



RISE

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

Vision

The Criminal Sanctions Agency carries out influential, reliable and significant work for the safety of society.

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

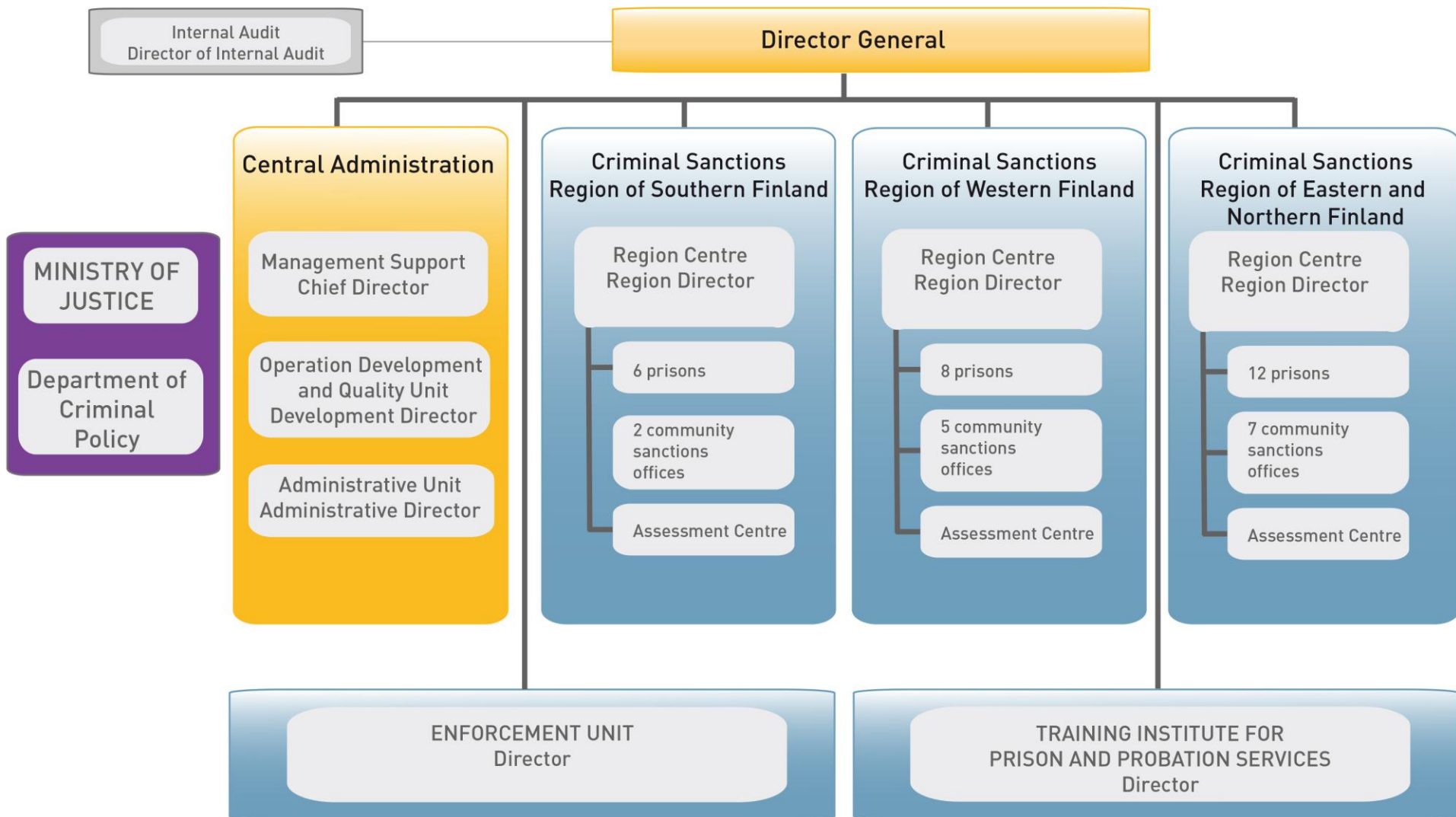
CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY

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



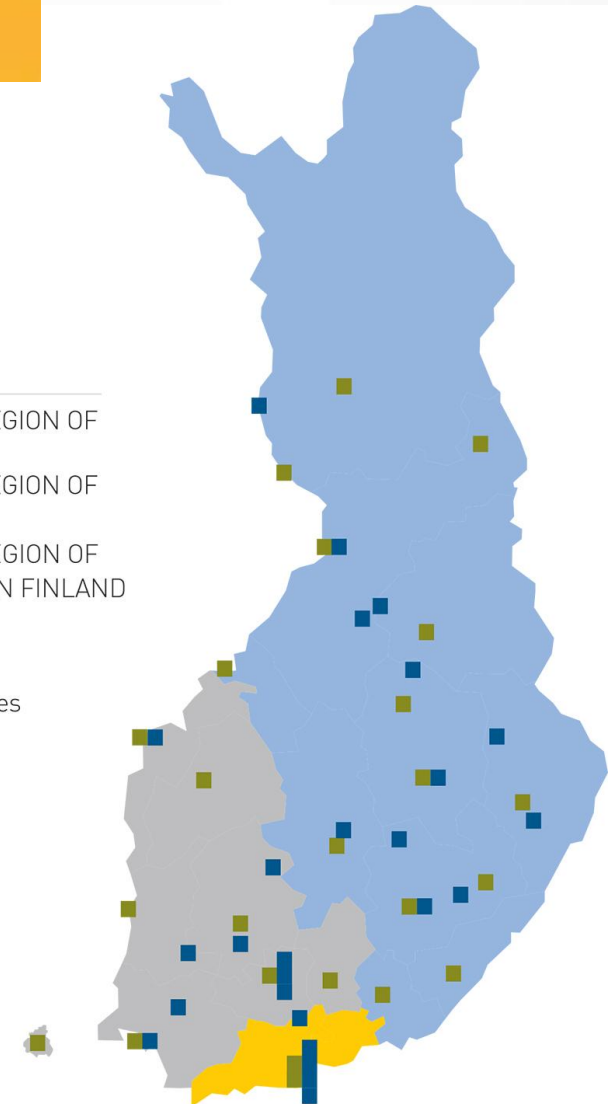
CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY



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

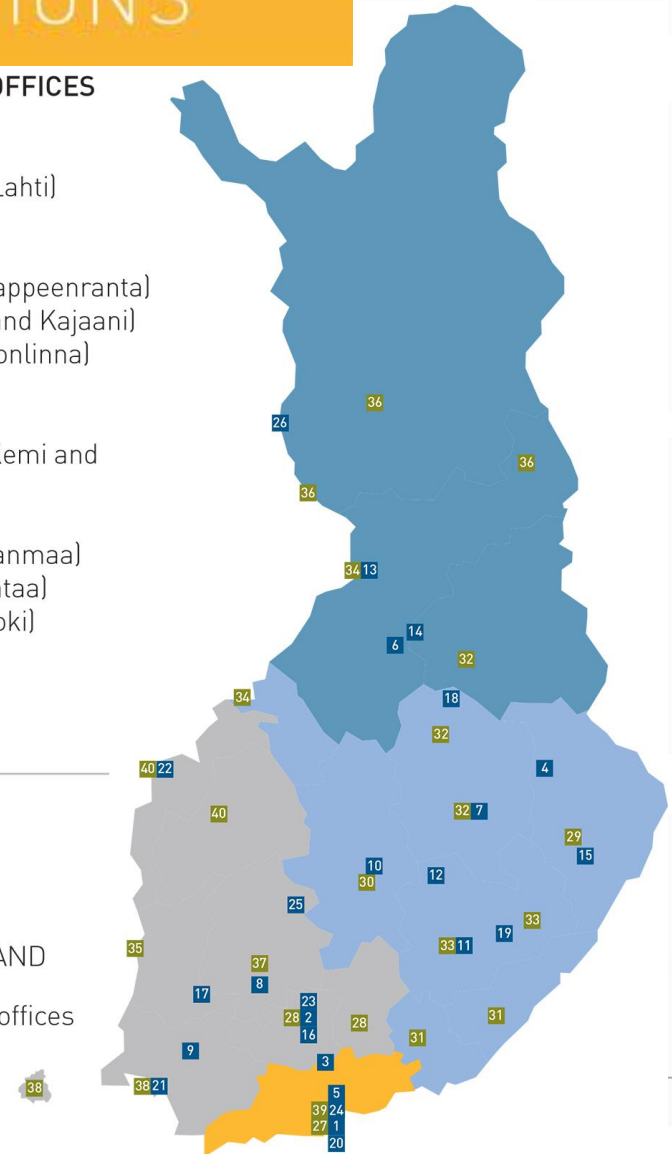
PRISONS

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 Ojainen)
24. Vantaa
25. Vilppula
26. Ylitornio

