

STATISTICS
OF THE CRIMINAL
SANCTIONS AGENCY 2012



R/SE

CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY

statistics 2012

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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' use of time. 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 prisons. At the end of 2012, there were a total of 15 community sanctions offices and 26 prisons in Finland. The prisoner places are divided so that 71% are in closed prisons and 29% in open prisons or open prison units.

2. Prison service

2.1. Development of prison population

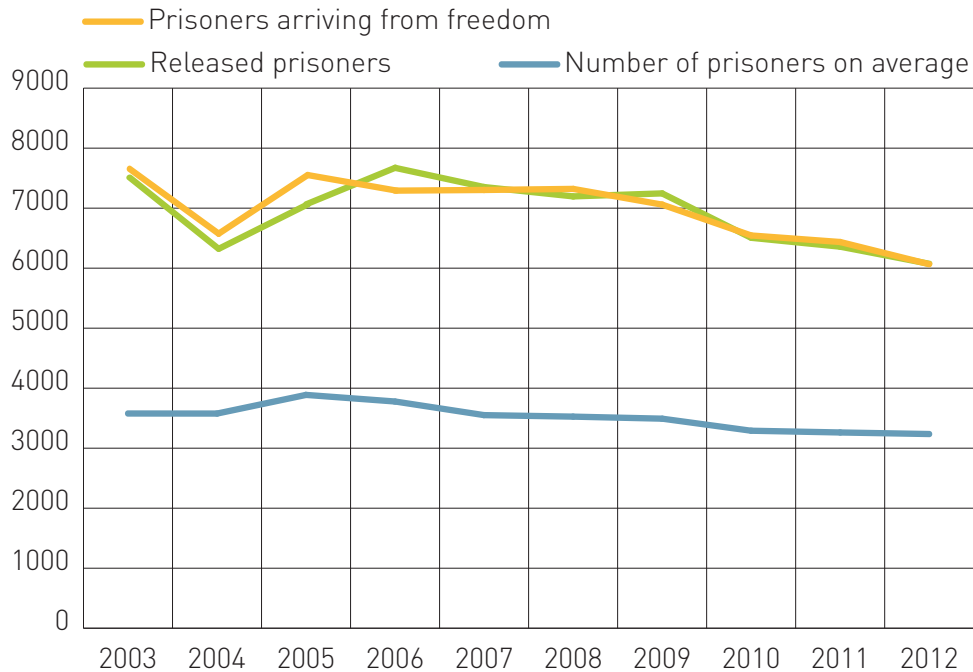
The prison population started to rise in the early 2000s and peaked at the middle of the decade, at which time the number of prisoners was 36 per cent higher than at the turn of the millennium. In 2006, the prison population again started to decline. In 2012, the average daily number of prisoners was 3 236, which is down by 17 per cent from the figure in 2005.

In 2012, the average daily number of remand prisoners was 626, which was five per cent more than the year before. Over the past decade, the number of remand prisoners has increased by over a quarter and their share of all prisoners has risen from 15 per cent to 19 per cent, whereas the number of fine default prisoners has seen considerable decline since the mid-2000s. In 2012, the average daily number of fine default prisoners was 49, a reduction of 75 per cent from 2003, the year in which the number of fine default prisoners peaked. Female prisoners numbered 224 on average in 2012 and their share has risen since the early 2000s from five to seven per cent of the entire prison population.

In 2012, the number of offenders arriving in prisons was 6 066. Roughly half of those, i.e. 2 744, were sentenced prisoners, 1 135 were fine default prisoners and 2 187 were remand prisoners. Approximately 12 per cent of sentenced prisoners were placed directly in open institutions, the figure for female sentenced prisoners being five per cent.

A total of 6 073 prisoners were released from prison in 2012. The figure breaks down as follows: 3 728 sentenced prisoners, 1 104 fine default prisoners and 1 241 remand prisoners. The average length of the prison terms served by released sentenced prisoners in prison was 9.3 months. The prison term of just under half of the released sentenced prisoners, i.e. 1 644, had been three months or less. Prisoners released after serving a term of over two years in prison numbered 339, which is equal to roughly nine 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 2003–2012



In 2012, fine-conversion sentences were served in full by a total of 1 755 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.

The 544 prisoners placed in supervised probationary freedom in 2012 represent a five-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 17 per cent in 2012. In 2012, the average daily number of prisoners in supervised probationary freedom was 150. The average length of supervised probationary freedom was 101 days.

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 11 per cent. All told, when in 2003 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 has risen. While in 2003, 16 per cent of all prisoners had been convicted of assault, in 2012 their share had climbed to 20 per cent. The share of offenders sentenced for homicide has risen from 19 to 23 per cent in the corresponding period. In summation, while in the early part of the millennium, the principal offence of nearly one third of all prisoners was a violent offence, by 2012 more than one quarter of all prisoners had been convicted of a violent offence.

In the early part of the millennium, approximately two per cent of all prisoners had been convicted of a sexual offence, whereas ten years later sexual offenders account for just under four per cent of the prison population. The share of those convicted of drunken driving has varied between 12 and 14 per cent in the 2000s but, over the past couple of years, their share has started to fall. In 2012, drunken driving was the principal offence of nine per cent of all prisoners. Those convicted of drug offences have accounted for 14–18 per cent of the prison population.

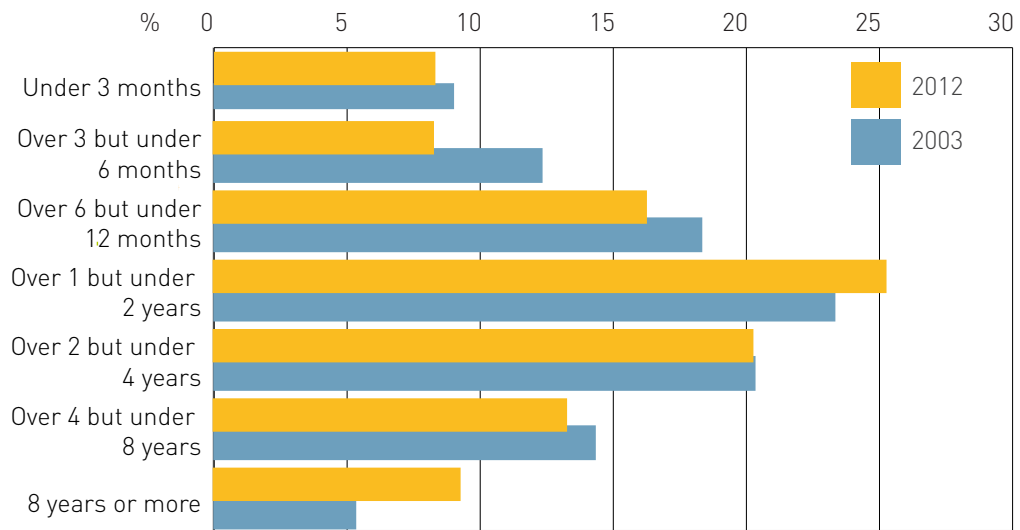
Figure 2. Principal offence of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012 (%)



The age structure of the prison population has changed in two ways in the 2000s. Firstly, the share of sentenced prisoners under the age of 25 has fallen by six percentage points in the past ten years. While under 25 year-old offenders accounted for 16 per cent of all sentenced prisoners in 2003, the current figure is 10 per cent. At the same time, the number of sentenced prisoners over the age of 50 has risen by three percentage points, from 10 to 13 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 2012, prisoners serving a term of less than three months accounted for eight per cent of the total prison population. A quarter of the prisoners were serving terms of 1–2 years. Roughly nine per cent of all prisoners were looking to serve terms of eight years or more, their share increasing by four percentage points over a decade. This increase is above all attributable to the rise in the number of prisoners serving life sentences.

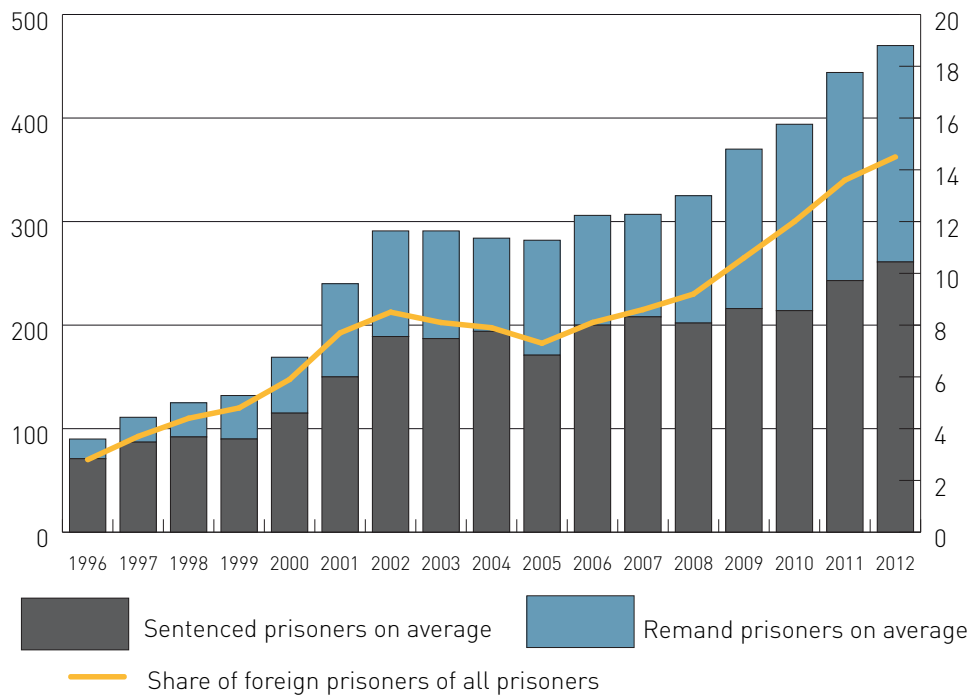
Figure 3. Calculated length of time served in prison by sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2003 and 2012



In 2012, first-time offenders accounted for just over one third of sentenced prisoners while 35 per cent were serving their third to seventh sentence. Nearly every fifth prisoner was serving at least his or her eighth sentence.

