Finland currently ranks among countries of moderate criminal policy. First adopted in the 1970s, the change in criminal policy aiming to reduce the prison population has indeed delivered a reduction of one third. Despite intermittent increases, since the 1990s the prison population has remained equal to that in the other Nordic countries.

Initial steps taken in the interests of reducing the prison population involved the wider use of fines and conditional sentences. The introduction of community service and juvenile punishment in the 1990s represented a watershed for the criminal sanctions field. Of the two, community service rapidly became an established sanction throughout the country whereas the juvenile punishment failed to catch on. The possibility of converting unconditional imprisonment sentences of eight months or less into community service also contributed to the decline in the prison population.

The need to further improve the penal system and to locate new alternative means of punishment has become heightened since the 1990s owing to the increasing level of complexity in crime and the underlying issues. Reforms concerning individual sanctions as well as the penal system as a whole were introduced in the 2000s.

The scope of discretion available in imposing supervision on young people was increased in 2001 as part of the legislative amendments concerning conditional imprisonment. Under the amended statutes, young offenders who were between the age of 15 and 20 at the time of commission of the crime could be ordered under supervision for a probationary period in order to foster their social adaptation and to prevent recidivism. In 2002, it became possible to impose community service as a supplementary sanction to a sentence of conditional imprisonment of more than 12 months. The enactment of the Imprisonment Act in 2006 marked a shift towards systematic and consistent enforcement. Parole-related statutes were also revised in connection with the Imprisonment Act and supervised probationary freedom was introduced. Probationary freedom may be granted no earlier than six months before regular release on parole. Release units were moreover established as part of the measures related to the controlled and gradual release of prisoners.

The conversion of unpaid fines into imprisonment was scaled back on several occasions in the mid-2000s. Since 2008, it has no longer been possible to convert summary penal fees into imprisonment.

The acts concerning the investigation of the circumstances of young offenders and the supervision of conditional imprisonment of young offenders entered into force in 2011, as did the act on the monitoring sentence. Under the act concerning the investigation of the circumstances of young offenders, a pre-sentence report must be prepared on all offenders between the age of 15 and 20. The report focuses on the types of sanction and support measures that would best promote the young person leading a crime-free life. The act on the supervision of conditional imprisonment of young offenders introduced higher requirements on the supervised offenders with regard to control visits and sobriety. Activities to promote social coping may now be included in the supervision of young persons. The act on the monitoring sentence makes it possible to serve sentences of unconditional imprisonment of no more than six months long under electronic monitoring at one's own home or another location deemed suitable. Support measures to promote social adaptation may also be incorporated into a monitoring sentence.

1.2. Enforcement of sentences

The sentences enforced by the Criminal Sanctions Agency are divided into prison sentences and community sanctions served in freedom. Community sanctions comprise supervision of parole, community service, supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders, juvenile punishment and, as of 1 November 2011, monitoring sentence. Prisons are responsible for the enforcement of unconditional prison sentences and fine-conversion sentences imposed by the courts. In addition, prisons also implement remand imprisonment together with the police. The enforcement of community sanctions is the responsibility of the community sanctions offices.

A new authority of the criminal sanctions field was introduced in Finland at the beginning of 2010 when the former Criminal Sanctions Agency as well as the Prison Service and the Probation Service operating under it were united into a single authority called the Criminal Sanctions Agency. Under the new authority, Finland is divided into three criminal sanctions regions, those for Southern, Eastern and Northern, and Western Finland. The basic units of the Criminal Sanctions Agency are the community sanctions offices and the open and closed pris-

ons. At the end of 2011, there were a total of 15 community sanctions offices and 27 prisons in Finland. The prisons consist of 15 closed prisons and 12 open prisons, and four open prison units are administratively under a closed prison.

2. Prison service

2.1. Development of prison population

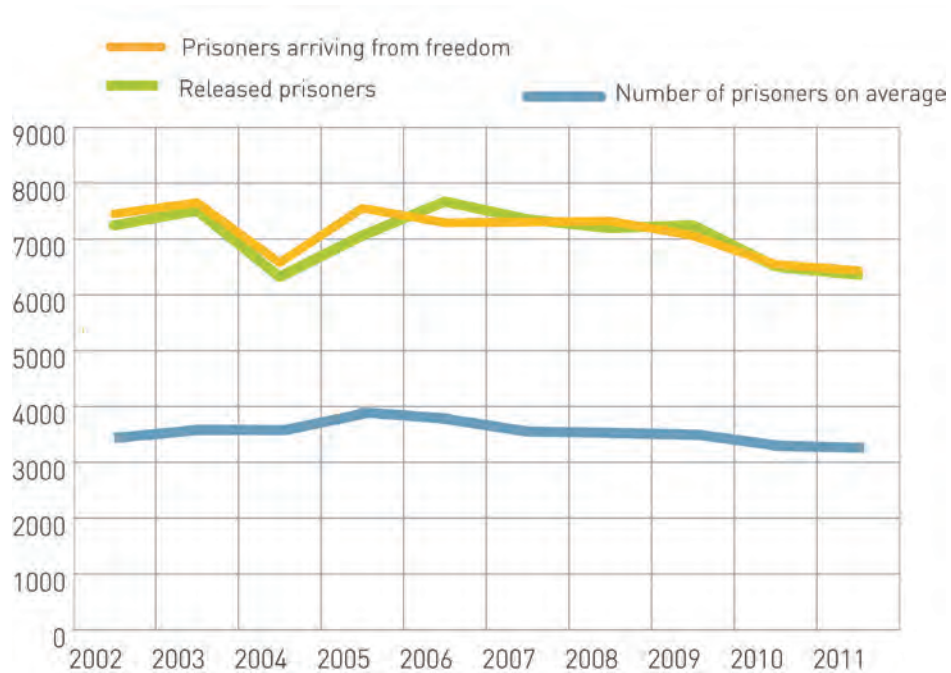
The prison population started to rise in the early 2000s and peaked at the middle of the decade, at which time the number of prisoners was 36 per cent higher than at the turn of the millennium. In 2006, the prison population again started to decline. In 2011, the average daily number of prisoners was 3 262, which is down by 16 per cent from the figure in 2005.

The greatest proportional growth in terms of types of prisoners was seen in remand prisoners and fine default prisoners. In 2011, the average daily number of remand prisoners was 598, the same as a year earlier. Over the past decade, the number of remand prisoners has increased by one quarter and their share of all prisoners has risen from 14 per cent to 18 per cent, whereas the number of fine default prisoners has seen considerable decline since the mid-2000s. In 2011, the average daily number of fine default prisoners was 53, a reduction of 73 per cent from 2003, the year in which the number of fine default prisoners peaked. Female prisoners numbered 234 on average in 2011 and their share has risen since the early 2000s from five to seven per cent of the entire prison population.

In 2011, the number of offenders arriving in prisons was 6 436. Roughly half of those, i.e. 3 097, were sentenced prisoners, 1 277 were fine default prisoners and 2 062 were remand prisoners. Approximately 13 per cent of sentenced prisoners were placed directly in open institutions, the figure for female sentenced prisoners being four per cent.

A total of 6 358 prisoners were released from prison in 2011. The figure breaks down as follows: 3 982 sentenced prisoners, 1 251 fine default prisoners and 1 125 remand prisoners. The prison term of just under half of the released sentenced prisoners, i.e. 1 868, had been three months or less. Prisoners released after serving a term of over two years in prison numbered 336, which is equal to roughly eight per cent. About 40 per cent of all sentenced prisoners and nearly 50 per cent of those, who had served a term of more than two years, were released from open institutions.

Figure 1. Prisoners arriving from freedom, released prisoners and average number of prisoners per year in 2002–2011



In 2011, fine-conversion sentences were served in full by a total of 1 928 persons. Two thirds of all fine default prisoners were serving a fine-conversion sentence only, the remaining one third were also sentenced prisoners or remand prisoners.

Supervised probationary freedom has been in use since October 2006 and it represents a new step in the gradual release system. The aim of supervised probationary freedom is to promote the re-entry of prisoners into society at the end of their prison term.

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The 426 prisoners placed in supervised probationary freedom in 2011 represent a four-fold increase from 2007. With the rise in the number of prisoners placed in supervised probationary freedom, the number of cancellations of probationary freedom has also risen and it stood at 16 per cent in 2011. All cancellations of probationary freedom were not only due to breaches of the terms but also due to the fact that the prerequisites of probationary freedom were no longer fulfilled. In 2011, the average daily number of prisoners in supervised probationary freedom was 113.

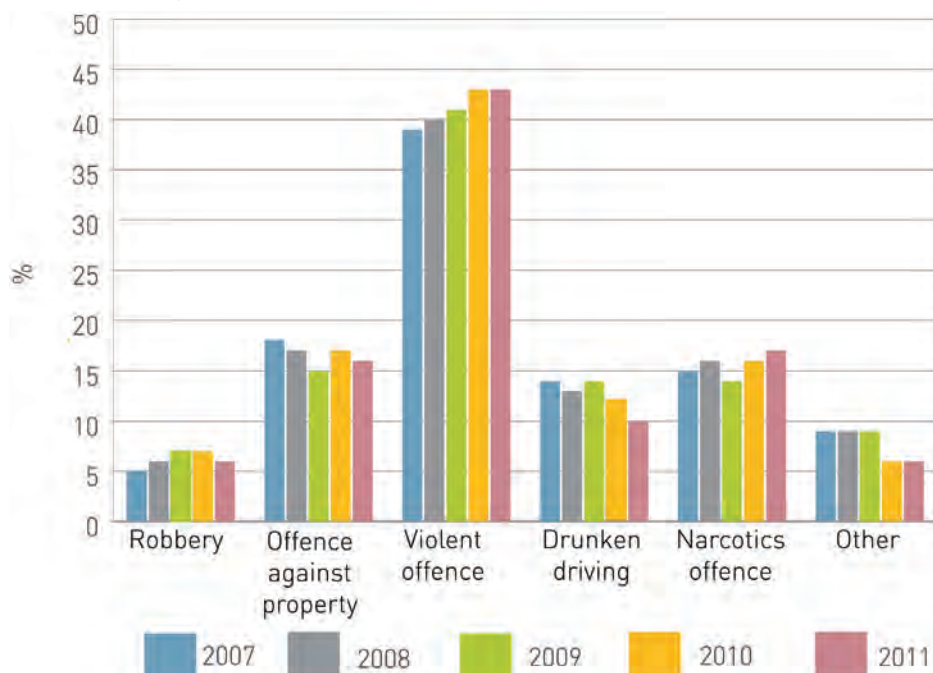
2.2. Prison population structure

The structure of the prison population has changed considerably in the 2000s. The number of prisoners sentenced for offences against property has been in steady decline, with the share of offenders sentenced for theft declining from 17 per cent to 10 per cent. All told, when in 2002 one in four prisoners had been sentenced to prison for offences against property, ten years later roughly one in six prisoners was serving sentences for theft, fraud, embezzlement, burglary or similar offences against property.

