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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 statistical publication always includes a review of a specific topical theme. The theme of this current statistical publication is prisoners' education.

1.1. Overview of the development of the penal system

When measured by prison population, Finland currently ranks among the 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 prison 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 probationary liberty under supervision (also known as supervised probationary freedom) was introduced. Probationary liberty may be granted no earlier than six months before regular release on parole. Release units were moreover estab-

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lished 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 presentence 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 the 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 the supervision of parole, community service, the supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders, juvenile punishment and, as of 1 November 2011, monitoring sentence. The enforcement of community sanctions is the responsibility of the community sanctions offices. 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.

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 2013, there were a total of 15 community sanctions offices and 26 prisons in Finland. The prisoner places are divided so that 70 per cent are in closed prisons and 30 per cent in open prisons or open prison wards.

2. Prison service

2.1. Development of prison population

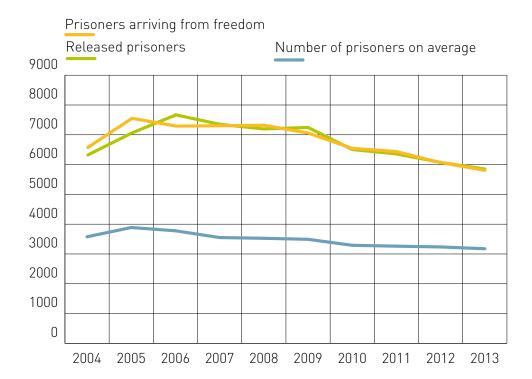
The prison population started to rise in the early 2000s and peaked in the middle of the decade, at which time the number of prisoners was 36 per cent higher than at the turn of the millennium. In 2006, the prison population again started to decline. In 2013, the average daily number of prisoners was 3 175, which is down by 18 per cent from the figure in 2005.

The number of sentenced prisoners has declined during the past ten years considerably. In the mid 2000s, the number of sentenced prisoners peaked at 3 126. In 2013, there were 2 549 sentenced prisoners. In 2013, the average daily number of remand prisoners was 578, which was eight per cent less than the year before. Over the past decade, the number of remand prisoners has increased by over a fifth and their share of all prisoners has risen from 13 per cent to 18 per cent, whereas the number of fine default prisoners has seen considerable decline since the mid-2000s. In 2013, the average daily number of fine default prisoners was 48.

In 2013, the number of offenders arriving in prisons was 5 809. Roughly half of those, i.e. 2 640, were sentenced prisoners, 1 179 were fine default prisoners and 1 990 were remand prisoners. Approximately 11 per cent of sentenced prisoners were placed directly in open prisons, the figure for female sentenced prisoners being three per cent.

A total of 5 851 prisoners were released from prison in 2013. The figure breaks down as follows: 3 582 sentenced prisoners, 1 155 fine default prisoners and 1 114 remand prisoners. The average length of the prison terms served by released sentenced prisoners in prison was ten months. The prison term of 40 per cent of the released sentenced prisoners, i.e. 1 443, had been three months or less. Prisoners released after serving a term of over two years in prison numbered 340, which is equal to roughly nine per cent. About 40 per cent of all sentenced prisoners and about 44 per cent of those, who had served a term of more than two years, were released from open prisons.

Figure 1. Prisoners arriving from freedom, released prisoners and average number of prisoners per year in 2004–2013



In 2013, fine-conversion sentences were served in full by a total of 1 697 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.

In 2013, a total of 504 prisoners were placed in probationary liberty under supervision (also known as supervised probationary freedom), which is a five-fold increase from 2007. The number of cancelled probationary liberties was 13 per cent of all probationary liberties that ended in 2013. The average daily number of prisoners in probationary liberty under supervision was 150 and the average length of probationary liberty was 108 days.

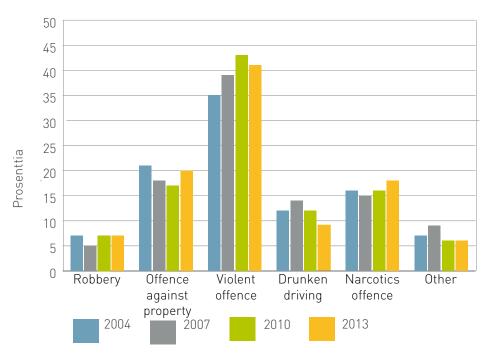
2.2 Prison population structure

More than one quarter of all prisoners has been sentenced for a violent offence. The share of offenders sentenced for homicide has risen from 18 to 23 per cent over the last ten years, whereas the share of offenders convicted of assault has slightly decreased in the past few years and it stood at 18 per cent in 2013.

Over fifth of all prisoners has been sentenced for offences against property. In the past decade, the share of offenders sentenced for theft has declined from 16 per cent to 12 per cent, whereas the share of offenders sentenced for other offences against property has risen nearly the same amount from five to eight per cent.

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 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 few years, their share has started to fall. In 2013, 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 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2013 (%)



The age structure of the prison population has changed in two ways over the past decade. Firstly, the share of sentenced prisoners under the age of 25 has fallen by six percentage points from 16 to 10 per cent. At the same time, the number of sentenced prisoners over the age of 50 has risen by four percentage points from 11 to 15 per cent. In 2013, the average age of sentenced prisoners was 37.

The share of long-term prisoners has increased while the share of those serving terms of less than one year has decreased. In 2013, prisoners serving a term of less than three months accounted for eight per cent of the total prison population. A fourth of the prisoners were serving terms of one to two 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.

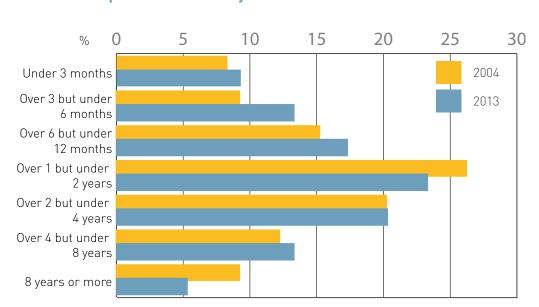


Figure 3. Calculated length of time served in prison by sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2004 and 2013

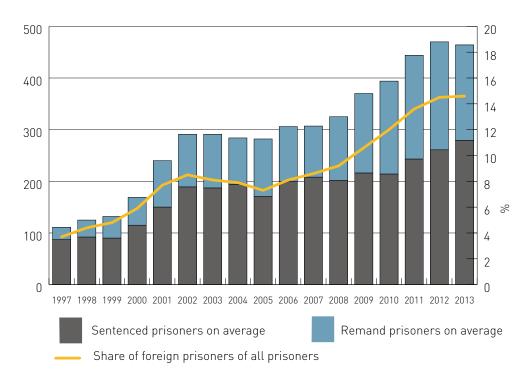
The share of first-time offenders has risen from 32 to 36 per cent in the past ten years. A third of the prisoners were serving their third to seventh sentence. Nearly every fifth prisoner was serving at least his or her eighth sentence.