The number of foreign prisoners has nearly tripled during the 21st century and their share of all prisoners has risen to 15 per cent. In 2012, the daily average number of foreign prisoners was 470, which was six per cent more than in the previous year. The share of remand prisoners was about 44 per cent. According to the prisoner structure survey of 1 May 2012, nearly 40 per cent of all foreign prisoners were Estonian or Russian nationals. All in all, 63 nationalities were represented in the prison population. Over 40 per cent of all foreign prisoners have been convicted of narcotics offences.

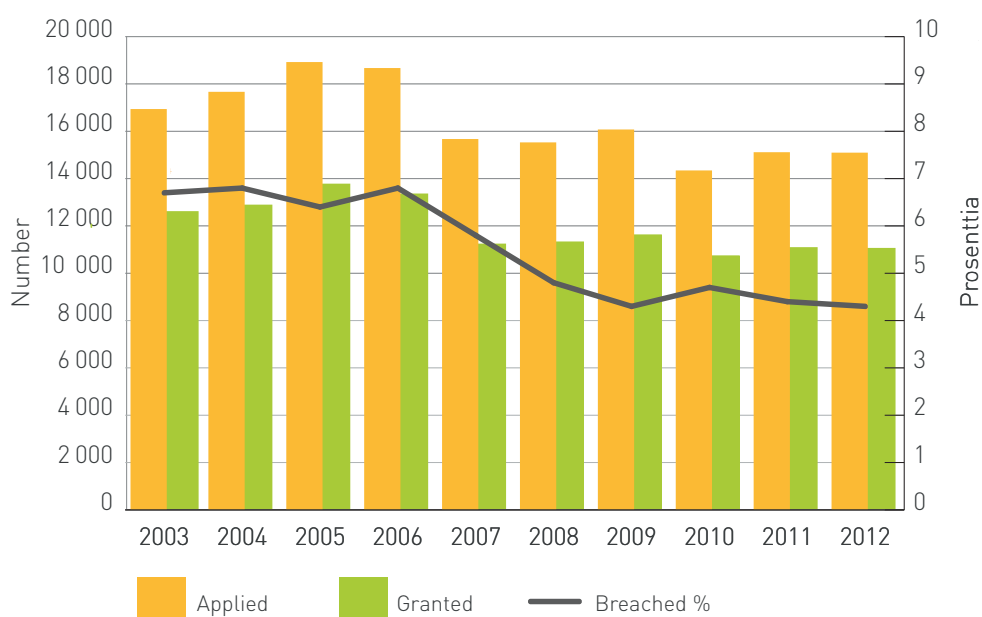
Figure 4. Average number of foreign sentenced and remand prisoners and their share of the average number of all prisoners in 1996–2012



2.3 Order and safety

In 2012, 74 per cent of the 14 749 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 third. In 2012, prison leave terms were breached on 454 occasions, equal to 4.3 per cent of all prison leaves used.

Figure 5. Prison leaves in 2003–2012



Over the past ten years, the number of escapes has varied from a high of 29 in 2003 to a low of eight in 2007. In 2012, there were 17 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. Six prisoners escaped from inside prison walls.

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 2012, there were 62 instances of prisoners leaving open prisons without authorisation, which is as much as one quarter more than in the year. Unauthorised leaves from open institutions are not considered escapes.

2.4 Recidivism among released sentenced prisoners

Table 25 depicts recidivism rates during a five-year follow-up period among sentenced prisoners released in 2003–2007. 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 code.

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.

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 2012, the average daily number of community sanction clients was 3 645¹. There has been some disparity in the trend in respect of the individual sanctions, however.

In 2012, an average of 1 084 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 10 in 2012.

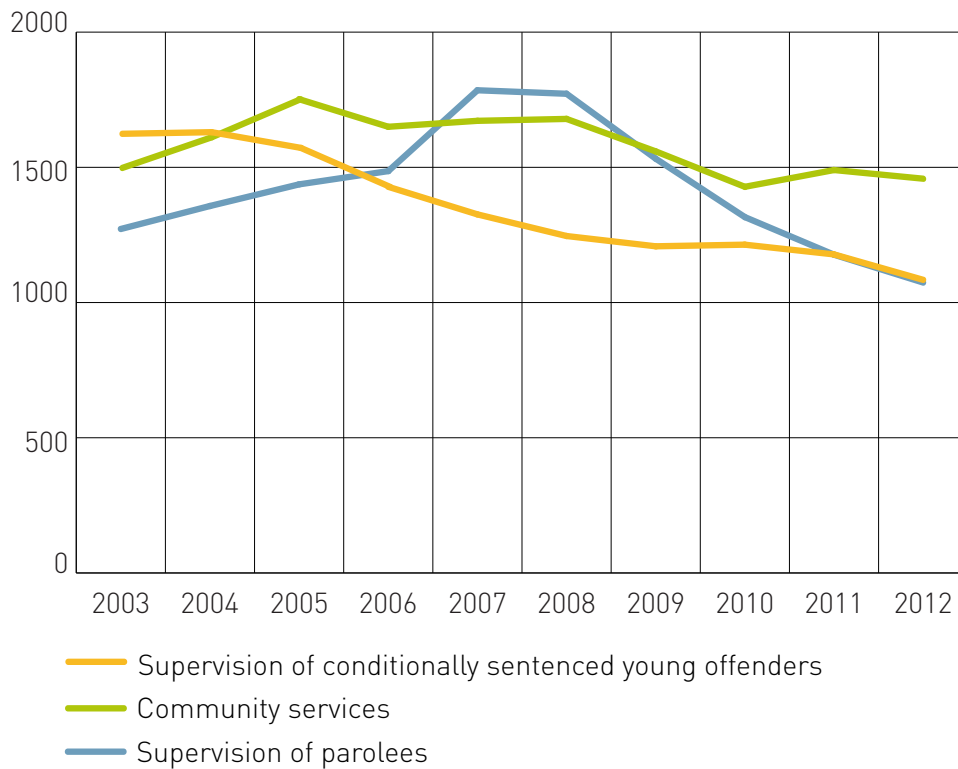
The average number of supervised parolees increased in the 2000s by just under 50 per cent until 2007, when the figure stood at 1 785. In recent years, the figure has fallen to same level as in the early 2000s. In 2012, an average of 1 074 clients were subject to parole supervision daily.

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 2012, clients averaged 1 458, which is 17 per cent less than in 2005. The number of requested suitability assessments has been on the decline. In 2012, the prosecution service submitted 5 357 requests for suitability assessments, 35 per cent less than in 2003. The number of favourable assessments was 85 per cent.

The first monitoring sentences were enforced at the beginning of 2012. In total, 198 monitoring sentences were enforced in 2012. A monitoring sentence was started by 143 persons and completed by 101. Over the year, the daily average number of those serving a monitoring sentence was 18 and the average length of the served time was 44 days.

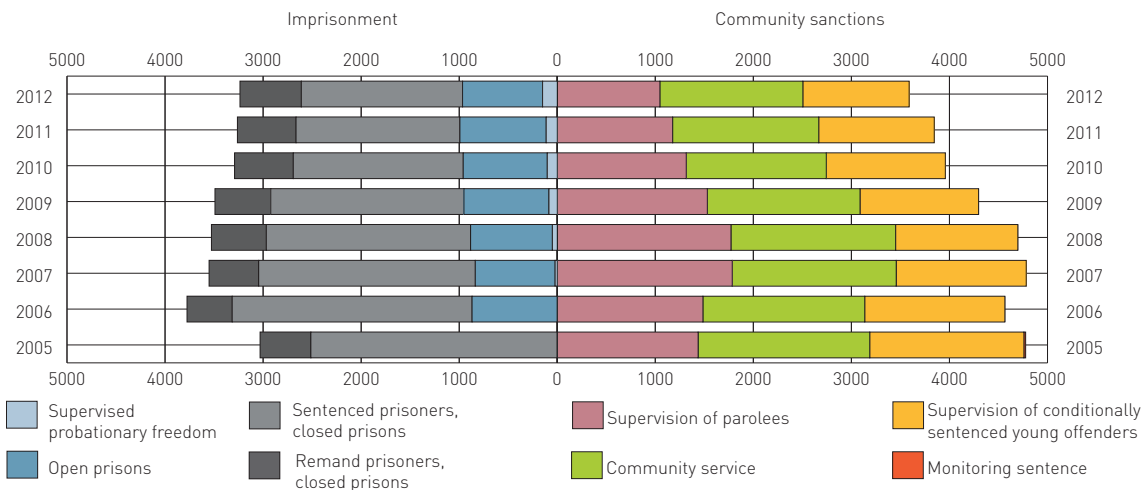
¹ The calculation method of the average number of clients serving community sanctions was revised in 2012. Earlier we counted the number of enforcements, now we count the number of clients. If a person has several sanctions of the same sanction form enforced simultaneously, the person is counted in the average number only once. If a person has different sanction forms enforced simultaneously, the person is still counted in each group. This has to be taken into account also in figures 6 and 7..