At the same time, the share of violent offenders – especially those convicted of assault – has risen. While in 2002, 14 per cent of all prisoners had been convicted of assault, in 2011 their share had climbed to 21 per cent. Offenders sentenced for homicide have formed on average a fifth of the entire prison population. In summation, while in the early part of the decade, the principal offence of nearly one third of all prisoners was a violent offence, by 2011 more than one quarter of all prisoners and nearly half of all female prisoners had been convicted of a violent offence.

In the early part of the decade, approximately two per cent of all prisoners had been convicted of a sexual offence, whereas now sexual offenders account for just under four per cent of the prison population. Those convicted of traffic offences and drug offences have accounted for 10–14 per cent and 14–18 per cent of the prison population respectively.

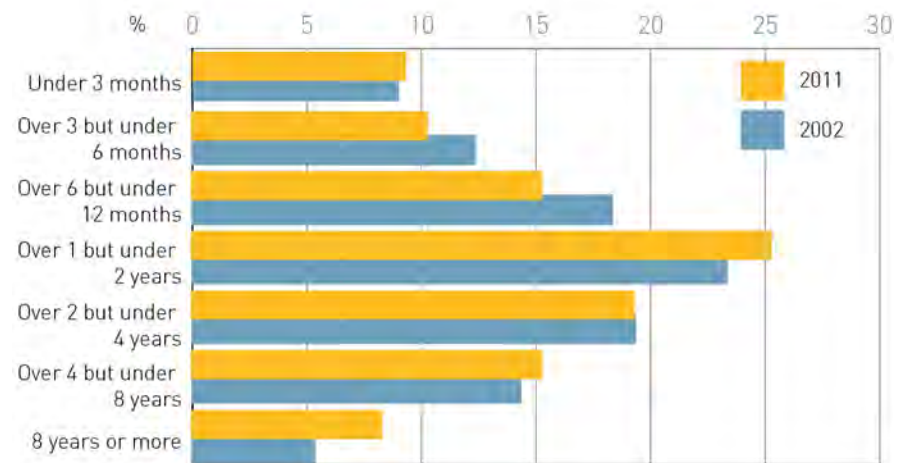
Figure 2. Principal offence of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2007–2011 (%)



The age structure of the prison population has changed in two ways in the 2000s. Firstly, the share of young sentenced prisoners under the age of 21 has fallen by almost half in the past ten years. While under 21 year-old offenders accounted for 17 per cent of all sentenced prisoners in 2002, the current figure is nine per cent. At the same time, the number of sentenced prisoners over the age of 50 has risen by four percentage points, from 10 to 14 per cent. The average age of sentenced prisoners is 37. For female prisoners, the average age is roughly a year higher.

In the 2000s, the share of long-term prisoners has increased while the share of those serving terms of less than one year has decreased. In 2011, prisoners serving a term of less than three months accounted for nine per cent of the total prison population. A quarter of the prisoners were serving terms of 1–2 years. Roughly eight per cent of all prisoners were looking to serve terms of eight years or more, their share increasing by three percentage points over a decade. This increase is above all attributable to the rise in the number of prisoners serving life sentences.

Figure 3. Calculated length of time served in prison by sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2002–2011

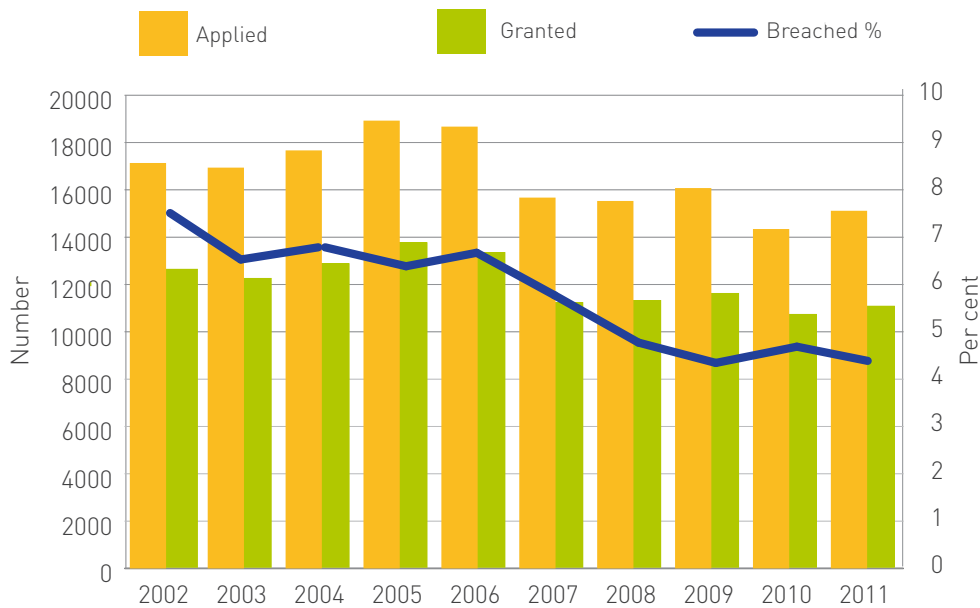


First-time offenders account for one third of sentenced prisoners while 35 per cent are serving their third to seventh sentence. Every fifth prisoners is serving at least his eighth sentence.

2.3. Order and safety

In 2011, 75 per cent of the 14 768 prison leave applications submitted were granted. The share of granted prison leave applications has remained fairly constant over the past ten years, whereas the share of prisoners, who have breached the terms of their prison leave, has fallen by nearly half. In 2011, prison leave terms were breached on 467 occasions, equal to 4.4 per cent of all prison leaves used.

Figure 4. Prison leaves in 2002–2011



Over the past ten years, the number of escapes has varied from a high of 37 in 2002 to a low of eight in 2007. In 2011, there were 12 escapes. Most of the escapes happened outside the prison walls, for example from job sites outside the gated areas and from prison officers or other officials escorting prisoners. One prisoner escaped from inside prison walls, as did the year before.

The number of unauthorised leaves from open prisons declined substantially in the early part of the 2000s and hit a low of 18 in 2005. Since then, the number of unauthorised leaves has again started to climb. In 2011, there were 82 instances of prisoners leaving open prisons without authorisation, which is as much as 52 per cent more than in the year. Unauthorised leaves from open institutions are not considered escapes.

2.4. Prisoner activities

Prisoner activities consist of work, education and other activities organised or approved by the prison.

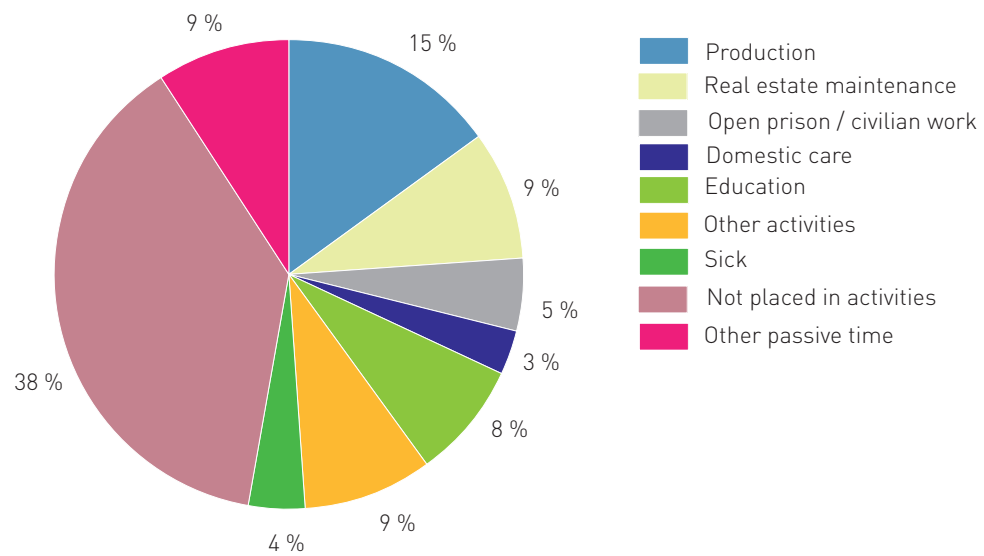
Work activities for prisoners are divided into production work and rehabilitating work. The objectives of rehabilitating work connected with learning basic employment skills and on-the-job learning. Work activities in prisons have steadily decreased in the 2000s. In 2002, roughly 41 per cent of the prison population worked. At present, 32 per cent, i.e., just under one third of all prisoners work. In the mid-2000s, when the prison population peaked, nearly 1 500 prisoners worked daily. Last year, the number of prisoners working was 1 047.

Education in prisons is organised in co-operation with outside education institutions. Both general education (i.e. basic education and general upper secondary education) and vocational upper secondary education are arranged for prisoners. A permit for university and polytechnic studies may be granted in the form of distance learning. The share of education has declined in the 2000s. In the early part of the decade, an average of 10 per cent of the daily number of prisoners were involved in educational pursuits on a daily basis whereas in 2011, the equivalent figure was eight per cent. Most of the education consists of learning or building on vocational skills.

The number of prisoners taking part in other activities (substance abuse rehabilitation programmes, programmes aimed to reduce recidivism and other social rehabilitation programmes) has varied annually between six and ten per cent.

In the early part of the decade, just over one third of prisoners were not placed in any activities. At present, their share is already over half. The factors preventing participation in activities are connected with the rise of the prison population, the insufficiency of staff resources, the lack of facilities for activities in certain prisons, the multiple problems of prisoners, and the prison security. Participation in activities is most common in open prisons and least common among remand prisoners. However, some of the change is attributable to the more specific manner of calculation, according to which days of less than seven hours of activities are no longer tallied as one full day of activities. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that an average of 15 per cent of regular working and activity hours consists of passive time, i.e. transfers, court appearances, sick leaves or prison leaves.