COMMUNITY SANCTIONS OFFICES

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

- CRIMINAL SANCTIONS REGION OF SOUTHERN FINLAND
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KEY FIGURES

- Approximately 2 500 employees
 - 57% men, 43% women
 - average age 45.5 years
 - 87% permanent, 13% temporary
- About 13 000 sentences were entered in the sentence register in 2015
- Average daily number of prisoners 3 068
- Average daily number of community sanction clients 3 093
- Offenders who entered prison in 2015
 - 90% men, 10% women
 - 21% fine default prisoners
 - 43% sentenced prisoners
 - 36% remand prisoners
- The most common principal offence is violent offence among sentenced prisoners (41%) and aggravated drunken driving among community sanctions clients
- 41% of prisoners released in 2015 stayed in prison for at most three months



KEY FIGURES

- The overall costs of the criminal sanctions field were about 242.0 million euros
 - Costs per prisoner per year about 65 000 euros
 - Costs per community sanction client per year about 5 500 euros
 - Cost of one prison day 215 euros in closed prisons, 150 euros in open prisons
 - The operating income was about 14.0 million euros





RISE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY

SANCTIONS



SANCTIONS

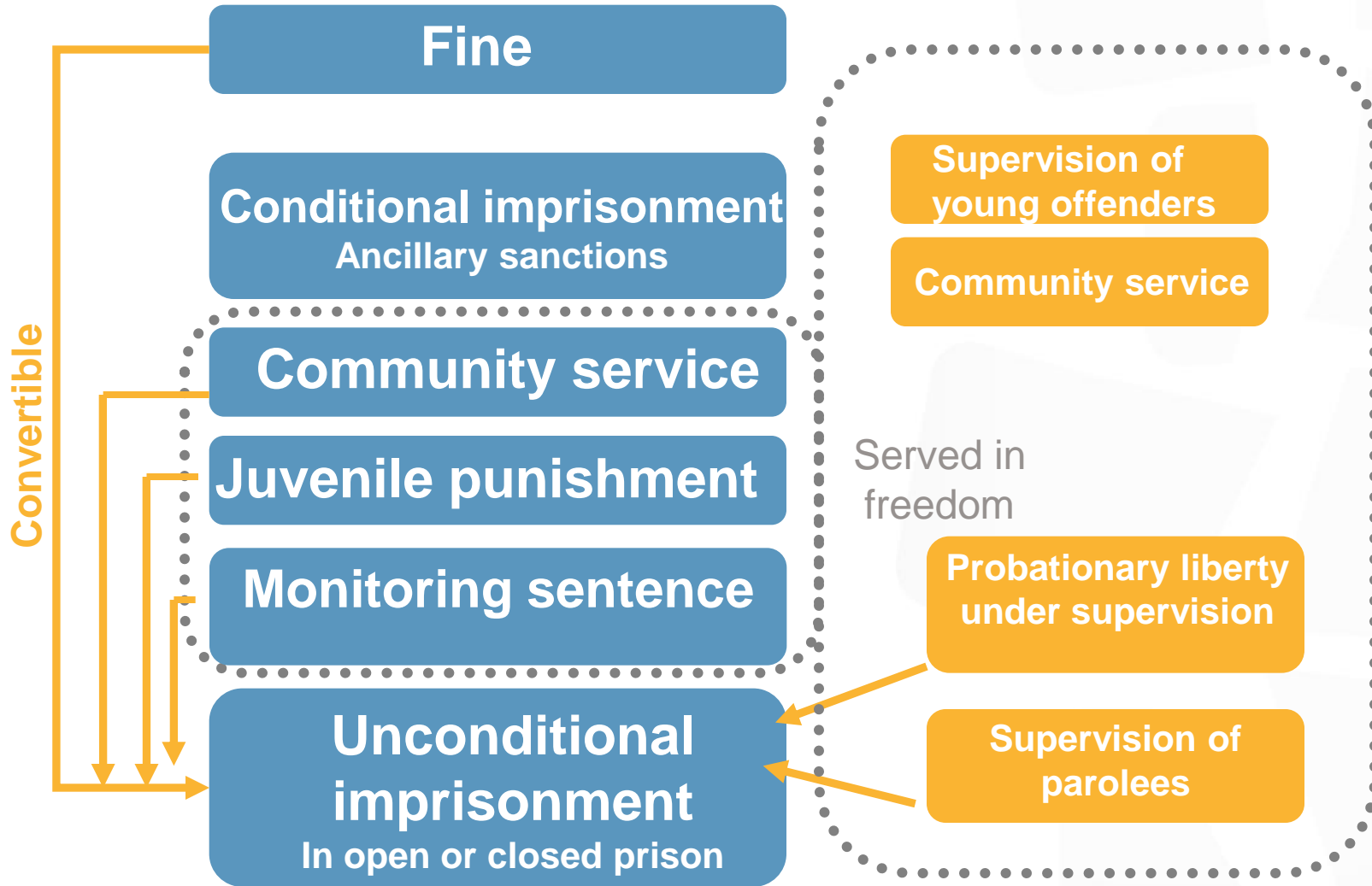
- The duty of the Criminal Sanctions Agency is to enforce sentences and remand imprisonment
- The starting point is **final judgement**
 - Decision of the District Court that has been abided, or
 - Decision of the Court of Appeal
 - An appeal to the Supreme Court does not affect the commencement of the 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
2015	772	8	2329	326	270	2453	1203	2015
2014	743	10	2359	375	272	2525	1244	1980
2013	757	6	2523	373	227	2640	1179	1990
2012	901	10	2741	482	198	2744	1135	2187
2011	751	15	2927	402		3097	1277	2062
2010	644	18	3076	505		3244	1303	1998
2009	705	10	3370	581		3469	1627	1963
2008	634	17	3609	530		3539	1852	1930
2007	684	23	3696	621		3568	1856	1879
2006	769	28	3679	662		3496	2098	1698
2005	810	60	3983	674		3779	1843	1930

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 2 136** offenders in 2015
 - 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



** In accordance with the Act of 1 May 2015, started community service sentences are entered in the statistics based on the date of beginning the service (Act on Community Sanctions, section 17(2)).

Previously it was done based on the date of notifying the sentence plan, in which case started community service sentences added up to 2 127 within that period.

