

STATISTICS
OF THE CRIMINAL
SANCTIONS AGENCY 2015



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Terminology

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 probationary 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 cumulative data on prisoners released within one year and as 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 experiment, which was started in 1997, ended at the end of 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 can last from four to twelve months. Juvenile punishment consists of supervision appointments, guidance and support promoting coping in society and orientation to employment.

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 an institution approved by the Ministry of Justice to hold remand prisoners. The period of loss of freedom is deducted during 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.

Probationary liberty under supervision

A prisoner can be placed in probationary liberty under supervision outside the prison a maximum of six months before the release on parole. During the probationary liberty, the person has to comply with the obligation to stay at home or other location of placement as well as the obligation to take part in activities, which are scheduled every week. The person is required to abstain from intoxicating substances. The compliance with the conditions of probationary liberty is supervised in many ways.

Sentenced prisoner

A sentenced prisoner is a prisoner who serves a sentence of unconditional fixed-term or life imprisonment.

Recidivism of sentenced prisoners

For the purposes of this 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.

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 person is suitable for community service and consents to it. The Criminal Sanctions Agency prepares a pre-sentence report and the court makes the final decision on community service. The length of community service varies from 14 to 240 hours. Community service can also be imposed as an ancillary sanction to conditional imprisonment exceeding 12 months in which case it can last 20–90 hours.

Average number of community sanction clients

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. As a result of the change, the average number dropped by about 200–300. If a person has several sentences of the same sanction form enforced simultaneously, the person is counted in the average number only once. However, if a person has different sanction forms enforced simultaneously, the person is counted in each group.

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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 operation. 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 contains information on prison sentences and community sanctions. The publication describes client volumes and changes therein and presents statistical data relating to the enforcement of sentences and prisoners' use of time.

The statistical data are based on the information systems used by 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 also envisioned to provide other individuals and organisations interested in the activities of the Criminal Sanctions Agency with answers to their frequent questions about prisoners and community sanction clients.

The statistical publication usually includes a review of a specific topical theme. The theme of this publication is community service.

1. Sanctions

1.1. Enforcement of sentences

The sentences enforced by the Criminal Sanctions Agency are divided into prison sentences and community sanctions served in freedom. Community sanctions include community service, monitoring sentence, supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders, juvenile punishment, as well as supervision of parolees. 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. After the reform, Finland was divided into three criminal sanctions regions: the Criminal Sanctions Region of Southern Finland, the Criminal Sanctions Region of Eastern and Northern Finland, as well as the Criminal Sanctions Region of 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 2015, there were in total 15 community sanctions offices and 26 prisons in Finland. The prisoner places were divided so that 70 per cent were in closed prisons and 30 per cent in open prisons or open prison wards.

1.2. Overview of the development of the penal system

2 |

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 (aka supervised probationary freedom) was introduced. Probationary liberty may be granted no earlier than six months before regular release on parole. In addition, release units were established in 2011 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 entered into force in 2011. Supervision became more binding as the number of supervision meetings was increased. The Act on monitoring sentence also came into force in 2011. The Act on monitoring sentence made it possible to serve unconditional prison sentences 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 could also be incorporated into a monitoring sentence.

The Act on community sanctions, which entered into force in 2015, replaced the separate Acts on each community sanction. The new Act clarified the interrelation between the different community sanctions and unified the making of assessments and statements linked to the imposition, preparation, and enforcement of community sanctions. Possibilities to use both open and institutional substance abuse treatment services were added to the enforcement of community sanctions. A community service sentenced for an offence committed under the age of 21 years can include activities and programmes, which are specifically targeted at young people in order to enhance their social functioning, as well as guidance and support, which are provided in connection with them. The minimum length of community service was changed to 14 hours and the maximum length to 240 hours so that they would better correspond to the number of days imposed as imprisonment.

2. Prison service

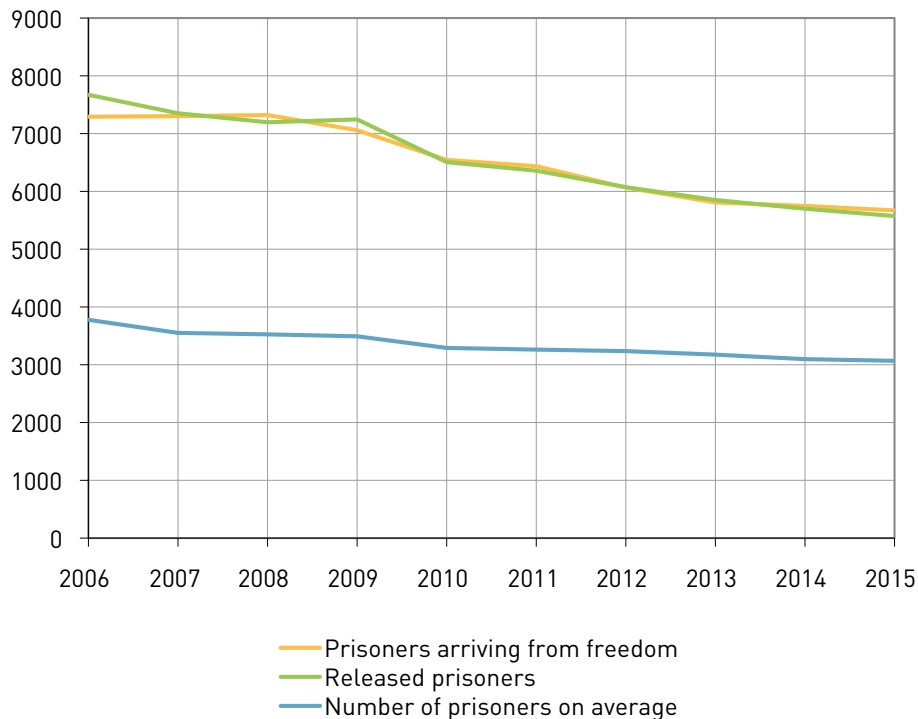
2.1. Development of prison population

The average daily number of prisoners dropped throughout the past decade. In 2015, prisoners averaged 3 068, which was 19 per cent less than ten years ago. The average daily number of sentenced prisoners declined by 23 per cent and stood at 2 419 in 2015. On the other hand, the number of remand prisoners increased by 29 per cent and their share of all prisoners rose from 12 to 19 per cent. In 2015, the average daily number of remand prisoners was 597. The number of fine default prisoners dropped almost to one-fourth from the mid-2000s but stayed fairly constant for the last six years. In 2015, the average daily number of fine default prisoners was 52.

In 2015, the number of offenders arriving in prison was 5 671. Over 40 per cent of those, i.e. 2 453, were sentenced prisoners, 1 203 were fine default prisoners, and 2 015 were remand prisoners. A total of 11 per cent of the sentenced prisoners were placed directly in open prisons, the figure for female sentenced prisoners being 3 per cent.

In total, 5 573 prisoners were released from prison in 2015. The figure breaks down as follows: 3 304 were sentenced prisoners, 1 167 fine default prisoners, and 1 102 remand prisoners. The average length of the terms served by released sentenced prisoners in prison was 10.6 months. Over 40 per cent, i.e. 1 371, of the released sentenced prisoners had served at most three months of their sentence in prison. Prisoners released after serving a term of over two years in prison numbered 323, which is equal to roughly 10 per cent. About 44 per cent of all sentenced prisoners and 48 per cent of those, who had served in prison 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 2006–2015



In 2015, fine-conversion sentences were served in full by a total of 1 747 people. Two thirds of all fine default prisoners were serving only a fine-conversion sentence, the remaining one third were also counted as sentenced prisoners or remand prisoners.

In 2015, a total of 702 prisoners were placed in probationary liberty under supervision, which is a seven-fold increase compared with 2007. The share of cancelled probationary liberties was 16 per cent of all probationary liberties that ended in 2015. The average daily number of prisoners in probationary liberty under supervision was 209 and the average length of probationary liberty was 108 days.

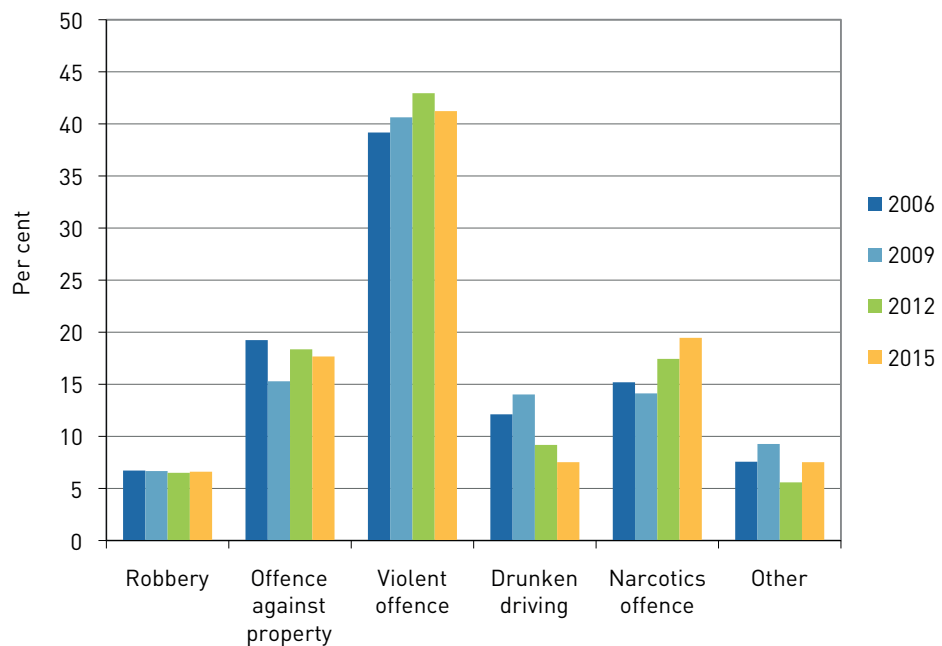
2.2 Prison population structure

More than one quarter of all prisoners was sentenced for a violent offence. The share of offenders sentenced for homicide rose from 19 to 24 per cent over the last ten years, whereas the share of offenders convicted of assault decreased in the past few years and stood at 17 per cent in 2015.

A fourth of all prisoners was sentenced for theft, robbery or other offences against property. In the past decade, the share of offenders sentenced for theft declined from 15 to 10 per cent, whereas the share of offenders sentenced for other offences against property rose slightly and was 7 per cent in 2015. The share of offenders sentenced for robberies remained in a quite constant 7 per cent.

In the mid-2000s, approximately 3 per cent of all prisoners had been convicted of a sexual offence, whereas ten years later sexual offenders accounted for 5 per cent of the prison population. The share of those convicted of drunken driving varied between 12 and 14 per cent in the 2000s but, over the past few years, their share started to fall. In 2015, drunken driving was the principal offence of 8 per cent of all prisoners. The share of offenders convicted of narcotics offences increased in the past few years and stood at 19 per cent in 2015.