Figure 6. Average daily number of community sanction clients in 2003–2012



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 2005–2012



3.2 Structure of community sanction client base

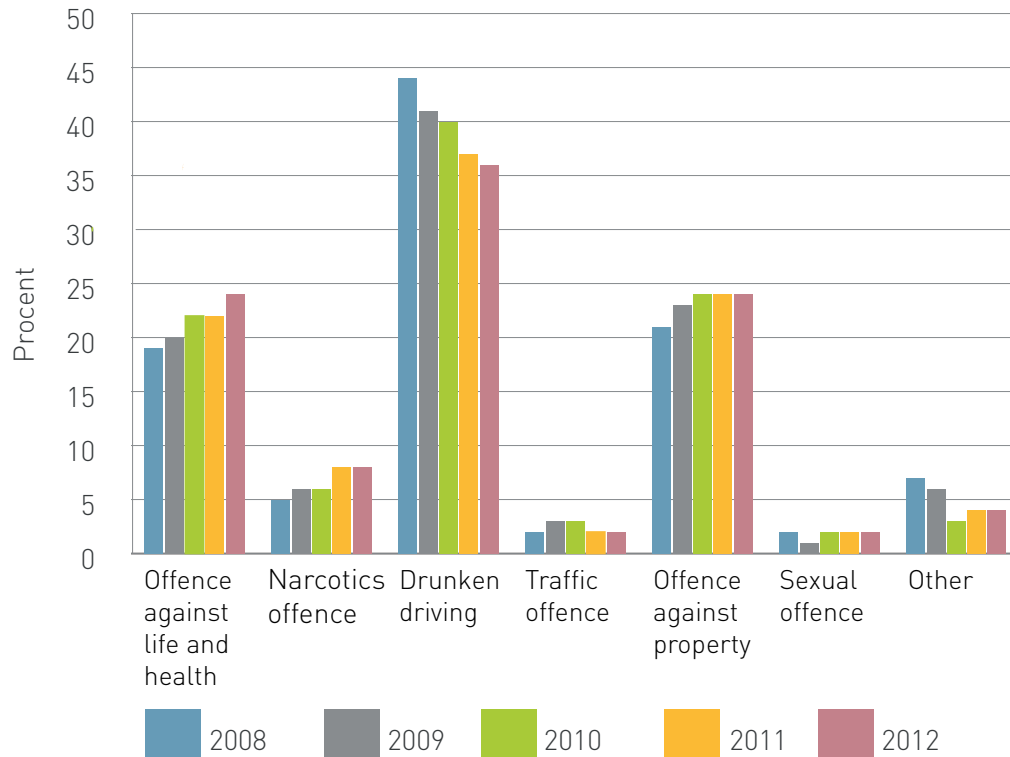
The most common principal offences of conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision have been offences against property and violent offences as well as drunken driving. Violent offences and offences against property have been trending upward. In 2012, the share of those sentenced for offences against property was 37 per cent and the share of those sentenced for violent offences was 27 per cent. A fifth of the supervised young offenders were sentenced for drunken driving.

Violent offences and offences against property account for approximately two thirds of principal offences of the supervised parolees. The share of violent offences has been increasing, whereas the share of offences against property has been decreasing. In 2012, the share of violent offences was 44 per cent and the share of offences against property was 26 per cent. Narcotics offences stand in third place, accounting for around 15 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.

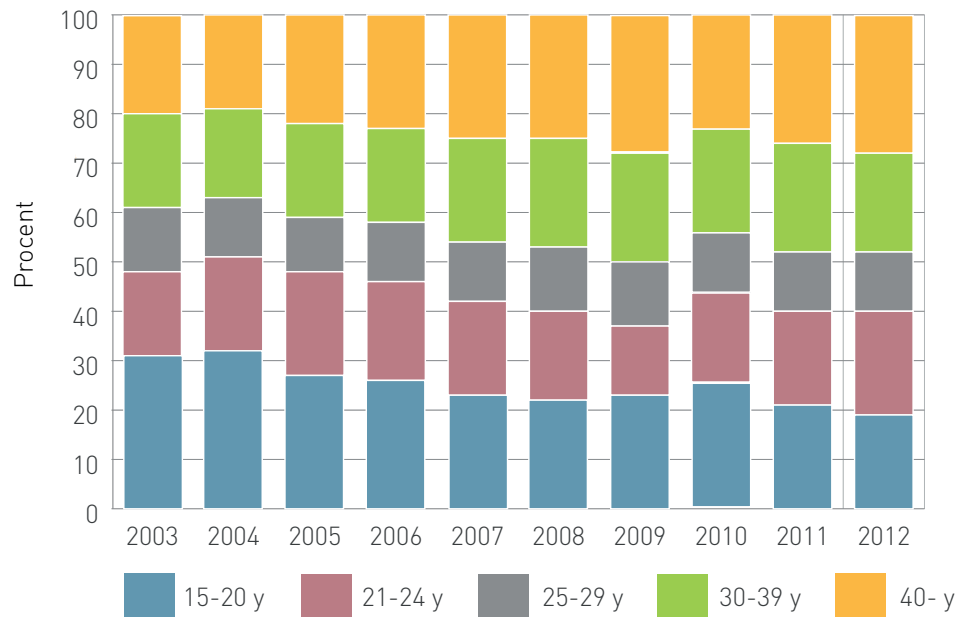
Over half of monitoring sentences were sentenced for drunken driving in 2012. Offences against property, violent offences and other offences accounted for 15 per cent respectively.

Figure 8. Principal offence of community sanction clients (%) on 1 May in 2008–2012



The share of young offenders under the age of 21 among all community service clients has fallen by roughly one third over the past decade. In 2003, 31 per cent of community service clients were under the age of 21, now the age group accounts for 19 per cent. Nearly 60 per cent of the conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision were under 21 years old. In the supervision of parolees and community service, the largest age group is 30–39-year-olds, who in 2012 accounted for approximately 30 per cent of both sanction types.

Figure 9. Age distribution of community sanction clients (%) on 1 May 2003–2012



In 2012, 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 ten per cent and was 13 per cent in 2012. In the supervision of parolees, women accounted for four per cent in 2004 and for eight per cent in 2012. The share of women has clearly increased also in community service, where the change over the equivalent period was from six per cent to 12 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 60 per cent were unemployed in 2012. 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 2012, the employed accounted for nearly 30 per cent 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 fourth 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, 85 per cent had permanent accommodation in 2012. In the supervision of parolees, the share of those with permanent accommodation has risen by 11 percentage points over the past decade to stand at 70 per cent in 2012. The share of those with no fixed abode has nonetheless remained fairly high, with the homeless accounting for just under 9 per cent and those with temporary accommodation for just under 17 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 2012, a total of 582 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 warning, a request to be fetched by the police, and a notification to the prosecutor. In 2012, a total of 105 punitive measures were imposed on supervised parolees, equal to roughly six 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. In 2012, a total of 968 written cautions were issued, which equalled approximately 34 per cent of all ended enforcements. In addition, 435 community service sentences, i.e., approximately 15 per cent of all ended enforcements were interrupted.

4 Prisoner activities

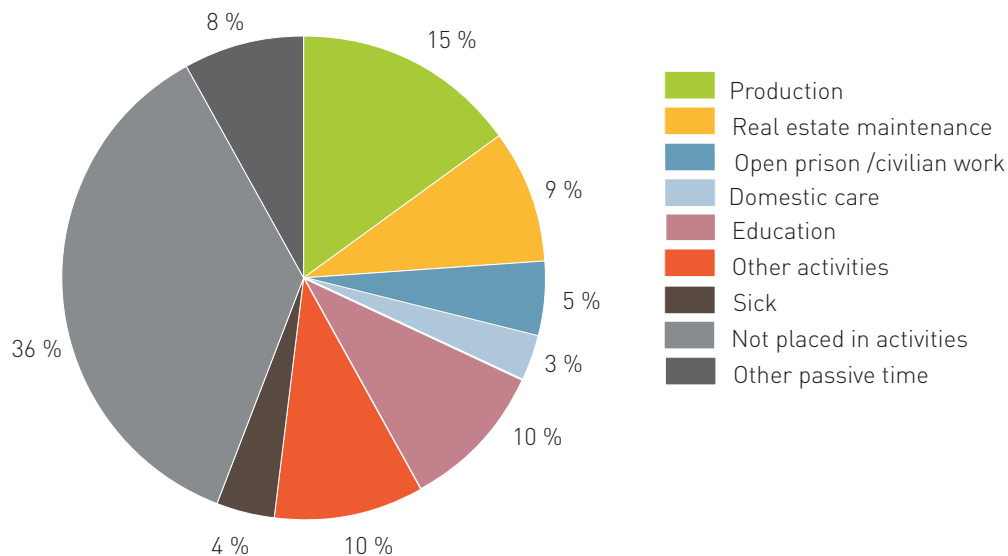
According to the Imprisonment Act (Vankeuslaki 767/2005), prisoners are obliged to participate in activities arranged or approved by the prison at the confirmed working and activity hours (duty to participate). Prisoners can be relieved in full or in part from the duty to participate if so required by their state of health, functional ability or age. Remand prisoners are not obliged to take part in activities arranged in the prison.

The prisoners' use of time and participation in activities can be monitored in various ways based on the amount of hours or individuals both on prison and regional level as well as nationwide. The figures can be calculated in regard to, for example, all prisoners, prisoners serving a sentence or sentenced prisoners. The use of time can be measured separately on week-days or on all days. There are many alternatives.