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





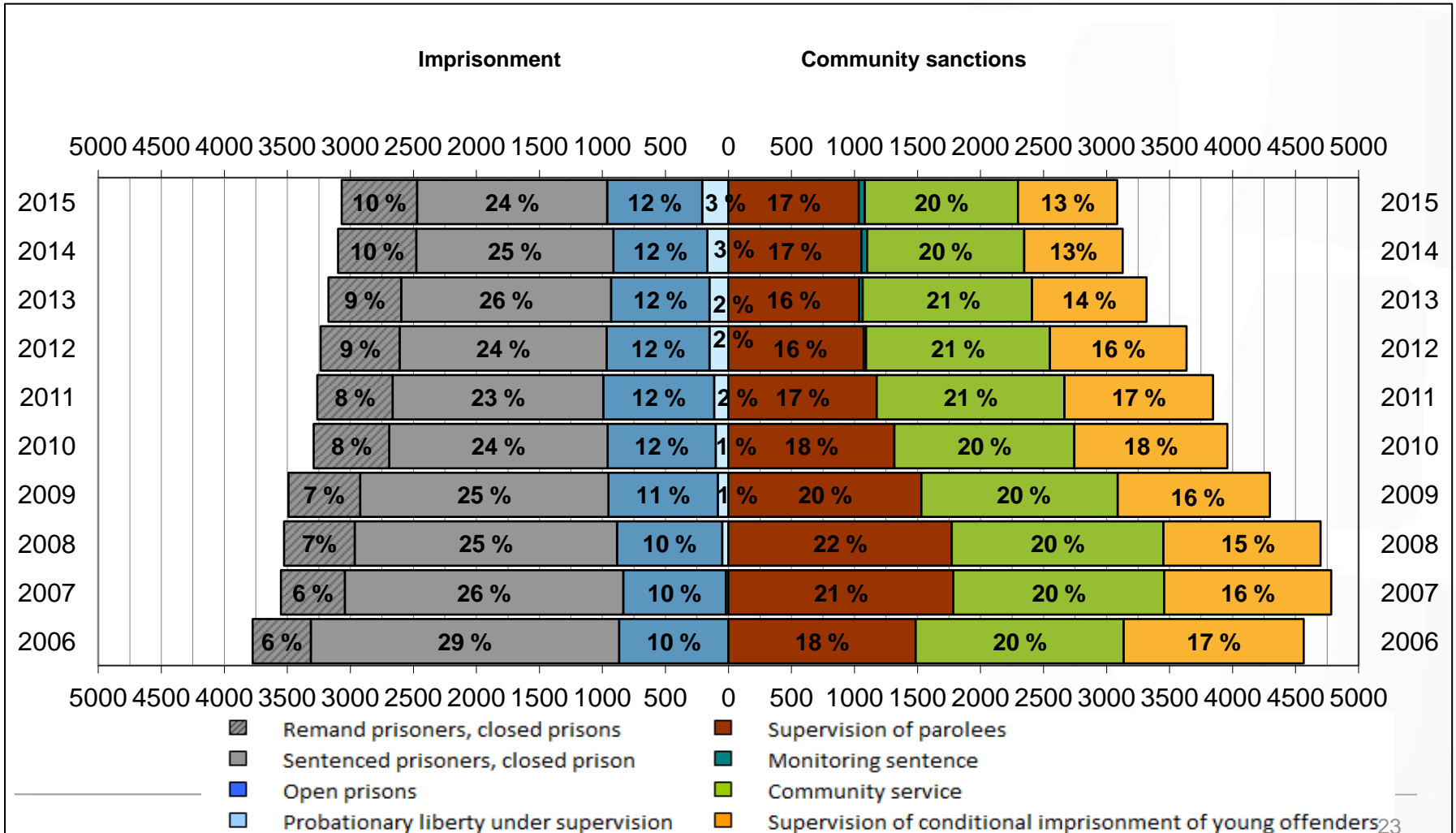
RISE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGENCY

STATISTICS



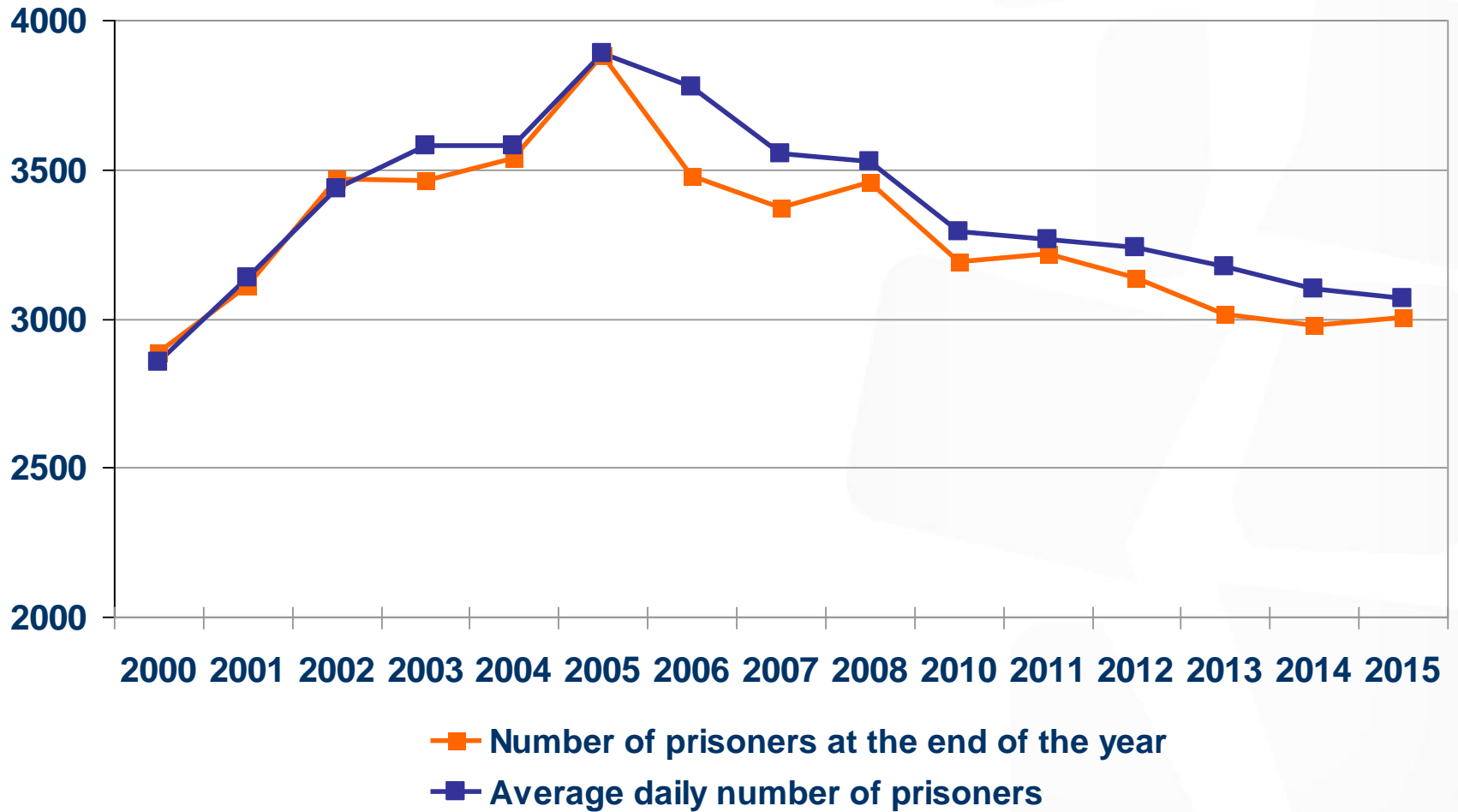


Averages and proportions of prisoners and enforced community sanctions in 2006-2015