The share of female prisoners has risen in the past decade from six to eight per cent. In 2013, there were 242 female prisoners on average. The average age of female prisoners is 38, which a year higher than that of male prisoners. Over half (53%) of female prisoners have been sentenced for a violent offence.

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 2013, the daily average number of foreign prisoners was 464, which was about the same as in the previous year.

The share of remand prisoners was 40 per cent. According to the prisoner structure survey of 1 May 2013, about 42 per cent of all foreign prisoners were Estonian or Russian nationals. All in all, 57 nationalities were represented in the prison population. Nearly half 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 1997–2013



2.3 Order and safety

In 2013, 74 per cent of the 15 921 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 third. In 2013, prison leave terms were breached on 509 occasions, equal to 4.5 per cent of all prison leaves used.

Figure 5. Prison leaves in 2004-2013

Applied

Over the past ten years, the number of escapes has varied from a high of 25 in 2005 to a low of eight in 2007. In 2013, there were 15 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. Five prisoners escaped from inside prison walls. Unauthorised leaves from open prisons are not considered escapes.

Granted

2010 2011

Breached %

2012 2013

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 2013, there were 56 instances of prisoners leaving open prisons without authorisation.

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-

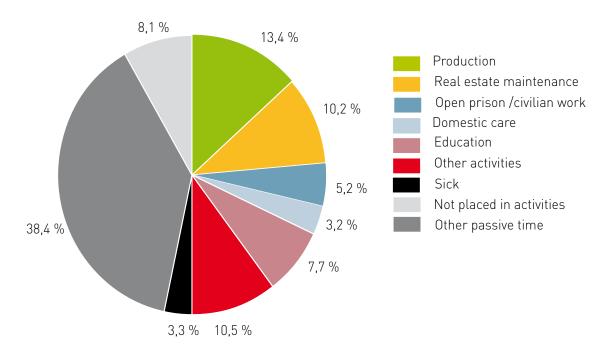
job learning. Work activities in prisons have steadily decreased in the 2000s. In 2002, roughly 41 per cent of the prison population worked. At present, 31 per cent, i.e., just under one third of all prisoners work. In the mid-2000s, when the prison population peaked, nearly 1 500 prisoners worked daily. In 2013, the number of prisoners working was 1 012.

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' use of time has remained relatively constantly between eight and ten per cent during the past ten years. In 2004, a total of 1 665 prisoners studied in prison during the year. The average daily number of studying prisoners was 353. In 2013, the corresponding figures were 1 722 and 218. In addition, 170 prisoners studied outside the prison in 2004. In 2013, the corresponding figure was 124. 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 the prisoners were not placed in any activities. 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. Participation in activities is the most common in open prisons and the 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 over ten per cent of regular working and activity hours consists of passive time, i.e. transfers, court appearances, sick leaves or prison leaves.

Figure 6. Breakdown of prisoners' use of time on weekdays in 2013 (in activities N=1 739 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 2003–2008. 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.

Recidivism among released sentenced prisoners has decreased slightly in 2003-2008. During the five-year follow-up period, approximately three out of five sentenced prisoners released in 2008 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. The small number of prisoners released when under the age of 18 years explains the changes in their recidivism. For instance, in 2008, only three of the released sentenced prisoners were under 18 years old. 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 2013, the average daily number of community sanction clients was 3 324. There has been some disparity in the trend in respect of the individual sanctions, however.

In 2013, an average of 908 clients per day were subject to the supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders. The figure has declined by 44 per cent during the last decade. The number of juvenile punishments was low to begin with and has only further declined to stand at seven in 2013.

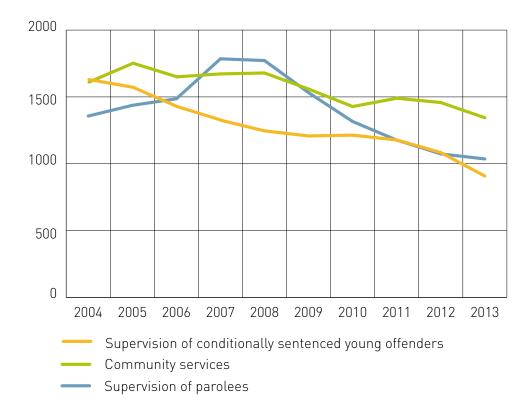
The average number of supervised parolees increased in the 2000s by just under 50 per cent until 2007, when the figure stood at 1 785. Since then, the figure has fallen every year. In 2013, an average of 1 036 clients were subject to parole supervision daily, which was over 40 per cent less than in 2007.

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 2013, clients averaged 1 344, which is 23 per cent less than in 2005. The number of requested suitability assessments has been on the decline. In 2013, the prosecution service submitted 4 589 requests for suitability assessments, which was 46 per cent less than ten years earlier. The share of favourable assessments of all prepared assessments was 87 per cent.

The first monitoring sentences were enforced at the beginning of 2012. In 2013, a total of 223 monitoring sentences were enforced. On the whole, 196 monitoring sentences were started and 162 completed. Over the year, the daily average number of those serving a monitoring sentence was 29 and the average length of the served time was 64 days.

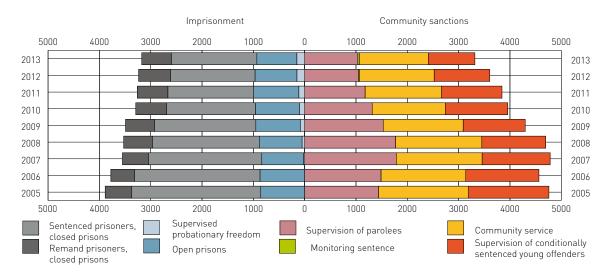
¹ The calculation method of the average number of clients serving community sanctions was revised in 2012. Earlier we counted the number of enforcements, now we count the number of clients. If a person has several sanctions of the same sanction form enforced simultaneously, the person is counted in the 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 7. Average daily number of community sanction clients in 2004–2013



Despite the decline in the number of community sanction clients, community sanctions continued to make up more than half of all sanctions enforced by the Criminal Sanctions Agency last year.