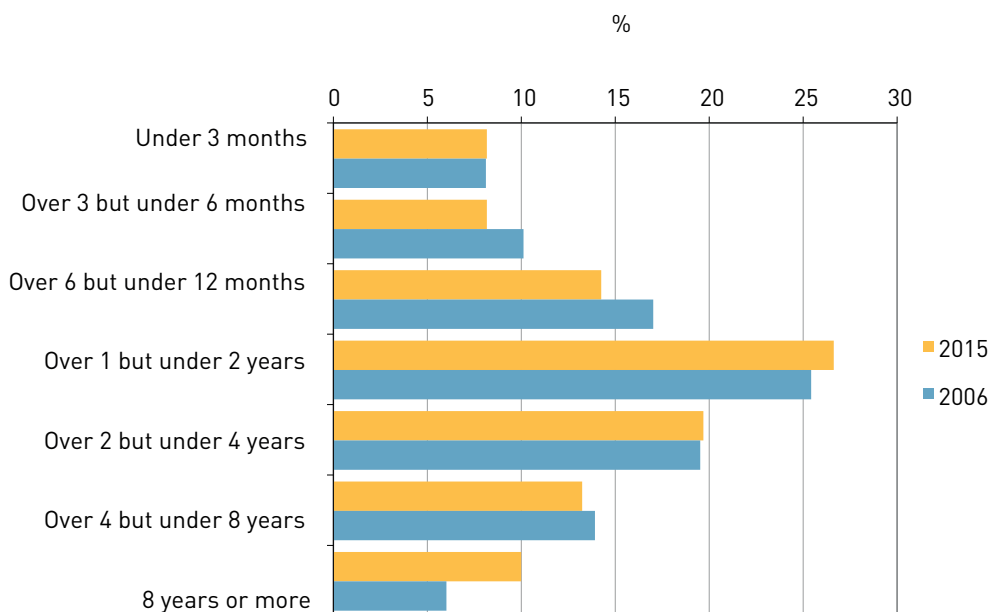
Figure 2. Principal offence of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2006–2015 (%)



The prison population has become older over the past 10 years. The share of sentenced prisoners under the age of 25 fell by 5 percentage points from 15 to 10 per cent. At the same time, the number of sentenced prisoners over the age of 50 rose by 5 percentage points from 11 to 16 per cent. In 2015, the average age of sentenced prisoners was 37.5 years, which was almost two years higher than 10 years earlier.

In the 2000s, the share of long-term prisoners increased while the share of those serving terms of less than one year decreased. In 2015, prisoners serving a term of less than three months accounted for 8 per cent of the total prison population. Over a fourth of the prisoners were in prison for one to two years. Roughly 10 per cent of all prisoners were looking to serve terms of eight years or more, their share increasing by 4 percentage points over a decade. This increase was 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 2006–2015



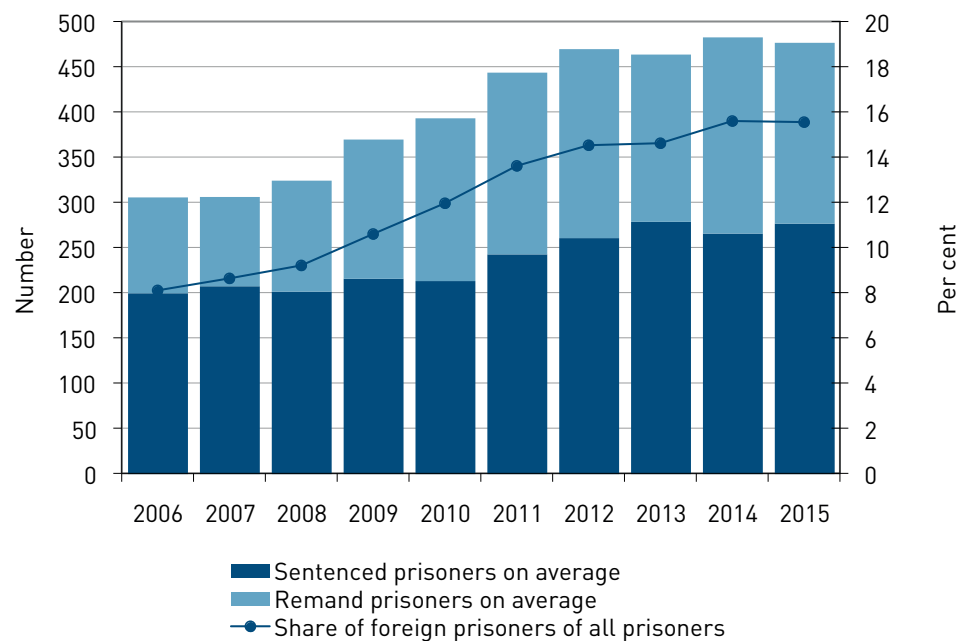
The share of first-time offenders rose from 31 to 37 per cent in the past ten years. Just under a third of the prisoners were serving their third to seventh sentence in 2015. Nearly every fifth prisoner was serving at least his or her eighth sentence.

The share of female prisoners rose in the past decade from 7 to 8 per cent. In 2015, there were 231 female prisoners on average. The average age of female prisoners was 39, which was about two years higher than that of male prisoners. Over half (51%) of female prisoners were sentenced for a violent offence.

The number of foreign prisoners increased by over a half (56%) in 10 years and their share of all prisoners rose to 16 per cent. In 2015, the average daily number of foreign prisoners was 477.

The share of remand prisoners was 42 per cent. According to the prisoner structure survey of 1 May 2015, about 32 per cent of all foreign prisoners were Estonian or Russian nationals. All in all, 61 nationalities were represented in the prison population. Nearly half (46%) of all foreign prisoners were convicted of narcotics offences.

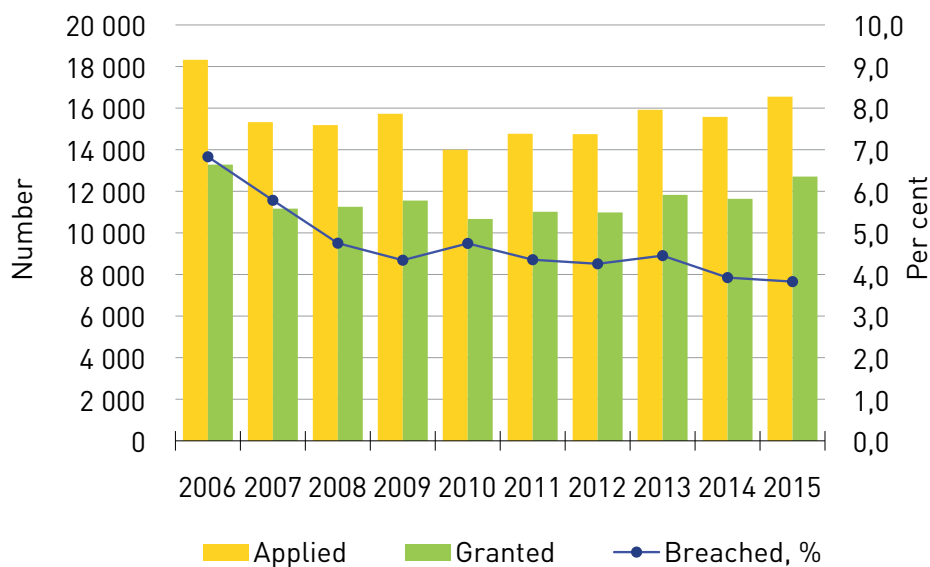
Figure 4. Average number of foreign sentenced and remand prisoners and their share of the average number of all prisoners in 2006–2015



2.3 Order and safety

In 2015, 77 per cent of a total of 16 550 prison leave applications were granted. The share of granted prison leaves rose slightly over the past ten years, whereas the share of prisoners, who had breached the conditions of their prison leave, dropped by over 40 per cent. In 2015, the conditions of a prison leave were breached on 471 occasions, equal to 3.8 per cent of all prison leaves used.

Figure 5. Prison leaves in 2006–2015



Over the past ten years, the annual number of escapes varied between 8 and 17. In 2015, there were 10 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. In 2015, two prisoners escaped from inside prison walls. Unauthorised leaves from open institutions are not considered escapes.

The number of unauthorised leaves from open prisons started to rise in the mid-2000s and peaked at 82 in 2011. Since then, the number of unauthorised leaves started to decline again to the same level as 10 years ago. In 2015, there were 42 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.

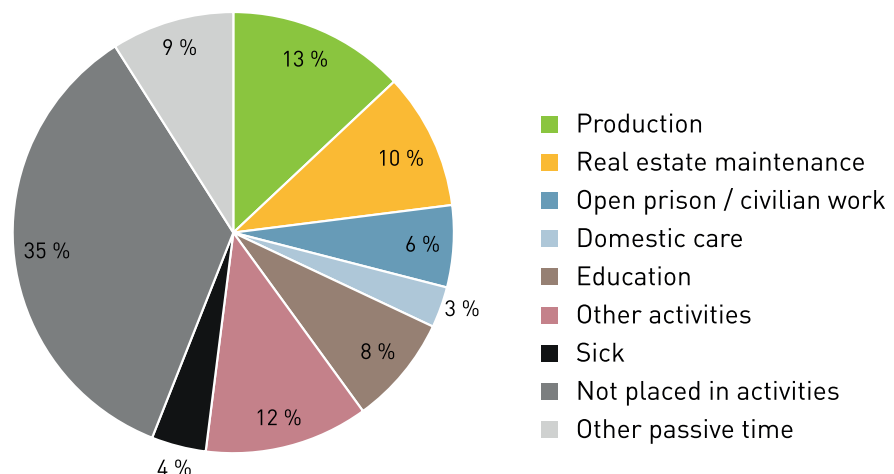
Work activities for prisoners are divided into production work and rehabilitative work. The objectives of rehabilitative work are connected with learning basic employment skills and on-the-job learning. Participation in prison work activities decreased in the 2000s but the drop stopped at the turn of 2010. In 2006, roughly 37 per cent of the prison population participated in work activities. In 2015, 32 per cent, i.e., just under one third of all prisoners worked.

Education in the 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 remained relatively constant between 7 and 10 per cent during the past decade. In 2015, education added up to 8 per cent.

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 between 6 and 12 per cent annually.