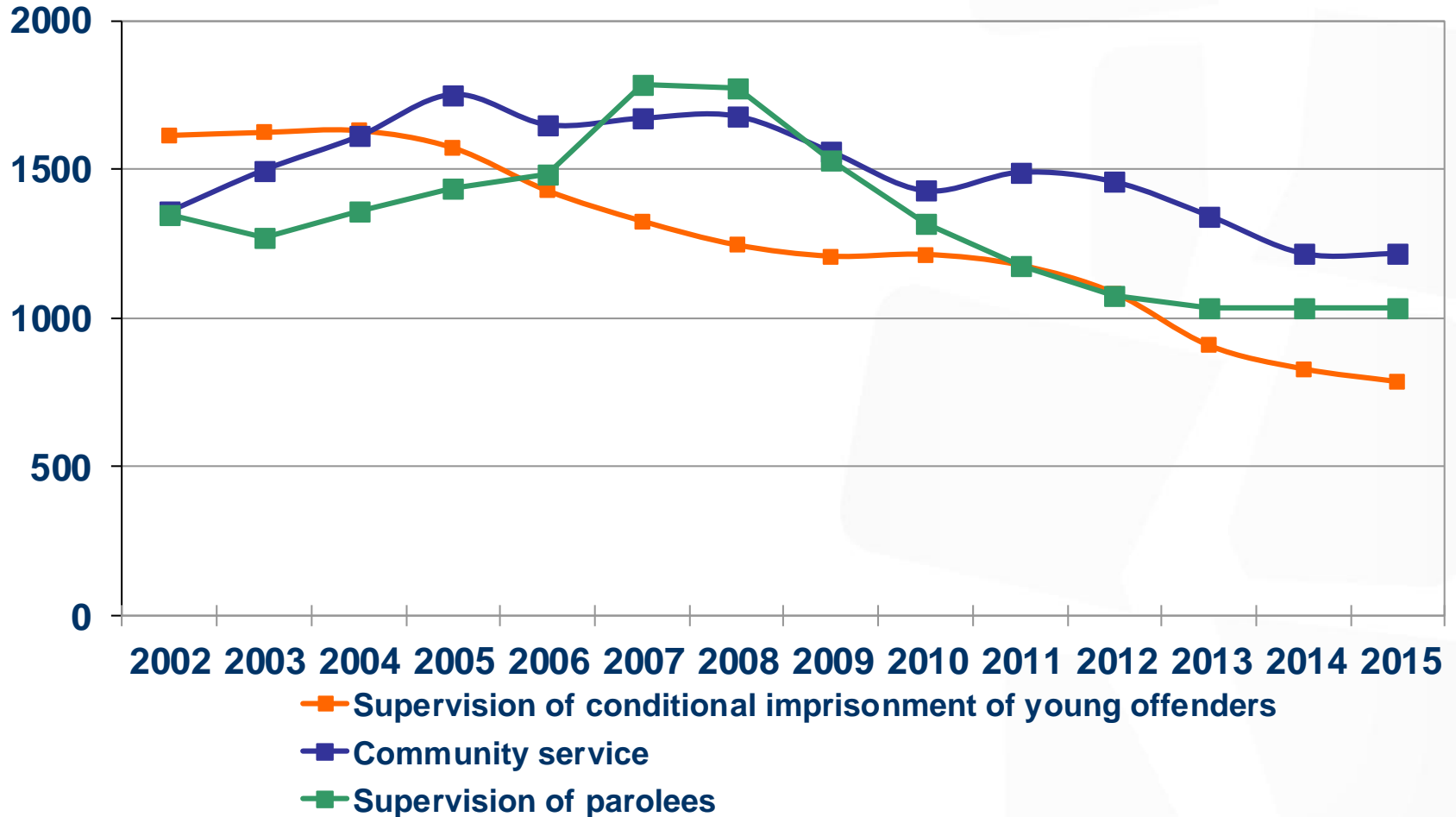


Prison population in 2000-2015

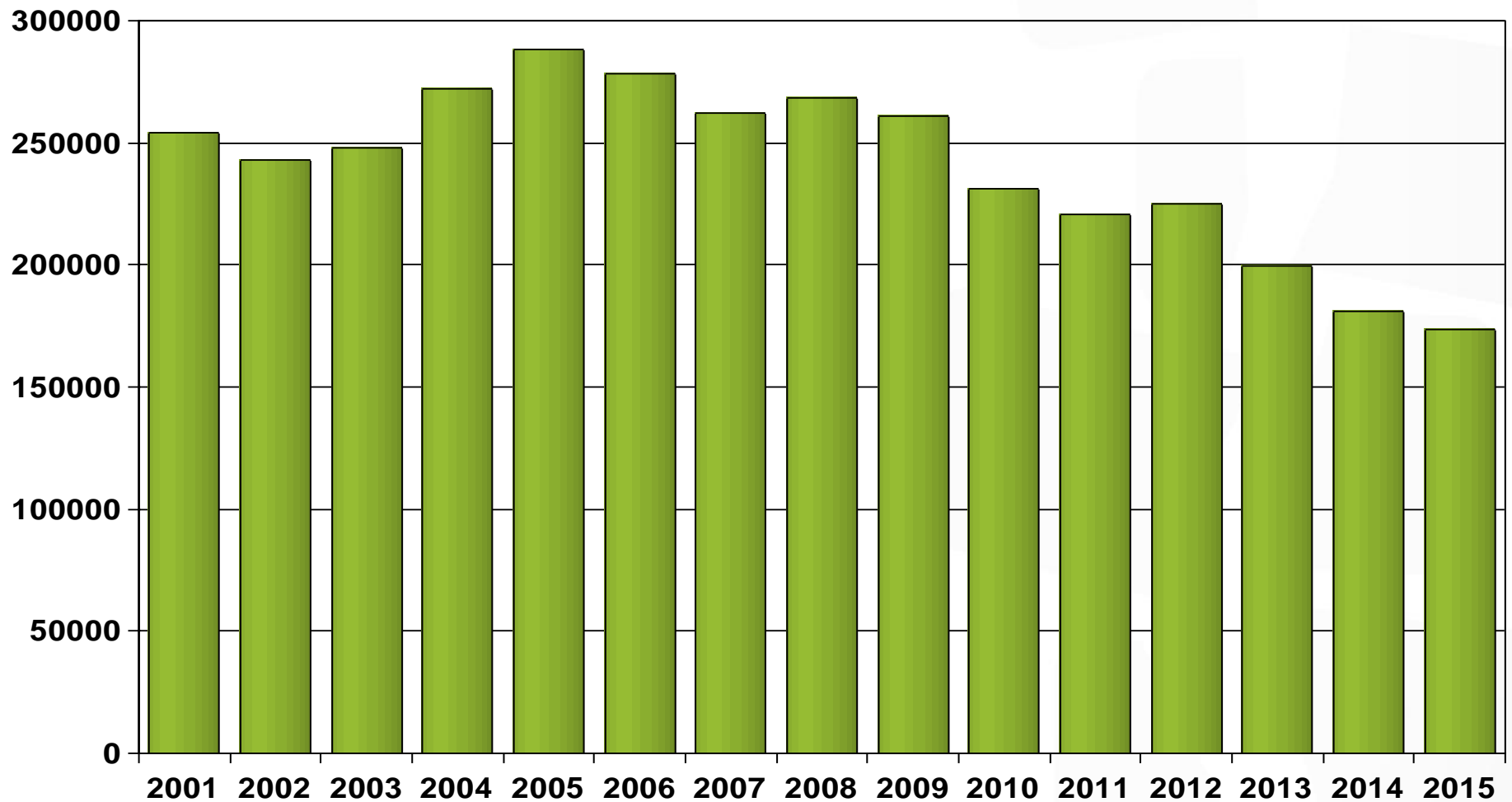




Community sanctions in 2002-2015