Figure 8. Averages and proportions of prisoners and enforced community sanctions in 2005–2013



3.2 Structure of community sanction client base

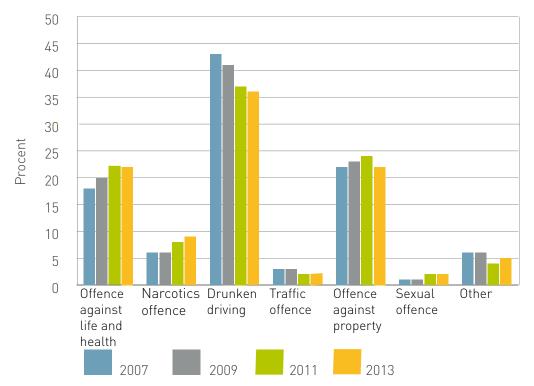
The most common principal offences of conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision have been offences against property and violent offences as well as drunken driving. Violent offences and offences against property have been trending upward. In 2013, the share of those sentenced for offences against property was 35 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 the principal offences of the supervised parolees. In 2013, the share of violent offences was 39 per cent and the share of offences against property was 25 per cent. The next biggest group (23%) was narcotics offences the share of which has increased by 11 percentage points during the past five years.

In community service, drunken driving accounts for half of all principal offences. Their share has been in slight decline. Offences against property and violent offences each account for nearly a fifth.

In most monitoring sentences, the principal offence is drunken driving. In 2013, the share of those sentenced for drunken driving was 59 per cent. Other offences accounted for a fifth and both offences against property and violent offences nearly ten per cent respectively.





The share of young offenders under the age of 21 among all community service clients has fallen rapidly over the past decade. In 2004, about a third of community service clients were under the age of 21, whereas in 2013, the age group accounts for 12 per cent. Nearly 40 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 2013 accounted for approximately 30 per cent of both sanction types.

15-20 y 21-24 y 25-29 y 30-39 y

Figure 10. Age distribution of community sacntion clients (%) on 1 May 2004-2013

In 2013, women accounted for about 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 2013. In the supervision of parolees, women accounted for four per cent in 2004 and for eight per cent in 2013. The share of women has clearly increased also in community service, where the change over the equivalent period was from six per cent to 13 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 2013. The share of the employed varies depending on the type of sanction. In 2013, the employed accounted for 44 per cent of those serving a monitoring sentence, nearly 30 per cent of those in community service, one fifth of supervised parolees and 13 per cent of conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision. Roughly one tenth of those carrying out community service, supervised parole or monitoring sentence were pensioners. A fourth of conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision 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 about 80–84 per cent. Among those in community service, 87 per cent had permanent accommodation in 2013. 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 2013. The share of those with no fixed abode has none-theless remained fairly high, with the homeless accounting for just under 9 per cent and those with temporary accommodation for just under 16 per cent.

3.4 Participation in activities among community sanction clients

Activities available to community sanction clients consist of activity programmes that influence 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, Behaviour-Interviewing-Change Programme as well as a webbased substance abuse rehabilitation programme.

In 2013, a total of 443 clients took part in activity programmes and substance abuse programmes. The most popular were 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 2013, a total of 139 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. In 2013, a total of 944 written cautions were issued, which equalled approximately 38 per cent of all ended enforcements. In addition, 396 community service sentences, i.e., approximately 16 per cent of all ended enforcements were interrupted.

The punitive measures used in monitoring sentence are a written warning, a prohibition to start enforcement, a prohibition to continue enforcement and an interruption of enforcement. In 2013, a total of 51 monitoring sentences were interrupted, which makes about 31 per cent of all ended enforcements.

The punitive measures used in the supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders are a written caution, a written warning, a request to be fetched by the police, and a notification to the prosecutor. In 2013, a total of 175 punitive measures were imposed on supervised conditionally sentenced young offenders, which is about ten per cent of all those under supervision during the year.

4 Prisoners' education

The prisoners can participate in education arranged in or outside the prison providing that they fulfil the general entrance requirements of the education. General upper secondary schools for adults, vocational institutions, vocational special education institutions and adult education centres arrange prison education both in closed and open prisons. The education arranged in prison has to comply with general provisions on the education in question, where applicable. Education subject to the Finnish National Board of Education has educational goals and, despite the studying surroundings, education has to be arranged so that it is consistent with its qualitative and quantitative objectives. The prisoners' studies have to be guided and supported and the success of the studies monitored. The certificate issued for the studies may not indicate that the studies have taken place in prison.

The criminal sanctions region or the prison agrees on the education leading to a qualification or other education arranged in the prison with the education providers. It is stated in the action plan for the development of prisoners' vocational education that the regions and the education providers will develop the supply of education within the region together with Central Administration of the Criminal Sanctions Agency and the Finnish National Board of Education and that the regions will inform the vocational education providers of the prisoners' educational needs in the region.

The following sections provide more detailed information on the education arranged in prisons in 2013. The information is based on the statistics on the prisoners' use of time and the various prison education statistics derived from the prisoner data sys-

tem. The separately derived statistics have been gathered from the education data page of the system. The statistics on the use of time have been used as such although some ambiguities in regard to the entries have come up during the making of the statistics.

Share of education of the prisoners' use of time

According to the statistics on the prisoners' use of time, 428 395 hours were entered under the activity code concerning prisoners' education in 2013. That was 44 040 hours less than in 2012. The entries concerning remand prisoners added up 33 090 hours, which was 2 414 hours less than in 2012. In the case of sentenced prisoners, the figure was 395 305, which was 41 626 hours less than in 2012.

On average, 243 prisoners took part in education daily in 2013. Based on the statistics on the use of time, an average of 26 prisoners studied outside the prison on a study permit daily, which was four less than in 2012.

The statistics on the prisoners' use of time reveal that 1 846 prisoners participated in education during the year, which was 80 prisoners less than in 2012 and 222 prisoners less than in 2011. In 2013, education covered eight per cent of the prisoners' use of time. In 2012, the corresponding figure was ten per cent.

Student numbers by the type of education

Based on the statistics on the prisoners' use of time, 287 prisoners attended general education during 2013. Of those prisoners, 63 took part in basic education (55 in 2012) and 224 in general upper secondary education (169). A total of 70 prisoners participated in orientating and rehabilitating education (including official orientating and rehabilitating education and guidance as well as other orientating and rehabilitating education), which was slightly more than in 2012. Vocational upper secondary and further education was attended by 490 prisoners, which was 63 prisoners less than in 2012. According to the entries, 355 prisoners participated in other education, whereas in 2012, the amount was 463. Only 20 prisoners studied for higher education (15 in 2012), which is a very small number compared with the other Nordic countries.

Some of the prisoners have taken part in several types of education and, therefore, have been included, for instance, in both general and vocational education. Most prisoners attended vocational education (28%) or orientating and rehabilitating education and guidance (33%). A large number of prisoners partici-

pate in orientating and rehabilitating education and guidance annually and the share has increased even more in the past few years. The prisoners' study abilities are poor due to, among other things, substance abuse and mental health problems as well as learning difficulties and various neurological disorders. Therefore, education leading to a qualification is not suitable for all prisoners without some orientating education.