Prisoners' use of time based on hours

Every hour of the prisoners' use of time during the activity hours is recorded. In statistics, the prisoners' use of time is divided into so-called active, passive and administrative hours. The active hours refer to the activities arranged for prisoners during the working hours, i.e., work, education and other activities, such as activity and rehabilitation programmes, arranged or approved by the prison. The administrative hours consist of, among others, court appearances, prison leaves and sick leaves. The hours when the prisoners do not participate in activities are so-called passive hours. The combined participation hours can be divided by the length of the regular working and activity hours, which is 35 hours per week and seven hours per day. Thus, we get a figure that describes the average daily amount of prisoners in each activity. Furthermore, we can calculate how the hours are divided between different activities, for instance, at annual level.

Figure 10. Breakdown of prisoners' use of time on weekdays in 2012 (in activities N=1 739 prisoners on average/weekday)



Work activities for prisoners are divided into production work and rehabilitative work. The objectives of rehabilitative work are connected with learning basic employment skills and on-the-job learning. The forms of work activity in prisons include, among others, car repair shop work, textile and clothing production, laundry service, arts and crafts work, carpentry, metal work, sign production as well as work related to raising livestock, agriculture and forestry. Work activities in prisons have steadily decreased in the 2000s. In 2003, about 41 per cent of the prisoners' overall use of time consisted of work activities. At present, the share is 32 per cent. In the mid-2000s, when the prison population peaked, nearly 1 500 prisoners worked daily. Last year, the number of prisoners working was 1 060.

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 of the prisoners' overall use of time has varied between eight and ten per cent and it was about ten per cent in 2012. Most of the education consists of learning or building on vocational skills. However, the share of orientating and rehabilitating education and guidance has been rising in the past few years. The study skills of prisoners are poor due to, for instance, increased substance abuse and mental health problems. Vocational education leading to a qualification is not suitable for all prisoners without a period of orientating education.

Over the past few years, prisoner activities have been developed in a more individual and rehabilitating direction. The used programmes can be divided into two groups. Influential programmes are meant for sentenced offenders with a high or medium risk of recidivism, whereas the purpose of shorter motivation programmes is to arouse the sentenced offenders' interest in the improvement of their own life situation. In practice, the activity programmes can also be divided according to what the programme aims to influence. In Finland, the criminal sanctions field uses three types of activity programmes. General programmes aim to influence the criminal behaviour. Crime-based programmes are meant for persons who have committed specific offences, such as violent or sexual offences. Substance abuse programmes are part of the substance abuse rehabilitation. The goal of these activities is to change criminal behaviour and reduce recidivism. The share of participation in programmes of the overall use of time has varied annually between six and ten per cent.

In the early part of the millennium, just over one third of the prisoners' use of time consisted of so-called administrative or passive hours. At present, their share is already about 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.

Table A. Prisoners' use of time (%) of the overall time on weekdays in 2012

	Prisoners serving a sentence	Remand prisoners	Prisoners serving a sentence					
			Closed prison	Open prison	Men	Women	Foreign nationals	Finnish nationals
In-house services	13,8	8,2	14,5	12,8	13,5	18,6	11,8	14,1
Education	9,5	2,7	7,7	12,6	9,6	7,2	4,2	10
Programmes	5	0,9	6	3,1	5	4,5	1,3	5,4
Civilian work, own work and open prison work (formerly work in open work colonies)	6,1	0	0,2	16,6	6,3	3,7	8	5,9
Rehabilitative work	8,9	7,3	10,4	6,2	8,6	12,2	17,5	7,9
Occupational work	6,8	0,9	5,7	8,7	6,7	7,7	10,5	6,4
Individual and family work	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,2	0,4
Planning and monitoring of the sentence term	2	0	3	0,3	2,2	0	3	1,9
Supervised probationary freedom	5,9	0	1,2	14	5,6	9,1	2,1	6,3
In activities in total	58,3	20,1	49	74,8	57,9	63,7	58,6	58,3
Not placed in activities	30,6	49,8	41,1	12,1	31,2	23,3	30,5	30,7
Being transferred or at court	1,4	3	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,8	1	1,5
Outside with or without prison leave	2	0,2	1,2	3,5	2	2	3,5	1,9
Sickness, examination and treatment	3,2	2,6	2,8	3,8	3,1	4	2	3,3
Other use of time	3,4	3,2	3,3	3,6	3,3	4,6	3,1	3,5
Weekly free-time	1	1	1,1	0,8	1	0,7	1,3	0,9
Passive time in total	41,7	59,7	51	25,2	42,1	36,3	41,4	41,7
All in total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Participation in activities is the most common in open prisons where three quarters (75%) of the available overall time was spent in activities. It is least common among remand prisoners who spend one fifth (20%) of their time in activities. Female prisoners (64%) take part in activities, especially in-house services and rehabilitative work, slightly more than men (58%). There are no major differences in the overall participation in activities between foreign (59%) and Finnish prisoners (58%) serving a sentence. However, the differences in the contents are significant: Finnish prisoners take part in education and programmes considerable more often than foreign prisoners, whereas foreign prisoners participate more in work activities.

Prisoners' participation in activities accounts for approximately 63 per cent of the available time. When calculating the participation percentage, only those hours are taken into account when the participation would have been possible. The adminis-

trative hours, i.e. hours when the prisoners are, for instance, at court or otherwise absent from activities for an approved reason, have been excluded from the calculation. The participation and non-participation in activities are influenced by various factors dependent or independent of the prisoners. Closed prisons have less arranged activities because of reasons linked to, among others, logistics, discipline and prison security. In addition, the prisoners' poor state of health affects their placement in activities: regrettably few prisoners are fully capable of work. On average, over ten per cent of regular working and activity hours consist of so-called administrative time, such as transfer days, court appearance days, sick leaves or prison leaves.

Prisoners' use of time based on individuals

When calculating the number of prisoners participating in activities (number of individuals), the duration of the activity is not relevant because also very short participations are included. It has to be taken into account in the calculation that a prisoner can participate in many different activities even during one day. Besides the number of prisoners participating in each activity in a year, the number of individuals can also be used to monitor the rotation speed, i.e. the number of times the prisoners of one activity place have changed in a year.

Table B. Number of prisoners in different activities in 2012

	Amount	%
In-house services	2627	5,8
Education	1527	3,4
Programmes	2322	5,1
Civilian work, own work and open prison work (formerly work in open work colonies)	678	1,5
Rehabilitative work	1886	4,1
Occupational work	1087	2,4
Individual and family work	2848	6,2
Planning and monitoring of the sentence term	1738	3,8
Supervised probationary freedom	664	1,5
Not placed in activities	7876	17,3
Being transferred or in court	4809	10,6
Outside with or without prison leave	2334	5,1
Sickness, examination and treatment	3155	6,9
Other use of time	4326	9,5
Weekly free-time	7685	16,9
IN TOTAL	45576	100

The Criminal Sanctions Agency has paid attention especially to prisoners serving a sentence who, for one reason or another, do not participate in activities at all. The share of inactive prisoners is calculated as a cross-sectional data on the first weekday of each month. Prisoners, who only have entries of so-called passive hours or administrative and passive hours on that day, are counted as inactive. The figures concerning the whole year are calculated as the average of the cross-sectional data dates.

Table C. Sentenced prisoners not placed in activities of all sentenced prisoners (%)

	2010	2011	2012
All prisons	30	29,9	28
Closed prisons	42,5	42,4	37,4
Open prisons	7,2	8,6	11,6

The prisoners' use of time can also be followed for the duration of the whole term of imprisonment. The Criminal Sanctions Agency carried out a research² where the data consisted of all Finnish sentenced prisoners released in 2008 (N = 3970). The share of prisoner activities (activity hours) of each prisoner during the whole prison term was calculated based on the data on the prisoners' use of time. The share of prisoner activities of each prisoner was also calculated for the duration of a possible remand imprisonment and/or fine-conversion sentence.

The research results showed the fact, which was long known in the Criminal Sanctions Agency, that the prisoners released from closed prisons participate in activities clearly less than the prisoner released from open prisons. The participation in prisoner activities of the sentenced prisoners released from closed prisons accounted on average for 21 per cent of their prison term. Every third of them (33%) did not take part in any prisoner activities and only every eight (13%) prisoner had participated in activities for over half of their prison term. In the case of the prisoners released from open prisons, the participation in activities accounted on average for 47 per cent of their prison term even though most of them had arrived in an open prison from a closed prison. Only two per cent of the prisoners released from open prisons had not participated in any prisoner activities during their imprisonment; in closed prisons, the amount of prisoners not participating in activities was as much as 31 percentage points higher.

² Tyni, Sasu & Blomster, Peter: Vähentävätkö vankitoiminnot uusintarikollisuutta? Yhteiskuntapolitiikka 77 (2012):

Female prisoners participated in prisoner activities more commonly than male prisoners in both types of prison groups. Only every fifth female prisoner released from closed prisons had not participated in any prisoner activities during their imprisonment and the corresponding share among the female prisoner released from open prisons was just two per cent. According to the research results, the age at the time of release was connected to the participation in activities. The participation of the prisoners released from closed prisons was the lowest in the three youngest age groups. The average participation rate of the prisoners released from open prisons was clearly more even between the age groups (range 44-50%). On the other hand, the number of previous prison terms had no significant link to the participation in prisoner activities in the research.