Figure 5. Breakdown of prisoners' use of time on weekdays in 2011 (in activities N=1 589 prisoners on average/weekday)



2.5. Recidivism among released sentenced prisoners

Table 25 depicts recidivism rates during a five-year follow-up period among sentenced prisoners released in 2003–2006. For the purposes of the statistical yearbook, a recidivist is defined as a person who subsequent to release commits at least one new offence, which results in a final sentence of unconditional imprisonment or community service. The follow-up period starts at the date of release and ends with the date of commission of the first offence or the date of death. Foreign nationals are included in the data set if they have been issued with a Finnish personal identity code¹.

There have been no substantial changes in the recidivism rate among released sentenced prisoners during the comparison years 2003–2006. The differences between the years should be examined with caution, especially in respect of the latter years; for example, it is possible for the judicial process of a sentenced prisoner released in 2006 to remain ongoing if the person is charged with an offence committed at the end of his follow-up period.

During the five-year follow-up period, approximately two thirds of the released sentenced prisoners committed at least one offence resulting in a new sentence of unconditional imprisonment or community service. The key indicators of recidivism are criminal history and age: multiple offenders have a high risk of re-offending, and young offenders are more likely to return to prison than older ones. Recidivism is less common among women.

¹ The Criminal Sanctions Agency's prisoner data system was introduced in stages in 2005–2006. Consequently, recidivism had to be measured in a somewhat different manner than in the previous yearbook Statistics 2010. In the next yearbook, statistics will be compiled on the recidivism rate during a five-year follow-up period among those released from imprisonment and those starting their community service in 2006–2007.

3. Community sanctions

3.1. Client volumes in community sanctions

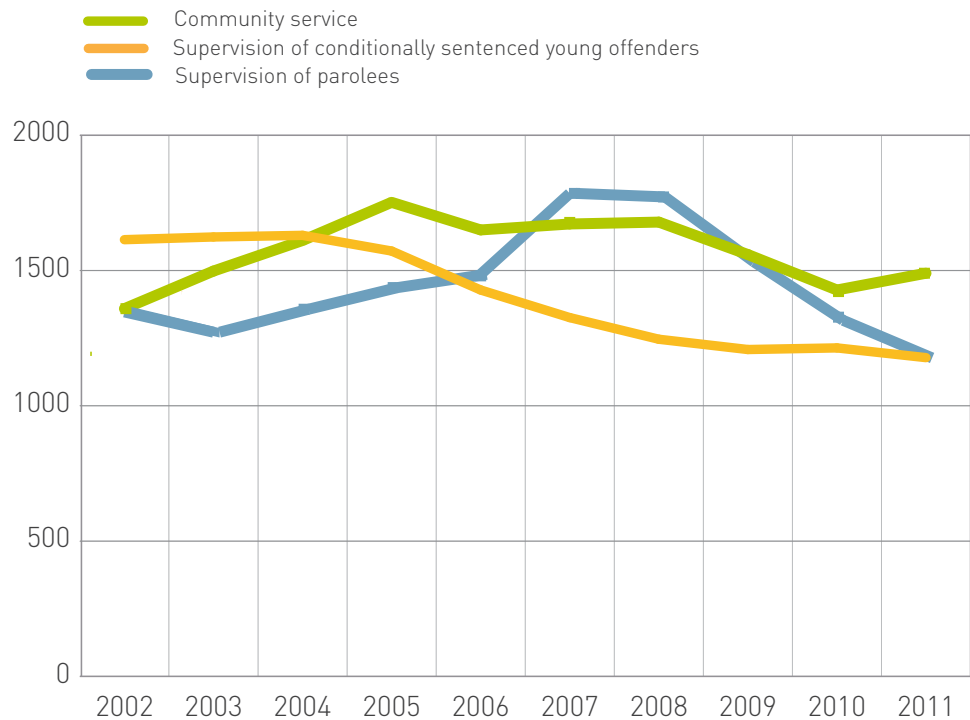
The average daily number of community sanction clients increased by 15 per cent in the 2000s and peaked in 2007 at 4 800. Since then, the figure has been in decline and in 2011, the average daily number of community sanction clients was 3 859. There has been some disparity in the trend in respect of the individual sanctions, however.

In 2011, an average of 1 178 clients per day were subject to supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders. The figure has declined by more than a quarter since the early part of the decade. The number of juvenile punishments was low to begin with and has only further declined to stand at 14 in 2011.

The average number of supervised parolees increased in the 2000s by just under 50 per cent until 2007, when the figure stood at 1 785. In recent years, the figure has fallen to same level as in the early 2000s. In 2011, an average of 1 177 clients were subject to parole supervision daily.

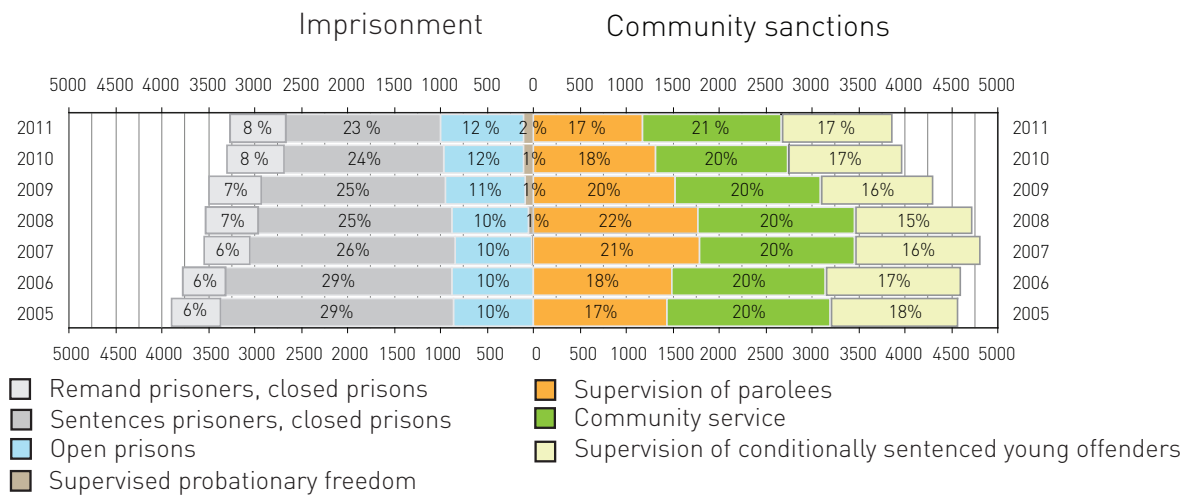
The number of persons in community service increased by roughly one quarter in the early part of the 2000s and peaked in 2005, when the average daily number of clients was 1 752. In 2011, clients averaged 1 490, which is 15 per cent less than in 2005. The number of requested suitability assessments has been on the decline. In 2011, the prosecution service submitted 5 624 requests for suitability assessments, 32 per cent less than in 2002. The number of favourable assessments has increased from 79 per cent to 85 per cent.

Figure 6. Average daily number of community sanction clients in 2002–2011



Despite the decline in the number of community sanction clients, community sanctions have accounted for a nearly unchanged share of all criminal sanctions. Last year, community sanctions continued to make up more than half of all sanctions enforced by the Criminal Sanctions Agency.

Figure 7. Averages and proportions of prisoners and enforced community sanctions in 2005–2011



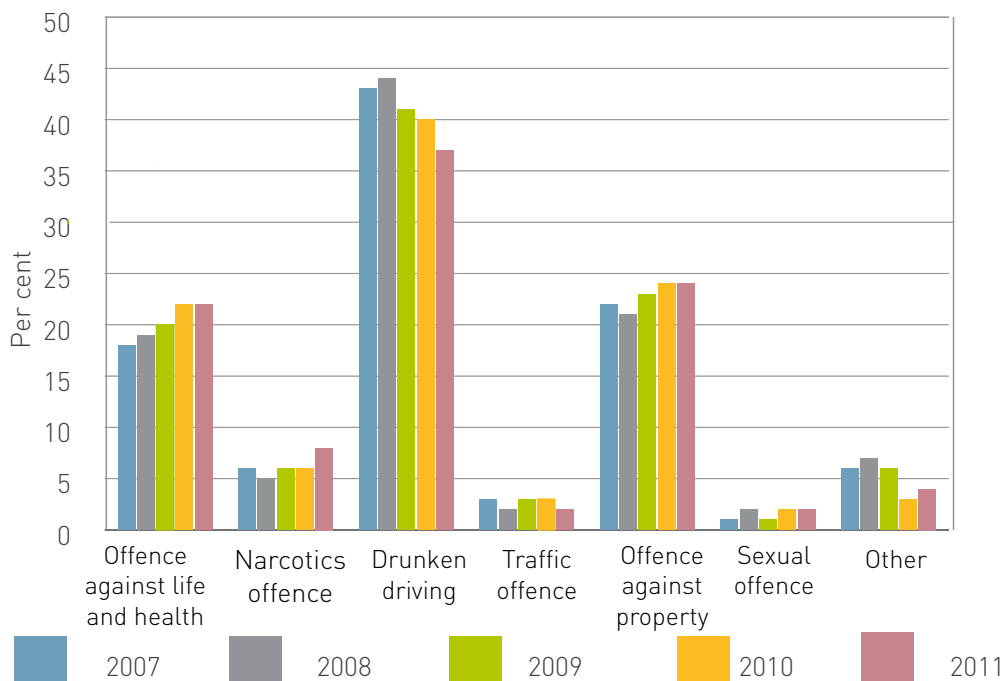
3.2 Structure of community sanction client base

The most common principal offences of conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision have been offences against property and violent offences as well as drunken driving. Violent offences have been trending upward and accounted for 25 per cent in 2011. Roughly one third of the supervised young offenders were sentenced for offences against property and one quarter for drunken driving.

Violent offences and offences against property account for approximately two thirds of principal offences of the supervised parolees. Narcotics offences stand in third place, accounting for around fifteen per cent of all sentences.

In community service, drunken driving accounts for half of all principal offences, offences against property for roughly one fifth and violent offences slightly less. The share of drunken driving has been in gradual decline.