Table A. Number of studying prisoners by the type of education in 2013

Type of education	%	n	Prisoners on average/day
General education	17	287	49
Orientating and rehabilitating education	33	570	63
Vocational upper secundary and further education	28	490	90
Higher education	1	20	2
Other education	21	355	14
Total	100	1722	218

Does not include those studying outside the prison on a study permit (124 prisoners)

Completed courses and qualifications

Completed courses

In 2013, the prisoner data system contained 539 entries concerning the participation in courses. Of all the courses, 94 per cent were completed successfully, two per cent were failed and three per cent were interrupted (e.g. owing to lack of motivation, transfer to another prison or ward, release). The number of courses entered in the prisoner data system was 219 courses lower than in 2012

There is not much data available on those prisoners, who study outside the prison on a study permit, because all prisons do not make any entries concerning the studies done outside the prison in the education data page of the prisoner data system.

Completed qualifications

In 2013, six prisoners completed the basic education syllabus (ten prisoners in 2012), five prisoners received the general upper secondary school certificate (only one in 2012) and seven passed the matriculation examination (only two in 2012). A vocational upper secondary qualification was completed by 26 prisoners and a further vocational qualification by three in 2013

(13 and 5 in 2012). In total, twelve of the vocational qualifications were completed in apprenticeship training.

All in all, 47 qualifications were completed, which was considerably more than in 2012, when the amount was 33. In reality, the number of completed qualifications may be even higher because only about half of the prisons had entered the qualifications in the education data page of the prisoner data system.

Table B. Completed qualifications in 2013

Name of the qualification	Number of completed			
Vocational upper secondary qualification	26			
Further vocational qualification	3			
General upper secondary school certificate	5			
Basic education syllabus	6			
Matriculation examination	7			
Total	47			

Manner of completion

The prisoners can complete their studies in different manners. It is preferred that as many prisoners as possible would take part in group education because it increases the prisoners' social skills. The prisoners can then also influence the contents of the studies if possible.

All prisoners cannot take part in group education mostly for safety reasons or because group education is not arranged in the prison. For those prisoners, basic education and general upper secondary education studies are available in the form of distance learning. Distance learning can also be applied to, for example, courses provided by the KVS Distance Education Institute and higher education courses. Nine prisoners took part in education arranged by the Finnish non-formal adult education associations (ten in 2012) and all of them completed the studies in the form of distance learning.

In 2013, approximately every fourth of the studying prisoners studied independently in the form of distance learning and 75 per cent studied in a group.

Educational needs of prisoners

Imprisonment is a planned process. An assessment centre prepares a sentence plan for each prisoner. The sentence plan is based on an evaluation of the factors increasing the prisoner's risk of recidivism and the factors supporting the prisoner to live without crime. The purpose of the activities arranged in prisons is to increase the prisoners' abilities to reintegrate into society as its full members.

Education is an essential instrument in the prisoners' overall rehabilitation. It can give the prisoners means to grow and develop as a person. The educational needs of the prisoners have to be taken into account when drawing up their sentence plans. The educational needs are influenced by, among other things, the prisoners' prior educational background as well as the employment and educational situation before imprisonment. The prisoners' wishes are also significant from the perspective of motivation but they do not necessarily mean the same as educational needs. The prisoners' other needs from the point of view of reducing the individual risk of recidivism are also taken into account when assessing the educational needs.

The lack of education or professional skills is a criminogenic factor. Therefore, the prisoners' risk of reoffending can be reduced with the help of education. Education can also promote the prisoners' adjustment to society by improving their abilities needed in society and, thus, help to implement the goal set for imprisonment in the law.

Table 1. Prisoners in prisons according to gender, prisoner group and prison type at the beginning and end of 2013

	Registered in prison								
Prison type	Total		Sentenced prisoners		Fine default prisoners		Remand prisoners		
		Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	
At the beginning 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	
At the end of the year									
All prisons	3011	222	2375	170	44	3	592	49	
Closed prisons	2161	150	1527	98	42	3	592	49	
Open prisons	850	72	848	72	2	0	0	0	

Table 2. Average daily number of prisoners according to prisoner group in 2004–2013

	Sentenced prisoners	Fine default prisoners	Remand prisoners	Juvenile prisoners	Prisoners in pre- ventive detention	Total	Women	Women's share of all prisoners
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
2013	2 549	48	578	-	-	3 175	242	8

Table 3. Average number of under 21-year-old remand and sentenced prisoners in 2004–2013

	15-17 years old	18-20 years old	Under 21 years old in total	All prisoners	Young prisoners' share of all prisoners
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
2013	8	74	82	3 175	2,6

Table 4. Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom according to prisoner group, gender and prison type in 2013

Prisoner group		All prison	S	CI	osed pris	ons	C)pen priso	ns
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From freedom in total	5 255	554	5 809	4 957	547	5 504	298	7	305
Fine default prisoners	1 014	165	1 179	1 000	165	1 165	14	0	14
Sentenced prisoners	2 420	220	2 640	2 136	213	2 349	284	7	291
15–17 years old	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
18–20 years old.	49	4	53	43	4	47	6	0	6
21– years old	2 370	216	2 586	2 092	209	2 301	278	7	285
Remand prisoners	1 821	169	1 990	1 821	169	1 990	0	0	0
15–17 years old	22	0	22	22	0	22	0	0	0
18–20 years old	160	5	165	160	5	165	0	0	0
21– years old	1 639	164	1 803	1 639	164	1 803	0	0	0

Table 5. Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom according to prisoner group in 2004–2013

		enced oners		lefault oners	Remand	prisoners	Totals		
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	
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	
2013	2 640	220	1 179	165	1 990	169	5 809	554	

Table 6. Released prisoners according to grounds for release, gender and prison type in 2013

				F	Prison type	е			
	Cl	osed priso	ns	0	pen prisor	าร		All prison:	5
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Released prisoners in total	3 976	421	4 397	1 326	128	1 454	5 302	549	5 851
1. Sentence served completely	966	159	1 125	53	4	57	1 019	163	1 182
Fine default prisoners	951	156	1 107	40	3	43	991	159	1 150
Sentenced prisoners	15	3	18	13	1	14	28	4	32
2. Pardon of the President of the Republic from further serving of sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Released on parole	1 975	170	2 145	1 265	123	1 388	3 240	293	3 533
By pardon of the President of the Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By decision of the prison director	1 974	170	2 144	1 259	122	1 381	3 233	292	3 525
By decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal	1	0	1	6	1	7	7	1	8
By decision of the Hague International Criminal Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Released from remand imprisonment	1 023	91	1 114	0	0	0	1 023	91	1 114
Charge dismissed	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Hearing postponed	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sentenced to unconditional imprisonment but released	75	7	82	0	0	0	75	7	82
Sentenced to conditional imprisonment	183	15	198	0	0	0	183	15	198
Other reason	761	69	830	0	0	0	761	69	830
5. Other grounds	12	1	13	8	1	9	20	2	22
Dead									
Enforcement interrupted	14	0	14	2	0	2	16	0	16
Transferred to another country	61	9	70	2	1	3	63	10	73