Approximately half of the prisoners' activity hours is so-called passive time, i.e. the prisoners are not placed in any activities. The factors preventing participation in activities are connected with 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. About 10 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 2015 (in activities n=1 605 prisoners on average/weekday)



2.5 Recidivism among released sentenced prisoners

Recidivism among released sentenced prisoners has steadied at about 60 per cent. During a five-year follow-up period, approximately three out of five sentenced prisoners (59%) released in 2010 committed at least one offence resulting in a new sentence of unconditional imprisonment or community service. The key indicators of recidivism were criminal history and age: multiple offenders had a high risk of re-offending, and young offenders were more likely to return to prison than older ones. The small sample group of prisoners released when under the age of 18 years explained the changes in their recidivism. For instance, in 2010, 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 clients serving community sanctions increased in the 2000s and peaked in 2007 with an average of 4 800 community sanction clients. Since then, the figure has been in decline. In 2015, the average daily number of community sanction clients was 3 093.¹ In respect of the individual sanctions, the changes were slightly different from each other.

The number of clients ordered to community service started to decline in 2009. In 2015, the average daily number of community service clients was 1 217, which was about 2 per cent less than in the previous year. The number of requested suitability assessments has also been on the decline. In 2015, the prosecution service submitted 4 037 requests for suitability assessments, which was 44 per cent less than ten years earlier. The share of the favourable assessments of all prepared assessments was 88 per cent.

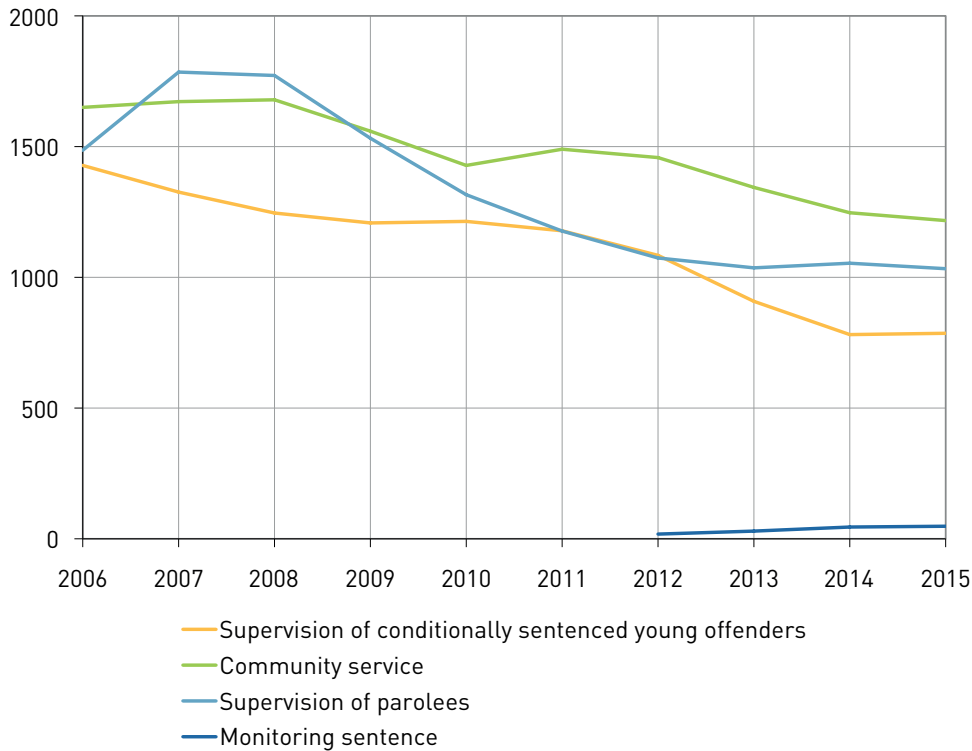
The first monitoring sentences were enforced at the beginning of 2012. In 2015, 270 new monitoring sentences were enforced and 221 monitoring sentences ended. Over the year, the daily average number of those serving a monitoring sentence was 48 and the average length of the served time was 63 days.

The number of conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision dropped throughout the past decade. In 2015, an average of 786 conditionally sentenced young offenders were subject to supervision daily. The number of juvenile punishments was low to begin with and declined even further. In 2015, the average daily number of clients serving juvenile punishment was nine in the whole country.

The average number of supervised parolees increased until 2007 after which it started to drop. In 2015, an average of 1 033 parolees were subject to supervision daily.

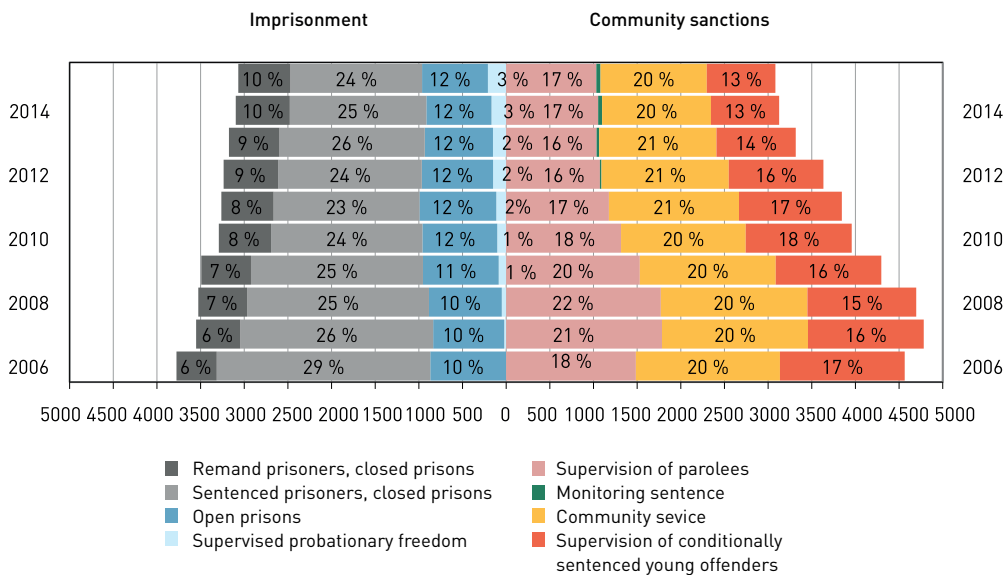
¹ The calculation method of the average number of clients serving community sanctions was revised in 2012. Earlier we counted the number of enforcements, now we count the number of clients. If a person has several sentences of the same sanction form enforced simultaneously, the person is counted in the average number only once. However, if a person has different sanction forms enforced simultaneously, the person is counted in each group. As a result of the change, the average number dropped by about 200–300.

Figure 7. Average daily number of community sanction clients in 2006–2015



The number of community sanction clients dropped more than the number of prisoners. Nowadays, half of all criminal sanction clients serve a community sanction.

Figure 8. Averages and proportions of prisoners and community sanction clients in 2006–2015



3.2 Structure of community sanction client base

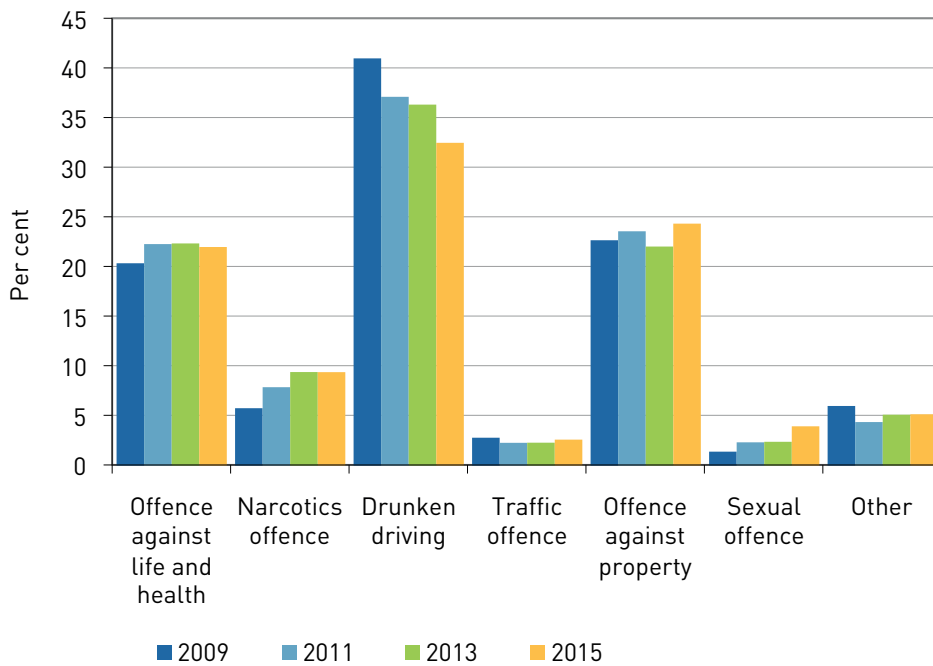
The most common principal offence among community service clients was drunken driving. Their relative share declined slightly. In 2015, the share of those sentenced for drunken driving was 46 per cent. The next most common principal offences were offences against property (20%) and violent offences (17%).

Drunken driving was the most common principal offence also among those serving a monitoring sentence. In 2015, the share of those sentenced for drunken driving was 47 per cent. Over a fifth (22%) was sentenced for other offences, mainly civil military service offences, and 16 per cent for violent offences.

The most common principal offences of conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision were offences against property and violent offences as well as drunken driving. In 2015, the share of those sentenced for offences against property was 38 per cent and the share of those sentenced for violent offences was 22 per cent. Additionally, 16 per cent of the supervised young offenders were sentenced for drunken driving.

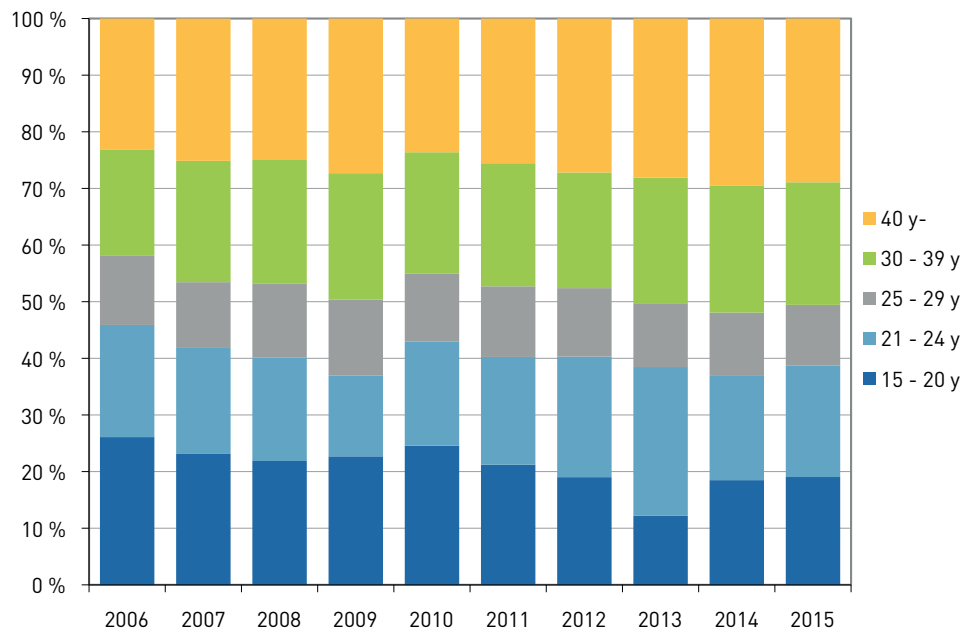
Violent offences and offences against property accounted for approximately two thirds of the principal offences of supervised parolees. In 2015, the share of violent offences was 41 per cent and the share of offences against property was 28 per cent. Narcotics offences stood in third place with 16 per cent.