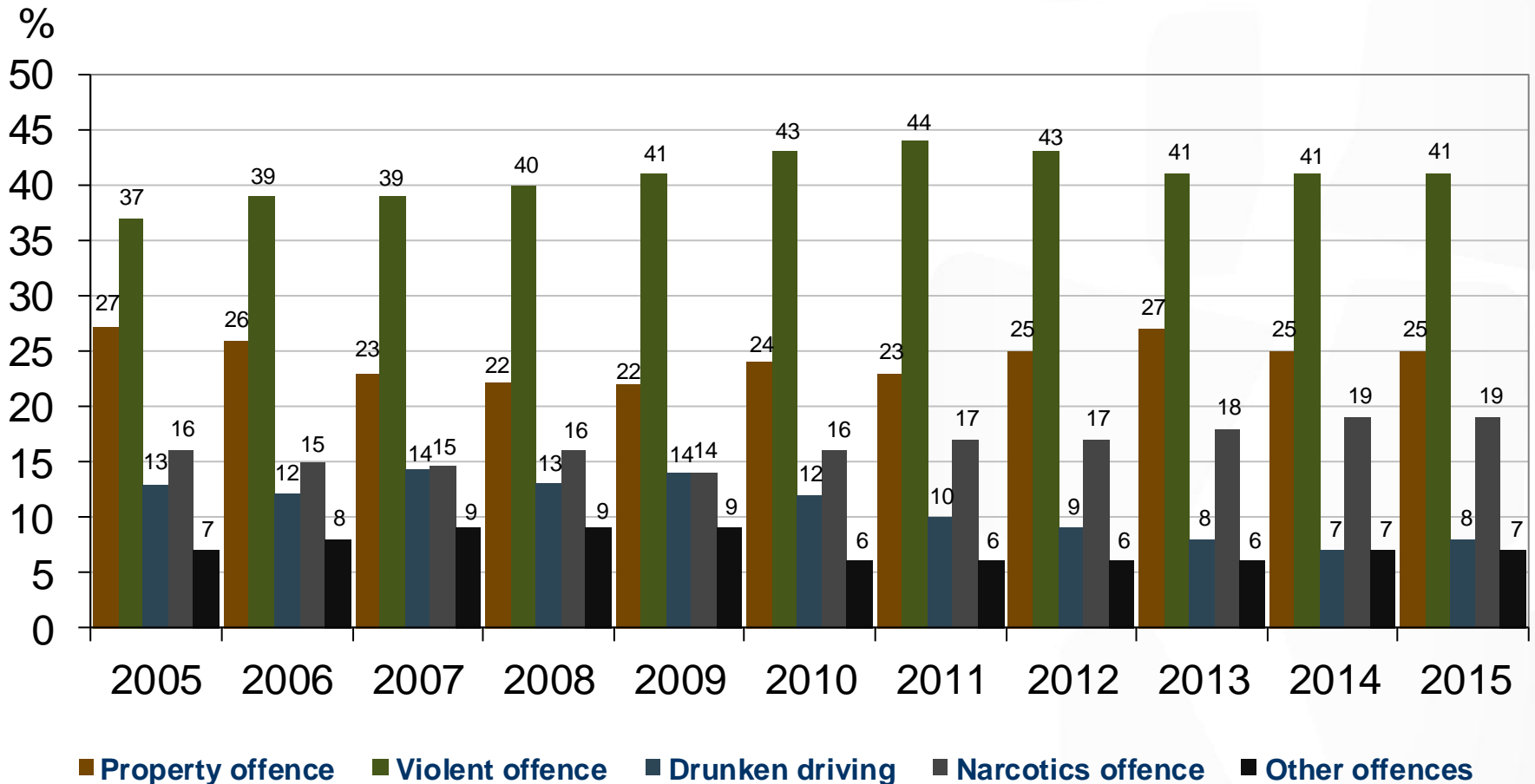


Community service hours in 2001-2015



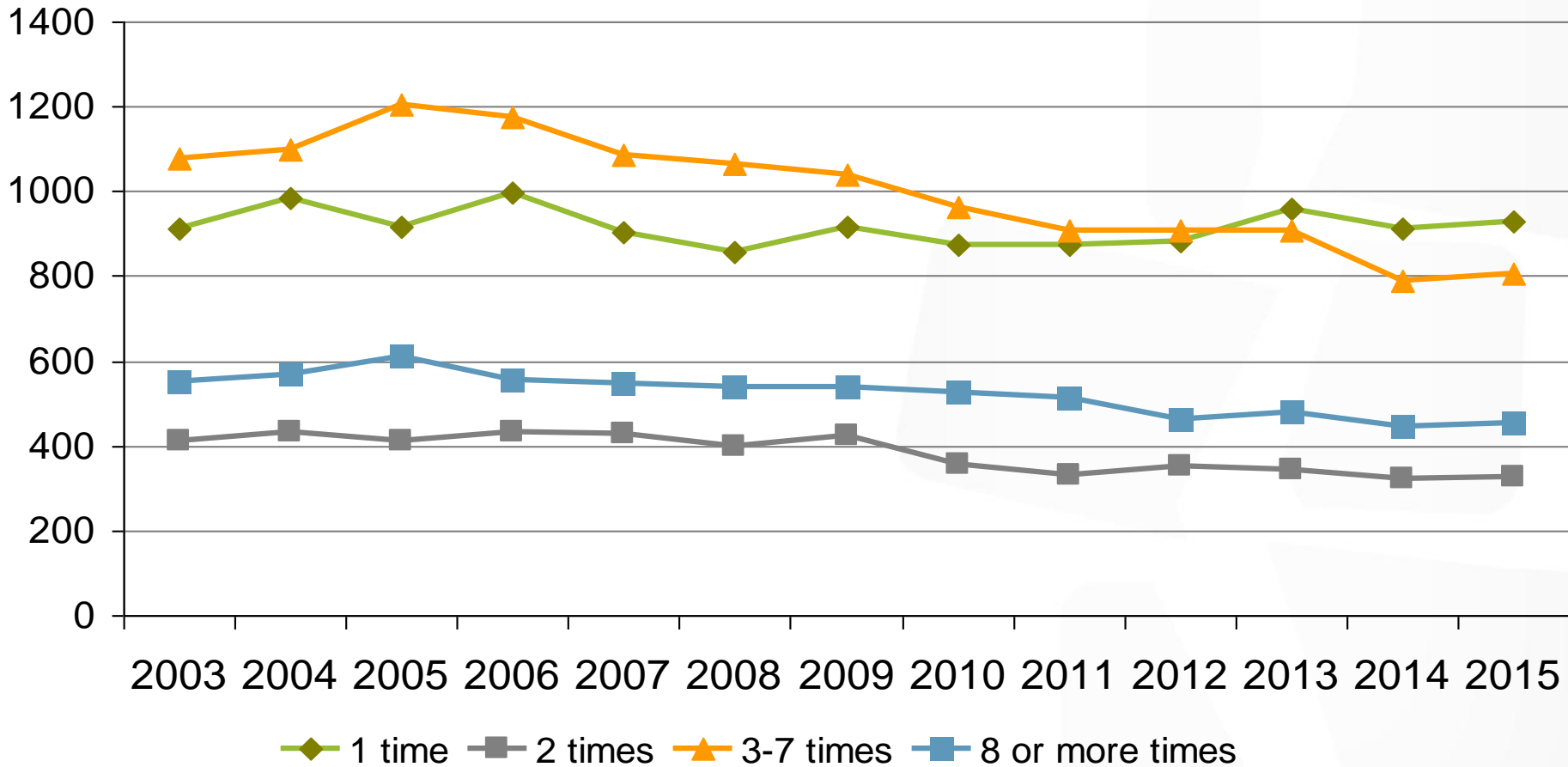
Principal offences of sentenced prisoners in 2005-2015

(on 1 May)