Table 7. Released sentenced prisoners according to served sentence term, gender and prison type in 2013

				ı	Prison typ	е			
Served sentence term	Cl	osed priso	ns	0	pen prisoi	ns		All prison:	5
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	1 999	173	2 172	1 285	125	1 410	3 284	298	3 582
–1 month	284	50	334	113	7	120	397	57	454
over 1 month – 2 months	384	40	424	207	10	217	591	50	641
over 2 months - 3 months	210	17	227	114	7	121	324	24	348
over 3 months - 6 months	300	25	325	215	21	236	515	46	561
over 6 months -12 months	334	19	353	238	28	266	572	47	619
over 1 year - 2 years	304	15	319	264	36	300	568	51	619
over 2 years - 4 years	140	5	145	93	8	101	233	13	246
over 4 years	43	2	45	41	8	49	84	10	94
Average lenght	9,2	5,6	8,9	11,3	13,9	11,5	10,0	9,1	10,0

Table 8. Length of conversion sentences for unpaid fine completed in 2013

		erving only cor r unpaid fine	onversion		and remand p sentence for	risoners serving unpaid fine
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
At most 10 days	473	76	549	107	8	115
11–30 days	414	63	477	273	16	289
31-60 days	97	21	118	95	12	107
61–90 days	11	0	11	25	6	31
Total	995	160	1 155	500	42	542

Table 9. Released prisoners according to prisoner group and gender in 2004-2013

		enced oners	Fine default prisoners		Remand	prisoners	Total		
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	
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	
2013	3 582	298	298 1 155 160		1 114 91		5 851	549	

Table 10. Length of time served in prison (%) by released prisoners in 2004-2013

Time served in prison	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
–1 month	16	14	11	14	16	16	16	16	15	13
over 1 month – 2 months	20	20	18	21	23	22	21	21	20	18
over 2 months – 3 months	12	12	11	11	9	10	9	11	9	10
over 3 months – 6 months	19	17	18	18	16	16	16	16	14	16
over 6 months -12 months	15	15	17	15	15	15	15	14	17	17
over 1 year - 2 years	12	13	15	14	13	13	15	14	15	17
over 2 years - 4 years	5	6	7	5	5	6	6	6	7	7
over 4 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	4637	4662	4844	4627	4484	4556	4193	3982	3728	3582

Table 11. Prisoners released on parole in 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Released on parole in total	4 510	4 579	4 767	4 567	4 406	4 485	4 146	3 935	3 682	3 533
By decision of the prison director /board	4 496	4 564	4 740	4 562	4 397	4 476	4 138	3 929	3 677	3 525
By decision of the Criminal Sanctions Agency /Ministry of Justice	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By pardon of the President of the Republic	4	6	10	4	2	1	2	4	1	0
By decision of the prison Court	1	2	0							
By decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal				1	6	7	6	2	4	8
By decision of the Supreme Court						1	0	0	0	0
By decision of the Hague International Criminal Court			1		1	0	0	0	0	0
Placed under supervision	1 013	977	1 167	1 140	925	856	828	759	742	753

Table 12. Number of life sentence prisoners at the beginning of the year in 1994-2014 as well as commenced life imprisonments within the year, released life sentence prisoners and average length of the served sentence in 1994-2013

Year	Number of life sentence prisoners at the beginning of the year	Commended life imprisonments within the year	Released life sentence prisoners	Average length (years) of sentences served by released life sentence prisoners
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	14	6	13,6
2014	208			

Table 13. Supervised probationary freedom in 2007–2013

	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
2013	504	513	65	13	151	108

Table 14. Principal offence of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2004–2013 (%)

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Robbery	Total	7	6	7	5	6	7	7	7	7	7
	Women	5	5	6	4	2	5	7	7	7	5
Theft	Total	16	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	11	12
	Women	14	15	16	13	10	11	10	6	12	10
Other offence	Total	5	5	4	4	3	4	6	6	8	8
against property	Women	3	6	5	5	5	6	7	9	10	10
Homicide	Total	18	19	19	20	20	20	22	23	23	23
	Women	29	27	25	28	32	27	30	31	34	32
Other violent	Total	17	18	20	19	20	20	21	21	20	18
offence	Women	18	14	17	16	14	22	21	17	12	21
Sexual offence	Total	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
	Women	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	2
Narcotics	Total	18	16	15	15	16	14	16	17	17	18
offence	Women	19	21	16	15	16	15	16	16	19	14
Drunken driving	Total	12	13	12	14	13	14	12	10	9	9
	Women	7	11	11	10	11	9	5	6	3	6
Other offence	Total	4	4	4	6	6	6	3	2	2	2
	Women	4	1	3	10	9	4	2	4	1	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	3107	3173	3186	2979	2865	2924	2726	2639	2615	2699
	Women	170	169	197	184	167	190	193	180	177	201

Table 15. Age groups of sentenced prisoners on 1 May i 2004-2013 (%)

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
15-20 y	Total	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2
	Women	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0
21-24 y	Total	13	12	13	10	10	11	9	8	8	8
	Women	8	8	11	8	6	8	10	9	5	7
25-29 y	Total	20	21	20	21	18	18	19	20	19	19
	Women	12	16	14	19	11	15	15	20	19	23
30-39 y	Total	33	33	33	34	35	33	33	33	35	34
	Women	41	37	38	35	38	30	29	31	35	28
40-49 y	Total	19	20	21	21	23	22	23	22	22	22
	Women	25	23	24	25	30	32	32	26	31	26
50 y –	Total	11	11	11	12	12	14	14	14	13	15
	Women	12	15	12	12	14	13	15	14	11	16
Total	Total	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Women	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	Total	3107	3173	3186	2979	2865	2924	2726	2639	2615	2699
	Women	170	169	197	184	167	190	193	180	177	201

Table 16. Calculated length of time served in prison of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2004–2013 (%)

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
< 3	Total	9	8	8	10	10	10	10	9	8	8
months	Women	9	8	10	10	10	8	10	7	7	9
3 < 6	Total	13	10	10	12	10	10	9	10	8	9
months	Women	11	10	9	11	8	14	6	12	6	9
6 <12	Total	17	18	17	18	16	15	15	15	16	15
months	Women	13	18	14	17	13	17	21	16	17	15
1 < 2	Total	23	24	25	23	24	25	24	25	25	26
years	Women	31	26	29	25	31	23	29	26	26	27
2 < 4	Total	20	20	20	18	19	19	19	19	20	20
years	Women	13	15	17	14	16	19	16	19	21	18
4 < 8	Total	13	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	13	12
years	Women	16	16	15	17	15	13	14	15	18	15
8 years –	Total	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9
	Women	7	8	5	7	7	7	6	6	6	7
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	3043	3092	3127	2932	2819	2892	2690	2576	2581	2662
	Women	169	167	196	181	166	189	193	177	176	201