Figure 9. Principal offence of community sanction clients whose sanction ended in 2009–2015 (%)



The share of young offenders under the age of 21 among all community service clients fell over the past decade. In 2006, 26 per cent of community service clients were under the age of 21, whereas in 2015, the age group accounted for 19 per cent. Among supervised parolees and community service clients, the largest age group was 30–39-year-olds, who accounted for approximately 30 per cent in both sanction types in 2015.

Figure 10. Age distribution of community sanction clients (%) on 1 May in 2006–2015



In 2015, women accounted for about 11 per cent of community sanction clients. Women formed 12 per cent of community service clients, 13 per cent of monitoring sentence clients, 11 per cent of the supervised conditionally sentenced young offenders, and 10 per cent of the supervised parolees.

Foreign nationals made up only a minor share of all community sanction clients. All in all, they added up to 100–150, which meant that about 5 per cent of the clients were other than Finnish nationals. The biggest group was the Estonians as approximately every fourth of the foreign nationals were Estonian.

3.3 Social circumstances of community sanction clients

On average, more than half of the community sanction clients were unemployed. The share of unemployed parolees under supervision dropped by 12 percentage points during the past decade and was 56 per cent in 2015. The employed accounted for nearly one quarter (23–24%) of community service clients, monitoring sentence clients and supervised parolees, and 12 per cent of conditionally sentenced young offenders ordered to supervision. Over a fourth (28%) 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 remained fairly stable over the past ten years (about 80–84%). The share of community service clients who had permanent accommodation varied between 84 and 89 per cent. In the supervision of parolees, the share of those with permanent accommodation rose by 11 percentage points over the past decade to stand at 74 per cent in 2015. The share of those with no fixed abode remained nonetheless fairly high, with the homeless accounting for 8 per cent and those with temporary accommodation for 15 per cent.

3.4 Participation in activities among community sanction clients

Activities available to community sanction clients include activity programmes aimed to influence criminal behaviour as well as measures linked to substance abuse treatment. The most popular programmes were the Behaviour- Interviewing-Change Programme and the Traffic Safety Programme. Periods of substance abuse treatment were also commonly used support measures. In 2015, a total of 431 clients took part in activity programmes and substance abuse treatment. Most of the participants in these programmes had been sentenced to community service.

3.5 Punitive measures applied in community sanctions

The total number of punitive measures (1 364) imposed on community service clients in 2015 was at the same level as in the previous year when proportioned to the average number of clients. In contrast, the number of interrupted enforcements (493) was significantly lower than the year before and was at the same level as two years earlier when viewed in relation to the number of clients.

Monitoring sentence clients were imposed 108 punitive measures, which was less than in the previous year when proportioned to the average number of clients. During the year, 59 monitoring sentences were interrupted, which was 10 less than in 2014.

The punitive measures applied in the supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders, juvenile punishment, and the supervision of parolees include fetching to an appointment,

which means that the Criminal Sanctions Agency requests executive assistance from the police. The request to be fetched by the police is the most commonly used punitive measure in the supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders and parolees. In 2015, such requests concerning the people under supervision added up to 134 in total.

4 Community service

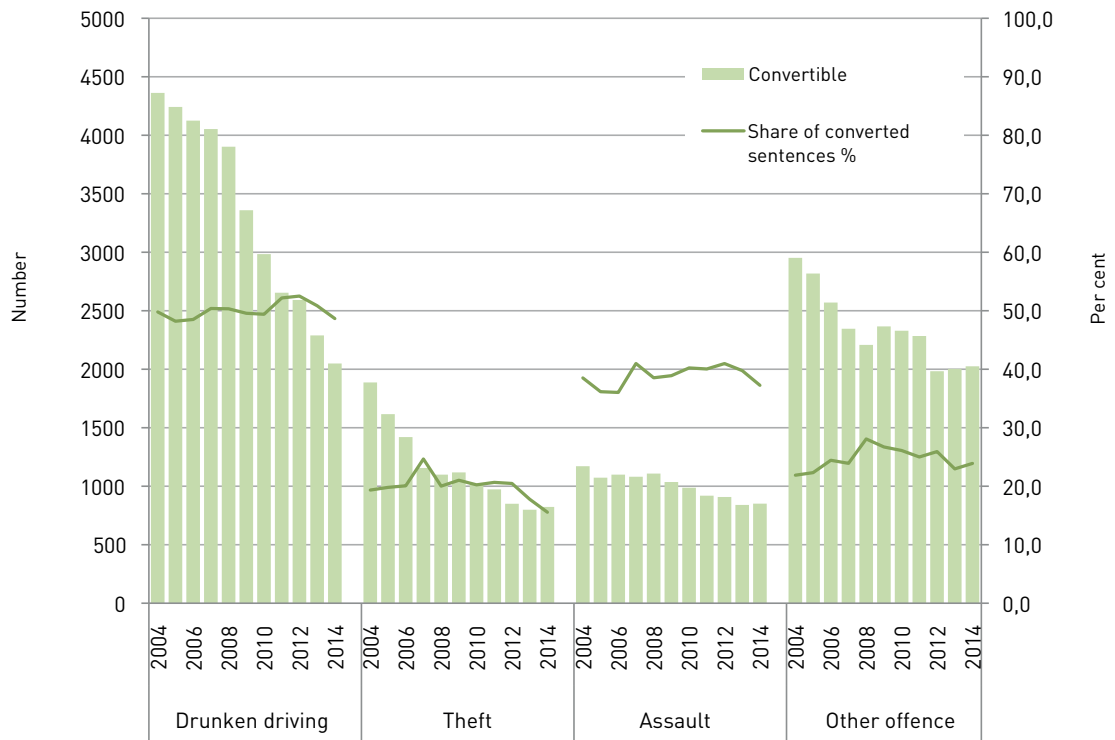
4.1 Share of community service of all sanctions

In the past 10 years, the amount of new enforced community sanctions declined considerably from 3 983 in 2005 to only 2 329 in 2015. The change correlates with the reduction in the number of so-called convertible sentences, i.e., prison sentences that are at most eight months long. According to the court statistics gathered by Statistics Finland, such sentences peaked at over 10 000 in 2004 but, in 2014, they added up to about 5 400. The change was a result of a decline in the number of common offences leading to short unconditional prison sentences.

Clearly the most typical offence leading to a maximum of eight-month unconditional prison sentence was (aggravated) drunken driving. Its share of the principal offences of convertible prison sentences was about 35 per cent. The next most common principal offences were theft and assault each of which accounted for about 14 per cent. Based on the data of Statistics Finland, the number of convertible sentences for drunken driving or theft reduced by half in 2005–2014. According to the statistics on offences recorded by the police, the number of drunken driving continued to drop in 2015.

The reduction of aggravated drunken driving affects the amount of community service sentences especially strongly because prison sentences for drunken driving are more commonly converted into community service than for other offences. Approximately half of the sentences for drunken driving, 40 per cent of sentences for assault, and 20 per cent of sentences for theft were converted into community service.

Figure 11. Number of convertible sentences and the use of community service according to principal offence in 2004–2014 (Source: Statistics Finland)



According to the law, converting a prison sentence into community service is the main rule if the formal prerequisites are fulfilled. However, unconditional prison sentences, monitoring sentences, earlier community service orders, continuation of criminal activity, or other weighty reasons can prevent the conversion. According to Statistics Finland, 35.7 per cent of unconditional prison sentences of eight months long at most were converted into community service in 2014. That percentage is affected by two factors in particular. The first factor is the preventing effect of prior community service orders. That preventing factor was included in the Community Service Act in 1997 after which the share of sentences converted into community service dropped from 46 per cent by about 10 percentage points in three years. The second factor limiting the use of community service is that a considerable part of the accused are not assessed to be able to complete community service.

4.2 Pre-sentence reports linked to community service

The prosecutor or the court requests the Criminal Sanctions Agency to prepare a pre-sentence report if the likely sentence for the offence is community service. A community sanctions office assesses the accused person's aptitude and readiness to complete community service as well as need for support measures and, based on the assessment, gives a statement to the prosecutor.

In 2015, a total of 4 037 pre-sentence reports concerning 3 521 different people were requested. The number of requests dropped by 6 per cent from the previous year. In 10 years, the number dropped by over 3 000. About 12 per cent of the requested reports concerned women. Requests for pre-sentence reports concerning young offenders, who had committed their offence when under 21 years old, added up to 425 and concerned 342 different people.

Community sanctions offices prepared 3 136 pre-sentence reports concerning 2 908 different people and assessed their suitability for community service. The suitability assessment was not made in 840 cases, which was over a fifth of all requests. In general, the reason was that the accused did not come to an interview. That typically indicated that the accused had difficulties in managing his or her obligations, which should be assessed in the pre-sentence report. However, interviewing the person and determining the required level of support would be important in order to reduce the risk of choosing between unconditional imprisonment and community service based on social grounds as stated in the legislation. The share of suitability assessments left undone regarding young offenders did not differ very much from the whole data.

All in all, 2 744 (87.5%) of all given statements were positive and 392 (12.5%) negative. The distribution was the same in both genders and in the group of young people accused of an offence committed when under 21 years old. The share of positive and negative statements varied quite a lot between different community sanctions offices. In positive statements, the variation was from 78 to 98 per cent. Possible regional differences in the criteria for requesting pre-sentence reports as well as actual differences in the clientele, for instance, in regard to substance abuse problems, should be taken into account when interpret-

ing the variation. The variation can also be affected by the officers' ability to reach those clients who end up receiving negative statements and to arrange support for completing community service in the way required by law.

4.3 Enforcement of community service

In 2015, 2 329 new community service sentences were enforced that concerned 2 159 different people. Women's sentences accounted for 11.1 per cent. When the enforcement of the sentences started, 7 of the sentenced people were under 18 year-olds, 90 between 18 and 20 year-olds, and 71 over 21 year-olds.

