



# R/SE

## CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY

*The logotype RISE is an abbreviation of the Finnish name of the Criminal Sanctions Agency, i.e. Rikosseuraamuslaitos.*



## CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY AND ITS GOALS

- The Criminal Sanctions Agency aims to enforce sanctions so that it increases sentenced offenders' abilities to live without crime
- The focus is gradually changed from enforcement in closed prisons towards a more open direction and gradual release
- At the beginning of 2010, the criminal sanctions field was reformed as the former Criminal Sanctions Agency, the Prison Service and the Probation Service were united into one authority, which is called the Criminal Sanctions Agency
  - The goal was to efficiently unite the serving of sentences both in freedom and in prisons into the same sentence enforcement organisation
  - The new organisation pays particular attention to the efficiency of the operation and the influence on the reduction of recidivism

## Cornerstones of the Criminal Sanctions Agency

### Vision

**Preparing for a life without crime –  
safely towards more open enforcement**

### Main goals

**"Path to a life without crime  
with the help of an active  
network co-operation"**

The content of sentence enforcement and the co-operation with other authorities and third sector operators as well as the close people of the sentenced offender increase the sentenced offender's abilities to reintegrate into society.

**"Safely towards  
more open and  
influential  
enforcement"**

Flexible and secure structures and sanction processes enable and support more open and influential enforcement.

**"Meaningful work,  
motivated and  
healthy personnel"**

The Criminal Sanctions Agency is a reliable and respected organisation where skilled and motivated personnel carry out meaningful work.

### Basic duty

**The Criminal Sanctions Agency is responsible for the  
implementation of remand imprisonment as well as the  
enforcement of community sanctions and prison sentences.**

### Values

**Respect for  
human dignity**

**Justness**

**Belief in an  
individual's potential  
to change and grow**

**Safety**

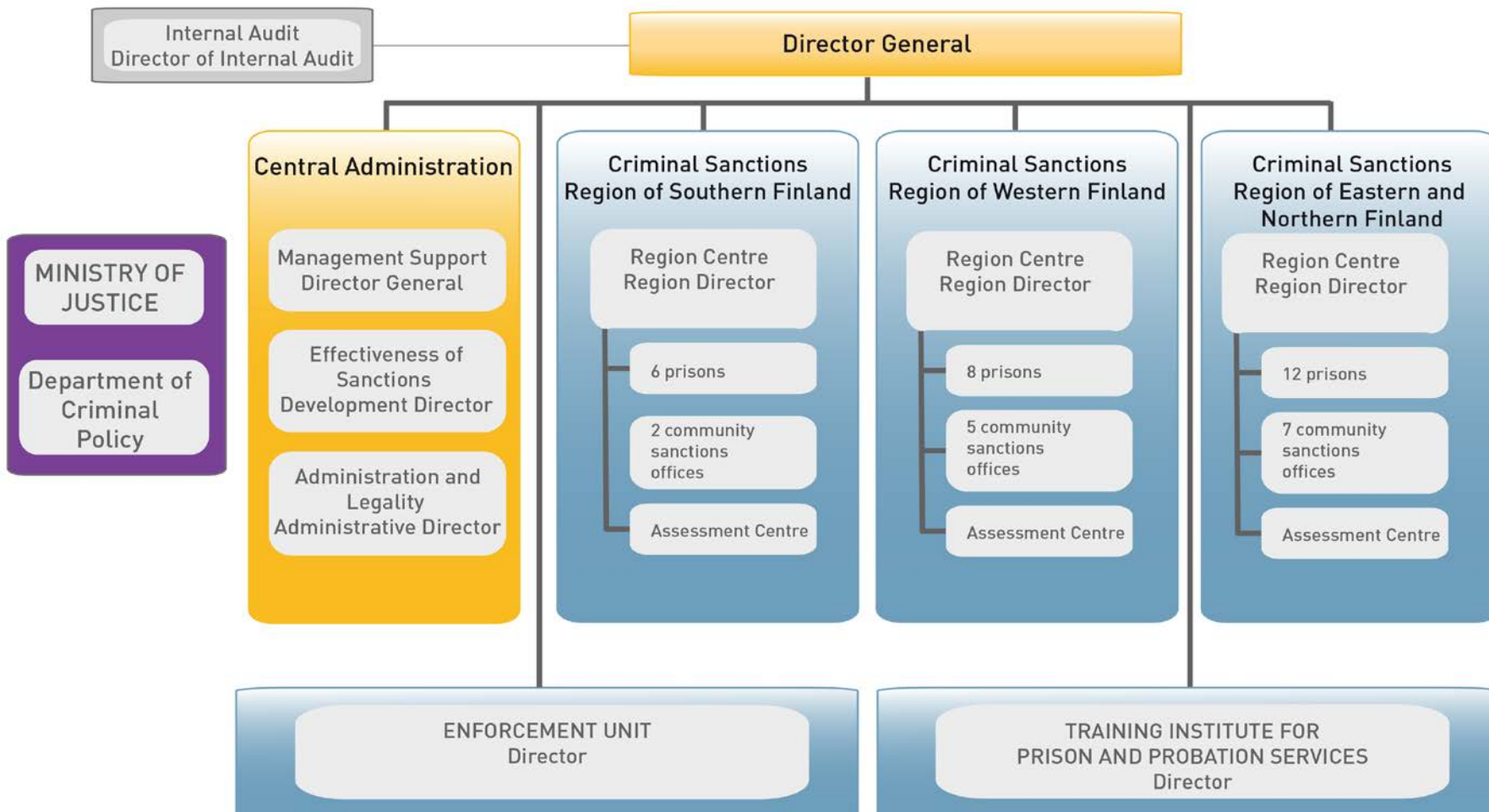
# CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY

Criminal Sanctions Agency consists of

- Central Administration
- Enforcement Unit
- Training Institute for Prison and Probation Services
- three criminal sanctions regions:
  - three assessment centres
  - 14 community sanctions offices
  - 26 prisons



# CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY



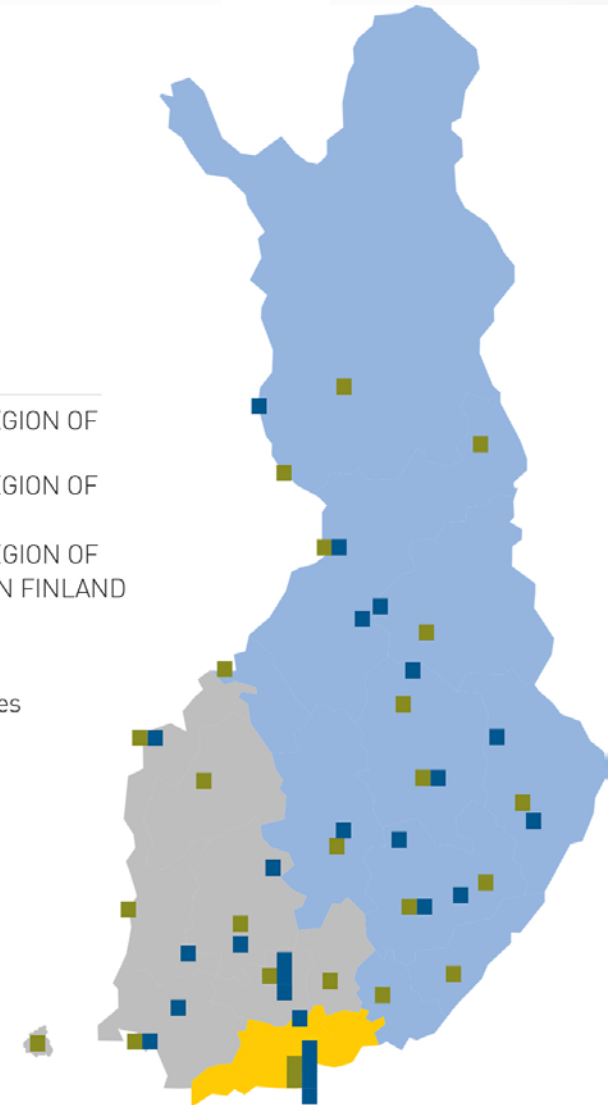




## CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY

- Finland is divided into three criminal sanctions regions based on the regional population development and prison population rate
- The aim is to place prisoners as near as possible to their place of residence
- Each region has approximately 1 000 prisoner places
- The daily number of community sanctions enforced in the regions varies between 1 000 and 1500

- CRIMINAL SANCTIONS REGION OF SOUTHERN FINLAND
- CRIMINAL SANCTIONS REGION OF WESTERN FINLAND
- CRIMINAL SANCTIONS REGION OF EASTERN AND NORTHERN FINLAND
- prisons
- community sanctions offices





## CRIMINAL SANCTIONS REGIONS

## PRISONS

1. Helsinki
2. Hämeenlinna
3. Jokela
4. Juuka
5. Kerava
6. Kestilä
7. Kuopio and Kuopio Release Unit
8. Kylmäkoski
9. Käyrä
10. Laukaa
11. Mikkeli
12. Naarajärvi
13. Oulu and Oulu Release Unit
14. Pelso
15. Pyhäselkä
16. Riihimäki
17. Satakunta (Köyliö and Huittinen)
18. Sukeva
19. Sulkava
20. Suomenlinna
21. Turku
22. Vaasa
23. Vanaja (Vanaja and Ojoinen)
24. Vantaa
25. Vilppula
26. Ylitornio