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 2004–2013 (%)

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1st time	Total	32	29	31	30	30	31	32	33	34	36
	Women	56	50	54	52	52	45	49	53	50	56
2nd time	Total	14	13	14	14	14	15	13	13	14	13
	Women	16	17	17	17	16	18	18	18	15	14
3rd -	Total	36	38	37	37	37	36	35	35	35	34
7th time	Women	23	28	22	26	25	30	27	24	26	27
8th -	Total	18	19	18	18	19	18	19	20	18	18
time	Naisia	5	6	8	5	7	7	6	4	9	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	3079	3143	3162	2965	2854	2916	2720	2631	2609	2694
	Women	170	169	197	184	167	190	193	180	177	201

Table 18. Average number of foreign prisoners according to prisoner group and their share of all prisoners in 2004–2013

	F	oreign prisone	rs	All	Foreign prisoners' share
	Sentenced prisoners	Remand prisoners	Total	prisoners	of all prisoners
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
2013	279	185	464	3 175	15

Table 19. Principal offence of foreign sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2004–2013 (%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Robbery	4	8	9	7	9	7	9	8	3	5
Theft	6	11	5	11	5	11	15	13	15	16
Other offence against property	6	4	5	0	4	2	5	4	6	3
Homicide	8	9	13	14	14	12	10	6	6	7
Other violent offence	5	6	6	10	9	5	7	7	11	7
Sexual offence	4	4	8	8	6	8	5	9	9	8
Narcotics offence	61	50	47	42	42	46	46	48	44	49
Drunken driving	0	1	2	2	4	5	2	1	4	3
Other offence	4	6	5	7	6	6	2	4	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	203	268	213	214	203	213	212	227	267	276

Table 20. Nationalities of foreign prisoners on 1 May 2013

	N		N
Afghanistan	3	Jamaica	1
Albania	1	Jordan	2
Algeria	7	Kenya	1
Armenia	1	Kosovo	1
Australia	1	Kyrgyz Republic	1
Belarus	2	Latvia	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	Liberia	1
Bulgaria	1	Lithuania	51
Canada	1	Mexico	1
Cameroon	1	Morocco	4
Czech Republic	2	Myanmar	1
Chile	1	Poland	4
Colombia	1	Romania	17
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	6	Russia	62
Denmark	2	Rwanda	2
Dominican Republic	4	Serbia and Montenegro	4
Estonia	132	Somalia	18
Ethiopia	2	Spain	2
France	1	Sweden	12
Gambia	4	Tunisia	2
Germany	5	Turkey	3
Great Britain	3	Ukraine	1
Greece	1	Vietnam	3
India	1	Zambia	1
Iran	7	Stateless	18
Iraq	13	No knowledge	14
Italy	1	TOTAL	458

Table 21. Prison leaves in 2004-2013

	Applied	Granted		Cancel	led	Use	d	Conditi fulfill		Conditions breached		
	N	Ν	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Ν	%	
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	
2013	15 921	11 829	74	399	3	11 430	97	10 921	96	509	4,5	

Table 22. Escapes and unauthorised leaves in 2004–2013

		Escapes		Unauthorised leaves	Unauthorised leaves
	Total	From closed prisons	From inside prison walls	from open prisons	from rehabilitation institutions*
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
2013	15	9	5	56	16

 $^{^{\}ast}$ Before 1 October 2006, unauthorised leaves from rehabilitation institutions were considered escapes.

Table 23. Prisoners' use of time in 2004-2013 (%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Production work	19	18	19	17	17	15	15	15	15	13
Real estate maintenance	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
Open prison work	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
Domestic care	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Work activities in total	40	37	37	34	34	31	32	32	32	31
Education	10	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	10	8
Other activities	8	9	10	6	6	7	8	9	10	10
Activities in total	58	54	56	49	49	47	49	49	52	50
Sick	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3
Not placed in activities	18	21	28	37	37	38	38	38	36	38
Other passive time	19	20	11	9	9	10	9	9	8	8
Not in activities in total	42	46	44	51	51	52	51	51	48	50
Prisoners in work activities av. /day	1450	1465	1448	1233	1199	1081	1040	1047	1060	1012
Prisoners in activities av. /day	2071	2098	2125	1698	1760	1668	1597	1589	1739	1593
Prisoners in total av. /day	3577	3888	3777	3551	3526	3492	3291	3262	3333	3157

Table 24. Prisoners and prisons in 1975–2013

	Dai		age nı isoner	umber s	of	Sentenced pe arriving in prison fr						Release	Prisons	Availa priso place	on
Years	Total	Women	Fine default prisoners	Remand prisoners	Foreign prisoners	Total		ntenced oners	As fine default pris oners		iinta- giksi	Released from prison	31 December	In all prisons	In closed prisons
				ners	ers		Total	Under 21 y old	pris-	Total	Under 21 y old				ns (%)
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 1980	5 216 5 088	146 135	152 135	638 546	10 8	10 577 10 114	5 621 5 548	365 313	1 614 1 288	3 193 3 120	484 493	10 860 10 206	18 18	4 483 4 543	75 73
1981	4 883	142	135	553	8	9 840	5 080	291	1 470	3 117	447	10 206	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 1993	3 511	110	189	263	43 48	9 851 9 435	5 769	268 234	2 557 2 944	1 525 1 436	248	9 755 9 593	23 24	4 220 4 286	72 73
1994	3 275	119 122	245 221	248 259	57	8 711	5 055	205	2 661	1 626	274 306	8 984	25	4 102	73
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	170	473 510	284	6 575	3 863	129	867	1 845	189	6 322	21	3 479	72
2005	3 888 3 778	242 246	179 189	519 463	282 306	7 552 7 292	3 779 3 496	95 72	1 843 2 098	1 930 1 698	178 155	7 063 7 672	21	3 460	73 71
2007	3 551	244	134	506	307	7 303	3 568	57	1 856	1 879	177	7 352	26	3 540	71
2007	3 526	232	121	559	325	7 303	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
2013	3 175	242	48	578	464	5 809	2 640	54	1 179	1 990	187	5 851	26	3 089	70

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

			`	ear of release	e		
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total		69	69	67	64	64	61
Gender	Man	70	70	68	65	65	62
	Woman	56	58	57	56	50	48
Age when	15-<18	100	88	100	100	100	67
released	18-<21	87	86	83	79	82	80
	21-<30	76	77	74	72	73	72
	30-<40	72	71	70	67	67	64
	40-<50	62	62	59	59	56	53
	50-	47	50	50	44	40	40
Previous	0	54	54	52	49	47	45
prison sentences	1	67	71	66	63	63	60
Semences	2-4	76	76	75	72	68	69
	5–	80	81	78	78	79	75
Total N		4 158	4 211	4 360	4 558	4 310	4 162