According to the Act on community sanctions that entered into force on 1 May 2015, regular community service sentenced for an offence committed under the age of 21 years can include activities and programmes, which are meant for young offenders in order to enhance their social functioning, as well as guidance and support, which are provided in connection with them. The goal is to avoid sentencing young offenders to unconditional imprisonment and improve their readiness to cope with community service. In the rationale for the Act on community sanctions, the estimate was that about 100 young offenders would serve intensified community service annually. Based on the data from 2015, the estimate seemed correct. During the year, 153 such community service sentences ended where the sentenced person was at most 21 years old at the time when the enforcement of the sentence was started. That can be assumed to roughly represent the number of people sentenced for an offence committed under the age of 21 years. Nearly all of the sentences that ended in 2015 were still carried out as regular community service. Over 100 of them were actually completed in full. However, the use of intensified community service would have been justified in many of them. The same applies to the enforcement of ended enforcements that were converted into imprisonment.

4.4 Social circumstances of people sentenced to community service

According to the survey data gathered about community service clients on 1 May 2015, 53 per cent were unemployed, 21 per cent were employed, 10 per cent were pensioners, and 6 per cent were students. The main source of income was unemploy-

ment benefit in 30 per cent of the cases and social assistance in 27 per cent of the cases. About 40 per cent had completed only basic education at the most. Clearly over half had been assessed to have substance abuse problems and the most commonly used substance was alcohol. That can be explained by the fact that the use of narcotic substances during community service usually leads to converting the sentence back into imprisonment and most drug users are screened out in the pre-sentence report phase unless the motivation to treatment and the arrangement of such treatment is successful. Based on assessments, the offence of over 70 per cent of community service clients was linked to intoxicating substances. About every tenth lacked an assessment regarding this. Based on records, 40 per cent had not been in substance abuse treatment before. Over a fifth did not have that information. Approximately 8 per cent lived in a temporary accommodation, a dormitory, or an institution and 3 per cent were homeless.

4.5 Length of enforcement

The length of community service is at least 14 hours and at most 240 hours. In 2015, the average length of new enforced community service sentences was 89 hours. The Act of community sanctions, which entered into force at the beginning of May 2015, changed the minimum and maximum lengths, which were 20-200 hours in the old Community Service Act, to 14-240 hours. The share of new sentences that were under or above the old limits was low. There were nine new enforced sentences that were under 20 hours long and 21 that were over 200 hours.

A specified sentence plan for a newly enforced community service sentence has to be prepared without a delay as soon as the prerequisites for it exist. The commencement of the enforcement can be influenced by regional and temporal differences in the availability of service places and the arrangement of necessary support measures. The aim is to schedule regular community service so that it corresponds to the length of the prison sentence unless it is prolonged by, for instance, sick leaves. The average length of community service sentences that ended in 2015 was 91 hours and, typically, they were served within a four- to five-month period. The median duration from the commencement of enforcement to the first day of actual community service was 52 days. The median duration of the whole process, i.e., from the commencement of enforcement to the end of enforcement was about six months.

4.6 Content of community service

Community service consists of regular, unpaid work carried out under supervision. A maximum of 30 hours can be served by participating in activities or treatments, which are approved by the Criminal Sanctions Agency and which aim to reduce the risk of recidivism or substance abuse problems as well as enhance the sentenced person's abilities to complete community service. Nevertheless, the share of unpaid work has to be at least half of the imposed sentence. An exception to the maximum limits can be made if the person sentenced to community service has committed the offence when under 21 years old.

In 2015, the scheduled service hours of 786 community service clients included other than only work. They accounted for 30 per cent of all those who had community service hours during the year. Besides unpaid work, the most common other activity was activity facilitating the service. That includes the reassessment of the situation together with the sentenced person, the planning of the sentence term, and the motivation when completing community service so requires. An activity facilitating the service was included in the schedules of 368 clients. The schedules of 184 clients included external substance abuse services aimed to reduce substance abuse problems, the schedules of 136 clients included a motivating programme called Behaviour-Interviewing-Change Programme, the schedules of 100 clients included Traffic Safety Programme meant for those sentenced for drunken driving, and the schedules of 57 clients included Anger Management Programme.

In 2015, served community service hours added up to 173 658 of which 3 355 hours (2%) was something else than work. Those service hours were mainly used for substance abuse treatment (929 hours), activities facilitating the service (807 hours), Traffic Safety Programme (662 hours), Behaviour-Interviewing-Change Programme (603 hours), and Anger Management Programme (381 hours). Consequently, community service has remained quite work-oriented although legislation enables the use of activities aimed to reduce substance abuse problems and recidivism together with unpaid work.

4.7 Completing community service

Breaching the obligations linked to community service can result in an oral or written caution, a written warning, or an inter-

ruption of enforcement, which includes transferring the matter to the prosecutor and the court. The written warning is a new punitive measure, which was introduced as the Act on community sanctions entered into force on 1 May 2015. In severity, it is placed between the written caution and the interruption of enforcement. The total number of written cautions and warnings (871) in 2015 was higher than the number of written cautions (795) in 2014. On the other hand, the number of the most severe punitive measure, i.e. the interruption of enforcement, dropped by over 100 to 493 in 2015. The most common causes for interrupting the enforcement were absence without an acceptable reason (24%), client's arbitrary interruption of service (17%), and intoxication (15%).

In 2015, all ended community service sentences added up to 2 210 and concerned 2 041 different people. Ended community service sentences include also those converted into imprisonment due to breaching the obligations, which are always decided by a court. In 2015, 326 community service sentences concerning 283 different people were converted into a prison sentence or a monitoring sentence. In 114 of the converted sentences, the sentenced person had not started the community service. Those converted sentences where the service had already been started, the average served length was 46 hours, which was deducted from the term served in prison. Community service sentences converted into imprisonment are entered in the statistics after a considerable delay because the ending date is the date of the court decision. In 2015, the average time from the interruption of community service to the decision of the court on the conversion was seven months (median five months). Some of the interrupted community service sentences return back to enforcement from the court. In general, there are a few dozens of those cases in a year.

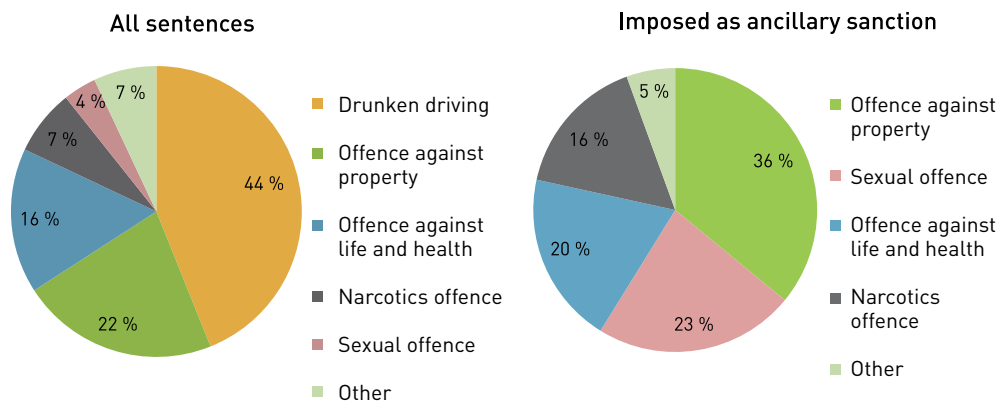
4.8 Community service as ancillary sanction to conditional imprisonment

A community service order for 14-90 hours may be imposed as an ancillary sanction to conditional imprisonment if the conditional prison sentence is eight months or longer and if conditional imprisonment by itself is to be deemed insufficient punishment for the offence. The use of the ancillary sanction has increased slowly since 2001 when the provisions regarding it were included in the Criminal Code of Finland.

The annual number of such cases in enforcement was long under 200. In 2015, it rose significantly since the previous year, from 222 to 306. Its use varies considerably between regions. There were between 7 and 56 new cases depending on the community sanctions office in 2015. The sentenced community service hours averaged 59 hours. Women's share of the cases was 11.8 per cent. Roughly 40 were sentenced as young offenders who had committed the offence when under the age 21 years.

The distribution of principal offences is clearly different in community service sentences imposed as ancillary sanctions than in community service sentences in general. Drunken driving was the principal offence in about half of all new enforced community service sentences in 2015. In 110 cases (36%) of community service sentences imposed as ancillary sanctions, the principal offence was an offence against property, mainly fraud or embezzlement. In 70 cases (23%) the principal offence was sexual offence, in 60 cases (20%) aggravated assault or other offence against life and health, and in 49 cases (16%) narcotics offence.

Figure 12. New enforced community service sentences according to principal offence in 2015, all sentences (N=2 329) and imposed as ancillary sanction (N=306)



The social circumstances of people sentenced to community service as an ancillary sanction to conditional imprisonment differ from the average of those sentenced to community service. The share of unemployed is lower (38%) and over a half are employed or studying. The level of education is higher. Roughly a fifth has substance abuse problems.

During the year, a total of 233 cases came to an end. Only eight (3.4%) of the ended cases were converted into unconditional imprisonment half of which were converted due to absence without an acceptable reason.

4.9 Service places

Unpaid work linked to community service is usually carried out in ordinary work communities. The practice is based on, among other things, the experiences and research data on what kind of positive effects working in an ordinary work community may have on the sentenced people. The service places may be arranged by a municipality, the state, or other public bodies, or other non-profit organizations or associations. Organizations or associations, which provide services for the public sector under public control – even if they seek profit – as well as social companies can also be accepted as service places.

In 2015, unpaid work was carried out in 1 362 different service places. Some of the service places, which were included in the statistics, were part of the same organization, such as a hospital. All in all, 16 service places enabled the serving of more than 10 different community service sentences during the year. In some recycling centres and hospitals, the annual community service hours added up to about 1 000 at most. However, most places arranged work for only one or two community service clients during the year; thus, the benefits and possible burdens of the work were spread more widely.

Most commonly used service places were the non-profit organizations and associations, which accounted for 48 per cent. Moreover, 30 per cent of the service places were arranged by municipalities, 12 per cent by private health care services or other companies providing services for the public sector, and 9 per cent by parishes. The share of service places provided by the state was under a per cent.

When the aim is that as many people as possible, who, despite various social problems, otherwise fulfil the conditions of sentencing to community service, could be assessed suitable for community service, placing the sentenced people in ordinary work communities becomes more difficult. Nevertheless, unpaid public work has to be arranged also when a person's work skills and ability to function in a work community or state of

health diminish the work contribution. As a respond to that, there could be special service place arrangements, where the starting points of the sentenced people would be taken into account in the arranged tasks, the supervision of the enforcement, and the support for coping with the service. In 2015, Probation Foundation Finland launched an experiment on arranging community service work for a group in Helsinki aiming to examine the functionality of such a special arrangement. In the experiment, the group takes part in the renovation of old land fortifications around Helsinki region.