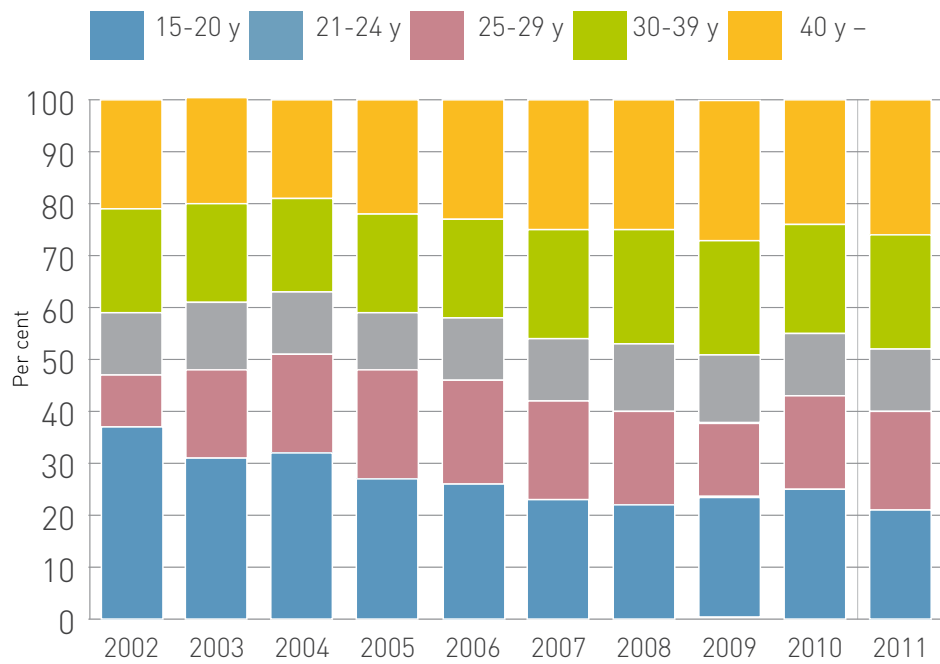
Figure 8. Principal offence of community sanction clients (%) on 1 May in 2007–2011



The share of young offenders under the age of 21 among all community service clients has fallen by nearly half over the past decade. In 2002, 37 per cent of community service clients were under the age of 21, now the age group accounts for 21 per cent. Two thirds of the conditionally sentenced young offenders

ordered to supervision were between the ages of 18 and 20. In the supervision of parolees and community service, the largest age group is 30–39-year-olds, who in 2011 accounted for 30 per cent of both sanction types.

Figure 9. Age distribution of community sanction clients (%) on 1 May in 2002–2011



In 2011, women accounted for just under 11 per cent of community sanction clients. In the supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders, the share of women has varied from a little under to a little over 10 per cent. In the supervision of parolees, women accounted for four per cent in 2002 and for eight per cent in 2011. The share of women has clearly increased also in community service, where the change over the equivalent period was from six per cent to 11 per cent.

Foreign nationals make up only a minor share of all community sanction clients. No exact data is available on the number of foreign nationals subject to community sanctions.

3.3 Social circumstances of community sanction clients

Unemployment among community sanction clients has remained high, with more than half of all clients on average being out of work. The highest unemployment rate is seen among supervised parolees, of whom 58 per cent were unemployed in 2011. Roughly one tenth of those in community service or on supervised parole were pensioners.

The share of the employed varies depending on the type of sanction. In 2011, the employed accounted for roughly one quarter of those in community service, one fifth of supervised parolees, and 15 per cent of conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision, of whom one quarter were students.

In the supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders, the share of those with permanent accommodation has remained fairly stable over the past ten years at 80–84 per cent. Among those in community service, 86 per cent had permanent accommodation in 2011. In the supervision of parolees, the share of those with permanent accommodation has risen by eight percentage points over the past decade to stand at 68 per cent in 2011. The share of those with no fixed abode has nonetheless remained fairly high, with the homeless accounting for just under 10 per cent and those with temporary accommodation for just under 20 per cent.

3.4 Participation in activities among community sanction clients

Activities available to community sanction clients consist of activity programmes influencing criminal behaviour and substance abuse programmes. The programmes currently offered are Cognitive Skills (CS), Traffic Safety Course, Traffic Safety Programme, Steering Wheel Programme, Anger Management and Behaviour-Interviewing-Change Programme.

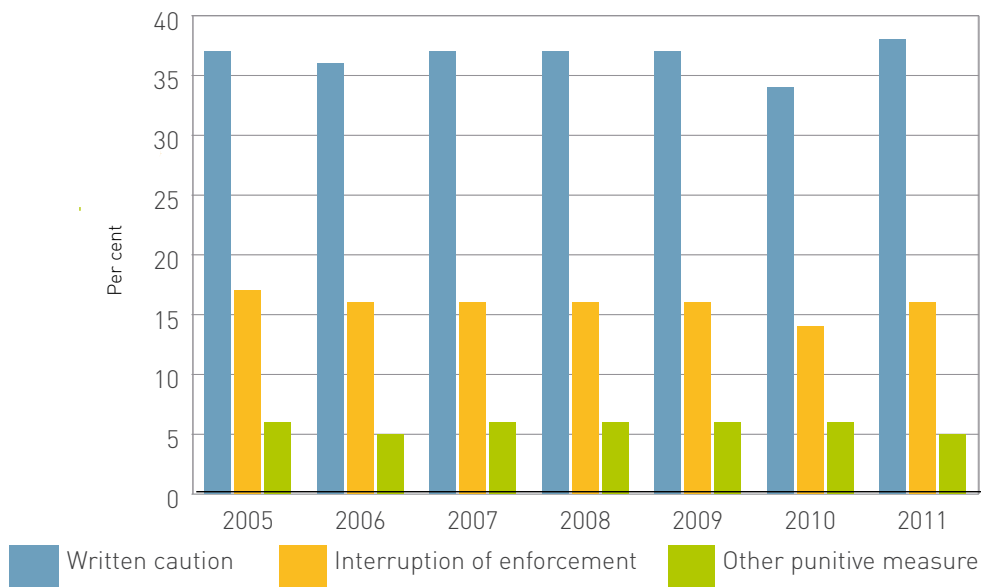
The share of programmes and substance abuse treatment has increased. In 2011, a total of 494 clients took part in programmes, the most popular being the Behaviour-Interviewing-Change Programme, the Substance Abuse Course and the Traffic Safety Programme. Most of the participants in these programmes had been sentenced to community service.

3.5 Punitive measures employed in community sanctions

The punitive measures used in the supervision of parolees are a written caution and warning, a request to be fetched by the police, and a notification to the prosecutor. The share of punitive measures imposed on supervised parolees over the course of the year has been slightly rising since the mid-2000s. In 2011, a total of 166 punitive measures were imposed on supervised parolees, equal to roughly eight per cent of the number of the parolees under supervision during the year.

The punitive measures used in community service are a written caution, a prohibition to start enforcement, a prohibition to continue enforcement and an interruption of enforcement. The share of punitive measures has remained fairly constant; 1 047 written cautions issued in 2011 were equal to approximately 38 per cent of all ended enforcements. In 2011, approximately 16 per cent of all ended enforcements, i.e. 437 community service sentences, were interrupted.

Figure 10. Punitive measures used in community service in proportion to ended enforcements in 2005–2011



4. Foreign prisoners

The number of foreign prisoners has increased more than twenty-fold over the past 20 years. A particular increase in their number was seen both at the beginning and end of the 2000s. At the beginning of the 1990s, the daily average of foreign prisoners was only twenty in Finland. By the year 2000, their average daily number had already climbed to 173, and in 2011 the average number of foreign prisoners was 444, representing an increase of 13 per cent from the previous year. Simultaneously, foreign prisoners have come to account for 14 per cent of the total prison population. In 2011, roughly 58 per cent of foreign prisoners had a permanent residence in Finland.

Figure 11. Average number of foreign sentenced and remand prisoners and their share of the average number of all prisoners in 1995–2011.



In 2011, the number of foreign nationals arriving in prison was 906. Nearly three quarters of these, i.e. 650, were remand prisoners, 143 were sentenced prisoners and 113 were fine default prisoners. A total of 817 foreign nationals were released from prison in 2011. Of these, well over half were remand prisoners. The enforcement of the sentence of 20 sentenced prisoners was transferred to another country and 27 remand prisoners were extradited to another country.

Estonian and Russian nationals have made up the largest group of foreign prisoners. In the past two years, the number of Romanian prisoners has increased markedly and according to the prisoner structure survey of 1 May 2011, Romanians are now

the second-largest group after Estonians. Estonian, Romanian and Russian nationals accounted for 45 per cent of all foreign prisoners, Nordic nationals for roughly six per cent. All in all, 56 nationalities were represented in the prison population.

An increasing number of foreign prisoners are remand prisoners. In 2011, their share was roughly 45 per cent. Remand prisoners accounted for 48 per cent of Estonian prisoners, 40 per cent of Russian prisoners and as much as 79 per cent of Romanian prisoners. When examined by the prisoner type, there were differences between the nationalities of foreign prisoners. Estonian prisoners made up the largest group among both sentenced prisoners (27%) and remand prisoners (28%). The next most prevalent nationalities among sentenced prisoners were Russian (9%) and Swedish (8%) whereas among remand prisoners they were Romanian (17%) and Lithuanian (8%).

Foreign prisoners tend to be somewhat younger than Finnish prisoners. In 2011, the average age of foreign prisoners was 34 and Finnish prisoners 37. Foreign prisoners who were permanently resident in Finland were somewhat younger (average age 34) than those who were not (average age 35). Men account for 95 per cent of all foreign prisoners.

There has been a significant change in the principal offences of foreign prisoners over the past decade. The share of those convicted of narcotics offences has fallen from 61 per cent to 48 per cent while the share of those convicted of theft has doubled to 13 per cent. Among remand prisoners, there has been an even sharper shift in the principal charges, with the share of those charged with narcotics offences declining from 56 per cent to 38 per cent and the share of those charged with theft increasing nearly six-fold to 28 per cent.