Table D. Participation in prisoner activities in closed and open prisons according to gender and previous prison sentences

Variable	Category	Share in activities	Closed prison		Open prison	
			N	%	N	%
Activity		Not in activities	853	33	25	2
		1–24%	603	23	124	9
		25–49%	811	31	504	37
		50–74%	312	12	689	50
		75–100%	19	1	30	2
Gender	Men	Not in activities	811	34	24	2
		1–24%	552	23	123	9
		25–49%	738	31	486	37
		50–74%	272	11	646	50
		75–100%	18	1	25	2
	Women	Not in activities	42	20	1	1
		1–24%	51	25	1	1
		25–49%	73	35	18	26
		50–74%	40	19	43	63
		75–100%	1	0	5	7
Previous prison sentences	1	Not in activities	247	36	13	2
		1–24%	150	22	44	8
		25–49%	198	29	207	36
		50–74%	87	13	301	52
		75–100%	4	1	18	3
	2	Not in activities	130	33	2	1
		1–24%	92	23	27	12
		25–49%	125	32	74	33
		50–74%	43	11	120	53
		75–100%	3	1	4	2
	3–5	Not in activities	199	28	6	2
		1–24%	170	24	33	10
		25–49%	249	35	120	37
		50–74%	95	13	164	50
		75–100%	5	1	4	1
	6–	Not in activities	277	35	4	2
		1–24%	191	24	20	9
		25–49%	239	30	103	44
		50–74%	87	11	104	44
		75–100%	7	1	4	2

Based on variance analysis, the level of participation in prisoner activities fluctuated statistically significantly between the categories of the principal offence both among the prisoners released from closed prisons and those released from open prisons. However, the differences in the participation in activities between the principal offence categories were minor and the results are in part explained by the small size of the categories and, on the other hand, extensive research material. In the case of the prisoners released from closed prisons, the participation in prisoner activities was the most common among the prisoners sentenced for murder, manslaughter or their attempt (av. = 29%) and least common among the prisoners sentenced for other offences (av. = 17%) and other offences against the Criminal Code (av. = 17%) as well as in the category of missing information on principal offence (av. = 12%). Among the prisoners released from open prisons, the average participation in activities varied between the principal offence categories more than in closed prisons (range 40-57%). The most active were those sentenced for refusing military service, refusing civil military service or for civil military service offence (av. = 57%) as well as those sentenced for narcotics offences (av. = 50.2%) and other offences against property (av. = 50%).

Table E. Participation in prisoner activities in closed and open prisons according to principal offence

Variable	Category	Share in activities	Closed prisons		Open prisons	
			N	%	N	%
Principal offence	Narcotics offence	Not in activities	57	23	0	0
		1-24%	59	23	4	4
		25-49%	108	43	43	39
		50-74%	29	11	59	54
		75-100%	0	0	3	3
	Drunken driving	Not in activities	368	40	19	4
		1-24%	172	19	60	12
		25-49%	241	26	145	29
		50-74%	117	13	269	54
		75-100%	13	1	9	2
	Murder, manslaughter or their attempt	Not in activities	3	4	0	0
		1-24%	19	28	5	5
		25-49%	39	57	61	66
		50-74%	8	12	27	29
		75-100%	0	0	0	0
	Other offence against property	Not in activities	21	30	0	0
		1-24%	17	24	6	9
		25-49%	19	27	21	31
		50-74%	12	17	37	55
		75-100%	1	1	3	4

Continues on the next page

Table E. continues
Participation in prisoner activities in closed and open
prisons according to principal offence

Variable	Category	Share in activities	Closed prisons		Open prisons	
			N	%	N	%
Principal offence	Other violent offence	Not in activities	126	27	2	1
		1–24%	126	27	18	7
		25–49%	164	35	98	38
		50–74%	56	12	133	52
		75–100%	3	1	5	2
	Other offences	Not in activities	11	48	1	8
		1–24%	3	13	2	17
		25–49%	8	35	5	42
		50–74%	1	4	2	17
		75–100%	0	0	2	17
	Other offences against the Criminal Code	Not in activities	78	46	1	1
		1–24%	36	21	12	11
		25–49%	35	21	33	31
		50–74%	20	12	56	53
		75–100%	0	0	3	3
	Robbery (Criminal Code 31.1–3)	Not in activities	12	11	0	0
		1–24%	42	39	2	6
		25–49%	37	34	22	61
		50–74%	17	16	11	31
		75–100%	0	0	1	3
	Sexual offence	Not in activities	9	22	0	0
		1–24%	17	41	2	6
		25–49%	11	27	15	47
		50–74%	3	7	14	44
		75–100%	1	2	1	3
	Civil military service offence	Not in activities	2	25	0	0
		1–24%	2	25	0	0
		25–49%	4	50	7	24
		50–74%	0	0	22	76
		75–100%	0	0	0	0
	Theft and related offences (Criminal Code 28))	Not in activities	160	35	2	2
		1–24%	108	23	13	10
		25–49%	144	31	52	41
		50–74%	48	10	58	45
		75–100%	1	0	3	2
	Missing information	Not in activities	6	60	0	0
		1–24%	2	20	0	0
		25–49%	1	10	2	67
		50–74%	1	10	1	33
		75–100%	0	0	0	0

The research showed that, in addition to the placement in an open prison, the most significant distinctive factor in regard to the amount of participation in activities was the length of time in prison. Short-term prisoners released from open prisons took part in prisoner activities commonly; the participation in activities was rare among the short-term prisoners released from closed prisons. For example, only less than one quarter (23%) of the prisoners, who were released from closed prisons and had served less than one month in prison, participated in activities. On the other hand, most of the equivalent open prison prisoners took part in activities even when serving only a short time in prison (88%). This is significant from the standpoint of the prison services because most sentenced prisoners serve a short time in prison and, especially in closed prisons, the placement in activities is difficult owing to logistic reasons.

In summary, the information on the prisoners' participation in activities, which was received from the data on the prisoners' use of time recorded in the prisoner data system, can be used for many purposes. The participation information can be regarded as a significant indicator describing the operation of the criminal sanctions field. The data on the use of time provide an opportunity to study, for instance, the effects of activities on recidivism as well as the connection between the participation in activities and the background factors.

The aim is to support the operation of the Criminal Sanctions Agency with the data on the use of time. The purpose of the activities arranged or approved by the prison is to promote the prisoners' placement in society by strengthening their readiness to lead a life without crime, by maintaining and improving their occupational skills and know-how as well as their working and functioning capacity, and by supporting them to live without intoxicating substances. Besides prisoners' rehabilitation and integration into society, the prisoner activities also have other goals. The purpose of the activities is to maintain prison security in the prisons and, in the best case, the prison work activities can even produce financial income for the prisons.

Table F. Participation in prisoner activities in closed and open prisons according to length of time served in prison

Variable	Category	Share in activities	Closed prisons		Open prisons	
			N	%	N	%
Length of sentence	Under 1 month	Not in activities	296	77	14	12
		1-24%	40	10	30	26
		25-49%	35	9	32	28
		50-74%	10	3	38	33
		75-100%	1	0	2	2
	1 month - <2 months	Not in activities	276	52	9	4
		1-24%	105	20	32	13
		25-49%	100	19	66	27
		50-74%	44	8	133	54
		75-100%	3	1	7	3
	2 months - <3 months	Not in activities	111	33	0	0
		1-24%	80	24	20	12
		25-49%	88	27	43	26
		50-74%	48	14	97	60
		75-100%	5	2	3	2
	3 months - <6 months	Not in activities	106	23	1	0
		1-24%	126	28	11	5
		25-49%	155	34	89	40
		50-74%	64	14	119	53
		75-100%	6	1	5	2
	6 months - <12 months	Not in activities	43	11	1	0
		1-24%	100	27	17	6
		25-49%	166	44	88	33
		50-74%	65	17	147	56
		75-100%	3	1	10	4
	12 months - <24 months	Not in activities	18	5	0	0
		1-24%	94	28	8	4
		25-49%	144	44	80	38
		50-74%	73	22	120	57
		75-100%	1	0	3	1
	>=24 months	Not in activities	3	2	0	0
		1-24%	58	30	6	4
		25-49%	123	64	106	72
		50-74%	8	4	35	24
		75-100%	0	0	0	0

Table 1. Prisoners in prisons according to gender, prisoner group and prison type at the beginning and end of 2012

Prison type	Registered in prison							
	Total		Sentenced prisoners		Fine default prisoners		Remand prisoners	
		Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
At the beginning 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
At the end of the year								
All prisons	3134	226	2491	180	37	1	606	45
Closed prisons	2285	137	1645	91	34	1	606	45
Open prisons	849	89	846	89	3	0	0	0

Table 2. Average daily number of prisoners according to prisoner group in 2003–2012

	Sentenced prisoners	Fine default prisoners	Remand prisoners	Juvenile prisoners	Prisoners in pre-ventive detention	Total	Women	Women's share of all prisoners
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
2012	2 561	49	626	-	-	3 236	224	7

Table 3. Average number of under 21-year-old remand and sentenced prisoners in 2003–2012

	15–17 years old	18–20 years old	Under 21 years old in total	All prisoners	Young prisoners' share of all prisoners
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
2012	6	79	85	3 236	2,6

Table 4. Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom according to prisoner group, gender and prison type in 2012

Prisoner group	All prisons			Closed prisons			Open prisons		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From freedom in total	5 579	487	6 066	5 252	478	5 730	327	9	336
Fine default prisoners	1 005	130	1 135	985	130	1 115	20	0	20
Sentenced prisoners	2 544	200	2 744	2 237	191	2 428	307	9	316
15–17 years old	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
18–20 years old.	63	1	64	54	1	55	9	0	9
21– years old	2 480	199	2 679	2 182	190	2 372	298	9	307
Remand prisoners	2 030	157	2 187	2 030	157	2 187	0	0	0
15–17 years old	21	0	21	21	0	21	0	0	0
18–20 years old	186	8	194	186	8	194	0	0	0
21– years old	1 823	149	1 972	1 823	149	1 972	0	0	0