Table 26. Average daily number of community sanction clients in 2004–2013

	Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders	Juvenile punishment	Community service	Supervision of parolees	Monitoring sentence	Total
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
2013	908	7	1344	1036	29	3324

Table 27. Enforcement of community service in 2004–2013

	2007	2005	2007	2007	2000	2000	2010	2011	2012	2012
_	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Requested suitability assessments	8440	7761	7201	6614	6828	6138	5695	5624	5357	4589
Prepared suitability assessments*	6380	5873	4852	5260	5292	4893	4250	3929	4089	3610
Given positive statements	5085	4733	4048	4187	4500	3980	3599	3358	3414	3124
Given positive statements %	80	81	80	80	85	81	85	85	83	87
Enforced community service sentences	4021	3983	3679	3696	3609	3370	3076	2927	2741	2523
Commenced enforcements	3711	3636	3389	3411	3430	3160	2891	2751	2704	2366
Completed enforcements	2876	3044	2856	2768	2926	2804	2482	2330	2296	2086
Ended sentences**	3363	3627	3596	3436	3598	3483	3047	2761	2827	2507
Converted into imprisonment by a district court's decision	712	674	662	621	595	581	505	402	482	373
% of commenced sentences	19	19	19	18	17	18	17	15	18	16
Served com- munity service hours in a year	271 916	288 355	278 052	262 617	268 321	261 096	231 235	220 440	225 158	199 514
In enforcement on 31 December	1592	1613	1531	1597	1530	1345	1315	1441	1302	1217
Daily average of enforcements	1611	1752	1650	1672	1679	1559	1428	1490	1458	1344

^{*} 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 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New supervisions in a year	1003	993	1179	1140	934	860	830	768	739	757
Supervisions in total in a year	2393	2390	2627	2750	2788	2514	2210	2003	1860	1791
Supervision cancelled	118	78	110	151	155	133	118	100	100	103
Probationary period ended	399	369	410	511	805	842	766	693	658	594
Under supervision	1397	1448	1610	1854	1654	1380	1235	1121	1034	1035
Daily average of supervised parolees	1357	1437	1486	1785	1772	1532	1316	1177	1074	1036

Table 29. Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders in 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New supervisions in a year	883	810	769	684	634	705	644	751	901	757
Supervisions in total in a year	2535	2456	2169	2218	1926	1919	1873	1940	2279	1775
Supervision cancelled	111	122	77	63	57	44	51	47	40	22
Supervision period ended								1	376	764
Probationary period ended	665	645	635	613	558	581	582	594	560	135
Under supervision	1646	1554	1448	1292	1214	1229	1189	1378	1018	829
Daily average of supervised young offenders	1630	1572	1428	1326	1246	1208	1214	1178	1084	908

Table 30. Enforcement of juvenile punishment in 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New enforcements	33	34	23	16	10	18	15	10	6
Enforcements in total	54	66	47	34	22	25	29	24	12
Complete juvenile punishments	11	27	26	14	11	12	12	10	3
Converted into imprison- ment	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2
Daily average of juvenile punishments	32	24	18	12	10	12	14	10	7

44 Table 31. Enforcement of monitoring sentence in 2012–2013

	2012	2013
Requested monitoring sentence statements		949
Prepared monitoring sentence statements		603
Given positive statements		320
Given positive statements in %		53
Enforced monitoring sentences	198	223
Commenced enforcements	143	196
Ended	110	162
Converted into imprisonment by a district court's decision	9	23
% of commenced sentences	8	14
In enforcement on 31 December	16	16
Daily average of enforcements	18	29

^{*} Does not include cases where it was not possible to prepare a statement

Table 32. Principal offence of community sanction clients whose enforcement has ended in 2007-2013 according to sanction (%)

		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

		:	2013			
	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	MS	Total
Offence against life and health	27	39	17	20	9	22
Narcotics offence	6	23	7	0	4	9
Drunken driving	20	4	51	20	59	36
Traffic offence	4	1	2	0	0	2
Offence against property	35	25	17	60	8	22
Sexual offence	2	5	2	0	0	2
Other	5	3	5	0	21	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	955	773	2542	5	196	4471

Table 33. Age distribution of community sanction clients according to sanction on 1 May in 2004–2013 (%)

	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
2013	3	34	62	1	0	0	0	100	950
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
2013	0	3	12	13	32	24	16	100	1035
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
2013	0	2	13	17	30	20	19	100	1390
Monitoring sentence									
2012	0	0	7	20	27	13	33	100	15
2013	0	7	24	13	31	11	13	100	45

Table 34. Community sanction clients accoring to gender on 1 May in 2004–2013

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Supervision of	Men	1 488	1 411	1 277	1 153	1 133	970	975	916	995	826
conditionally sentenced	Women	172	175	165	165	114	108	127	126	151	124
young offenders	Total	1 660	1 586	1 442	1 318	1 247	1 078	1 102	1 042	1 146	950
Juvenile	Men	18	34	28	19	16	11	12	9	11	6
punishment	Women	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
	Total	20	36	30	19	16	12	12	12	11	6
Community	Men	1 509	1 760	1 529	1 601	1 588	1 414	1 220	1 362	1 346	1 210
service	Women	93	136	149	158	162	174	134	175	176	180
	Total	1 602	1 896	1 678	1 759	1 750	1 588	1 354	1 537	1 522	1 390
Supervision of	Men	1 292	1 381	1 377	1 655	1 706	1 367	1 203	1 108	1 009	953
parolees	Women	52	71	79	96	90	108	74	102	87	82
	Total	1 344	1 452	1 456	1 751	1 796	1 475	1 277	1 210	1 096	1 035
Monitoring	Men									15	43
sentence	Women									0	2
	Total									15	45
Community	Men	4 307	4 586	4 211	4 428	4 443	3 762	3 410	3 395	3 376	3 038
sanctions in total	Women	319	384	395	419	366	391	335	406	414	388
10 (3)	Total	4 626	4 970	4 606	4 847	4 809	4 153	3 745	3 801	3 790	3 426
	Women %	6,9	7,7	8,6	8,6	7,6	9,4	8,9	10,7	10,9	11,3

Table 35. Socio-economic background of offenders carrying out community service on 1 May in 2003–2013 (%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Income										
Studying	7	8	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Working	29	29	31	30	35	30	27	27	29	28
Unemployed	55	52	54	53	51	54	56	57	54	56
In military service	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
On pension	8	10	9	10	9	11	11	10	11	10
Other							1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1602	1901	1678	1759	1750	1588	1345	1401	1303	1256
Accommodation										
Permanent accommodation	83	84	86	84	86	87	88	86	85	87
Dormitory	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary accommodation	10	9	8	8	9	9	7	9	10	8
Institution	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Homeless	4	4	4	5	4	2	3	3	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100
N	1602	1901	1678	1759	1750	1588	1348	1405	1312	1147