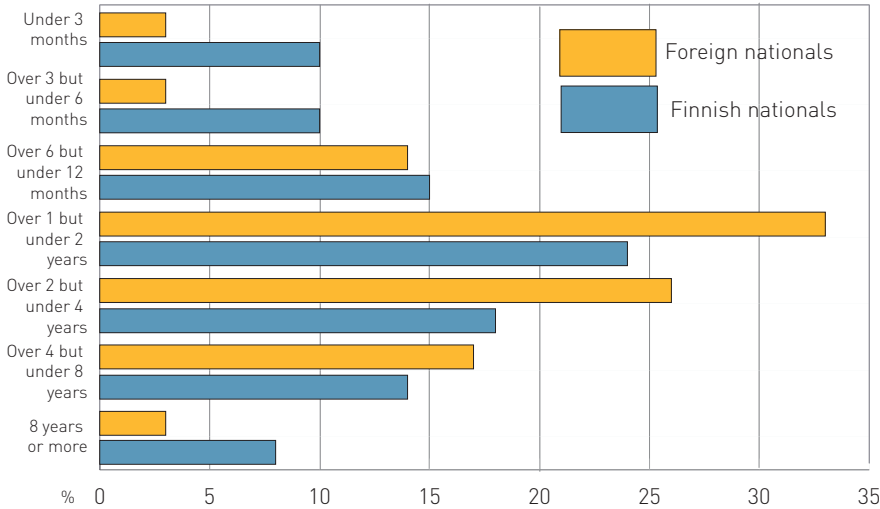
Table A. Principal offence/charge of foreign and Finnish sentenced and remand prisoners on 1 May 2011

Principal offence/ charge	Sentenced prisoners				Remand prisoners			
	Foreign nationals		Finnish nationals		Foreign nationals		Finnish nationals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Robbery	19	8	152	6	10	5	32	8
Theft	29	13	246	10	58	28	33	9
Other offence against property	10	4	150	6	7	3	12	3
Homicide	13	6	591	25	11	5	148	39
Other violent offence	17	7	526	22	7	3	41	11
Sexual offence	20	9	85	4	16	8	10	3
Narcotics offence	108	48	340	14	79	38	86	23
Drunken driving	3	1	271	11	0	0	1	0
Other offences	8	4	51	2	18	9	16	4
Total	227	100	2 412	100	206	100	379	100

Sentenced foreign prisoners served on average a considerably longer period in prison than sentenced Finnish prisoners. The average time served in prison by those released in 2011 was 13.4 months for sentenced foreign prisoners and 8.7 months for sentenced Finnish prisoners. The average duration of remand imprisonment was also somewhat higher for foreign prisoners (3.7 months) than for Finnish prisoners (3.4 months).

The calculated length of time served in prison by foreign prisoners has increased over the past decade. In particular, the share of prison terms of which 2–4 years are served in prison has declined while the share of terms of which over four years are served in prison has increased. In 2011, foreign sentenced prisoners served less than six months in prison accounted for six per cent of the total prison population. One third of foreign nationals served 1–2 years in prison and one quarter served 2–4 years. Just under three per cent were looking at more than eight years in prison.

Figure 12. Calculated length of time served in prison by foreign and Finnish sentenced prisoners on 1 May 2011



There were several differences in the use of time between foreign and Finnish prisoners. In the case of prisoners of African nationalities, the time when they were not placed in activities accounted for 42 per cent of total use of time. The equivalent figure of Finnish prisoners was 25 per cent and Estonian and Russian prisoners just slightly over 20 per cent. Estonian prisoners mostly worked and took part in activities as a whole to an even greater extent than Finnish prisoners, who in turn were more active participants in education and programmes. Estonian and Russian prisoners who studied took part in particular in vocational education.

Table B. Foreign and Finnish sentenced prisoners' use of time (%) in 2011

	Finnish (N=6555)	Estonian (N=188)	Russian (N=69)	African (N=113)	Other (N=286)
Work	25	40	31	21	32
Education	7	4	3	3	3
Other activities (e.g. programmes)	9	1	4	0	4
In activities in total	41	45	38	24	39
Not placed in activities	25	21	22	42	28
Other passive time (e.g. sick)	34	34	40	33	34
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

A joint Nordic research carried out in 2011 looked into the educational needs of Russian-speaking prisoners in Finnish prisons. The study concluded that the vocational supplementary education and the rehabilitative measures might facilitate the reintegration of Russian-speaking prisoners into society when they have been deported to their country of origin after their release. Owing to the language barrier, the prisons have been unable to provide this type of activity in a sufficient degree.

Table 1. Prisoners in prisons according to gender, prisoner group and prison type at the beginning and end of 2011

Prison type	Registered in prison							
	Total	Women	Sentenced prisoners		Fine default prisoners		Remand prisoners	
				Women		Women		Women
At the beginning of the year								
All prisons	3189	228	2562	171	51	4	576	53
Closed prisons	2272	149	1646	92	50	4	576	53
Open prisons	917	79	916	79	1	0	0	0
At the end of the year								
All prisons	3214	216	2544	173	43	6	627	37
Closed prisons	2254	140	1587	97	40	6	627	37
Open prisons	960	76	957	76	3	0	0	0

Table 2. Average daily number of prisoners according to prisoner group in 2002-2011

	Sentenced prisoners	Fine default prisoners	Remand prisoners	Juvenile prisoners	Prisoners in preventive detention	Total	Women	Women's share of all prisoners
2002	2 674	190	478	69	23	3 434	204	6
2003	2 805	198	492	60	23	3 578	205	6
2004	2 928	81	473	72	23	3 577	206	6
2005	3 104	179	519	63	23	3 888	242	6
2006	3 126	189	463	-	-	3 778	246	7
2007	2 911	134	506	-	-	3 551	244	7
2008	2 845	121	559	-	-	3 526	232	7
2009	2 840	83	569	-	-	3 492	246	7
2010	2 635	57	599	-	-	3 291	246	7
2011	2 612	53	598	-	-	3 262	234	7

Table 3. Average number of under 21-year-old remand and sentenced prisoners in 2002-2011

	15-17 years old	18-20 years old	under 21 years old in total	All prisoners	Young prisoners' share of all prisoners
2002	13	115	128	3 433	3,7
2003	7	116	123	3 578	3,4
2004	8	110	118	3 577	3,3
2005	6	93	99	3 888	2,5
2006	6	90	96	3 778	2,5
2007	5	82	87	3 551	2,5
2008	5	90	95	3 526	2,7
2009	6	87	93	3 492	2,7
2010	7	72	79	3 291	2,4
2011	10	70	80	3 262	2,5

Table 4. Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom according to prisoner group, gender and prison type in 2011

Prisoner group	All prisons			Closed prisons			Open prisons		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From freedom									
in total	5 893	543	6 436	5 478	534	6 012	415	9	424
Fine default prisoners	1 111	166	1 277	1 099	165	1 264	12	1	13
Sentenced prisoners	2 872	225	3 097	2 470	217	2 687	402	8	410
15-17 years old	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
18-20 years old	74	4	78	56	4	60	18	0	18
21- years old	2 796	221	3 017	2 412	213	2 625	384	8	392
Remand prisoners	1 910	152	2 062	1 909	152	2 061	1	0	1
15-17 years old	31	3	34	31	3	34	0	0	0
18-20 years old	160	6	166	160	6	166	0	0	0
21- years old	1 719	143	1 862	1 718	143	1 861	1	0	1

Table 5. Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom according to prisoner group in 2002-2011

	Sentenced prisoners		Fine default prisoners		Remand prisoners		Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2002	3 452	202	2 156	221	1 843	125	7 451	548
2003	3 520	173	2 223	219	1 911	119	7 654	511
2004	3 863	213	867	84	1 845	137	6 575	434
2005	3 779	200	1 843	235	1 930	136	7 552	571
2006	3 496	212	2 098	264	1 698	132	7 292	608
2007	3 568	236	1 856	244	1 879	135	7 303	615
2008	3 539	217	1 852	229	1 930	143	7 321	589
2009	3 469	251	1 627	185	1 963	163	7 059	599
2010	3 244	243	1 303	150	1 998	181	6 545	574
2011	3 097	225	1 277	166	2 062	152	6 436	543

Table 6. Released prisoners according to grounds for release, gender and prison type in 2011

	Prison type								
	Closed prisons			Open prisons			All prisons		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Released prisoners in total	4 294	449	4 741	1 512	103	1 615	5 806	552	6 358
1. Sentence served completely	1 084	159	1 243	40	3	43	1 124	162	1 286
2. Pardon of the President of the Republic from further serving of the sentence	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
3. Released on parole	2 179	188	2 365	1 468	100	1 568	3 647	288	3 935
■ By pardon of the President of the Republic	2	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	4
■ By decision of the Criminal Sanctions Agency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ By decision of the prison director	2 177	188	2 365	1 465	99	1 564	3 642	287	3 929
■ By decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
■ By decision of the Hague International Criminal Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Released from remand imprisonment	1 024	101	1 125	0	0	0	1 024	101	1 125
■ Charge dismissed	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
■ Hearing postponed	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
■ Sentenced to unconditional imprisonment but released	112	7	119	0	0	0	112	7	119
■ Sentenced to conditional imprisonment	207	26	233	0	0	0	207	26	233
■ Other reason	699	67	766	0	0	0	699	67	766
5. Other grounds	7	1	8	1	0	1	8	1	9
Dead	10	0	10	4	0	0	14	0	14
Enforcement interrupted	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	4
Transferred to another country	44	3	47	4	0	4	48	3	51

Table 7. Released sentenced prisoners according to served sentence term, gender and prison type in 2011

Served sentence term	Prison type								
	Closed prisons			Open prisons			All prisons		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	2 206	191	2 397	1 485	100	1 585	3 691	291	3 982
- 1 month	396	49	445	172	12	184	568	61	629
over 1 month - 2 months	482	35	517	293	9	302	775	44	819
over 2 months - 3 months	226	17	243	168	9	177	394	26	420
over 3 months - 6 months	335	31	366	250	11	261	585	42	627
over 6 months - 12 months	300	27	327	233	17	250	533	44	577
over 1 year - 2 years	300	23	323	221	30	251	521	53	574
over 2 years - 4 years	126	6	132	96	7	103	222	13	235
over 4 years	41	3	44	52	5	57	93	8	101

Table 8. Length of conversion sentences for unpaid fine completed in 2011

	Prisoners serving only conversion sentence for unpaid fine			Sentenced and remand prisoners serving conversion sentence for unpaid fine		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
At most 10 days	473	71	544	109	11	120
11-30 days	485	68	553	357	23	380
31-60 days	124	20	144	128	12	140
61-90 days	9	1	10	32	5	37
Total	1 091	160	1 251	626	51	677