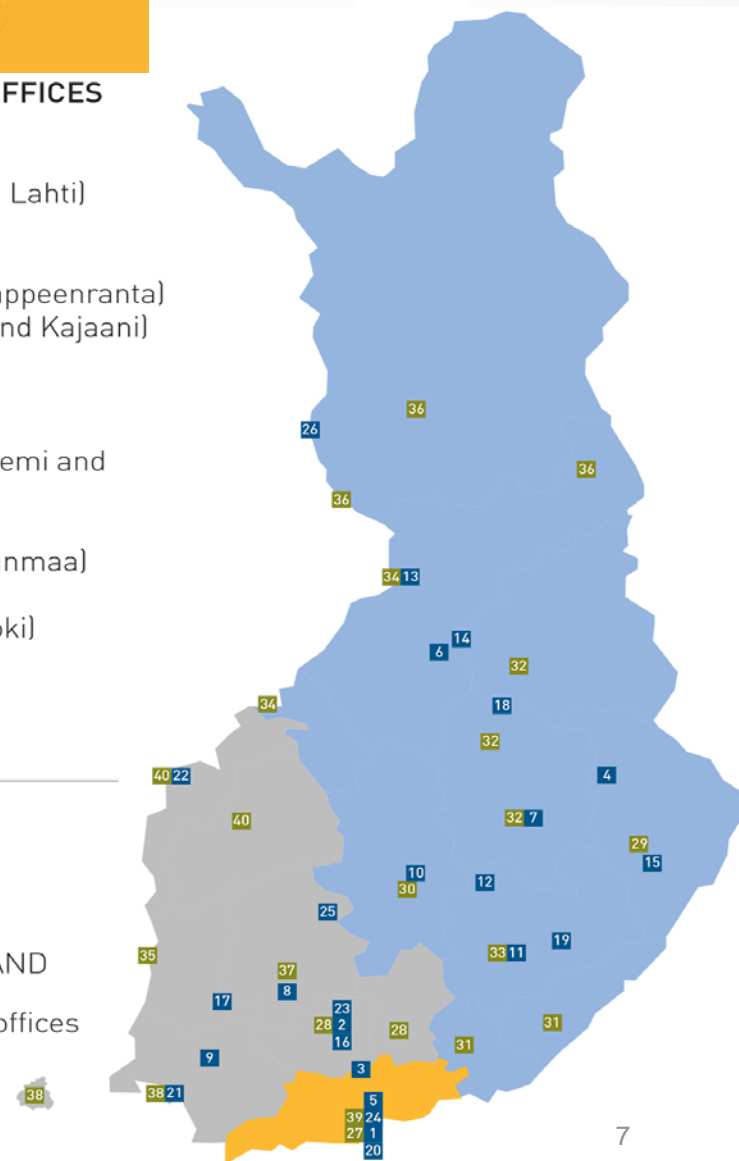
## COMMUNITY SANCTIONS OFFICES

27. Helsinki
28. Häme (Hämeenlinna and Lahti)
29. Joensuu
30. Jyväskylä
31. Kouvola (Kouvola and Lappeenranta)
32. Kuopio (Kuopio, Iisalmi and Kajaani)
33. Mikkeli
34. Oulu (Oulu and Kokkola)
35. Pori
36. Rovaniemi (Rovaniemi, Kemi and Kuusamo)
37. Tampere
38. Turku (Turku and Ahvenanmaa)
39. Uusimaa (Vantaa)
40. Vaasa (Vaasa and Seinäjoki)

- CRIMINAL SANCTIONS REGION OF SOUTHERN FINLAND
- CRIMINAL SANCTIONS REGION OF WESTERN FINLAND
- CRIMINAL SANCTIONS REGION OF EASTERN AND NORTHERN FINLAND

■ prisons

■ community sanctions offices



## KEY FIGURES

- Approximately 2 600 employees
  - 59% men, 41% women
  - average age 45.3 years
  - 77% permanent, 23% temporary
- About 12 500 sentences were entered in the sentence register in 2018
- Average daily number of prisoners 2 910
- Average daily number of community sanction clients 2 959
- Offenders who entered prison in 2018
  - 93% men, 7% women
  - 24% fine default prisoners
  - 42% sentenced prisoners
  - 34% remand prisoners
- The most common principal offence is violent offence among sentenced prisoners (37%) and aggravated drunken driving among community sanctions clients
- 40% of prisoners released in 2018 stayed in prison for at most three months





## KEY FIGURES

- The overall costs of the criminal sanctions field were about 209,6 million euros
  - Costs per prisoner per year about 66 900 euros
  - Costs per community sanction client per year about 5 100 euros
  - Cost of one prison day 215 euros in closed prisons, 150 euros in open prisons
  - The operating income was about 12, 6 million euros



## SANCTIONS

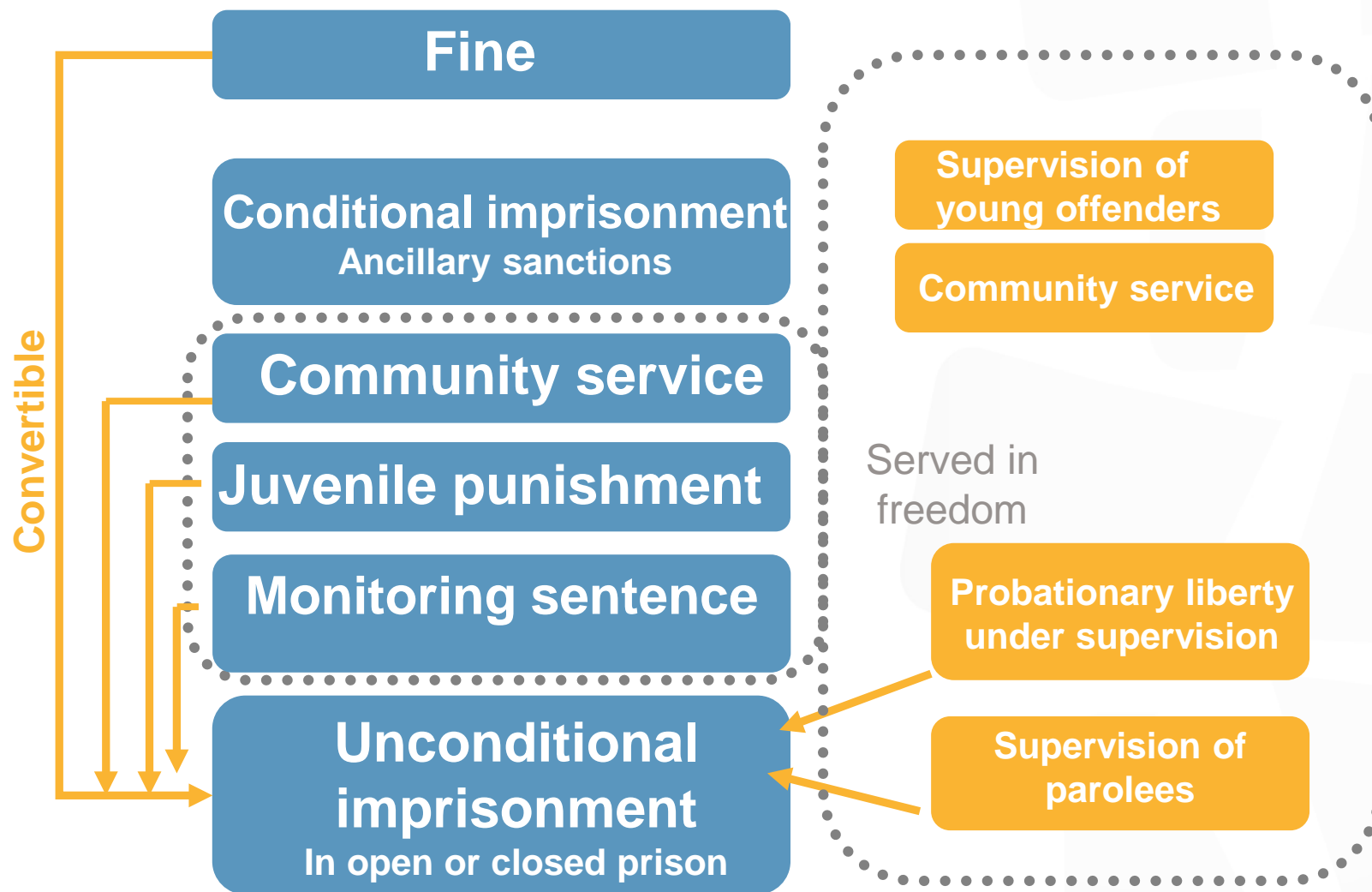
- The duty of the Criminal Sanctions Agency is to enforce sentences and remand imprisonment
- The starting point is **final judgement**
  - Decision of the District Court that has been abided, or
  - Decision of the Court of Appeal
    - An appeal to the Supreme Court does not affect the commencement of the sentence enforcement unless decided otherwise by the Supreme Court
  - In the case of remand imprisonment, a court decision on detention



## SANCTIONS

In accordance with Chapter 6, section 1 of the Criminal Code of Finland, the punishment types are

- **Petty fine**, not convertible into imprisonment
- **Fine**
  - Day fine or threat of a fine
  - Convertible into imprisonment
- **Conditional imprisonment**
  - May be enforced due to a new offence
  - Sanctions ancillary to conditional imprisonment:
    - Supervision of young offenders
    - Community service
- **Community service**
  - Instead of short-term imprisonment
  - Convertible into unconditional imprisonment
- **Monitoring sentence**
- **Unconditional imprisonment**
  - Fixed-term or life
- Special sanction: **juvenile punishment**





## ENFORCEMENT

### ■ **Enforcement carried out in freedom**

- Pre-sentence report
- Planning of enforcement
- Implementation
- Conclusion of enforcement

### ■ **Enforcement in prison**

- Assessment
- Sentence plan
- Implementation
- Release





## Enforced sanctions

	Supervision of	Juvenile	Community	Converted	Monitoring	Sentenced	Fine default	Remand
Year	young offend.	punishment	service	comm.serv.	sentence	prisoners	prisoners	prisoners
<b>2018</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2325</b>	<b>1321</b>	<b>1900</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1938</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>2234</b>	<b>1251</b>	<b>1916</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2037</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2439</b>	<b>1344</b>	<b>1949</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2329</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2453</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2359</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2525</b>	<b>1244</b>	<b>1980</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2523</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2640</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>1990</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2741</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>2744</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>2187</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2927</b>	<b>402</b>		<b>3097</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>2062</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3076</b>	<b>505</b>		<b>3244</b>	<b>1303</b>	<b>1998</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3370</b>	<b>581</b>		<b>3469</b>	<b>1627</b>	<b>1963</b>
<b>2008</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3609</b>	<b>530</b>		<b>3539</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>1930</b>