Table 5. Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom according to prisoner group in 2003–2012

	Sentenced prisoners		Fine default prisoners		Remand prisoners		Totals	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
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
2012	2 744	200	1 135	130	2 187	157	6 066	487

Table 6. Released prisoners according to grounds for release, gender and prison type in 2012

	Prison type								
	Closed prisons			Open prisons			All prisons		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Released prisoners in total	4 186	385	4 571	1 412	90	1 502	5 598	475	6 073
1. Sentence served completely	942	136	1 078	59	2	61	1 001	138	1 139
Fine default prisoners	924	131	1 055	48	1	49	972	132	1 104
Sentenced prisoners	18	5	23	11	1	12	29	6	35
2. Pardon of the President of the Republic from further serving of sentence	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
3. Released on parole	2 077	167	2 244	1 350	88	1 438	3 427	255	3 682
By pardon of the President of the Republic	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
By decision of the Criminal Sanctions Agency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By decision of the prison director	2 075	167	2 242	1 347	88	1 435	3 422	255	3 677
By decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	4
By decision of the Hague International Criminal Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Released from remand imprisonment	1 159	82	1 241	0	0	0	1 159	82	1 241
Charge dismissed	5	1	6	0	0	0	5	1	6
Hearing postponed	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sentenced to unconditional imprisonment but released	116	4	120	0	0	0	116	4	120
Sentenced to conditional imprisonment	178	19	197	0	0	0	178	19	197
Other reason	859	58	917	0	0	0	859	58	917
5. Other grounds	7	0	7	3	0	3	10	0	10
Dead	7	0	7	2	0	0	9	0	9
Enforcement interrupted	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Transferred to another country	61	2	63	1	0	1	62	2	64

Table 7. Released sentenced prisoners according to served sentence term, gender and prison type in 2012

Served sentence term	Prison type								
	Closed prisons			Open prisons			All prisons		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	2 103	172	2 275	1 364	89	1 453	3 467	261	3 728
-1 month	383	45	428	111	8	119	494	53	547
over 1 month – 2 months	471	46	517	235	10	245	706	56	762
over 2 months – 3 months	174	17	191	135	9	144	309	26	335
over 3 months – 6 months	291	22	313	209	7	216	500	29	529
over 6 months – 12 months	333	18	351	274	22	296	607	40	647
over 1 year – 2 years	285	15	300	247	22	269	532	37	569
over 2 years – 4 years	127	6	133	123	9	132	250	15	265
over 4 years	39	3	42	30	2	32	69	5	74
Average lenght	8,4	6,2	8,2	10,9	12,0	11,0	9,4	8,2	9,3

Table 8. Length of conversion sentences for unpaid fine completed in 2012

	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	417	79	496	126	8	134
11–30 days	422	35	457	316	30	346
31–60 days	125	15	140	111	15	126
61–90 days	8	3	11	40	5	45
Total	972	132	1 104	593	58	651

Table 9. Released prisoners according to prisoner group and gender in 2003–2012

	Sentenced prisoners		Fine default prisoners		Remand prisoners		Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
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
2012	3 728	261	1 104	132	1 241	82	6 073	475

Table 10. Length of time served in prison (%) by released prisoners in 2003–2012

Time served in prison	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
–1 month	17	16	14	11	14	16	16	16	16	15
over 1 month – 2 months	20	20	20	18	21	23	22	21	21	20
over 2 months – 3 months	12	12	12	11	11	9	10	9	11	9
over 3 months – 6 months	16	19	17	18	18	16	16	16	16	14
over 6 months –12 months	16	15	15	17	15	15	15	15	14	17
over 1 year – 2 years	11	12	13	15	14	13	13	15	14	15
over 2 years – 4 years	5	5	6	7	5	5	6	6	6	7
over 4 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	4546	4637	4662	4844	4627	4484	4556	4193	3982	3728

Table 11. Prisoners released on parole in 2003–2012

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Released on parole in total	4 430	4 510	4 579	4 767	4 567	4 406	4 485	4 146	3 935	3 682
By decision of the prison director /board	4 408	4 496	4 564	4 740	4 562	4 397	4 476	4 138	3 929	3 677
By decision of the Criminal Sanctions Agency /Ministry of Justice	13	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
By pardon of the President of the Republic	5	4	6	10	4	2	1	2	4	1
By decision of the prison Court	4	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
By decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal					1	6	7	6	2	4
By decision of the Supreme Court							1	0	0	0
By decision of the Hague International Criminal Court				1		1	0	0	0	0
Placed under supervision	895	1 013	977	1 167	1 140	925	856	828	759	742

Table 12. Number of life sentence prisoners at the beginning of the year in 1992-2013 as well as commenced life imprisonments within the year, released life sentence prisoners and average length of the served sentence in 1992-2013

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	27	3	22,4
2013	200			

Table 13. Supervised probationary freedom in 2007–2012

	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
2012	544	526	94	17	150	101

Table 14. Principal offence of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2003–2012 (%)

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Robbery	Total	7	7	6	7	5	6	7	7	7	7
	Women	8	5	5	6	4	2	5	7	7	7
Theft	Total	17	16	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	11
	Women	15	14	15	16	13	10	11	10	6	12
Other offence against property	Total	6	5	5	4	4	3	4	6	6	8
	Women	5	3	6	5	5	5	6	7	9	10
Homicide	Total	19	18	19	19	20	20	20	22	23	23
	Women	27	29	27	25	28	32	27	30	31	34
Other violent offence	Total	16	17	18	20	19	20	20	21	21	20
	Women	11	18	14	17	16	14	22	21	17	12
Sexual offence	Total	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
	Women	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2
Narcotics offence	Total	17	18	16	15	15	16	14	16	17	17
	Women	23	19	21	16	15	16	15	16	16	19
Drunken driving	Total	12	12	13	12	14	13	14	12	10	9
	Women	7	7	11	11	10	11	9	5	6	3
Other offence	Total	5	4	4	4	6	6	6	3	2	2
	Women	4	4	1	3	10	9	4	2	4	1
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	2974	3107	3173	3186	2979	2865	2924	2726	2639	2615
	Women	146	170	169	197	184	167	190	193	180	177

Table 15. Age groups of sentenced prisoners on 1 May i 2003–2012 (%)

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
15–20 y	Total	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2
	Women	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
21–24 y	Total	13	13	12	13	10	10	11	9	8	8
	Women	14	8	8	11	8	6	8	10	9	5
25–29 y	Total	21	20	21	20	21	18	18	19	20	19
	Women	17	12	16	14	19	11	15	15	20	19
30–39 y	Total	34	33	33	33	34	35	33	33	33	35
	Women	35	41	37	38	35	38	30	29	31	35
40–49 y	Total	20	19	20	21	21	23	22	23	22	22
	Women	24	25	23	24	25	30	32	32	26	31
50 y –	Total	10	11	11	11	12	12	14	14	14	13
	Women	10	12	15	12	12	14	13	15	14	11
Total	Total	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100
	Women	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	Total	2979	3107	3173	3186	2979	2865	2924	2726	2639	2615
	Women	147	170	169	197	184	167	190	193	180	177

Table 16. Calculated length of time served in prison of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2003–2012 (%)

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
< 3 months	Total	9	9	8	8	10	10	10	10	9	8
	Women	6	9	8	10	10	10	8	10	7	7
3 < 6 months	Total	12	13	10	10	12	10	10	9	10	8
	Women	12	11	10	9	11	8	14	6	12	6
6 < 12 months	Total	18	17	18	17	18	16	15	15	15	16
	Women	19	13	18	14	17	13	17	21	16	17
1 < 2 years	Total	23	23	24	25	23	24	25	24	25	25
	Women	23	31	26	29	25	31	23	29	26	26
2 < 4 years	Total	20	20	20	20	18	19	19	19	19	20
	Women	19	13	15	17	14	16	19	16	19	21
4 < 8 years	Total	14	13	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	13
	Women	15	16	16	15	17	15	13	14	15	18
8 years –	Total	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9
	Women	6	7	8	5	7	7	7	6	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	2982	3043	3092	3127	2932	2819	2892	2690	2576	2581
	Women	144	169	167	196	181	166	189	193	177	176

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 2003–2012 (%)

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1st time	Total	31	32	29	31	30	30	31	32	33	34
	Women	50	56	50	54	52	52	45	49	53	50
2nd time	Total	14	14	13	14	14	14	15	13	13	14
	Women	16	16	17	17	17	16	18	18	18	15
3rd – 7th time	Total	37	36	38	37	37	37	36	35	35	35
	Women	29	23	28	22	26	25	30	27	24	26
8th – time	Total	19	18	19	18	18	19	18	19	20	18
	Naisia	5	5	6	8	5	7	7	6	4	9
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	2950	3079	3143	3162	2965	2854	2916	2720	2631	2609
	Women	147	170	169	197	184	167	190	193	180	177

Table 18. Average number of foreign prisoners according to prisoner group and their share of all prisoners in 2003–2012

	Foreign prisoners			All prisoners	Foreign prisoners' share of all prisoners
	Sentenced prisoners	Remand prisoners	Total		
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
2012	261	209	470	3 236	15