Table 1. Prisoners in prisons according to gender, prisoner group and prison type at the beginning and end of 2015

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	2974	219	2353	172	40	1	581	46
Closed prisons	2102	143	1482	96	39	1	581	46
Open prisons	872	76	871	76	1	0	0	0
At the end of the year								
All prisons	3002	199	2375	149	46	5	581	45
Closed prisons	2122	133	1497	83	44	5	581	45
Open prisons	880	66	878	66	2	0	0	0

Table 2. Average daily number of prisoners according to prisoner group in 2006–2015

	Sentenced prisoners	Fine default prisoners	Remand prisoners	Total	Women	Share of women of all prisoners
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
2014	2 425	52	619	3 097	239	8
2015	2 419	52	597	3 068	231	8

Table 3. Average number of under 21-year-old remand and sentenced prisoners in 2006–2015

	15–17-years-old	18–20-years-old	Under 21-years-old in total	All prisoners	Share of young prisoners of all prisoners
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
2014	5	78	83	3 097	2,7
2015	8	73	81	3 068	2,6

Table 4. Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom according to prisoner group, gender and prison type in 2015

Prisoner group	All prisons			Closed prisons			Open prisons		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From freedom in total	5 121	550	5 671	4 857	544	5 401	264	6	270
Fine default prisoners	1 043	160	1 203	1 032	159	1 191	11	1	12
Sentenced prisoners	2 257	196	2 453	2 004	191	2 195	253	5	258
15–17 years old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18–20 years old.	40	2	42	33	2	35	7	0	7
21– years old	2 217	194	2 411	1 971	189	2 160	246	5	251
Remand prisoners	1 821	194	2 015	1 821	194	2 015	0	0	0
15–17 years old	39	2	41	39	2	41	0	0	0
18–20 years old	149	16	165	149	16	165	0	0	0
21– years old	1 633	176	1 809	1 633	176	1 809	0	0	0

Table 5. Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom according to prisoner group in 2006–2015

	Sentenced prisoners		Fine default prisoners		Remand prisoners		Totals	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
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
2014	2 525	198	1 244	154	1 980	148	5 749	500
2015	2 453	196	1 203	160	2 015	194	5 671	550

Table 6. Released prisoners according to grounds for release, gender and prison type in 2015

	Prison type								
	Closed prisons			Open prisons			All prisons		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Released prisoners in total	3 641	429	4 070	1 368	135	1 503	5 009	564	5 573
1. Sentence served completely	974	154	1 128	62	3	65	1 036	157	1 193
Fine default prisoners	952	153	1 105	55	3	58	1 007	156	1 163
Sentenced prisoners	22	1	23	7	0	7	29	1	30
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	1 687	145	1 832	1 304	130	1 434	2 991	275	3 266
By pardon of the President of the Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By decision of the prison director	650	61	711	520	50	570	1 170	111	1 281
Based on the decision on the sentence term	1 033	84	1 117	773	79	852	1 806	163	1 969
By decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal	4	0	4	11	1	12	15	1	16
By decision of the Hague International Criminal Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Released from remand imprisonment	972	130	1 102	0	0	0	972	130	1 102
Charge dismissed	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Hearing postponed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced to unconditional imprisonment but released	75	6	81	0	0	0	75	6	81
Sentenced to conditional imprisonment	102	21	123	0	0	0	102	21	123
Other reason	792	103	895	0	0	0	792	103	895
5. Other grounds	8	0	8	2	2	4	10	2	12
Dead	4	0	4	1	0	1	5	0	5
Transferred to another country	63	8	71	2	0	2	65	8	73

Table 7. Released sentenced prisoners according to served sentence term, gender and prison type in 2015

Served sentence term	Prison type								
	Closed prisons			Open prisons			All prisons		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	1 713	146	1 859	1 313	132	1 445	3 026	278	3 304
-1 month	291	32	323	126	11	137	417	43	460
over 1 month - 2 months	339	28	367	221	26	247	560	54	614
over 2 months - 3 months	154	16	170	119	8	127	273	24	297
over 3 months - 6 months	234	22	256	189	14	203	423	36	459
over 6 months - 12 months	242	17	259	233	22	255	475	39	514
over 1 year - 2 years	293	22	315	288	34	322	581	56	637
over 2 years - 4 years	122	7	129	86	9	95	208	16	224
over 4 years	38	2	40	51	8	59	89	10	99
Average length	9,5	7,3	9,3	12,1	13,8	12,2	10,6	10,4	10,6

Table 8. Length of conversion sentences for unpaid fines completed in 2015

	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	453	79	532	95	6	101
11-30 days	419	59	478	264	23	287
31-60 days	128	18	146	141	15	156
61-90 days	11	0	11	35	1	36
Total	1 011	156	1 167	535	45	580

Table 9. Released prisoners according to prisoner group and gender in 2006–2015

	Sentenced prisoners		Fine default prisoners		Remand prisoners		Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
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	1 155	160	1 114	91	5 851	549
2014	3 386	262	1 216	148	1 098	85	5 700	495
2015	3 304	278	1 167	156	1 102	130	5 573	564

Table 10. Length of time served in prison (%) by released prisoners in 2006–2015

Served sentence term	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
–1 month	11	14	16	16	16	16	15	13	14	14
over 1 month – 2 months	18	21	23	22	21	21	20	18	18	19
over 2 months – 3 months	11	11	9	10	9	11	9	10	9	9
over 3 months – 6 months	18	18	16	16	16	16	14	16	15	14
over 6 months –12 months	17	15	15	15	15	14	17	17	15	16
over 1 year – 2 years	15	14	13	13	15	14	15	17	19	19
over 2 years – 4 years	7	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
over 4 years	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	4844	4627	4484	4556	4193	3982	3728	3582	3386	3304

Table 11. Prisoners released on parole in 2006–2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Released on parole in total	4 767	4 567	4 406	4 485	4 146	3 935	3 682	3 533	3 352	3 266
By decision of the prison director / board	4 740	4 562	4 397	4 476	4 138	3 929	3 677	3 525	3 339	1 281
Based on the decision on the sentence term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 969
By decision of the Criminal Sanctions Agency / Ministry of Justice	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By pardon of the President of the Republic	10	4	2	1	2	4	1	0	0	0
By decision of the Prison Court	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
By decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal	0	1	6	7	6	2	4	8	12	16
By decision of the Supreme Court	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
By decision of the Hague International Criminal Court	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Placed under supervision	1 167	1 140	925	856	828	759	742	753	745	720

Table 12. Number of life sentence prisoners at the beginning of the year in 2006–2016 as well as commenced life imprisonments within the year, released life sentence prisoners, and average length of the served sentence in 2006–2015

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
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	9	14	14,4
2015	203	15	16	13,8
2016	202			

Table 13. Probationary liberty under supervision in 2007–2015

	Started	Ended	Cancelled	Cancelled % of ended	In probationary liberty on average daily	Average length of probationary liberty (days)
2007	103	78	5	6	22	80
2008	217	193	19	10	50	90
2009	356	322	55	17	85	88
2010	395	397	67	17	102	97
2011	426	394	69	18	113	100
2012	544	526	94	18	150	101
2013	504	513	65	13	151	108
2014	615	596	98	16	168	102
2015	702	657	104	16	209	108

Table 14. Principal offence of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2006–2015 (%)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Robbery	Total	7	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Women	6	4	2	5	7	7	7	5	7	4
Theft	Total	15	14	13	12	11	10	11	12	11	10
	Women	16	13	10	11	10	6	12	10	8	7
Other offence against property	Total	4	4	3	4	6	6	8	8	7	7
	Women	5	5	5	6	7	9	10	10	7	8
Homicide	Total	19	20	20	20	22	23	23	23	24	24
	Women	25	28	32	27	30	31	34	32	28	33
Other violent offence	Total	20	19	20	20	21	21	20	18	17	17
	Women	17	16	14	22	21	17	12	21	19	18
Sexual offence	Total	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
	Women	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	2	2	1
Narcotics offence	Total	15	15	16	14	16	17	17	18	19	19
	Women	16	15	16	15	16	16	19	14	23	21
Drunken driving	Total	12	14	13	14	12	10	9	9	7	8
	Women	11	10	11	9	5	6	3	6	5	5
Other offence	Total	4	6	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
	Women	3	10	9	4	2	4	1	1	2	3
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	3186	2979	2865	2924	2726	2639	2615	2699	2471	2513
	Women	197	184	167	190	193	180	177	201	190	181

Table 15. Age groups of sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2006–2015 (%)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
15–20 y	Total	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2
	Women	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1
21–24 y	Total	13	10	10	11	9	8	8	8	8	8
	Women	11	8	6	8	10	9	5	7	7	7
25–29 y	Total	20	21	18	18	19	20	19	19	17	16
	Women	14	19	11	15	15	20	19	23	19	16
30–39 y	Total	33	34	35	33	33	33	35	34	35	36
	Women	38	35	38	30	29	31	35	28	27	31
40–49 y	Total	21	21	23	22	23	22	22	22	23	22
	Women	24	25	30	32	32	26	31	26	27	24
50 y –	Total	11	12	12	14	14	14	13	15	15	16
	Women	12	12	14	13	15	14	11	16	19	20
Total	Total	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Women	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	Total	3186	2979	2865	2924	2726	2639	2615	2699	2471	2513
	Women	197	184	167	190	193	180	177	201	190	181

Table 16. Calculated length of time served in prison by sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2006–2015 (%)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
< 3 months	Total	8	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	8
	Women	10	10	10	8	10	7	7	9	7	7
3 < 6 months	Total	10	12	10	10	9	10	8	9	7	8
	Women	9	11	8	14	6	12	6	9	9	10
6 < 12 months	Total	17	18	16	15	15	15	16	15	14	14
	Women	14	17	13	17	21	16	17	15	13	12
1 < 2 years	Total	25	23	24	25	24	25	25	26	27	27
	Women	29	25	31	23	29	26	26	27	31	28
2 < 4 years	Total	20	18	19	19	19	19	20	20	19	20
	Women	17	14	16	19	16	19	21	18	18	18
4 < 8 years	Total	14	14	15	14	14	15	13	12	14	13
	Women	15	17	15	13	14	15	18	15	14	16
8 years –	Total	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10
	Women	5	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	8	8
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	3127	2932	2819	2892	2690	2576	2581	2662	2435	2466
	Women	196	181	166	189	193	177	176	201	190	179