(Monitoring sentence was introduced on 1 November 2011)  
 (The number of converted community service is included in the number of sentenced prisoners)

## TOWARDS GRADUAL RELEASE

- The aim of criminal policy is that offenders serve their sentences in as open conditions as possible and are part of the normal life of society
- The intention is to increase the use of community sanctions and open prisons as well as to develop the activities of the release phase
- The focus of criminal sanctions will be gradually changed from enforcement in closed prisons towards a more open direction



## TOWARDS GRADUAL RELEASE

- The future aim is that 35% of prisoners will be placed in open institutions and 65% in closed institutions
- The use of supervised probationary freedom will be increased



## COMMUNITY SANCTIONS

- Community sanctions are enforced within the normal environment of the sentenced offender
- The freedom of the sentenced offender is restricted by the conditions and constraints of the sanction
- The most common community sanction is community service, which was started by about 1 741 offenders in 2018
  - Community service takes place within an ordinary work community, i.e. a service place
    - municipalities, foundations, parishes, non-profit organisations, institutions, etc.
- Juvenile punishment
- Supervision of conditionally sentenced young offenders
- Supervision of parolees
- Monitoring sentence



## HEALTH CARE

- The organisation of prisoners' health care was transferred to the National Institute for Health and Welfare and its supervision to the National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health as well as the Regional State Administrative Agency on 1 January 2016.
- Prison conditions cannot cause harm to health
  - Nurse and doctor in each prison
  - Prison Hospital with 36 beds for hospital treatment
  - Prison Mental Hospital for psychiatric treatment (40 places) + separate unit in Vantaa Prison (14 places)
  - Work against infectious diseases (HIV, hepatitis): health education and protective measures
  - Treatment of substance abuse problems: health education and referring to treatment
- Prisoners are often already ill when they arrive in prison
  - Substance addiction common
  - Two thirds diagnosed with personality disorder
  - Only half fully capable of work
  - Offenders carrying out community sanctions healthier than prisoners



## SUBSTANCE REHABILITATION

- 90% of prisoners have substance abuse problems
- Prisons provide an opportunity for prisoners to live in a substance-free environment and to start a life without substances
- **Substance abuse strategy of the Criminal Sanctions Agency:**
  - preventing drug supply and drug crime
  - preventing drug demand
  - preventing harm caused by substance use
  - ensuring further rehabilitation together with the offender's home municipality.
- The prison **substance abuse programmes** can be used to build individual rehabilitation continuums that last until release

## NEW STRONGER EXPERT

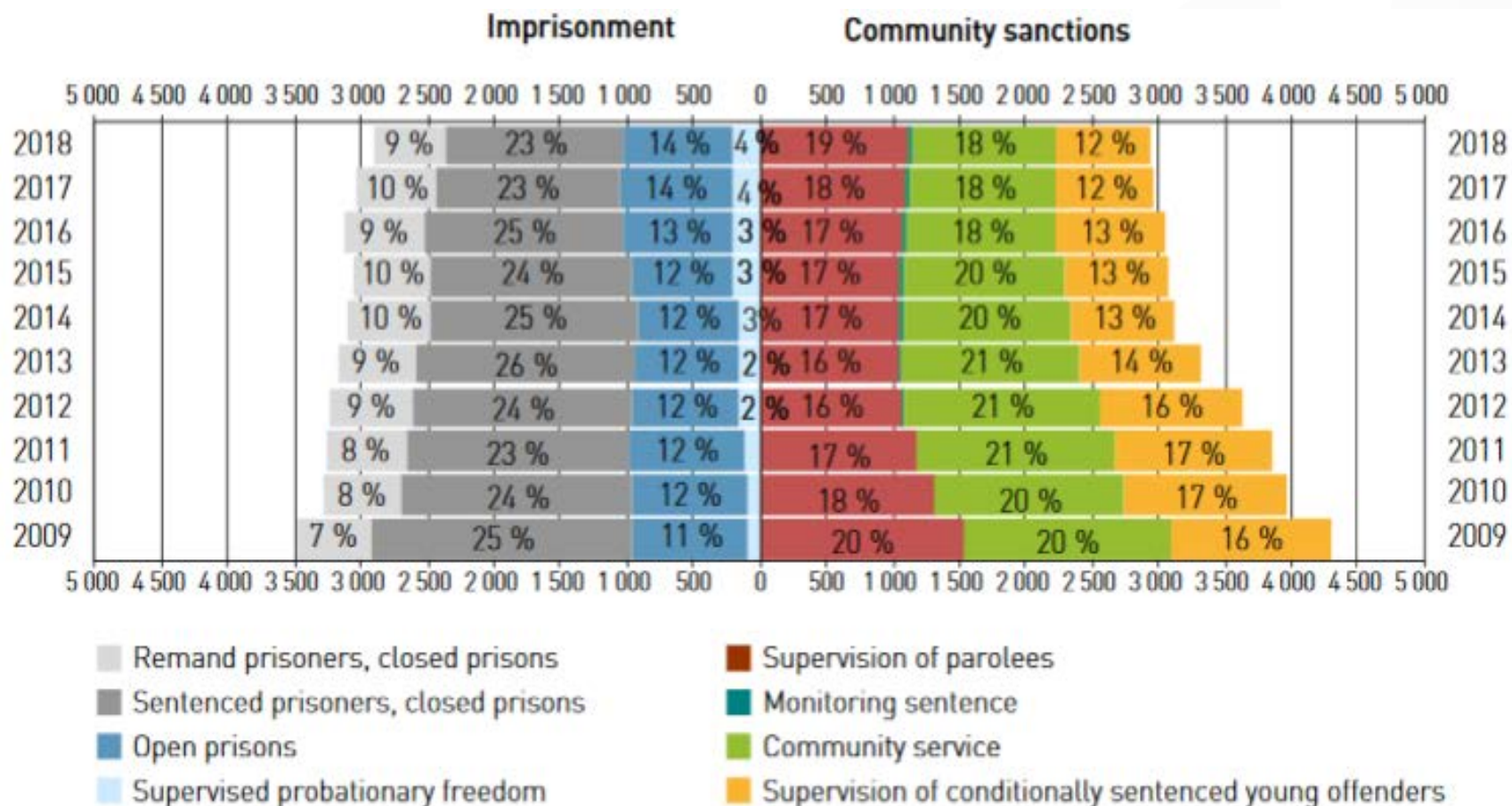
- The phases of sentence enforcement:
  - assessment done at the beginning of the enforcement
  - sentence plan made on the basis of the assessment
  - enforcement
  - controlled release
- The continuity of the enforcement process improves and the benefits of synergy arise when community sanctions and prison sentences are examined as a whole and the continuums from one sanction to another are taken into account