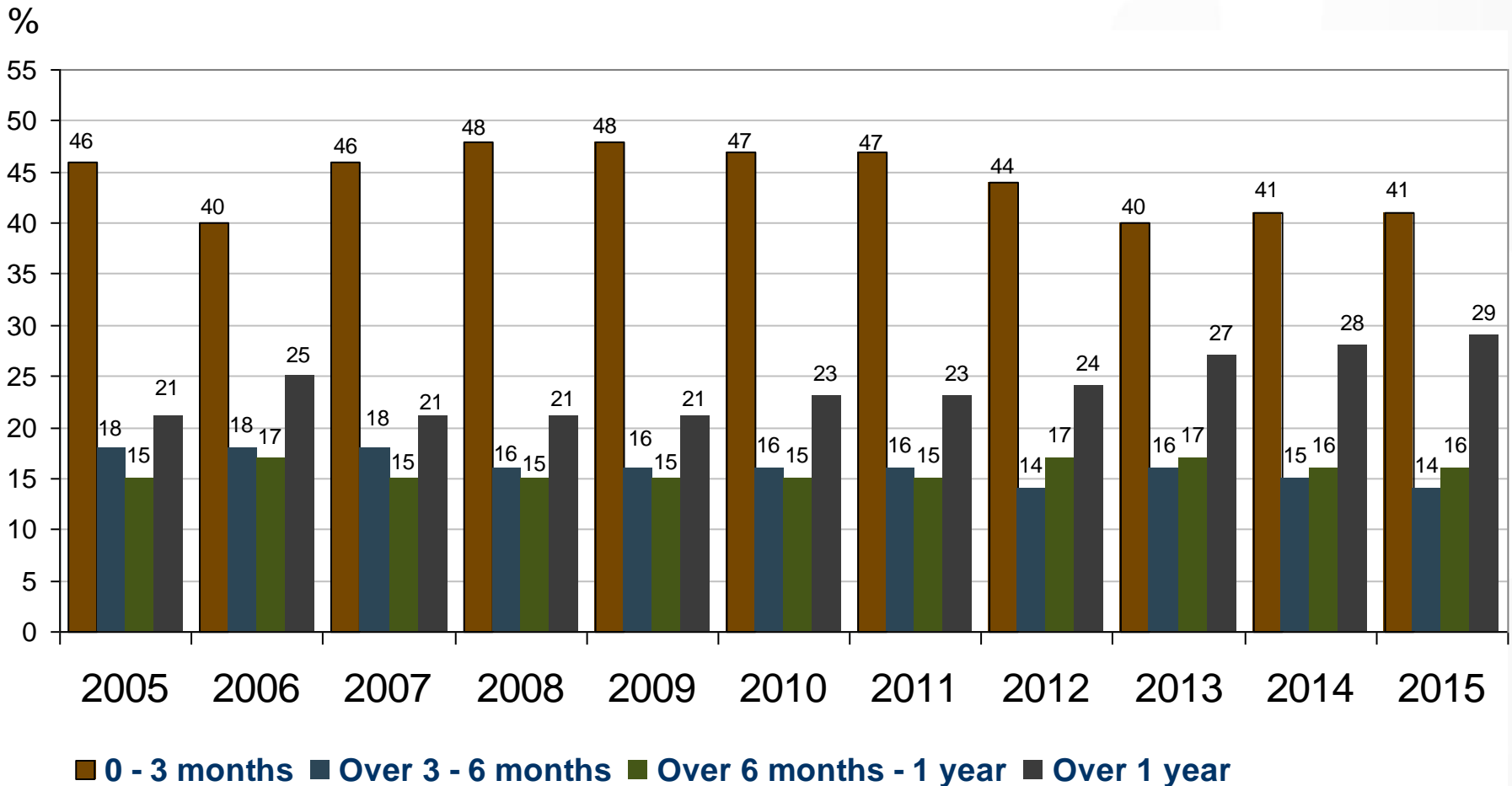
Number of sentenced prisoners' previous prison sentences

Annual prisoner structure review (on 1 May)



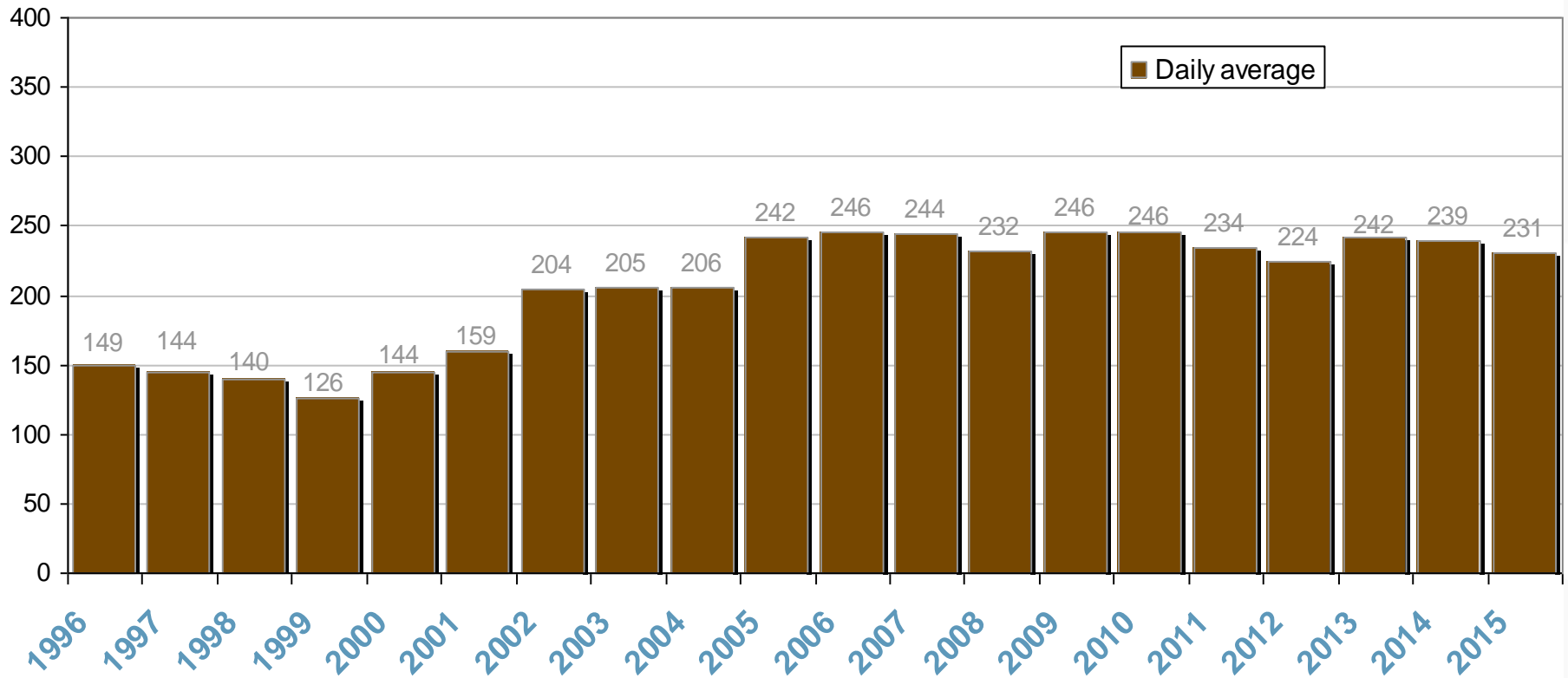
Prison terms (on 1 May)