* 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 2006–2015 (%)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1st time	Total	31	30	30	31	32	33	34	36	37	37
	Women	54	52	52	45	49	53	50	56	57	56
2nd time	Total	14	14	14	15	13	13	14	13	13	13
	Women	17	17	16	18	18	18	15	14	13	14
3rd – 7th time	Total	37	37	37	36	35	35	35	34	32	32
	Women	22	26	25	30	27	24	26	27	23	23
8th – time	Total	18	18	19	18	19	20	18	18	18	18
	Women	8	5	7	7	6	4	9	4	7	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	3162	2965	2854	2916	2720	2631	2609	2694	2470	2512
	Women	197	184	167	190	193	180	177	201	190	181

Table 18. Average number of foreign prisoners according to prisoner group and their share of all prisoners in 2006–2015

	Foreign prisoners			All prisoners	Share of foreign prisoners of all prisoners
	Prisoners serving a sentence	Remand prisoners	Total		
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
2014	266	217	483	3 097	16
2015	277	200	477	3 068	16

Table 19. Principal offence of foreign sentenced prisoners on 1 May in 2006–2015 (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Robbery	9	7	9	7	9	8	3	5	11	5
Theft	5	11	5	11	15	13	15	16	12	15
Other offence against property	5	0	4	2	5	4	6	3	4	3
Homicide	13	14	14	12	10	6	6	7	10	11
Other violent offence	6	10	9	5	7	7	11	7	4	6
Sexual offence	8	8	6	8	5	9	9	8	9	10
Narcotics offence	47	42	42	46	46	48	44	49	46	46
Drunken driving	2	2	4	5	2	1	4	3	3	1
Other offences	5	7	6	6	2	4	1	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	213	214	203	213	212	227	267	276	256	294

Table 20. Nationalities of foreign prisoners on 1 May 2015

	N		N
Afghanistan	6	Moldova	2
Netherlands	8	Montenegro	2
Albania	14	Myanmar	2
Algeria	7	Nigeria	11
Angola	1	Norway	1
Bulgaria	12	Pakistan	2
Spain	1	Peru	1
Ethiopia	1	Portugal	1
Gambia	21	Poland	3
Georgia	1	France	4
Ghana	2	Romania	23
Guinea	2	Rwanda	2
Iraq	35	Sweden	7
Iran	5	Germany	9
Ireland	1	Senegal	1
United Kingdom	5	Serbia	4
Israel	2	Sierra Leone	3
Italy	1	Somalia	23
Austria	1	Sudan	1
Cameroon	1	Syria	2
Kazakhstan	1	Denmark	2
Kenya	1	Thailand	1
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	4	Tunisia	2
Kosovo	1	Turkey	8
Cuba	2	Uganda	1
Latvia	11	Ukraine	4
Liberia	1	Russia	37
Lithuania	32	Vietnam	7
Macedonia	5	Estonia	121
Mali	1	Stateless	11
Morocco	1	Unknown	4
		Total	489

Table 21. Prison leaves in 2006–2015

	Applied	Granted		Cancelled		Used		Conditions fulfilled		Conditions breached	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
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
2014	15 579	11 639	75	327	3	11 312	97	10 868	96	444	3,9
2015	16 550	12 708	77	405	3	12 303	97	11 832	96	471	3,8

Table 22. Escapes and unauthorised leaves in 2006–2015

	Escapes			Unauthorised leaves from open prisons	Unauthorised leaves from rehabilitation institutions*
	Total	From closed prisons	From inside prison walls		
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
2014	14	13	7	39	9
2015	10	8	2	42	29

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

Table 23. Prisoners' use of time in 2006–2015 (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Production work	19	17	17	15	15	15	15	13	13	13
Real estate main-tenance	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	10
Open prison work	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
Domestic care	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Work activities in total	37	34	34	31	32	32	32	31	31	32
Education	9	9	9	9	9	8	10	8	7	8
Other activities	10	6	6	7	8	9	10	10	11	12
ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL	56	49	49	47	49	49	52	50	49	52
Sick	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4
Not placed in activities	28	37	37	38	38	38	36	38	39	35
Other passive time	11	9	9	10	9	9	8	8	8	9
NOT IN ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL	44	51	51	53	51	51	48	50	51	48
Prisoners in work activities av./day	1448	1233	1199	1081	1040	1047	1060	1012	978	990
Prisoners in activities av./day	2125	1698	1760	1668	1597	1589	1739	1593	1539	1605
Prisoners in total av./day	3777	3551	3526	3492	3291	3262	3333	3157	3099	3102

Table 24. Prisoners and prisons in 1976–2015

Years	Daily average number of prisoners					Sentenced persons arriving in prison from freedom						Released from prisons	Prisons 31 December	Available prison places	
	Total	Women	Fine default prisoners	Remand prisoners	Foreign prisoners	Total	As sentenced prisoners		As fine default prisoners	As remand prisoners				In all prisons	In closed prisons (%)
							Total	Under 21-year-olds		Total	Under 21-year-olds				
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
2013	3 175	242	48	578	464	5 809	2 640	54	1 179	1 990	187	5 851	26	3 089	70
2014	3 097	239	52	619	483	5 749	2 525	52	1 244	1 980	198	5 700	26	3 083	69
2015	3 086	231	52	597	477	5 671	2 453	42	1 203	2 015	206	5 573	26	3 007	70

Table 25. Recidivism of sentenced prisoners released in 2006–2010 (%) within a five-year follow-up period according to gender, age, and previous prison sentences

		Year of release				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total		64	64	61	58	59
Gender	Man	65	65	62	58	60
	Woman	56	50	48	48	50
Age when released	15–<18	100	100	67	100	100
	18–<21	79	82	80	81	77
	21–<30	72	73	72	67	70
	30–<40	67	67	64	61	65
	40–<50	59	56	53	51	50
	50–	44	40	40	37	35
Previous prison sentences	1	49	47	45	39	41
	2	63	63	60	57	60
	3–5	72	68	69	64	66
	6–	78	79	75	75	73
Total N		4 558	4 310	4 162	4 243	3 915

Table 26. Average daily number of community sanction clients in 2006–2015*

	Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders	Juvenile punishment	Community service	Supervision of parolees	Monitoring sentence	Total
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
2014	781	10	1247	1054	45	3137
2015	786	9	1217	1033	48	3093

* The calculation method of the average number of community sanction clients was revised in 2012: Earlier we counted the number of enforcements, now we count the number of clients.

Table 27. Enforcement of community service in 2006–2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Requested suitability assessments	7201	6614	6828	6138	5695	5624	5357	4589	4296	4037
Prepared suitability assessments*	4852	5260	5292	4893	4250	3929	4089	3610	3451	3136
Given positive statements	4048	4187	4500	3980	3599	3358	3414	3124	2985	2744
Given positive statements %	80	80	85	81	85	85	83	87	87	88
New enforced community service sentences	3679	3696	3609	3370	3076	2927	2741	2523	2359	2329
Started community service sentences	3389	3411	3430	3160	2891	2751	2704	2366	2204	2136
Completed community service sentences	2856	2768	2926	2804	2482	2330	2296	2086	1908	1832
Ended community service sentences**	3596	3436	3598	3483	3047	2761	2827	2507	2354	2210
Converted into imprisonment by a District Court's decision	662	621	595	581	505	402	482	373	375	326
% of started sentences	19	18	17	18	17	15	18	16	17	15
Served community service hours in a year	278 052	262 617	268 321	261 096	231 235	220 440	225 158	199 514	180 749	173 658
Community service clients on 31 Dec.	1531	1597	1530	1345	1315	1441	1302	1217	1157	1127
Daily average of community sanctions clients	1650	1672	1679	1559	1428	1490	1458	1344	1247	1217

* 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 2006–2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New supervisions in a year	1179	1140	934	860	830	768	739	757	752	733
Under supervision in total in a year	2627	2750	2788	2514	2210	2003	1860	1791	1688	1710
Supervision cancelled	110	151	155	133	118	100	100	103	110	122
Probationary period ended	410	511	805	842	766	693	658	594	578	597
Under supervision on 31 Dec.	1610	1854	1654	1380	1235	1121	1034	1035	1042	1023
Daily average of supervised persons	1486	1785	1772	1532	1316	1177	1074	1036	1054	1033

Table 29. Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders in 2006–2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New supervisions	769	684	634	705	644	751	901	757	743	772
Under supervision in total in a year	2169	2218	1926	1919	1873	1940	2279	1775	1493	1452
Supervision cancelled	77	63	57	44	51	47	40	22	24	23
Supervision period ended						1	376	764	704	624
Probationary period ended	635	613	558	581	582	594	560	135	68	40
Under supervision on 31 Dec.	1448	1292	1214	1229	1189	1378	1018	829	757	795
Daily average of supervised persons	1428	1326	1246	1208	1214	1178	1084	908	781	786

Table 30. Enforcement of juvenile punishment in 2006–2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New enforced juvenile punishments	34	23	16	10	18	15	10	6	10	8
Completed juvenile punishments	27	26	14	11	12	12	11	3	5	6
Converted into imprisonment by a District Court's decision	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1
Daily average of persons serving juvenile punishments	24	18	12	10	12	14	10	7	10	9

Table 31. Enforcement of monitoring sentence in 2012–2015

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Requested suitability assessments	1288	949	825	828
Prepared suitability assessments	890	603	578	573
Given positive statements	339	320	328	340
Given positive statements %	38	53	57	59
New enforced monitoring sentences	198	223	272	270
Started monitoring sentences	143	196	229	247
Ended monitoring sentences	110	162	201	221
Converted into imprisonment by a District Court's decision	9	23	42	21
% of ended sentences	8	14	21	10
Average length of served time (days)	46	64	58	63
In enforcement on 31 Dec.	16	16	44	51
Daily average of enforcements	18	29	45	48

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

Table 32. Principal offence of community sanction clients whose sanction ended in 2009–2015 (%)

	2009					2010					2011				
	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	Total
Offence against life and health	23	33	16	50	20	27	36	16	15	22	25	37	17	33	22
Narcotics offence	3	14	4	0	6	3	15	4	0	6	6	16	6	0	8
Drunken driving	24	11	54	0	41	28	8	53	0	40	22	7	50	17	37
Traffic offence	2	3	3	0	3	4	2	2	8	3	3	2	2	0	2
Offence against property	30	31	18	43	23	32	31	20	77	24	36	29	19	33	24
Sexual offence	2	3	1	0	1	2	5	1	0	2	3	5	1	0	2
Other	16	7	4	0	6	4	2	3	0	3	4	4	5	17	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	753	1101	3483	14	5351	630	953	3047	13	4643	645	850	2761	12	4268