# STATISTICS

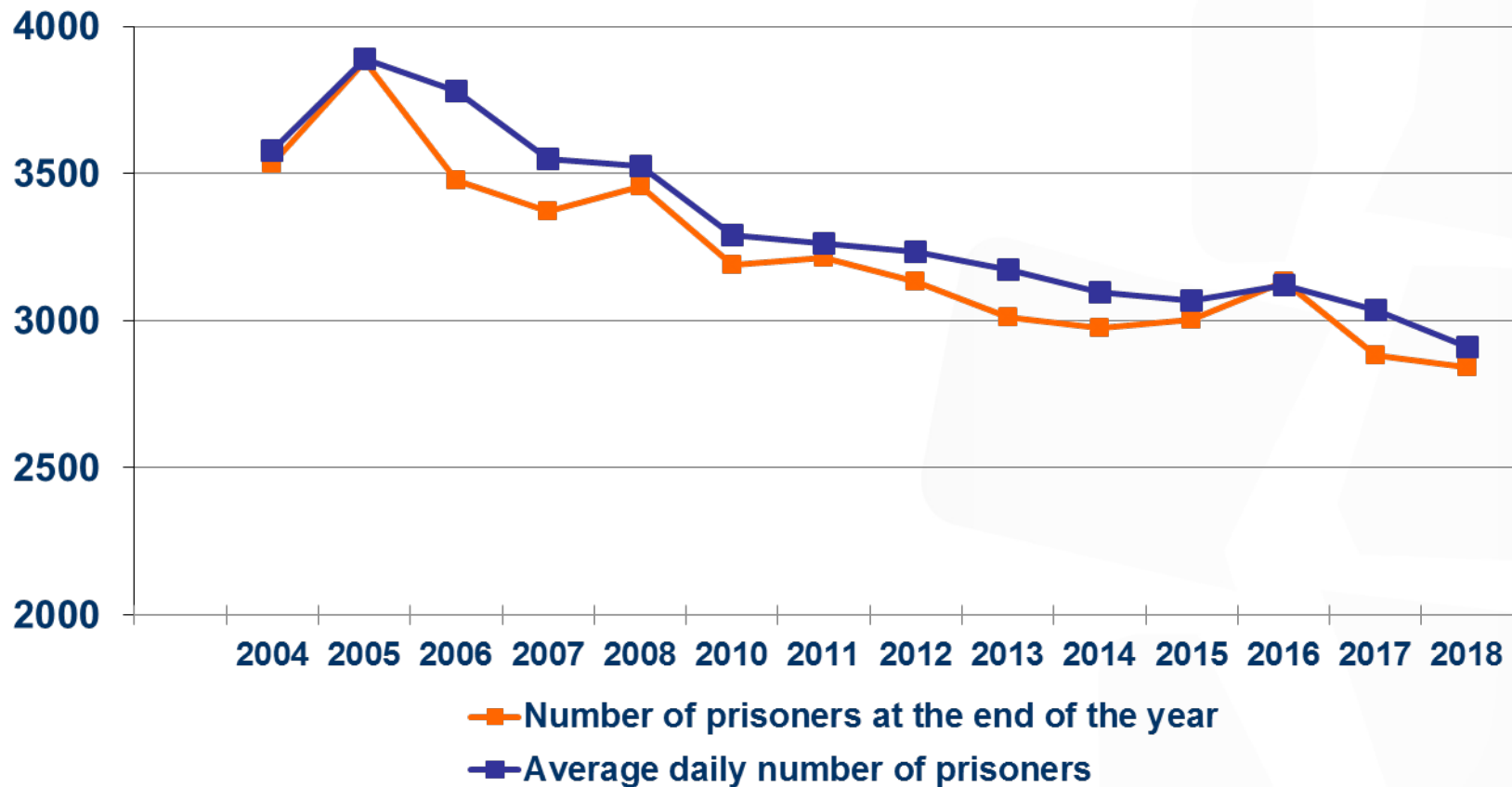


## Averages and proportions of prisoners and enforced community sanctions in 2009-2018



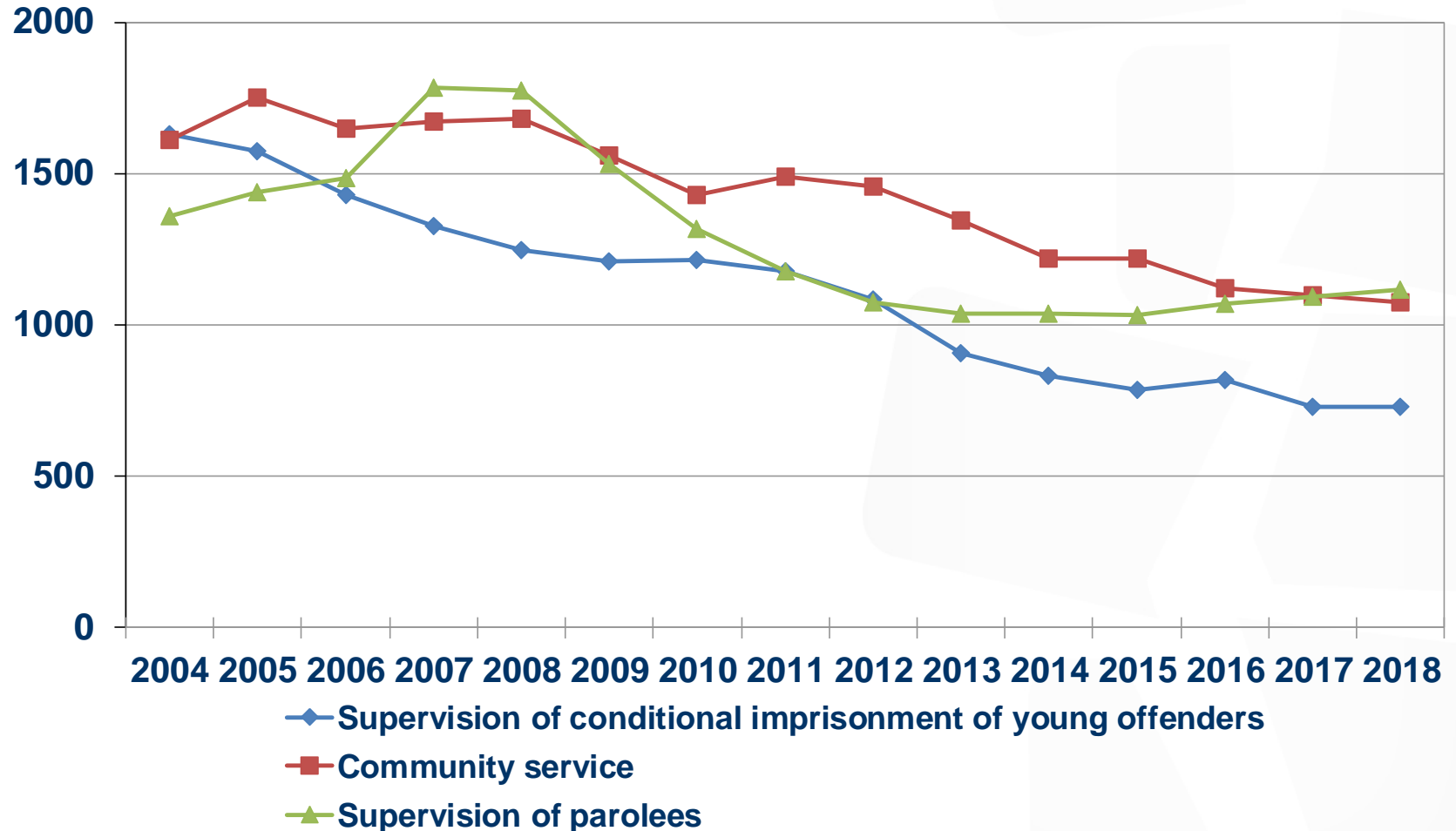


## Prison population in 2004-2018



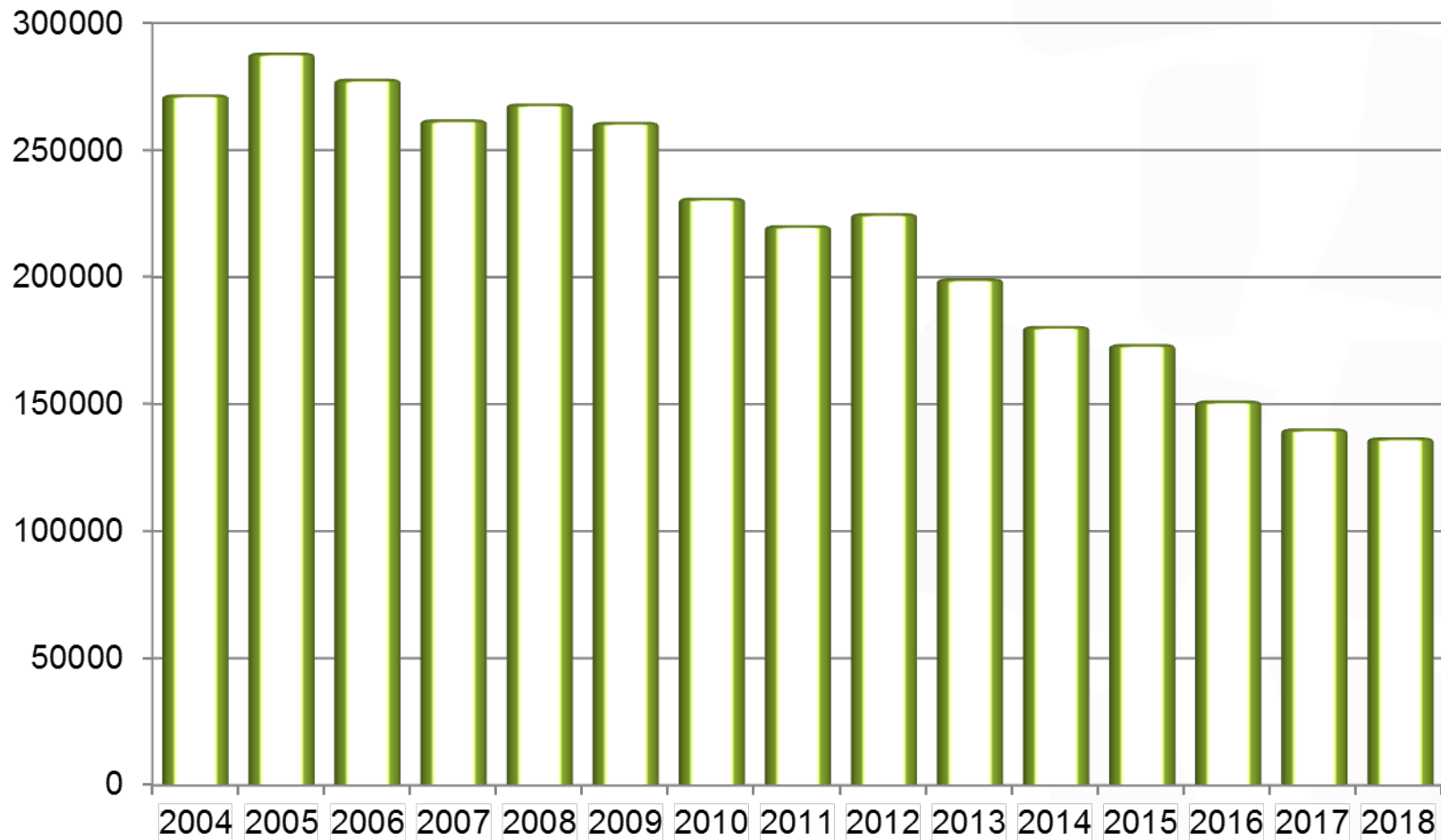


## Community sanctions in 2004-2018



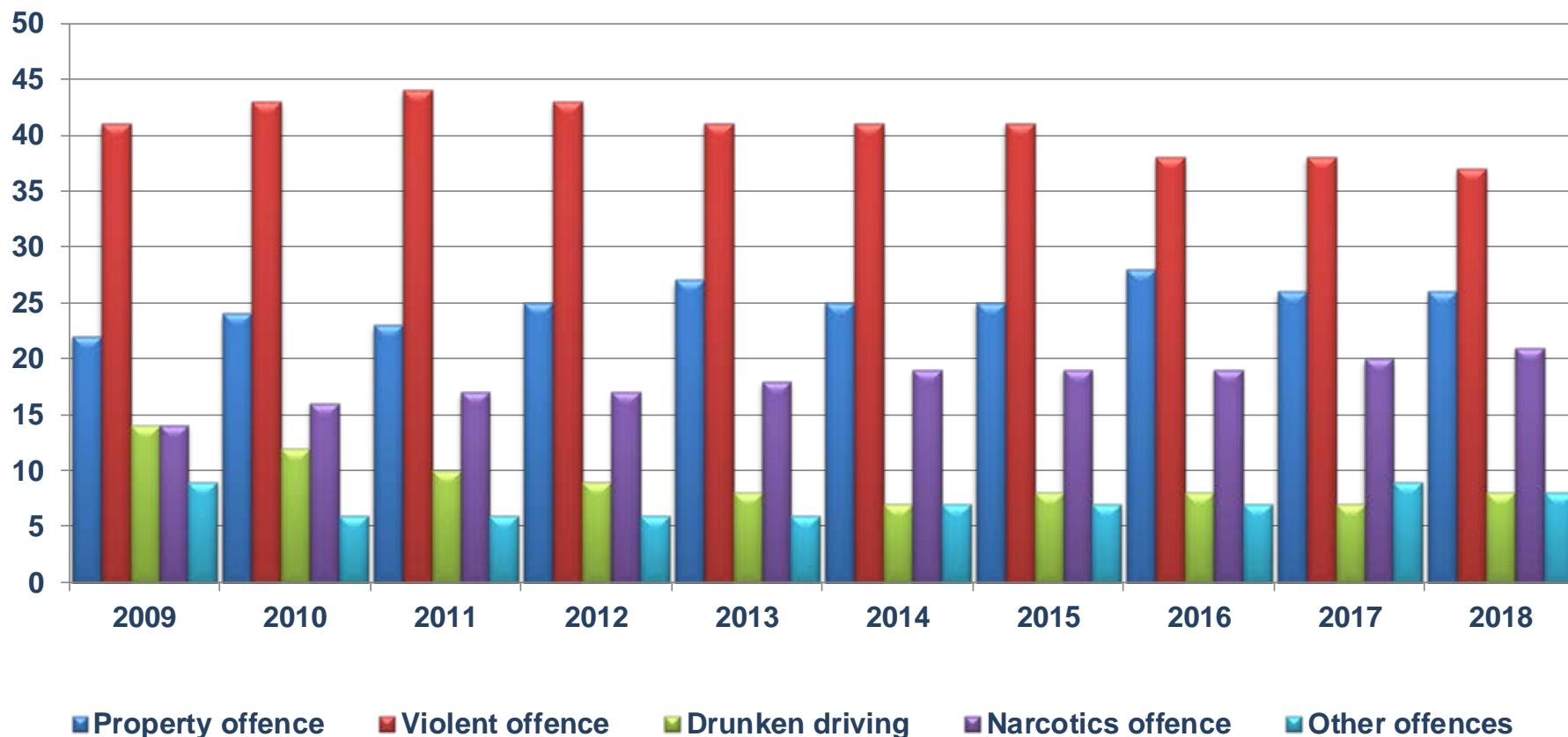