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

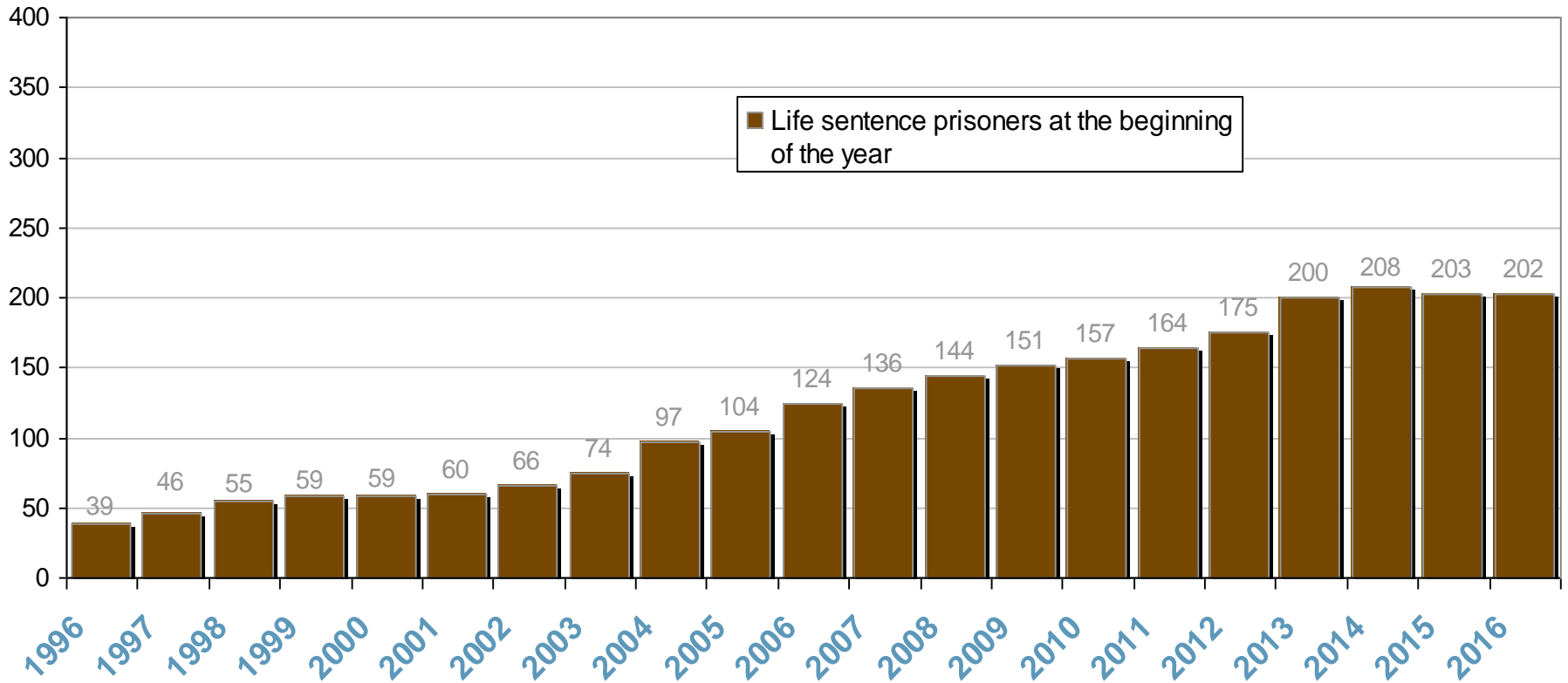




Female prisoners in 1996-2015

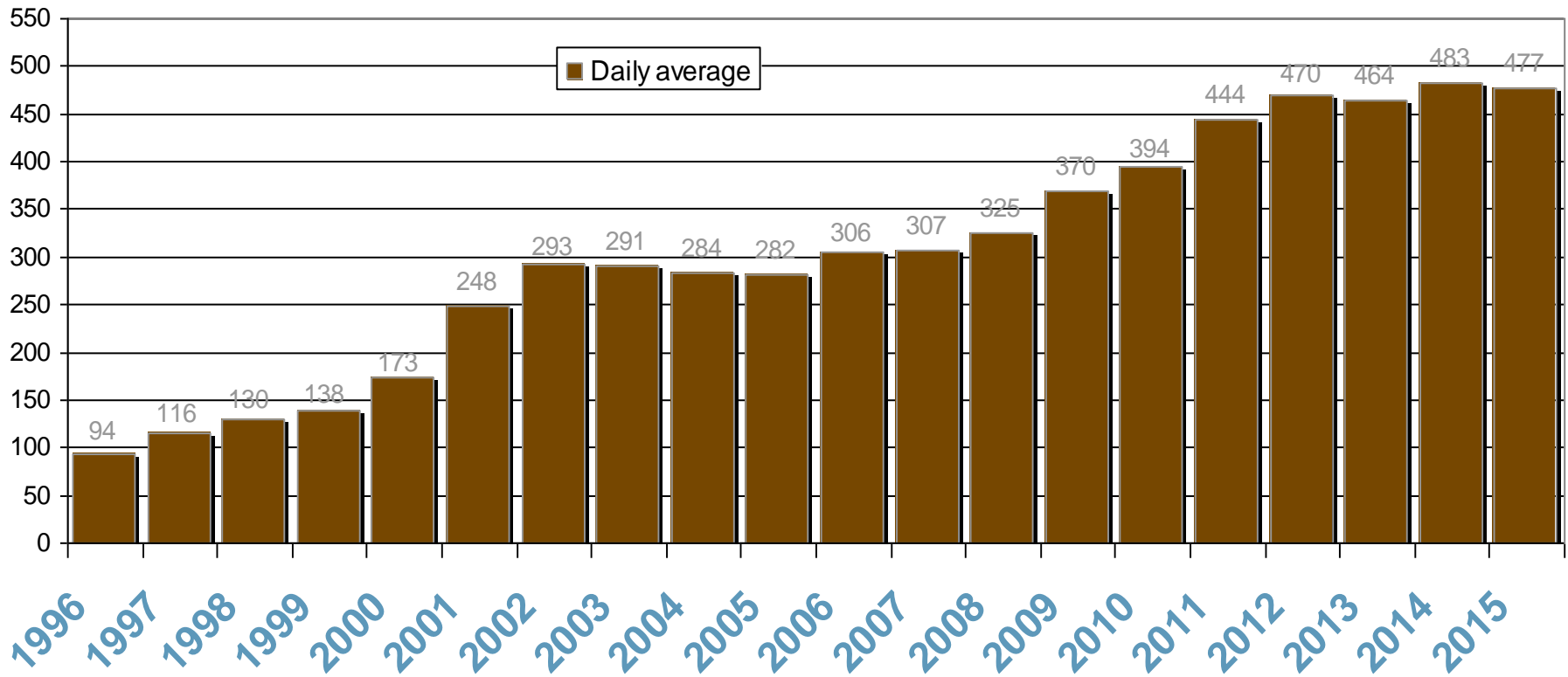


Life sentence prisoners in 1996-2016



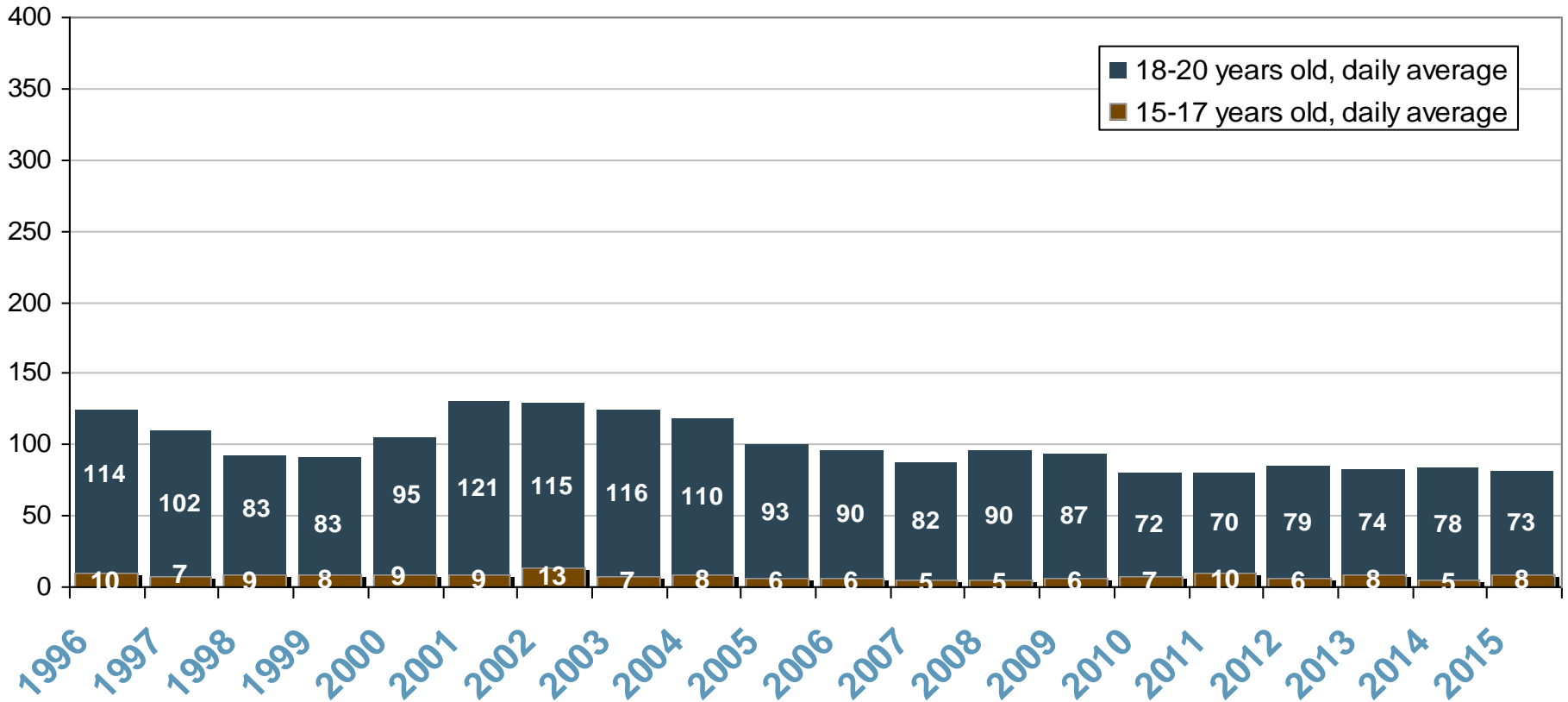