Table 19. Principal offence of foreign sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2003–2012 (%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Robbery	5	4	8	9	7	9	7	9	8	3
Theft	3	6	11	5	11	5	11	15	13	15
Other offence against property	8	6	4	5	0	4	2	5	4	6
Homicide	10	8	9	13	14	14	12	10	6	6
Other violent offence	5	5	6	6	10	9	5	7	7	11
Sexual offence	3	4	4	8	8	6	8	5	9	9
Narcotics offence	63	61	50	47	42	42	46	46	48	44
Drunken driving	1	0	1	2	2	4	5	2	1	4
Other offence	4	4	6	5	7	6	6	2	4	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	198	203	268	213	214	203	213	212	227	267

Table 20. Nationalities of foreign prisoners on 1 May 2012

	N		N
Afghanistan	2	Jordan	2
Albania	1	Kenya	1
Algeria	3	Latvia	11
Angola	2	Liberia	1
Armenia	1	Lithuania	40
Bangladesh	1	Morocco	4
Belarus	1	Myanmar	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	Netherlands	2
Brazil	1	Nigeria	12
Bulgaria	5	Pakistan	2
Cameroon	2	Poland	1
Chile	1	Rep. of the Congo	1
China	1	Romania	44
Colombia	1	Russia	58
Cuba	1	Rwanda	1
Czech Republic	1	Serbia	1
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2	Serbia and Montenegro	4
Denmark	1	Somalia	17
Dominican Republic	5	Sri Lanka	3
Ecuador	1	Sweden	28
Estonia	124	Thailand	4
Ethiopia	2	Tunisia	3
France	2	Turkey	1
Gambia	3	Uganda	1
Germany	5	Ukraine	1
Ghana	1	Uzbekistan	1
Great Britain	1	Vietnam	4
Haiti	4	Yugoslavia	2
Iran	19	Zambia	1
Iraq	1	Stateless	16
Israel	1	Unknown	8
Italy		TOTAL	478

Table 21. Prison leaves in 2003–2012

	Applied	Granted		Cancelled		Used		Conditions fulfilled		Conditions breached	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2003	16 592	12 190	73	185	2	12 005	98	11 195	93	810	6,7
2004	17 320	12 813	74	181	1	12 632	99	11 771	93	861	6,8
2005	18 578	13 700	74	170	1	13 530	99	12 658	94	869	6,4
2006	18 325	13 283	72	209	2	13 074	98	12 181	93	893	6,8
2007	15 325	11 166	73	273	2	10 893	98	10 263	94	630	5,8
2008	15 183	11 256	74	293	3	10 963	97	10 442	95	521	4,8
2009	15 728	11 555	73	342	3	11 213	97	10 726	96	487	4,3
2010	13 997	10 669	76	242	2	10 427	98	9 932	95	495	4,7
2011	14 768	11 016	75	293	3	10 723	97	10 256	96	467	4,4
2012	14 749	10 984	74	318	3	10 666	97	10 212	96	454	4,3

Table 22. Escapes and unauthorised leaves in 2003–2012

	Escapes			Unauthorised leaves from open prisons	Unauthorised leaves from rehabilitation institutions*
	Total	From closed prisons	From inside prison walls		
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
2012	17	11	6	62	15

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

Table 23. Prisoners' use of time in 2003–2012 (%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Production work	19	19	18	19	17	17	15	15	15	15
Real estate maintenance	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
Open prison work	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	5
Domestic care	5	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	3	3
Work activities in total	39	40	37	37	34	34	31	32	32	32
Education	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	10
Other activities	8	8	9	10	6	6	7	8	9	10
Activities in total	57	58	54	56	49	49	47	49	49	52
Sick	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
Not placed in activities	18	18	21	28	37	37	38	38	38	36
Other passive time	19	19	20	11	9	9	10	9	9	8
Not in activities in total	43	42	46	44	51	51	52	51	51	48
Prisoners in work activities av. /day	1453	1450	1465	1448	1233	1199	1081	1040	1047	1060
Prisoners in activities av. /day	2050	2071	2098	2125	1698	1760	1668	1597	1589	1739
Prisoners in total av. /day	3578	3577	3888	3777	3551	3526	3492	3291	3262	3333

Table 24. Prisoners and prisons in 1975–2012

Years	Daily average number of prisoners					Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom						Released from prison	Prisons 31 December	Available prison places	
	Total	Women	Fine default prisoners	Remand prisoners	Foreign prisoners	Total	As sentenced prisoners		As fine default prisoners	Tutkinta-vangiksi				In all prisons	In closed prisons (%)
							Total	Under 21 y old		Total	Under 21 y old				
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
2012	3 236	224	49	626	470	6 066	2 744	65	1 135	2 187	215	6 073	26	3 089	71

Table 25. Recidivism of sentenced prisoners released in 2003–2007 (%) within a five-year follow-up period according to gender, age and previous prison sentences

		Year of release				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total		69	69	67	64	64
Gender	Man	70	70	68	65	65
	Woman	56	58	57	56	50
Age when released	15–<18	100	88	100	100	100
	18–<21	87	86	83	79	82
	21–<30	76	77	74	72	73
	30–<40	72	71	70	67	67
	40–<50	62	62	59	59	56
	50–	47	50	50	44	40
Previous prison sentences	0	54	54	52	49	47
	1	67	71	66	63	63
	2–4	76	76	75	72	68
	5–	80	81	78	78	79
Total N		4 158	4 211	4 360	4 558	4 310

Table 26. Average daily number of community sanction clients in 2003–2012

	Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders	Juvenile punishment	Community service	Supervision of parolees	Monitoring sentence	Total
2003	1624	26	1498	1272		4420
2004	1630	21	1611	1357		4619
2005	1572	30	1752	1437		4791
2006	1428	28	1650	1486		4593
2007	1326	17	1672	1785		4800
2008	1246	15	1679	1772		4713
2009	1208	10	1559	1532		4307
2010	1214	12	1428	1316		3970
2011	1178	14	1490	1177		3859
2012	1084	10	1458	1074	18	3645

Table 27. Enforcement of community service in 2003–2012

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Requested suitability assessments	8205	8440	7761	7201	6614	6828	6138	5695	5624	5357
Prepared suitability assessments*	6143	6380	5873	4852	5260	5292	4893	4250	3929	4089
Given positive statements	4837	5085	4733	4048	4187	4500	3980	3599	3358	3414
Given positive statements %	79	80	81	80	80	85	81	85	85	83
Enforced community service sentences	3512	4021	3983	3679	3696	3609	3370	3076	2927	2741
Commenced enforcements	3238	3711	3636	3389	3411	3430	3160	2891	2751	2704
Completed enforcements	2723	2876	3044	2856	2768	2926	2804	2482	2330	2296
Ended sentences**		3363	3627	3596	3436	3598	3483	3047	2761	2827
Converted into imprisonment by a district court's decision	607	712	674	662	621	595	581	505	402	482
% of commenced sentences	19	19	19	19	18	17	18	17	15	18
Served community service hours in a year	248 226	271 916	288 355	78 052	262 617	268 321	261 096	231 235	220 440	225 158
In enforcement on 31 December	1390	1592	1613	1531	1597	1530	1345	1315	1441	1302
Daily average of enforcements	1498	1611	1752	1650	1672	1679	1559	1428	1490	1458

* Does not include cases where it was not possible to prepare a statement.

** 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 2003–2012

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New supervisions in a year	886	1003	993	1179	1140	934	860	830	768	739
Supervisions in total in a year	2113	2393	2390	2627	2750	2788	2514	2210	2003	1860
Supervision cancelled	107	118	78	110	151	155	133	118	100	100
Probationary period ended	397	399	369	410	511	805	842	766	693	658
Under supervision	1296	1397	1448	1610	1854	1654	1380	1235	1121	1034
Daily average of supervised parolees	1272	1357	1437	1486	1785	1772	1532	1316	1177	1074

Table 29. Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders in 2003–2012

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New supervisions in a year	904	883	810	769	684	634	705	644	751	901
Supervisions in total in a year	2525	2535	2456	2169	2218	1926	1919	1873	1940	2279
Supervision cancelled	105	111	122	77	63	57	44	51	47	40
Probationary period ended	787	665	645	635	613	558	581	582	594	560
Under supervision	1573	1646	1554	1448	1292	1214	1229	1189	1378	1018
Daily average of supervised young offenders	1624	1630	1572	1428	1326	1246	1208	1214	1178	1084

Table 30. Enforcement of juvenile punishment in 2005–2012

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New enforcements	33	34	23	16	10	18	15	10
Enforcements in total	54	66	47	34	22	25	29	24
Complete juvenile punishments	11	27	26	14	11	12	12	10
Converted into imprisonment	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	2
Daily average of juvenile punishments	32	24	18	12	10	12	14	10

Table 31. Enforcement of monitoring sentence in 2012

	2012
Enforced monitoring sentences	198
Commenced enforcements	143
Ended	110
Converted into imprisonment by a district court's decision	9
% of commenced sentences	6
In enforcement on 31 December	16
Daily average of enforcements	18

Table 32. Principal offence of community sanction clients according to sanction in 2007–2012 (%)

	2007					2008					2009				
	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total
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
N	770	897	3436	28	5131	701	1098	3619	17	5435	753	1101	3483	14	5351

	2010					2011					2012					
	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	MS	Total
Offence against life and health	27	36	16	15	22	25	37	17	33	22	27	44	17	15	13	24
Narcotics offence	3	15	4	0	6	6	16	6	0	8	7	18	6		3	8
Drunken driving	28	8	53	0	40	22	7	50	17	37	20	3	51	15	55	36
Traffic offence	4	2	2	8	3	3	2	2	0	2	3	2	2		0	2
Offence against property	32	31	20	77	24	36	29	19	33	24	37	26	19	69	14	24
Sexual offence	2	5	1	0	2	3	5	1	0	2	2	5	2		0	2
Other	4	2	3	0	3	4	4	5	17	4	4	2	3		15	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	630	953	3047	13	4643	645	850	2761	12	4268	995	823	2827	13	101	4759