## Community service hours in 2004-2018



# Principal offences of sentenced prisoners in 2009-2018 (on 1 May)

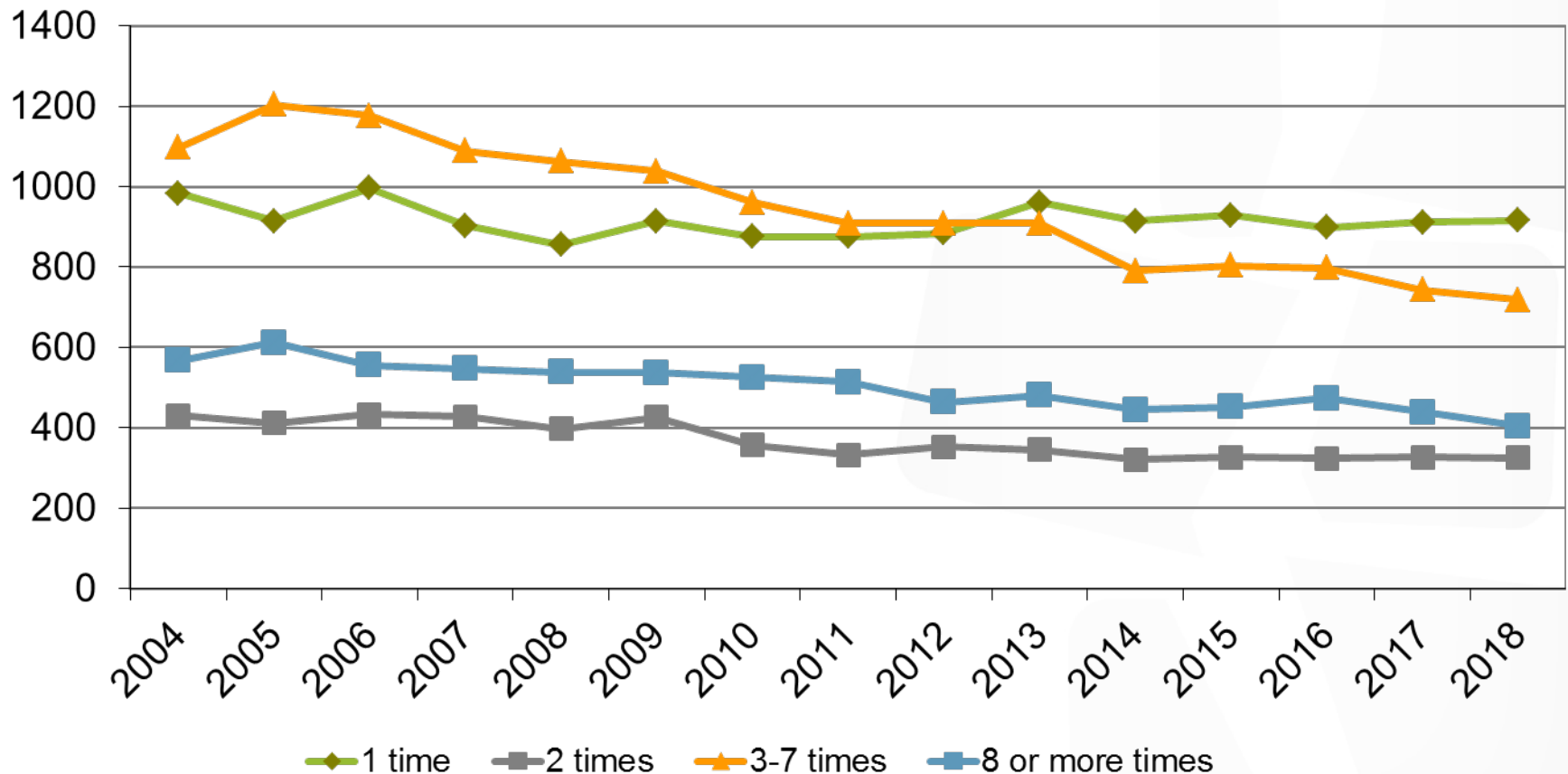
%





## Number of sentenced prisoners' previous prison sentences

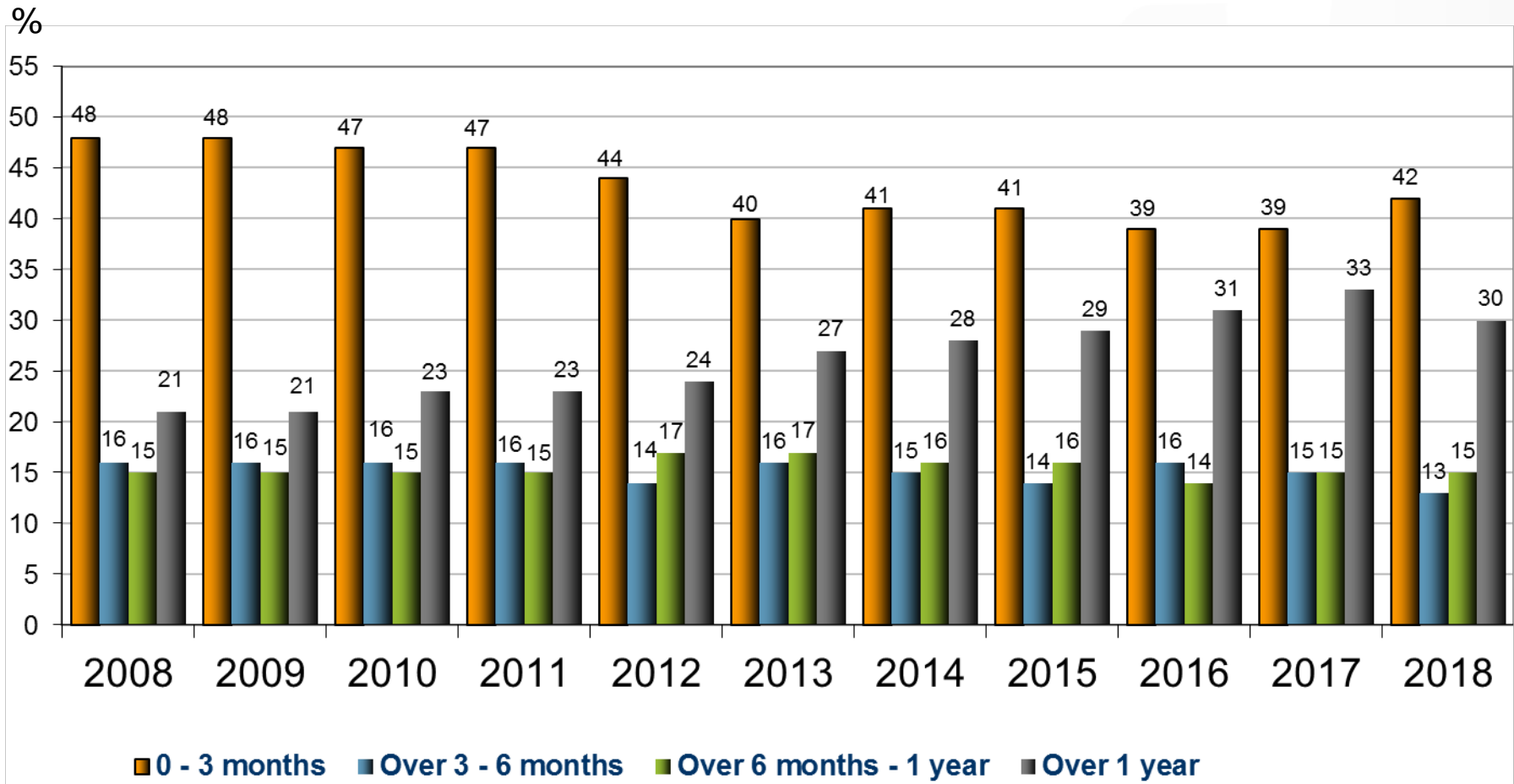
Annual prisoner structure review (on 1 May)