Table 9. Released prisoners according to prisoner group and gender in 2002-2011

	Sentenced prisoners		Fine default prisoners		Remand prisoners		All in total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2002	4 410	231	1 944	204	891	72	7 245	507
2003	4 546	233	2 059	197	906	71	7 511	501
2004	4 637	244	900	85	785	90	6 322	419
2005	4 662	233	1 568	154	833	66	7 063	453
2006	4 844	301	2 016	264	812	67	7 672	632
2007	4 627	295	1 780	231	945	76	7 352	602
2008	4 484	297	1 717	218	995	77	7 196	592
2009	4 556	302	1 629	191	1 061	92	7 246	585
2010	4 193	319	1 224	148	1 089	102	6 506	569
2011	3 982	291	1 251	160	1 125	101	6 358	552

Table 10. Length of time served in prison (%) by released prisoners in 2002-2011 (%)

Time served in prison	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
- 1 month	17	17	16	14	11	14	16	16	16	16
over 1 month - 2 months	20	20	20	20	18	21	23	22	21	21
over 2 months - 3 months	12	12	12	12	11	11	9	10	9	11
over 3 months - 6 months	17	16	19	17	18	18	16	16	16	16
over 6 months - 12 months	15	16	15	15	17	15	15	15	15	14
over 1 year - 2 years	11	11	12	13	15	14	13	13	15	14
over 2 years - 4 years	5	5	5	6	7	5	5	6	6	6
over 4 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	4 410	4 546	4 637	4 662	4 844	4 627	4 484	4 556	4 193	3 981

Table 11. Prisoners released on parole in 2002-2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Released on parole in total	4 237	4 430	4 510	4 579	4 767	4 567	4 406	4 485	4 146	3 935
By decision of the prison director / board	4 225	4 408	4 496	4 564	4 740	4 562	4 397	4 476	4 138	3 929
By decision of the Criminal Sanctions Agency / Ministry of Justice	7	13	9	7	16					
By pardon of the President of the Republic	5	5	4	6	10	4	2	1	2	4
By decision of the Prison Court	0	4	1	2						
By decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal						1	6	7	6	2
By decision of the Supreme Court								1		
By decision of the Hague International Criminal Court					1		1	0	0	0
Placed under supervision	878	895	1 013	977	1 167	1 140	925	856	828	759

Table 12. Life sentence prisoners in 1992-2012

Year	Number of life sentence prisoners at the beginning of the year	Commenced life imprisonments within the year	Released life sentence prisoners	Average length (years) of sentences served by released life sentence prisoners
1992	31	3	5	11,2
1993	28	4	4	8,9
1994	28	9	1	10,4
1995	34	5		
1996	39	12	1	9,5
1997	46	10		
1998	55	6		
1999	59	3	2	12,3
2000	59	1	2	13,2
2001	60	9	2	13,7
2002	66	19	4	12,0
2003	74	24	2	13,6
2004	97	7	3	15,0
2005	104	21	2	11,8
2006	124	21	7	12,9
2007	136	13	3	13,5
2008	144	11	6	13,1
2009	151	13	8	14,3
2010	157	14	6	14,5
2011	164	15	2	15,0
2012	175			

Table 13. Supervised probationary freedom in 2007-2011**| 31**

	Started	Ended	Cancelled	Cancelled % of started	In probationary freedom on average daily	Average length of probationary freedom (days)
2007	103	78	5	5	22	80
2008	217	193	19	9	50	90
2009	356	322	55	15	85	88
2010	395	397	67	17	102	97
2011	426	394	69	16	113	100

Table 14. Principal offence of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2002-2011 (%)

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Robbery	Total	7	7	7	6	7	5	6	7	7	7
	Women	3	8	5	5	6	4	2	5	7	7
Theft	Total	17	17	16	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
	Women	10	15	14	15	16	13	10	11	10	6
Other offence against property	Total	7	6	5	5	4	4	3	4	6	6
	Women	15	5	3	6	5	5	5	6	7	9
Homicide	Total	19	19	18	19	19	20	20	20	22	23
	Women	24	27	29	27	25	28	32	27	30	31
Other violent offence	Total	14	16	17	18	20	19	20	20	21	21
	Women	15	11	18	14	17	16	14	22	21	17
Sexual offence	Total	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
	Women	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Narcotics offence	Total	18	17	18	16	15	15	16	14	16	17
	Women	26	23	19	21	16	15	16	15	16	16
Drunken driving	Total	11	12	12	13	12	14	13	14	12	10
	Women	6	7	7	11	11	10	11	9	5	6
Other offence	Total	5	5	4	4	4	6	6	6	3	2
	Women	2	4	4	1	3	10	9	4	2	4
Total	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Women	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	Total	2 762	2 974	3 107	3 173	3 186	2 979	2 865	2 924	2 726	2 639
	Women	156	146	170	169	197	184	167	190	193	180

Table 15. Age groups of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2002-2011 (%)

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
15 - 20 y	Total	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	1
	Women	4	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0
21 - 24 y	Total	13	13	13	12	13	10	10	11	9	8
	Women	10	14	8	8	11	8	6	8	10	9
25 - 29 y	Total	21	21	20	21	20	21	18	18	19	20
	Women	12	17	12	16	14	19	11	15	15	20
30 - 39 y	Total	33	34	33	33	33	34	35	33	33	33
	Women	42	35	41	37	38	35	38	30	29	31
40-49 y	Total	20	20	19	20	21	21	23	22	23	22
	Women	26	24	25	23	24	25	30	32	32	26
50 y -	Total	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	14	14	14
	Women	6	10	12	15	12	12	14	13	15	14
Total	Total	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100
	Women	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	Total	2 764	2 979	3 107	3 173	3 186	2 979	2 865	2 924	2 726	2 639
	Women	156	147	170	169	197	184	167	190	193	180

Table 16. Calculated length of time served in prison of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2002-2011 (%)

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<3 months	Total	9	9	9	8	8	10	10	10	10	9
	Women	11	6	9	8	10	10	10	8	10	7
3<6 months	Total	12	12	13	10	10	12	10	10	9	10
	Women	12	12	11	10	9	11	8	14	6	12
6<12 months	Total	18	18	17	18	17	18	16	15	15	15
	Women	16	19	13	18	14	17	13	17	21	16
1<2 years	Total	23	23	23	24	25	23	24	25	24	25
	Women	29	23	31	26	29	25	31	23	29	26
2<4 years	Total	19	20	20	20	20	18	19	19	19	19
	Women	15	19	13	15	17	14	16	19	16	19
4<8 years	Total	14	14	13	14	14	14	15	14	14	15
	Women	12	15	16	16	15	17	15	13	14	15
8 years -	Total	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
	Women	5	6	7	8	5	7	7	7	6	6
Total	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Women	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	Total	2 713	2 982	3 043	3 092	3 127	2 932	2 819	2 892	2 690	2 576
	Women	153	144	169	167	196	181	166	189	193	177

* The table excludes prisoners whose sentence term had not yet been calculated or who were at large.

Table 17. Number of previous prison sentences of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2002-2011 (%)

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1st time	Total	31	31	32	29	31	30	30	31	32	33
	Women	54	50	56	50	54	52	52	45	49	53
2nd time	Total	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	15	13	13
	Women	16	16	16	17	17	17	16	18	18	18
3rd-7th time	Total	36	37	36	38	37	37	37	36	35	35
	Women	24	29	23	28	22	26	25	30	27	24
8th- time	Total	19	19	18	19	18	18	19	18	19	20
	Women	6	5	5	6	8	5	7	7	6	4
Total	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Women	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	Total	2 731	2 950	3 079	3 143	3 162	2 965	2 854	2 916	2 720	2 631
	Women	156	147	170	169	197	184	167	190	193	180

Table 18. Average number of foreign prisoners according to prisoner group and their share of all prisoners in 2002-2011

	Foreign prisoners			All prisoners	Foreign prisoners' share of all prisoners
	Sentenced prisoners	Remand prisoners	Total		
2002	189	102	291	3 433	8
2003	187	104	291	3 578	8
2004	194	90	284	3 577	8
2005	171	111	282	3 888	7
2006	200	106	306	3 778	8
2007	208	99	307	3 551	9
2008	202	123	325	3 526	9
2009	216	154	370	3 492	11
2010	214	180	394	3 291	12
2011	243	201	444	3 262	14

Table 19. Principal offence of foreign sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2002-2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Robbery	4	5	4	8	9	7	9	7	9	8
Theft	6	3	6	11	5	11	5	11	15	13
Other offence against property	7	8	6	4	5	0	4	2	5	4
Homicide	9	10	8	9	13	14	14	12	10	6
Other violent offence	5	5	5	6	6	10	9	5	7	7
Sexual offence	5	3	4	4	8	8	6	8	5	9
Narcotics offence	61	63	61	50	47	42	42	46	46	48
Drunken driving	1	1	0	1	2	2	4	5	2	1
Other offence	3	4	4	6	5	7	6	6	2	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	192	198	203	268	213	214	203	213	212	227

Taulukko 20. Ulkomaalaisten vankien kansalaisuus 1. toukokuuta 2011

	N		N
Afghanistan	2	Lithuania	24
Albania	1	Morocco	4
Algeria	2	Myanmar	1
Armenia	1	Netherlands	6
Belarus	3	Nigeria	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Norway	1
Bulgaria	6	Pakistan	1
Chile	2	Poland	6
Cuba	1	Romania	43
Czech Republic	1	Russia	35
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2	Rwanda	1
Dominican Republic	6	Senegal	1
Egypt	1	Serbia and Montenegro	7
Estonia	118	Somalia	13
Ethiopia	1	Spain	1
France	4	Sudan	1
Gambia	4	Sweden	27
Ghana	5	Thailand	1
India	1	Tunisia	3
Iran	13	Turkey	7
Iraq	18	Ukraine	5
Israel	1	United Kingdom	1
Italy	4	United States	2
Jordan	2	Vietnam	4
Kenya	2	Yugoslavia	3
Latvia	6	Stateless	8
Lebanon	1	Unknown	6
Liberia	1		
Libya	1	Total	436

Table 21. Prison leaves in 2002-2011

	Applied	Granted		Cancelled		Used		Conditions fulfilled		Conditions breached	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2002	16 788	12 228	73	181	1	12 047	99	11 151	93	896	7
2003	16 592	12 190	73	185	2	12 005	98	11 195	93	810	7
2004	17 320	12 813	74	181	1	12 632	99	11 771	93	861	7
2005	18 578	13 700	74	170	1	13 530	99	12 658	94	869	6
2006	18 325	13 283	72	209	2	13 074	98	12 181	93	893	7
2007	15 325	11 166	73	273	2	10 893	98	10 263	94	630	6
2008	15 183	11 256	74	293	3	10 963	97	10 442	95	521	5
2009	15 728	11 555	73	342	3	11 213	97	10 726	96	487	4
2010	13 997	10 669	76	242	2	10 427	98	9 932	95	495	5
2011	14 768	11 016	75	293	3	10 723	97	10 256	96	467	4

Table 22. Escapes and unauthorised leaves in 2002-2011

	Escapes			Unauthorised leaves from open prisons	Unauthorised leaves from rehabilitation institutions*
	Total	From closed prisons	From inside prison walls		
2002	37	34	19	41	
2003	29	28	10	29	
2004	22	19	1	27	
2005	25	21	10	18	
2006	14	13	0	43	3
2007	8	6	0	51	9
2008	16	14	8	55	9
2009	17	13	1	67	4
2010	12	10	1	54	9
2011	12	7	1	82	5

* Before 1 October 2006, unauthorised leaves from rehabilitation institutions were considered escapes.