	2012						2013					
	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	MS	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	MS	Total
Offence against life and health	27	44	17	15	13	24	27	39	17	20	9	22
Narcotics offence	7	18	6		3	8	6	23	7	0	4	9
Drunken driving	20	3	51	15	55	36	20	4	51	20	59	36
Traffic offence	3	2	2		0	2	4	1	2	0	0	2
Offence against property	37	26	19	69	14	24	35	25	17	60	8	22
Sexual offence	2	5	2		0	2	2	5	2	0	0	2
Other	4	2	3		15	4	5	3	5	0	21	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	995	823	2827	13	101	4759	955	773	2542	5	196	4471

	2014						2015					
	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	MS	Total	SCSY	SP	CS	JP	MS	Total
Offence against life and health	24	40	18	25	13	23	22	41	17	0	16	22
Narcotics offence	11	18	7	0	2	9	9	16	8	14	2	9
Drunken driving	19	3	46	0	53	33	16	4	46	29	47	32
Traffic offence	3	1	3	0	2	3	5	1	2	14	2	3
Offence against property	35	29	19	63	12	24	38	28	20	43	11	24
Sexual offence	3	7	4	0	1	4	3	8	3	0	0	4
Other	3	2	5	13	17	5	7	2	4	0	22	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	795	713	2354	8	201	4071	691	742	2210	7	221	3871

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 2006–2015

	15–17	18–20	21–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–	Total	N
Juvenile punishment									
2010	58	42	0	0	0	0	0	100	12
2011	55	45	0	0	0	0	0	100	11
2012	45	55	0	0	0	0	0	100	11
2013	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	6
2014	60	40	0	0	0	0	0	100	10
2015	9	82	9	0	0	0	0	100	11
Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders									
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
2014	9	57	34	0	0	0	0	100	782
2015	7	57	35	1	0	0	0	100	800
Supervision of parolees									
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
2014	0	3	14	12	30	24	18	100	1069
2015	0	4	14	13	30	22	17	100	1067
Community service									
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	2	12	20	29	20	18	100	1522
2013	0	2	13	17	30	20	19	100	1390
2014	0	3	13	17	29	17	20	100	1319
2015	0	3	15	15	29	21	19	100	1229
Monitoring sentence									
2012	0	0	7	20	27	13	33	100	15
2013	0	7	24	13	31	11	13	100	45
2014	0	2	19	33	26	12	7	100	42
2015	0	13	25	17	21	10	15	100	48

Table 34. Community sanction clients according to gender (%) on 1 May in 2006–2015

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders	Men	1 277	1 153	1 133	970	975	916	995	826	671	716
	Women	165	165	114	108	127	126	151	124	111	84
	Total	1 442	1 318	1 247	1 078	1 102	1 042	1 146	950	782	800
Juvenile punishment	Men	28	19	16	11	12	9	11	6	10	11
	Women	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Total	30	19	16	12	12	12	11	6	10	11
Community service	Men	1 529	1 601	1 588	1 414	1 220	1 362	1 346	1 210	1 179	1 081
	Women	149	158	162	174	134	175	176	180	140	148
	Total	1 678	1 759	1 750	1 588	1 354	1 537	1 522	1 390	1 319	1 229
Supervision of parolees	Men	1 377	1 655	1 706	1 367	1 203	1 108	1 009	953	982	961
	Women	79	96	90	108	74	102	87	82	87	106
	Total	1 456	1 751	1 796	1 475	1 277	1 210	1 096	1 035	1 069	1 067
Monitoring sentence	Men							15	43	40	42
	Women							0	2	2	6
	Total							15	45	42	48
Community sanctions in total	Men	4 211	4 428	4 443	3 762	3 410	3 395	3 376	3 038	2 882	2 811
	Women	395	419	366	391	335	406	414	388	340	344
	Total	4 606	4 847	4 809	4 153	3 745	3 801	3 790	3 426	3 222	3 155
	Women %	8,6	8,6	7,6	9,4	8,9	10,7	10,9	11,3	10,6	10,9

Table 35. Socio-economic background of offenders carrying out community service on 1 May in 2006–2015 (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
INCOME										
Student	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Employed	31	30	35	30	27	27	29	28	26	23
Unemployed	54	53	51	54	56	57	54	56	56	58
In military service	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioner	9	10	9	11	11	10	11	10	11	11
Other					1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	1678	1759	1750	1588	1345	1401	1303	1256	1269	1117
HOUSING SITUATION										
Permanent accommodation	86	84	86	87	88	86	85	87	89	89
Dormitory	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary accommodation	8	8	9	9	7	9	10	8	6	6
Institution	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Homeless	4	5	4	2	3	3	4	4	3	3
Total	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	1678	1759	1750	1588	1348	1405	1312	1147	1274	1121

* Does not include clients who lack the survey data.

Table 36. Socio-economic background of supervised parolees on 1 May in 2006–2015 (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
INCOME										
Student	5	5	4	4	6	8	7	8	7	9
Employed	13	16	17	19	19	21	21	22	23	24
Unemployed	68	66	67	66	62	58	60	58	60	56
In military service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioner	13	13	12	11	13	13	12	11	10	10
Other	1					0	0	1	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	1456	1751	1796	1475	1244	1141	1011	953	988	983
HOUSING SITUATION										
Permanent accommodation	66	63	63	68	69	68	70	70	72	74
Dormitory	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Temporary accommodation	16	19	19	17	17	19	17	16	14	15
Institution	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
Homeless	11	12	12	11	10	8	9	9	10	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	1456	1751	1796	1475	1252	1156	1027	966	1021	1002

* Does not include clients who lack the survey data.

Table 37. Socio-economic background of supervised conditionally sentenced young offenders on 1 May in 2006–2015 (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
INCOME										
Student	29	28	24	24	26	24	25	24	26	28
Employed	18	17	20	20	15	15	15	13	13	12
Unemployed	50	48	49	50	51	54	54	55	56	54
In military service	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Pensioner	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Other		5	5	4	5	4	4	6	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	1442	1318	1247	1078	1071	948	1008	894	725	661
HOUSING SITUATION										
Permanent accommodation	82	82	82	83	84	81	80	80	80	82
Dormitory	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary accommodation	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
Institution	4	4	3	4	3	4	6	6	5	4
Homeless	6	5	6	4	5	6	5	6	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	1442	1318	1247	1078	1083	959	1019	910	729	669

* Does not include clients who lack the survey data.

Table 38. Socio-economic background of clients serving juvenile punishment on 1 May in 2006–2015 (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Income										
Student	24	11	31	33	42	33	18	17	30	30
Employed	10	22	25	0	8	17	0	0	0	0
Unemployed	42	50	38	50	42	33	36	83	50	50
In military service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensioner	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	21	17	6	17	8	17	45	0	20	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
HOUSING SITUATION										
Permanent accommodation	62	68	81	42	92	58	75	50	50	80
Dormitory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary accommodation	14	11	6	17	8	8	0	17	10	10
Institution	17	21	13	25	0	33	25	17	30	10
Homeless	7	0	0	16	0	0	0	17	10	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	30	19	16	12	12	12	11	6	10	10

* Does not include clients who lack the survey data.

Table 39. Socio-economic background of offenders serving monitoring sentence on 1 May in 2012–2015 (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
INCOME				
Student	20	5	12	15
Employed	33	44	26	23
Unemployed	20	42	36	42
In military service	0	0	0	0
Pensioner	20	9	14	10
Other	7	0	12	10
Total	100	100	100	100
N*	15	43	42	48
HOUSING SITUATION				
Permanent accommodation	87	96	98	94
Dormitory	0	2	0	4
Temporary accommodation	7	0	0	0
Institution	7	2	2	2
Homeless	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100
N*	15	45	42	48

* Does not include clients who lack the survey data.

Table 40. Participation in programmes among community sanction clients whose sanction ended in 2011–2015

	Supervision of parolees					Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders					Community service				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Anti-addiction				0	0				0	0				9	5
Traffic Safety Programme	3	4	1	1	2	1	0	4	4	1	73	89	83	102	93
MOVE!			2	0	0			0	1	1			5	8	5
Steering Wheel Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	6	14	3
Anger Management (group)	0	5	2	3	0	0	7	2	3	2	15	29	14	6	10
Anger Management (individual)	17	3	6	9	7	26	18	17	13	8	21	24	28	28	31
New Direction			1	2	4			0	0	1			0	13	9
VINN (for women)					0					0					1
Behaviour-Interviewing-Change Programme	33	24	11	19	12	55	47	21	32	22	129	153	135	107	94
Substance Abuse Course	7	11	3	0	1	0	16	4	2	3	91	119	89	119	105
Total	60	47	26	34	26	82	88	48	55	38	334	417	360	406	356

	Monitoring sentence			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Anti-addiction			0	1
Traffic Safety Programme	4	1	7	5
MOVE!		2	0	0
Steering Wheel Programme	0	0	0	0
Anger Management (group)	0	0	1	0
Anger Management (individual)	2	1	3	1
New Direction		0	0	0
VINN (for women)				0
Behaviour-Interviewing-Change Programme	3	3	9	4
Substance Abuse Course	1	0	0	0
Online substance abuse rehabilitation programme 4 weeks	0	1	2	0
Online substance abuse rehabilitation programme 6 weeks	0	2	1	0
Total	10	10	23	11

Table 41. Use of punitive measures in community sanctions in 2006–2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Community service										
Written caution	1288	1259	1344	1275	1049	1047	968	944	795	594
Written warning										277
Interruption of enforcement	756	779	805	741	615	588	602	540	606	493
- of which prohibitions to start enforcement	168	201	213	188	171	135	144	137	132	118
- of which prohibitions to continue enforcement	11	12	13	10	9	16	23	7	9	16
Total	2044	2038	2149	2016	1664	1635	1570	1484	1401	1364
Monitoring sentence										
Written caution										17
Written warning							33	46	55	32
Interruption of enforcement							44	77	69	59
- of which prohibitions to start enforcement							14	32	28	17
- of which prohibitions to continue enforcement							6	1	0	1
Total							77	123	124	108
Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders										
Written caution						3	37	62	32	57
Written warning							8	18	8	18
Request to be fetched by the police						3	57	84	61	68
Notification to the prosecutor							3	11	10	7
Total						6	105	175	111	150
Juvenile punishment										
Written caution	17	17	21	4	10	4	2	2	4	4
Written warning	5	8	6	2	3	2	2	0	0	3
Request to be fetched by the police	1	5	1	1	3	2	4	0	4	2
Interruption of enforcement	10	7	9	4	3	4	4	4	3	4
- of which prohibitions to start enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- of which prohibitions to continue enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	37	37	11	19	12	12	6	11	13
Supervision of parolees										
Written caution										24
Written warning	84	80	78	87	87	83	48	60	51	54
Request to be fetched by the police	19	89	126	85	90	70	51	69	64	66
Notification to the prosecutor	2	15	31	22	22	13	6	10	16	6
Total	105	184	235	194	199	166	105	139	131	150



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