## Prison terms (on 1 May)

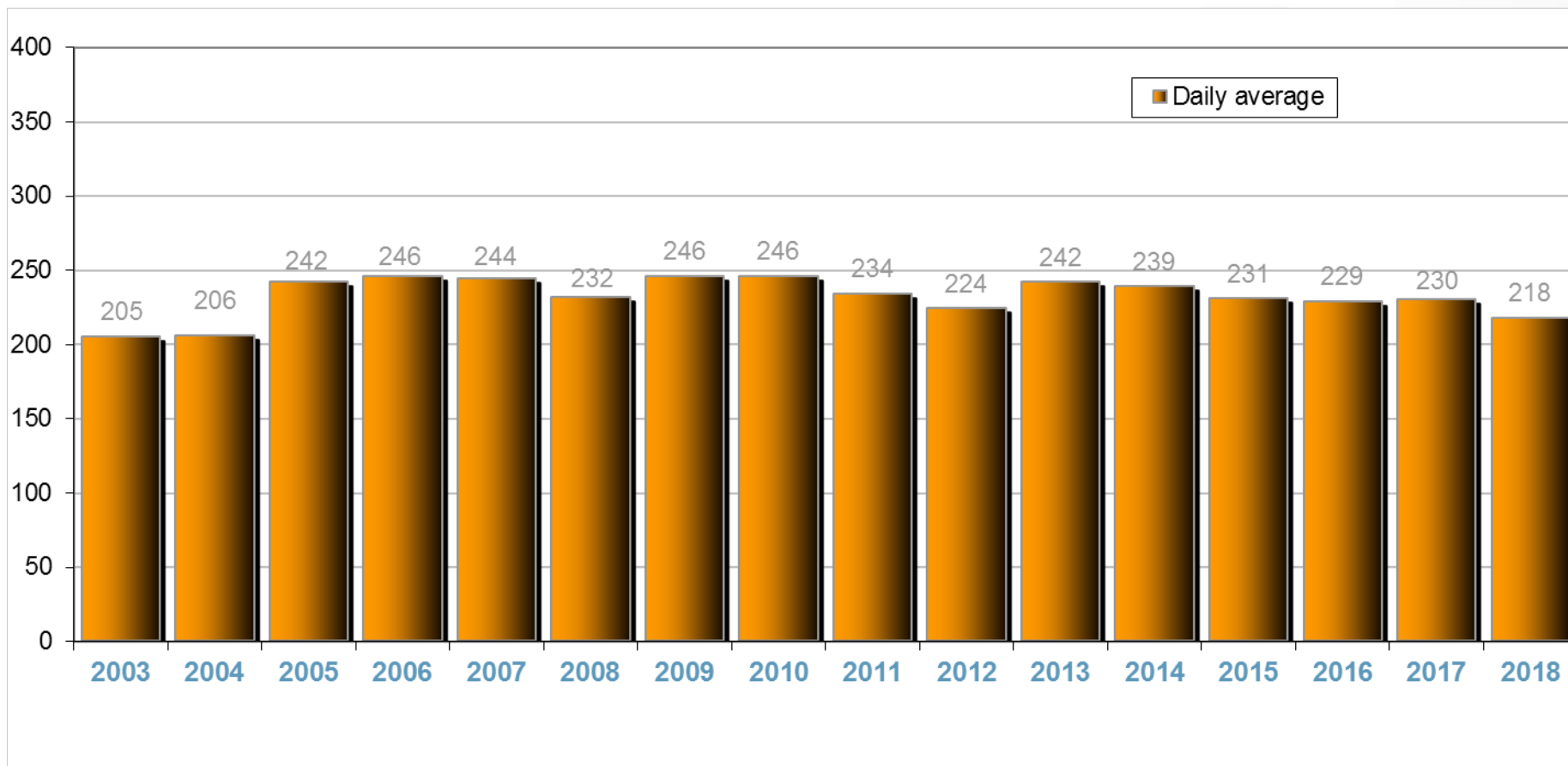
Length of the prison terms of sentenced prisoners released during the year