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

Table 33. Age distribution of community sanction clients according to sanction on 1 May in 2004–2012 (%)

	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	1660
2005	12	59	30	0	0	0	0	100	1586
2006	13	59	28	0	0	0	0	100	1442
2007	13	59	28	0	0	0	0	100	1318
2008	13	60	27	0	0	0	0	100	1247
2009	18	64	18	0	0	0	0	100	1078
2010	8	63	29	0	0	0	0	100	1102
2011	9	58	34	0	0	0	0	100	1042
2012	4	53	42	0	0	0	0	100	1146
Supervision of parolees									
2004	1	8	13	18	31	20	10	100	1344
2005	0	4	16	16	31	21	12	100	1452
2006	0	3	13	17	32	22	13	100	1456
2007	0	3	14	17	32	22	12	100	1751
2008	0	3	12	18	34	22	12	100	1796
2009	0	1	11	15	34	24	15	100	1475
2010	0	4	12	15	33	20	16	100	1277
2011	0	4	15	14	30	21	16	100	1210
2012	0	2	13	13	30	25	16	100	1096
Community service									
2004	0	7	18	18	25	19	13	100	1602
2005	0	7	18	16	25	19	15	100	1901
2006	0	5	19	19	24	19	14	100	1678
2007	0	5	17	15	27	21	15	100	1759
2008	0	4	19	17	25	20	15	100	1750
2009	0	2	15	21	27	19	16	100	1588
2010	0	6	16	20	28	19	12	100	1354
2011	0	4	12	20	30	19	15	100	1537
2012	0	3	7	19	28	19	23	100	1522
Monitoring sentence									
2012	0	0	7	20	27	13	33	100	15

Table 34. Community sanction clients according to gender on 1 May in 2004–2012

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders	Men	1 488	1 411	1 277	1 153	1 133	970	975	916	995
	Women	172	175	165	165	114	108	127	126	151
	Total	1 660	1 586	1 442	1 318	1 247	1 078	1 102	1 042	1 146
Juvenile punishment	Men	18	34	28	19	16	11	12	9	11
	Women	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	3	0
	Total	20	36	30	19	16	12	12	12	11
Community service	Men	1 509	1 760	1 529	1 601	1 588	1 414	1 220	1 362	1 346
	Women	93	136	149	158	162	174	134	175	176
	Total	1 602	1 896	1 678	1 759	1 750	1 588	1 354	1 537	1 522
Supervision of parolees	Men	1 292	1 381	1 377	1 655	1 706	1 367	1 203	1 108	1 009
	Women	52	71	79	96	90	108	74	102	87
	Total	1 344	1 452	1 456	1 751	1 796	1 475	1 277	1 210	1 096
Monitoring sentence	Men									15
	Women									0
	Total									15
Community sanctions in total	Men	4 307	4 586	4 211	4 428	4 443	3 762	3 410	3 395	3 376
	Women	319	384	395	419	366	391	335	406	414
	Total	4 626	4 970	4 606	4 847	4 809	4 153	3 745	3 801	3 790
	Women %	6,9	7,7	8,6	8,6	7,6	9,4	8,9	10,7	10,9

Table 35. Socio-economic background of offenders carrying out community service on 1 May in 2003–2012 (%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income										
Studying	6	7	8	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
Working	29	29	29	31	30	35	30	27	27	29
Unemployed	56	55	52	54	53	51	54	56	57	54
In military service	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
On pension	8	8	10	9	10	9	11	11	10	11
Other								1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1463	1602	1901	1678	1759	1750	1588	1345	1401	1303
Accommodation										
Permanent accommodation	83	83	84	86	84	86	87	88	86	85
Dormitory	2	1,5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary accommodation	10	10	9	8	8	9	9	7	9	10
Institution	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Homeless	3	3,5	4	4	5	4	2	3	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100
N	1463	1602	1901	1678	1759	1750	1588	1348	1405	1312

Table 36. Socio-economic background of supervised parolees on 1 May in 2003–2012 (%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income										
Studying	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	6	8	7
Working	14	15	13	13	16	17	19	19	21	21
Unemployed	68	68	69	68	66	67	66	62	58	60
In military service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On pension	13	12	13	13	13	12	11	13	13	12
Other				1					0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1375	1344	1452	1456	1751	1796	1475	1244	1141	1011
Accommodation										
Permanent accommodation	59	59	62	66	63	63	68	69	68	70
Dormitory	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
Temporary accommodation	17	17	18	16	19	19	17	17	19	17
Institution	6	6	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1
Homeless	14	14	13	11	12	12	11	10	8	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1375	1344	1452	1456	1751	1796	1475	1252	1156	1027

Table 37. Socio-economic background of supervised conditionally sentenced young offenders on 1 May in 2003–2012 (%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income										
Studying	29	30	31	29	28	24	24	26	24	25
Working	18	17	18	18	17	20	20	15	15	15
Unemployed	49	48	49	50	48	49	50	51	54	54
In military service	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
On pension	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Other					5	5	4	5	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1652	1659	1586	1442	1318	1247	1078	1071	948	1008
Accommodation										
Permanent accommodation	80	82	84	82	82	82	83	84	81	80
Dormitory	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Temporary accommodation	9	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Institution	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	6
Homeless	5	5	5	6	5	6	4	5	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1652	1659	1586	1442	1318	1247	1078	1083	959	1019

Table 38. Socio-economic background of offenders serving juvenile punishment on 1 May in 2004–2012 (%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income									
Studying	12	34	24	11	31	33	42	33	18
Working	6	3	10	22	25	0	8	17	0
Unemployed	65	35	42	50	38	50	42	33	36
In military service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On pension	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	17	25	21	17	6	17	8	17	45
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Accommodation									
Permanent accommodation	76	77	62	68	81	42	92	58	75
Dormitory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary accommodation	6	13	14	11	6	17	8	8	0
Institution	6	10	17	21	13	25	0	33	25
Homeless	12	0	7	0	0	16	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	20	36	30	19	16	12	12	12	11

Table 39. Socio-economic background of offenders serving monitoring sentence on 1 May 2012 (%)

	2012
Income	
Studying	20
Working	33
Unemployed	20
In military service	0
On pension	20
Other	7
Total	100
N	15
Accommodation	
Permanent accommodation	87
Dormitory	0
Temporary accommodation	7
Institution	7
Homeless	0
Total	100
N	15

Table 40. Community sanction clients participating in programmes in 2008–2012

	Supervision of parolees									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.
Cognitive Skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Course	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Programme	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	3	3	1
Steering Wheel Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Course	2	2	0	1	10	3	6	1	10	1
Anger Management (group)	2	3	8	1	1	1	0	0	4	1
Anger Management (individual)	1	1	9	2	7	3	13	4	3	0
Behaviour Interviewing Change Programme	28	11	38	15	44	8	27	6	18	6
Total	35	17	58	19	69	15	46	14	38	9

	Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.
Cognitive Skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Course	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	13	0
Traffic Safety Programme	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
Steering Wheel Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Course	0	2	0	0	15	1	0	0	13	3
Anger Management (group)	3	5	5	5	6	2	0	0	5	2
Anger Management (individual)	1	5	8	4	10	3	24	2	10	8
Behaviour Interviewing Change Programme	14	6	41	9	50	12	25	30	39	8
Total	18	18	54	18	89	18	50	32	80	21

compl. = completed programme, inter. = interrupted programme

Continues on the next page

	Community service										Monitoring sentence	
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2012	
	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.
Cognitive Skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Course	42	4	30	1	19	0	14	4	7	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Programme	64	10	67	9	64	12	54	19	81	8	4	0
Steering Wheel Programme	4	2	8	4	7	1	3	2	3	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Course	92	25	85	17	89	15	83	8	96	23	1	0
Anger Management (group)	5	4	24	3	9	3	13	2	27	2	0	0
Anger Management (individual)	12	5	21	5	16	1	15	6	18	6	2	0
Behaviour Interviewing Change Programme	47	15	122	22	126	28	113	16	133	20	3	0
Total	266	65	357	61	330	60	295	57	365	59	10	0

compl. = completed programme, inter. = interrupted programme

Table 41. Use of punitive measures in community sanctions in 2005–2012

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Community service								
Written caution	1335	1288	1259	1344	1275	1049	1047	968
Prohibition to start enforcement	204	168	201	213	188	171	135	144
Prohibition to continue enforcement	9	11	12	13	10	9	16	23
Interruption of enforcement	623	577	566	579	543	435	437	435
Total	2171	2044	2038	2149	2016	1664	1635	1570
Supervision of parolees								
Written warning	93	84	80	78	87	87	83	48
Request to be fetched by the police	0	19	89	126	85	90	70	51
Notification to the prosecutor	0	2	15	31	22	22	13	6
Total	93	105	184	235	194	199	166	105
Nuorisorangaistus								
Written caution	7	17	17	21	4	10	4	2
Written warning	0	5	8	6	2	3	2	2
Request to be fetched by the police	1	1	5	1	1	3	2	4
Prohibition to start enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interruption of enforcement	4	10	7	9	4	3	4	4
Total	12	33	37	37	11	19	12	12
Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders								
Written caution							3	37
Written warning								8
Request to be fetched by the police							3	57
Notification to the prosecutor								3
Total							6	105
Monitoring sentence								
Written warning								33
Prohibition to start enforcement								14
Prohibition to continue enforcement								6
Interruption of enforcement								24
Total								77



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