Table 23. Prisoners' use of time in 2002-2011 (%)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Production work	19	19	19	18	19	17	17	15	15	15
Real estate maintenance	12	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	9
Open prison work	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
Domestic care	6	5	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	3
Work activities in total	41	39	40	37	37	34	34	31	32	32
Education	10	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	9	8
Other activities	8	8	8	9	10	6	6	7	8	9
ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL	59	57	58	54	56	49	49	47	49	48
Sick	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Not placed in activities	17	18	18	21	28	37	37	38	38	38
Other passive time	18	19	19	20	11	9	9	10	9	9
NOT IN ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL	41	43	42	46	44	51	51	52	51	51
Prisoners in work activities av./day	1 461	1 453	1 450	1 465	1 448	1 233	1 199	1 081	1 040	1 047
Prisoners in activities av./day	2 031	2 050	2 071	2 098	2 125	1 698	1 760	1 668	1 597	1 589
Prisoners in total av./day	3 433	3 578	3 577	3 888	3 777	3 551	3 526	3 492	3 291	3 262

Table 24. Prisoners and prisons in 1974-2011

Year	Daily average number of prisoners					Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom						Released from prison	Prisons 31.12.	Available prisoner places	
	Total	Women	Fine default prisoners	Remand prisoners	Foreign prisoners	Total	As sentenced prisoners		As fine default prisoners	As remand prisoners				In all prisons, %	In closed prisons, %
							Total	Under 21 years old		Total	Under 21 years old				
1974	5 104	118	62	760		11 465	6 859		537	3 891		11 163	18	4 643	81
1975	5 452	115	120	808	24	13 453	7 750		1 004	4 529		12 969	18	4 451	77
1976	5 596	130	119	770	11	12 999	8 203	525	919	3 689		12 937	18	4 312	77
1977	5 555	132	118	734	14	11 939	6 966	501	1 068	3 709	526	12 179	18	4 414	75
1978	5 399	147	169	673	12	11 183	6 045	443	1 564	3 393	534	11 335	18	4 501	75
1979	5 216	146	152	638	10	10 577	5 621	365	1 614	3 193	484	10 860	18	4 483	75
1980	5 088	135	135	546	8	10 114	5 548	313	1 288	3 120	493	10 206	18	4 543	73
1981	4 883	142	135	553	8	9 840	5 080	291	1 470	3 117	447	10 197	18	4 618	73
1982	4 766	135	128	582	12	10 194	5 209	320	1 347	3 459	540	10 200	18	4 665	73
1983	4 709	161	150	571	8	10 132	4 966	360	1 595	3 327	588	10 183	19	4 629	73
1984	4 524	153	138	536	10	9 671	5 204	390	1 299	3 114	730	9 884	18	4 695	74
1985	4 411	137	113	500	15	9 307	5 277	408	1 161	2 846	672	9 516	18	4 693	74
1986	4 219	126	132	510	11	9 216	5 010	297	1 337	2 867	402	9 240	18	4 738	72
1987	4 175	127	66	468	12	9 467	5 392	285	1 429	2 646	438	9 744	19	4 716	75
1988	3 972	125	91	421	11	9 379	5 096	260	1 821	2 462	382	9 707	21	4 700	75
1989	3 389	112	98	350	11	8 648	5 237	292	1 720	1 691	205	9 272	21	4 739	75
1990	3 441	109	95	372	20	8 831	5 349	201	1 556	1 926	325	8 561	21	4 214	73
1991	3 467	110	137	293	28	8 874	5 411	232	2 016	1 447	247	9 183	22	4 210	71
1992	3 511	110	189	263	43	9 851	5 769	268	2 557	1 525	248	9 755	23	4 220	72
1993	3 421	119	245	248	48	9 435	5 055	234	2 944	1 436	274	9 593	24	4 286	73
1994	3 275	122	221	259	57	8 711	4 424	205	2 661	1 626	306	8 984	25	4 102	72
1995	3 248	133	173	289	73	7 755	3 910	169	2 273	1 572	298	7 661	24	4 095	69
1996	3 197	149	132	300	94	6 594	3 254	172	1 703	1 637	279	7 028	24	3 907	71
1997	2 974	144	119	295	116	6 201	2 937	134	1 671	1 593	205	6 314	24	3 827	71
1998	2 809	140	96	292	130	5 803	2 982	120	1 318	1 503	198	5 883	23	3 508	71
1999	2 743	126	102	354	138	5 838	2 858	113	1 391	1 589	145	5 972	23	3 494	71
2000	2 855	144	121	376	173	6 561	3 312	122	1 581	1 668	220	6 272	22	3 357	71
2001	3 135	159	149	457	248	6 832	3 248	184	1 698	1 886	278	6 516	22	3 399	71
2002	3 433	204	190	478	293	7 451	3 452	106	2 156	1 843	219	7 245	22	3 437	72
2003	3 578	205	198	492	291	7 654	3 520	123	2 223	1 911	211	7 511	21	3 286	76
2004	3 577	206	81	473	284	6 575	3 863	129	867	1 845	189	6 322	21	3 479	72
2005	3 888	242	179	519	282	7 552	3 779	95	1 843	1 930	178	7 063	21	3 460	73
2006	3 778	246	189	463	306	7 292	3 496	72	2 098	1 698	155	7 672	26	3 607	71
2007	3 551	244	134	506	307	7 303	3 568	57	1 856	1 879	177	7 352	26	3 540	71
2008	3 526	232	121	559	325	7 321	3 539	88	1 852	1 930	224	7 196	26	3 517	72
2009	3 492	246	83	569	370	7 059	3 469	104	1 627	1 963	180	7 246	26	3 298	70
2010	3 291	246	57	599	394	6 545	3 244	83	1 303	1 998	186	6 506	28	3 113	67
2011	3 262	234	53	598	444	6 436	3 097	80	1 277	2 062	200	6 358	27	3 092	67

Table 25. Recidivism of sentenced prisoners released in 2003 - 2006 (%) within a five-year follow-up period according to gender, age and previous prison sentences

		Year of release			
		2003	2004	2005	2006
	Total	69	69	67	64
Gender	Man	70	70	68	65
	Woman	56	58	57	56
Age when released	15-<18	100	88	100	100
	18-<21	87	86	83	79
	21-<30	76	77	74	72
	30-<40	72	71	70	67
	40-<50	62	62	59	59
	50-	47	50	50	44
Previous prison sentences	1	54	54	52	49
	2	67	71	66	63
	3-5	76	76	75	72
	6-	80	81	78	78
	Total N	4158	4 211	4 360	4 558

Table 26. Average daily number of community sanction clients in 2002-2011

	Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders	Juvenile punishment	Community service	Supervision of parolees	Total
2002	1 614	39	1 359	1 347	4 320
2003	1 624	26	1 498	1 272	4 420
2004	1 630	21	1 611	1 357	4 619
2005	1 572	30	1 752	1 437	4 791
2006	1 428	28	1 650	1 486	4 593
2007	1 326	17	1 672	1 785	4 800
2008	1 246	15	1 679	1 772	4 713
2009	1 208	10	1 559	1 532	4 307
2010	1 214	12	1 428	1 316	3 970
2011	1 178	14	1 490	1 177	3 859

Table 27. Enforcement of community service in 2002-2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Requested suitability assessments	8 306	8 205	8 440	7 761	7 201	6 614	6 828	6 138	5 695	5 624
Prepared suitability assessments	6 056	6 143	6 380	5 873	4 852	5 260	5 292	4 893	4 250	3 929
Given positive statements	4 811	4 837	5 085	4 733	4 048	4 187	4 500	3 980	3 599	3 358
Given positive statements %	79	79	80	81	80	80	85	81	85	85
Enforced community service sentences	3 589	3 512	4 021	3 983	3 679	3 696	3 609	3 370	3 076	2 927
Commenced enforcements	3 378	3 238	3 711	3 636	3 389	3 411	3 430	3 160	2 891	2 751
Completed sentences	2 729	2 723	2 876	3 044	2 856	2 768	2 926	2 804	2 482	2 330
Ended sentences*			3 363	3 627	3 596	3 436	3 598	3 483	3 047	2 761
Converted into imprisonment by a district court's decision	658	607	712	674	662	621	595	581	505	402
% of commenced sentences	20	19	19	19	19	18	17	18	17	15
Served community service hours in a year	242 703	248 226	271 916	288 355	278 052	262 617	268 321	261 096	231 235	220 440
In enforcement on 31 December	1 335	1 390	1 592	1 613	1 531	1 597	1 530	1 345	1 315	1 441
Daily average of enforcements	1 359	1 498	1 611	1 752	1 650	1 672	1 679	1 559	1 428	1 490
* Ended community service sentences include completed and converted sentences, deaths and other (the court has regarded the enforcement to be completed).										