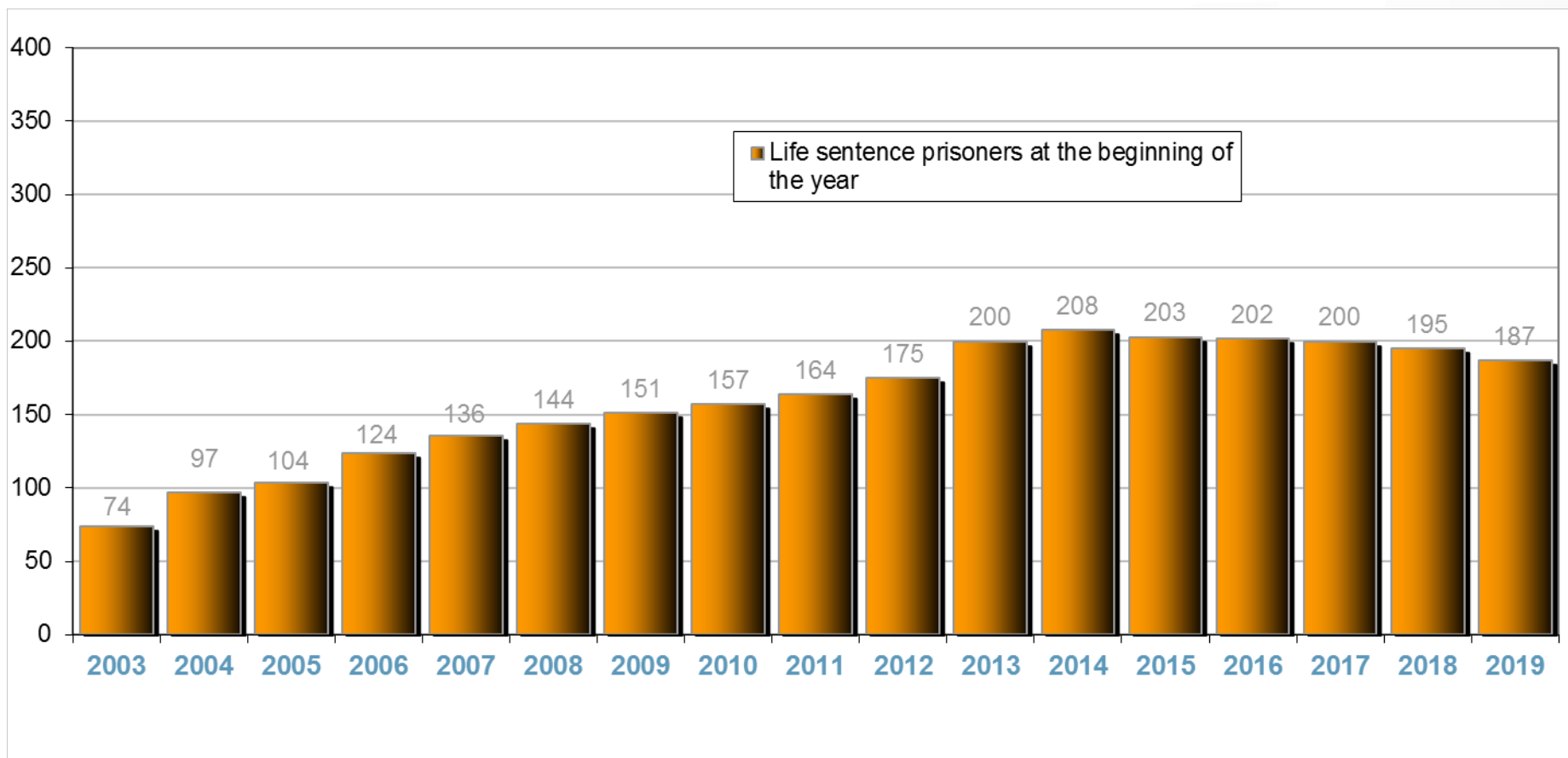




## Female prisoners in 2003-2018

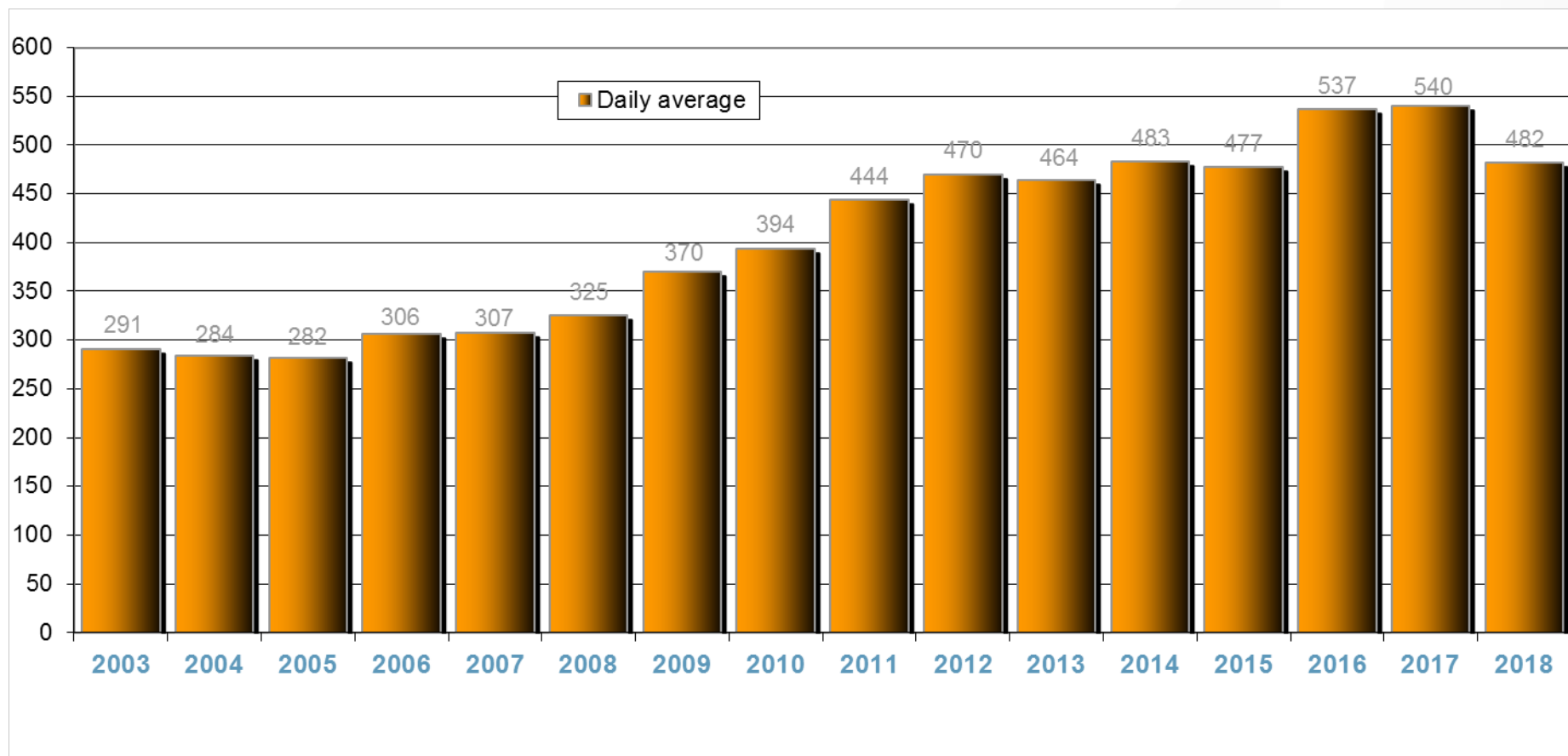


## Life sentence prisoners in 2003-2019



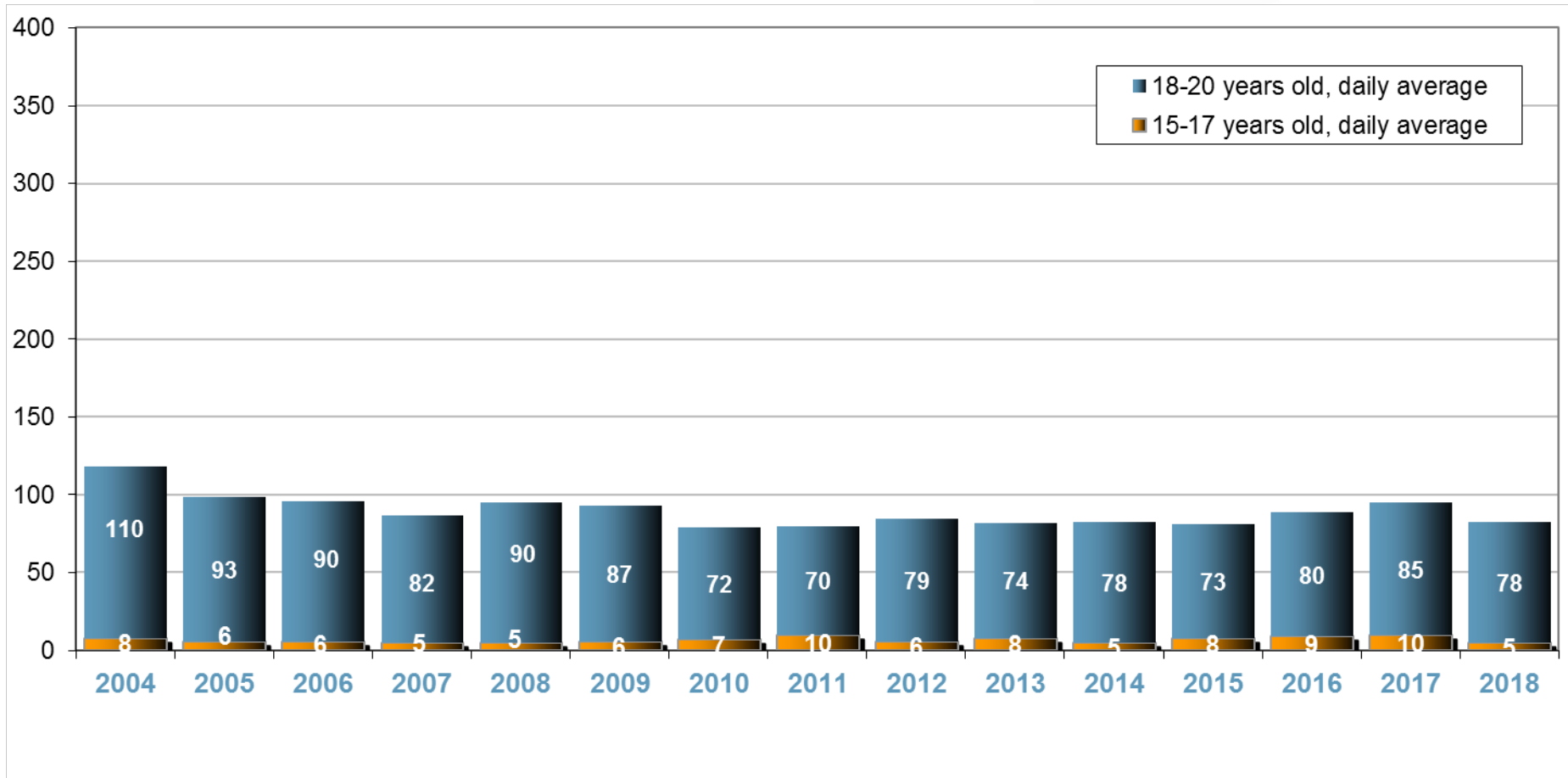


## Foreign prisoners in 2003-2018





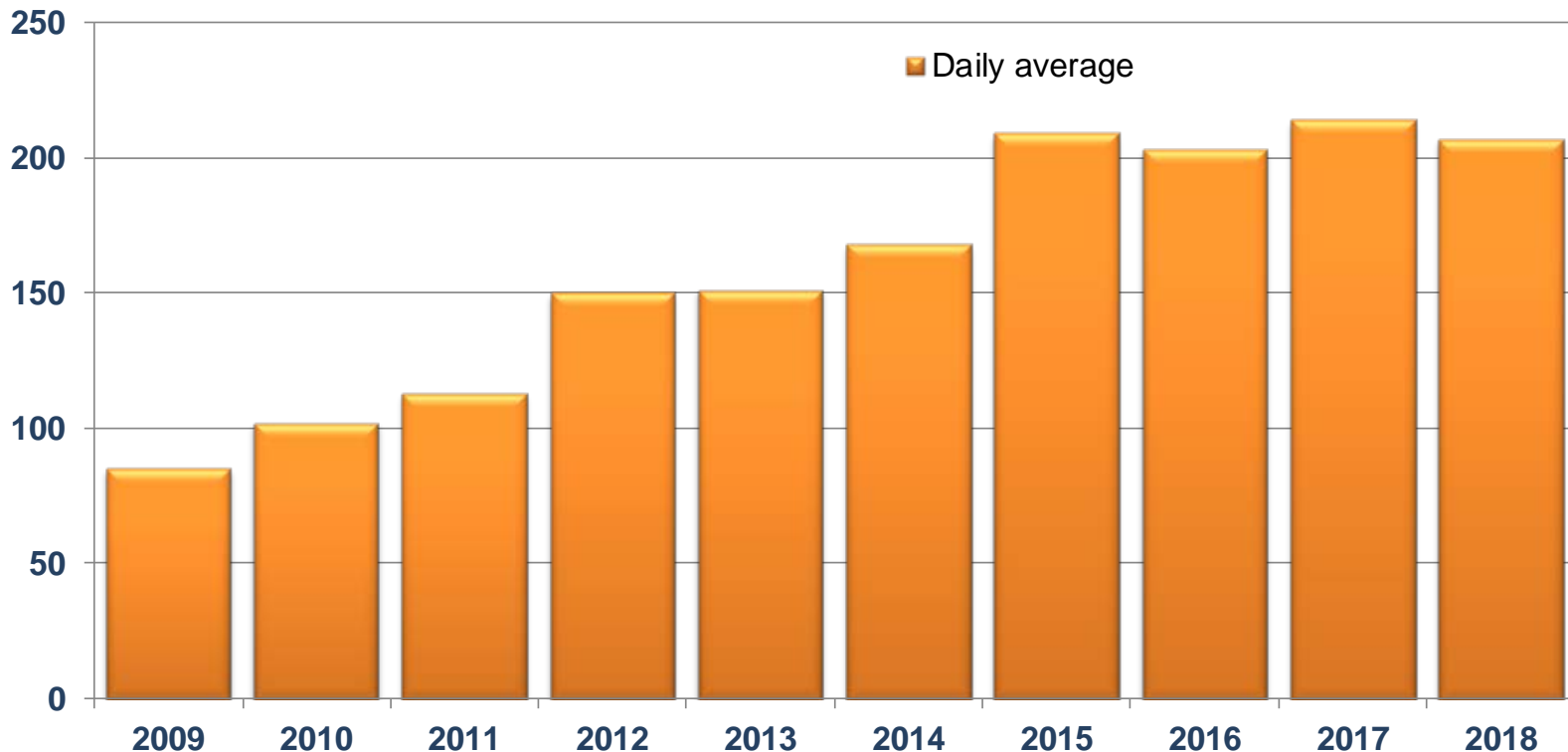
## Young prisoners under the age of 21 in 2004-2018