Table 36. Socio-economic background of supervised parolees on 1 May in 2004–2013 (%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Income										
Studying	5	5	5	5	4	4	6	8	7	8
Working	15	13	13	16	17	19	19	21	21	22
Unemployed	68	69	68	66	67	66	62	58	60	58
In military service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On pension	12	13	13	13	12	11	13	13	12	11
Other			1					0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1344	1452	1456	1751	1796	1475	1244	1141	1011	953
Accommodation										
Permanent accommodation	59	62	66	63	63	68	69	68	70	70
Dormitory	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
Temporary accommodation	17	18	16	19	19	17	17	19	17	16
Institution	6	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	2
Homeless	14	13	11	12	12	11	10	8	9	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1344	1452	1456	1751	1796	1475	1252	1156	1027	966

Table 37. Socio-economic background of supervised conditionally sentenced young offenders on 1 May in 2004–2013 (%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Income										
Studying	30	31	29	28	24	24	26	24	25	24
Working	17	18	18	17	20	20	15	15	15	13
Unemployed	48	49	50	48	49	50	51	54	54	55
In military service	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
On pension	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Other				5	5	4	5	4	4	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1659	1586	1442	1318	1247	1078	1071	948	1008	894
Accommodation										
Permanent accommodation	82	84	82	82	82	83	84	81	80	80
Dormitory	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Temporary accommodation	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
Institution	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	6	6
Homeless	5	5	6	5	6	4	5	6	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1659	1586	1442	1318	1247	1078	1083	959	1019	910

Table 38. Socio-economic background of offenders serving juvenile punishment on 1 May in 2004–2013 (%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Income										
Studying	12	34	24	11	31	33	42	33	18	17
Working	6	3	10	22	25	0	8	17	0	0
Unemployed	65	35	42	50	38	50	42	33	36	83
In military service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On pension	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	17	25	21	17	6	17	8	17	45	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Accommodation										
Permanent accommodation	76	77	62	68	81	42	92	58	75	50
Dormitory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary accommodation	6	13	14	11	6	17	8	8	0	17
Institution	6	10	17	21	13	25	0	33	25	17
Homeless	12	0	7	0	0	16	0	0	0	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	20	36	30	19	16	12	12	12	11	6

Table 39. Socio-economic background of offenders serving monitoring sentence on 1 May 2012-2013 (%)

	2012	2013
Income		
Studying	20	5
Working	33	44
Unemployed	20	42
In military service	0	0
On pension	20	9
Other	7	0
Total	100	100
N	15	43
Accommodation		
Permanent accommodation	87	96
Dormitory	0	2
Temporary accommodation	7	0
Institution	7	2
Homeless	0	0
Total	100	100
N	15	45

Table 40. Community sanction clients participating in programmes in 2009–2013

				Sup	ervision	of paro	lees			
	20	09	20	10	20	11	20	12	20	13
	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Programme	1	0	6	0	0	3	3	1	0	1
Steering Wheel Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Course	0	1	10	3	6	1	10	1	3	0
Anger Manage- ment (group)	8	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	2
Anger Manage- ment (individual)	9	2	7	3	13	4	3	0	6	0
Behaviour - Interviewing- Change Programme	38	15	44	8	27	6	18	6	7	4
Total	58	19	69	15	46	14	38	9	16	7

		Sup	ervision	of cond	itionally	senten	ced your	g offen	ders	
	20	09	20	10	20	11	20	12	20	13
	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	2	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Programme	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
Steering Wheel Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Course	0	0	15	1	0	0	13	3	1	3
Anger Manage- ment (group)	5	5	6	2	0	0	5	2	2	0
Anger Manage- ment (individual)	8	4	10	3	24	2	10	8	13	4
Behaviour- Interviewing- Change Programme	41	9	50	12	25	30	39	8	19	2
Total	54	18	89	18	50	32	80	21	38	10

compl. = completed programme, inter. = interrupted programme

					Co	mmuni	ty serv	ice				
	20	08	20	09	20	10	20	11	20	12	20	13
	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	8	1
Traffic Safety Programme	64	10	67	9	64	12	54	19	81	8	75	8
Steering Wheel Programme	4	2	8	4	7	1	3	2	3	0	3	3
Substance Abuse Course	92	25	85	17	89	15	83	8	96	23	67	22
Anger Manage- ment (group)	5	4	24	3	9	3	13	2	27	2	13	1
Anger Manage- ment (individual)	12	5	21	5	16	1	15	6	18	6	28	0
Behaviour- Interviewing- Change Programme	47	15	122	22	126	28	113	16	133	20	108	27
Total	266	65	357	61	330	60	295	57	365	59	302	62

compl. = completed programme, inter. = interrupted programme

	Mor	nitoring	r sente	nce
	20		20	
	compl.	inter.	compl.	inter.
Cognitive Skills	0	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Course	0	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Programme	4	0	1	0
Steering Wheel Programme	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Course	1	0	0	0
Anger Manage- ment (group)	0	0	0	0
Anger Manage- ment (individual)	2	0	1	0
Behaviour- Interviewing- Change Programme	3	0	3	0
Web-based sub- stance abuse rehabilitation programme, 4 weeks			1	0
Web-based sub- stance abuse rehabilitation programme, 6 weeks			2	0
Total	10	0	8	0

Table 41. Use of punitive measures in community sanctions in 2005–2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Community service									
Written caution	1335	1288	1259	1344	1275	1049	1047	968	944
Prohibition to start enforcement	204	168	201	213	188	171	135	144	137
Prohibition to continue enforcement	9	11	12	13	10	9	16	23	7
Interruption of enforcement	623	577	566	579	543	435	437	435	396
Total	2171	2044	2038	2149	2016	1664	1635	1570	1484
Supervision of parolees									
Written warning	93	84	80	78	87	87	83	48	60
Request to be fetched by the police	0	19	89	126	85	90	70	51	69
Notification to the prosecutor	0	2	15	31	22	22	13	6	10
Total	93	105	184	235	194	199	166	105	139
Nuorisorangaistus									
Written caution	7	17	17	21	4	10	4	2	2
Written warning	0	5	8	6	2	3	2	2	0
Request to be fetched by the police	1	1	5	1	1	3	2	4	0
Prohibition to start enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interruption of en- forcement	4	10	7	9	4	3	4	4	4
Total	12	33	37	37	11	19	12	12	6
Supervision of con- ditionally sentenced young offenders									
Written caution							3	37	62
Written warning								8	18
Request to be fetched by the police							3	57	84
Notification to the prosecutor								3	11
Total							6	105	175
Monitoring sentence									
Written warning								33	46
Prohibition to start enforcement								14	32
Prohibition to continue enforcement								6	1
Interruption of en- forcement								24	51
Total								77	130



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