Table 28. Supervision of parolees in 2002-2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
New supervisions in a year	854	886	1 003	993	1 179	1 140	934	860	830	768
Supervisions in total in a year	2 134	2 113	2 393	2 390	2 627	2 750	2 788	2 514	2 210	2 003
Supervision cancelled	105	107	118	78	110	151	155	133	118	100
Probationary period ended	384	397	399	369	410	511	805	842	766	693
Under supervision on 31 December	1 426	1 296	1 397	1 448	1 610	1 854	1 654	1 380	1 235	1 121
Daily average of supervised parolees	1 347	1 272	1 357	1 437	1 486	1 785	1 772	1 532	1 316	1 177

Table 29. Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders in 2002-2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
New supervisions	958	904	883	810	769	684	634	705	644	751
Supervisions in total in a year	2 551	2 525	2 535	2 456	2 169	2 218	1 926	1 919	1 873	1 940
Supervision cancelled	115	105	111	122	77	63	57	44	51	47
Probationary period ended	786	787	665	645	635	613	558	581	582	594
Under supervision on 31 December	1 605	1 573	1 646	1 554	1 448	1 292	1 214	1 229	1 189	1 378
Daily average of supervised young offenders	1 614	1 624	1 630	1 572	1 428	1 326	1 246	1 208	1 214	1 178

Table 30. Enforcement of juvenile punishment in 2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
New enforcements	33	34	23	16	10	18	15
Enforcements in total in a year	54	66	47	34	22	25	29
Completed juvenile punishments	11	27	26	14	11	12	12
Converted into imprisonment	3	3	2	3	3	1	2
Daily average of juvenile punishments	32	24	18	12	10	12	14

Table 31. Principal offence of community sanction clients according to sanction in 2007-2011 (%)

	2007					2008					2009				
	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total
N	770	897	3 436	28	5 131	701	1 098	3 619	17	5 435	753	1 101	3 483	14	5 351
Offence against life and health	20	34	14	29	18	24	29	14	47	19	23	33	16	50	20
Narcotics offence	9	14	4	0	6	6	12	3	0	5	3	14	4	0	6
Drunken driving	27	9	55	0	43	24	10	58	0	44	24	11	54	0	41
Traffic offence	4	3	2	0	3	3	3	2	6	2	2	3	3	0	3
Offence against property	30	29	19	46	22	38	26	17	41	21	30	31	18	43	23
Sexual offence	2	3	1	0	1	2	3	1	0	2	2	3	1	0	1
Other	9	8	5	0	6	3	18	5	6	7	16	7	4	0	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	2010					2011				
	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total
N	630	953	3 047	13	4 643	645	850	2 761	12	4 268
Offence against life and health	27	36	16	15	22	25	37	17	33	22
Narcotics offence	3	15	4	0	6	6	16	6	0	8
Drunken driving	28	8	53	0	40	22	7	50	17	37
Traffic offence	4	2	2	8	3	3	2	2	0	2
Offence against property	32	31	20	77	24	36	29	19	33	24
Sexual offence	2	5	1	0	2	3	5	1	0	2
Other	4	2	3	0	3	4	4	5	17	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SCSY=supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders, SP=supervision of parolees, CS=community service, JP=juvenile punishment

Table 32. Age distribution of community sanction clients according to sanction on 1 May in 2004-2011 (%)

	15-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-	Total	N
Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders									
2004	13	60	27	0	0	0	0	100	1 660
2005	12	59	30	0	0	0	0	100	1 586
2006	13	59	28	0	0	0	0	100	1 442
2007	13	59	28	0	0	0	0	100	1 318
2008	13	60	27	0	0	0	0	100	1 247
2009	18	64	18	0	0	0	0	100	1 078
2010	8	63	29	0	0	0	0	100	1 102
2011	9	58	34	0	0	0	0	100	1 042
Supervision of parolees									
2004	1	8	13	18	31	20	10	100	1 344
2005	0	4	16	16	31	21	12	100	1 452
2006	0	3	13	17	32	22	13	100	1 456
2007	0	3	14	17	32	22	12	100	1 751
2008	0	3	12	18	34	22	12	100	1 796
2009	0	1	11	15	34	24	15	100	1 475
2010	0	4	12	15	33	20	16	100	1 277
2011	0	4	15	14	30	21	16	100	1 210
Community service									
2004	0	7	18	18	25	19	13	100	1 602
2005	0	7	18	16	25	19	15	100	1 901
2006	0	5	19	19	24	19	14	100	1 678
2007	0	5	17	15	27	21	15	100	1 759
2008	0	4	19	17	25	20	15	100	1 750
2009	0	2	15	21	27	19	16	100	1 588
2010	0	6	15	20	28	19	12	100	1 354
2011	0	4	12	20	30	19	15	100	1 537

Table 33. Community sanction clients according to gender on 1 May in 2004-2011

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders	Men	1 488	1 411	1 277	1 153	1 133	970	975	916
	Women	172	175	165	165	114	108	127	126
	Total	1 660	1 586	1 442	1 318	1 247	1 078	1 102	1 042
Juvenile punishment	Men	18	34	28	19	16	11	12	9
	Women	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	3
	Total	20	36	30	19	16	12	12	12
Community service	Men	1 509	1 760	1 529	1 601	1 588	1 414	1 220	1 362
	Women	93	136	149	158	162	174	134	175
	Total	1 602	1 896	1 678	1 759	1 750	1 588	1 354	1 537
Supervision of parolees	Men	1 292	1 381	1 377	1 655	1 706	1 367	1 203	1 108
	Women	52	71	79	96	90	108	74	102
	Total	1 344	1 452	1 456	1 751	1 796	1 475	1 277	1 210
Community sanctions in total	Men	4 307	4 586	4 211	4 428	4 443	3 762	3 410	3 395
	Women	319	384	395	419	366	391	335	406
	Total	4 626	4 970	4 606	4 847	4 809	4 153	3 745	3 801
	Women %	6,9	7,7	8,6	8,6	7,6	9,4	8,9	10,7

Table 34. Socio-economic background of offenders carrying out community service on 1 May in 2002-2011 (%)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
INCOME										
Studying	4	6	7	8	6	6	5	5	5	5
Working	32	29	29	29	31	30	35	30	27	27
Unemployed	54	56	55	52	54	53	51	54	56	57
In military service	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
On pension	9	8	8	10	9	10	9	11	11	10
Other									1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1 372	1 463	1 602	1 901	1 678	1 759	1 750	1 588	1 345	1 401
ACCOMMODATION										
Permanent accommodation	83	83	83	84	86	84	86	87	88	86
Dormitory	2	2	1,5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Temporary accommodation	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	9	7	9
Institution	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Homeless	3	3	3,5	4	4	5	4	2	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100
N	1 372	1 463	1 602	1 901	1 678	1 759	1 750	1 588	1 348	1 405

Table 35. Socio-economic background of supervised parolees on 1 May in 2002-2011 (%)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
INCOME										
Studying	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	6	8
Working	13	14	15	13	13	16	17	19	19	21
Unemployed	68	68	68	69	68	66	67	66	62	58
In military service	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On pension	13	13	12	13	13	13	12	11	13	13
Other					1					0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1 333	1 375	1 344	1 452	1 456	1 751	1 796	1 475	1 244	1 141
ACCOMMODATION										
Permanent accommodation	60	59	59	62	66	63	63	68	69	68
Dormitory	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Temporary accommodation	17	17	17	18	16	19	19	17	17	19
Institution	7	6	6	4	4	3	3	2	2	2
Homeless	12	14	14	13	11	12	12	11	10	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1 333	1 375	1 344	1 452	1 456	1 751	1 796	1 475	1 252	1 156

Table 36. Socio-economic background of supervised conditionally sentenced young offenders on 1 May in 2002-2011 (%)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
INCOME										
Studying	24	29	30	31	29	28	24	24	25	24
Working	21	18	17	18	18	17	20	20	15	15
Unemployed	50	49	48	49	50	48	49	50	51	54
In military service	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
On pension	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Other						5	5	4	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1 838	1 652	1 659	1 586	1 442	1 318	1 247	1 078	1 071	948
ACCOMMODATION	80	80	82	84	82	82	82	83	84	81
Permanent accommodation	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Dormitory	9	9	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Temporary accommodation	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4
Institution	4	5	5	4	6	5	6	4	5	6
Homeless	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	1 838	1 652	1 659	1 586	1 442	1 318	1 247	1 078	1 083	959

Table 37. Socio-economic background of offenders serving juvenile punishment on 1 May in 2004-2011 (%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
INCOME								
Studying	12	34	24	11	31	33	42	33
Working	6	3	10	22	25	0	8	17
Unemployed	65	35	42	50	38	50	42	33
In military service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On pension	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	17	25	21	17	6	17	8	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
ACCOMMODATION								
Permanent accommodation	76	77	62	68	81	42	92	58
Dormitory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary accommodation	6	13	14	11	6	17	8	8
Institution	6	10	17	21	13	25	0	33
Homeless	12	0	7	0	0	16	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	20	36	30	19	16	12	12	12

Table 38. Community sanction clients participating in programmes in 2007-2011

	Supervision of parolees						Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders						Community service																	
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011											
	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.										
comp.=completed programme, inter.=interrupted programme																														
Cognitive Skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Traffic Safety Course	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	4	30	1	19	0	14	4							
Traffic Safety Programme	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	7	64	10	67	9	64	12	54	19						
Steering Wheel Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	4	2	8	4	7	1	3	2						
Substance Abuse Course	0	0	2	2	0	1	10	3	6	1	0	2	0	2	0	16	92	25	85	17	89	15	83	8						
Anger Management (group)	0	1	2	3	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	24	3	9	3	13	2						
Anger Management (individual)	3	0	1	1	9	2	7	3	13	4	0	0	1	5	8	4	10	3	24	2	0	0	12	5	21	5	16	1	15	6
Behaviour-Interviewing-Change Programme	12	1	28	11	38	15	44	8	27	6	25	0	14	6	41	9	50	12	25	30	17	1	47	15	122	22	126	28	113	16
Total	15	2	35	17	58	19	69	15	46	14	27	2	18	18	54	18	89	18	50	32	199	27	266	65	357	61	330	60	295	57

Table 39. Use of punitive measures in community sanctions in 2005-2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
COMMUNITY SERVICE							
Written caution	1 335	1 288	1 259	1 344	1 275	1 049	1 047
Prohibition to start enforcement	204	168	201	213	188	171	135
Prohibition to continue enforcement	9	11	12	13	10	9	16
Interruption of enforcement	623	577	566	579	543	435	437
Total	2 171	2 044	2 038	2 149	2 016	1 664	1 635
SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES							
Written warning	93	84	80	78	87	87	83
Request to be fetched by the police	0	19	89	126	85	90	70
Notification to the prosecutor	0	2	15	31	22	22	13
Total	93	105	184	235	194	199	166
JUVENILE PUNISHMENT							
Written caution and warning	7	17	17	21	4	10	4
Conversion of enforcement	5	3	4	4	2	1	3
Total	12	20	21	25	6	11	7



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