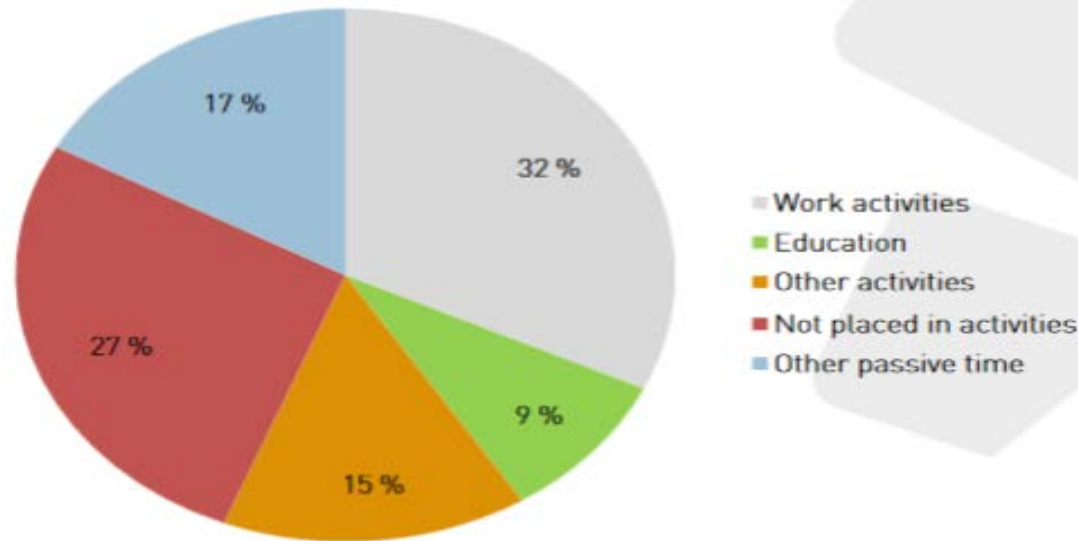


## Probationary liberty under supervision

■ Prisoner may, for the promotion of their social adjustment, be placed in probationary liberty under supervision effected by technical means or other special means for at most six months before their conditional release.



## Prisoners' use of time on weekdays in 2018

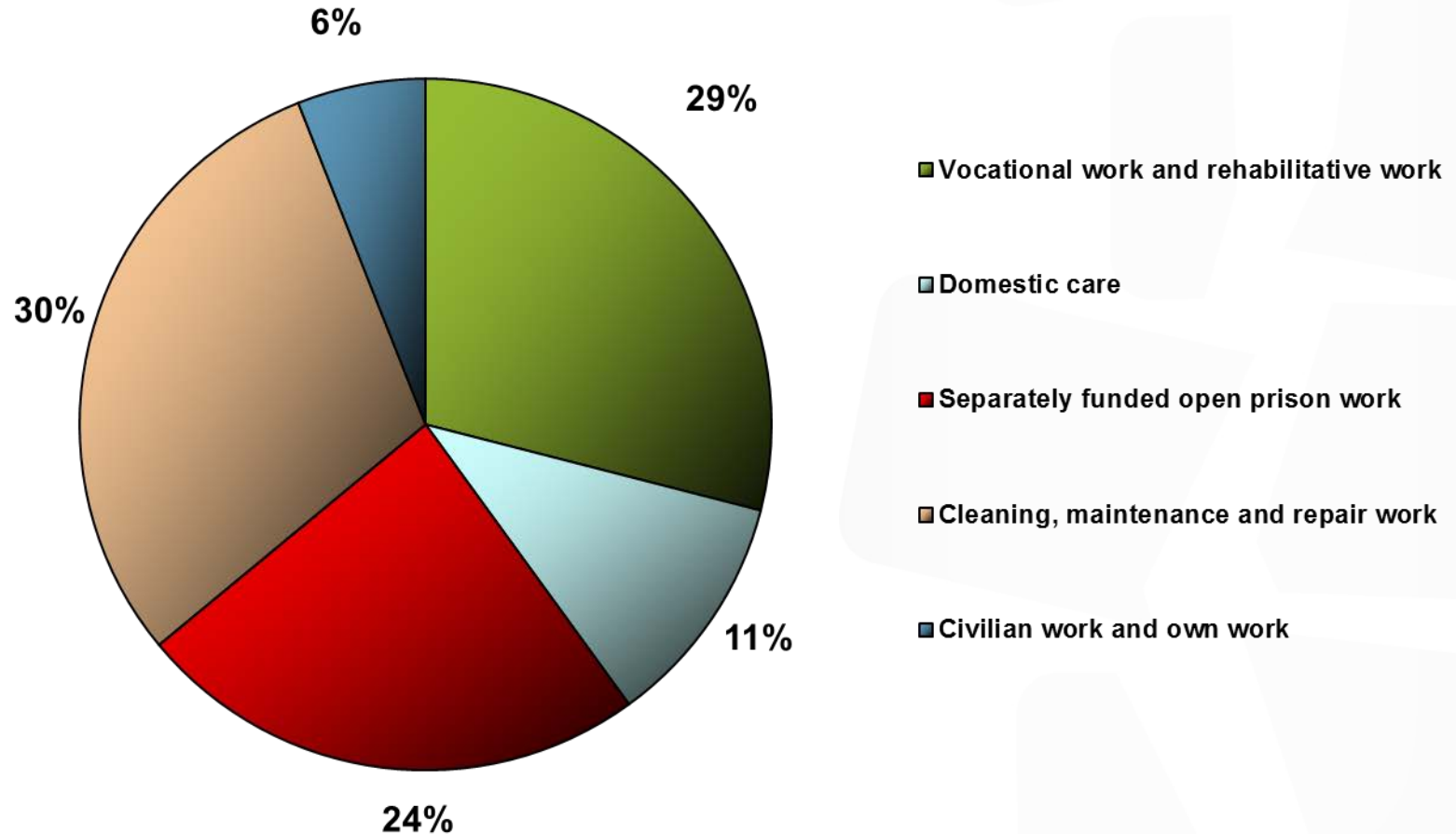


- According to Chapter 8, section 2 of the Imprisonment Act, sentenced prisoners are obligated to participate in activities arranged or approved by the prison
- The aim is to
  - strengthen the readiness to lead a life without crime
  - maintain and improve prisoners' occupational skills and know-how
  - maintain working and functioning capacity
  - support a substance-free life
- Sentence plan



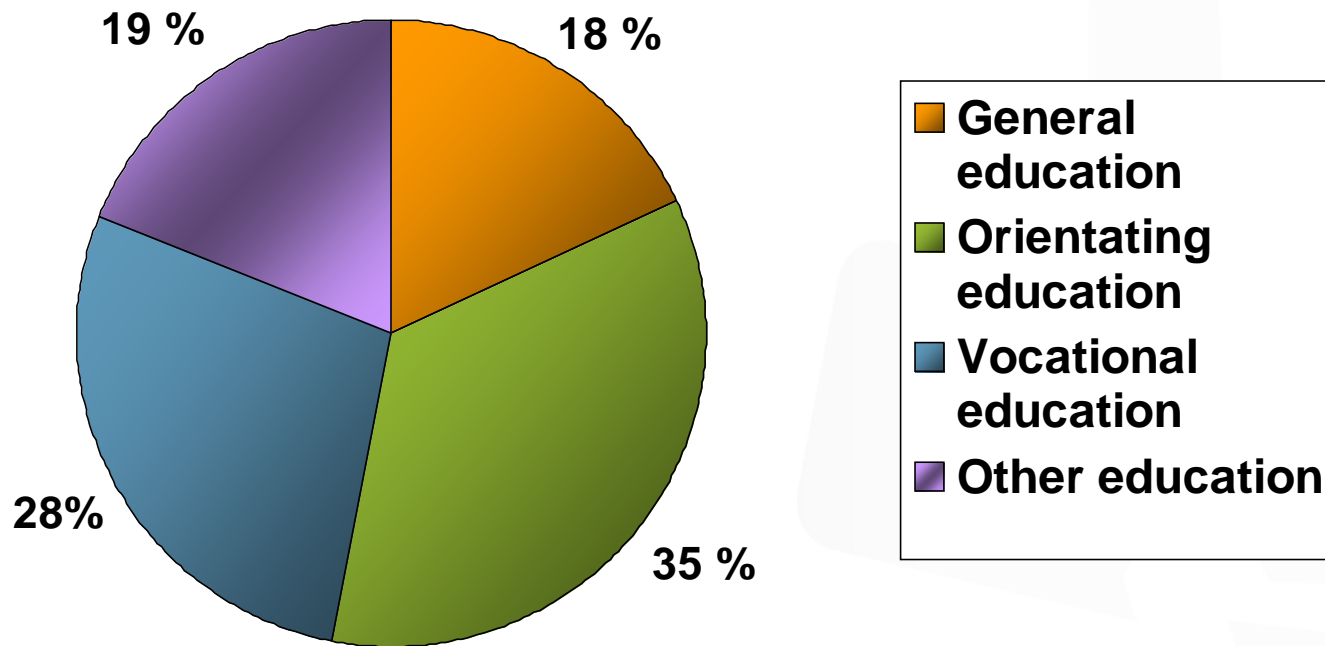


## Work activities in 2018



## Education in 2018

Approximately 1819 prisoners participated in education in 2018 (prisoners studying outside the prison n = 168)



- Education is organised together with local educational institutions
- On certain conditions, it is possible to study outside the prison during the day



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