Foreign prisoners in 1996-2015





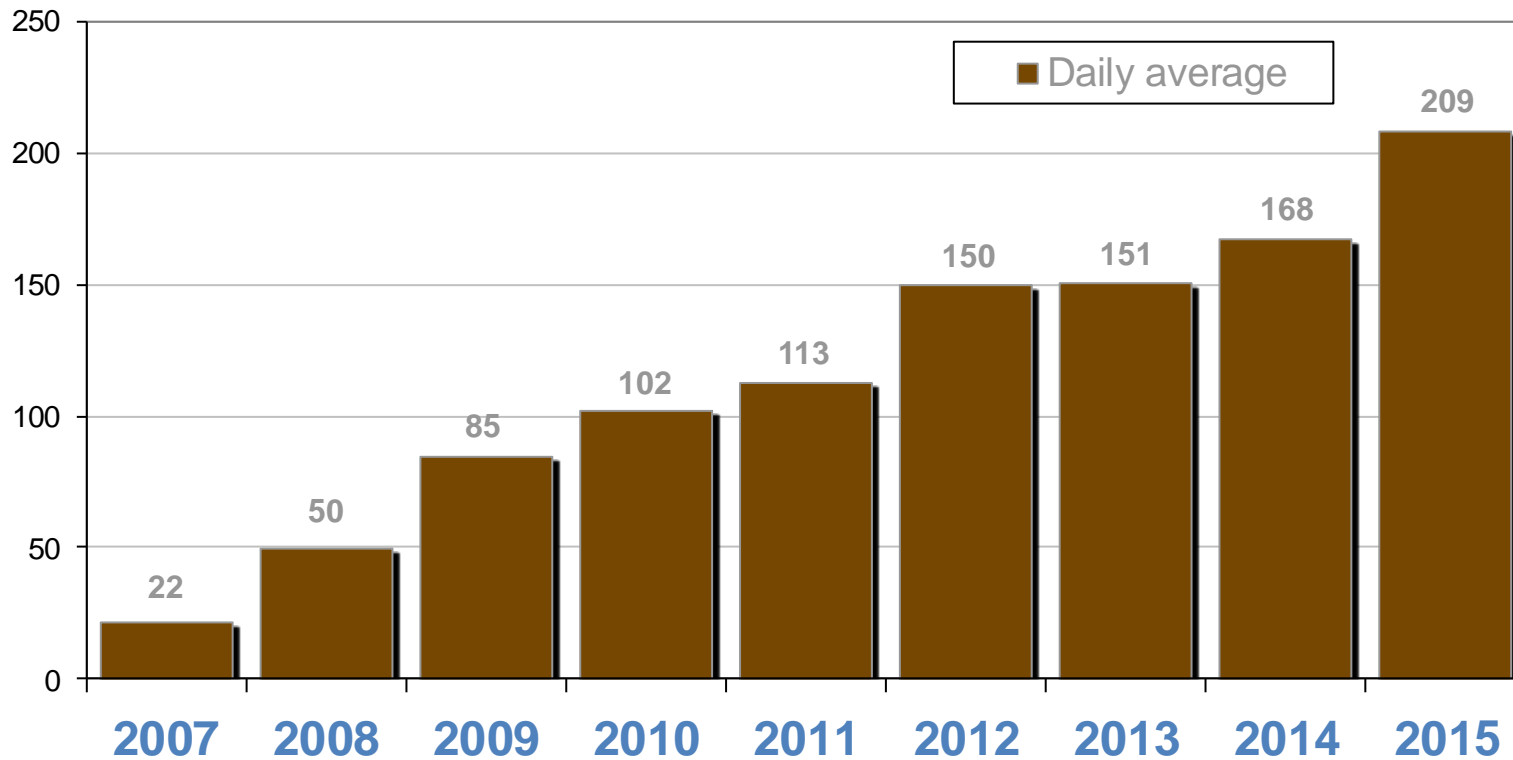
Young prisoners under the age of 21 in 1996-2015





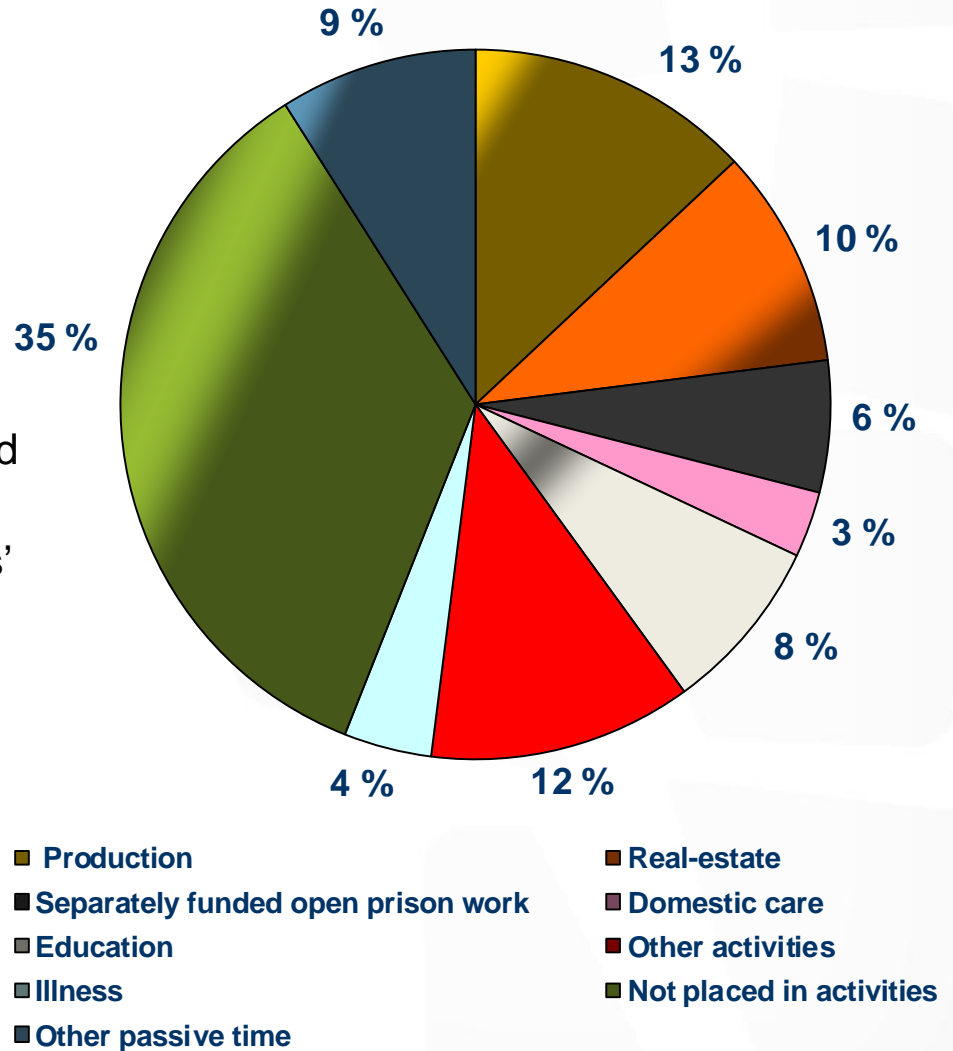
Probationary liberty under supervision

■ 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 in 2015

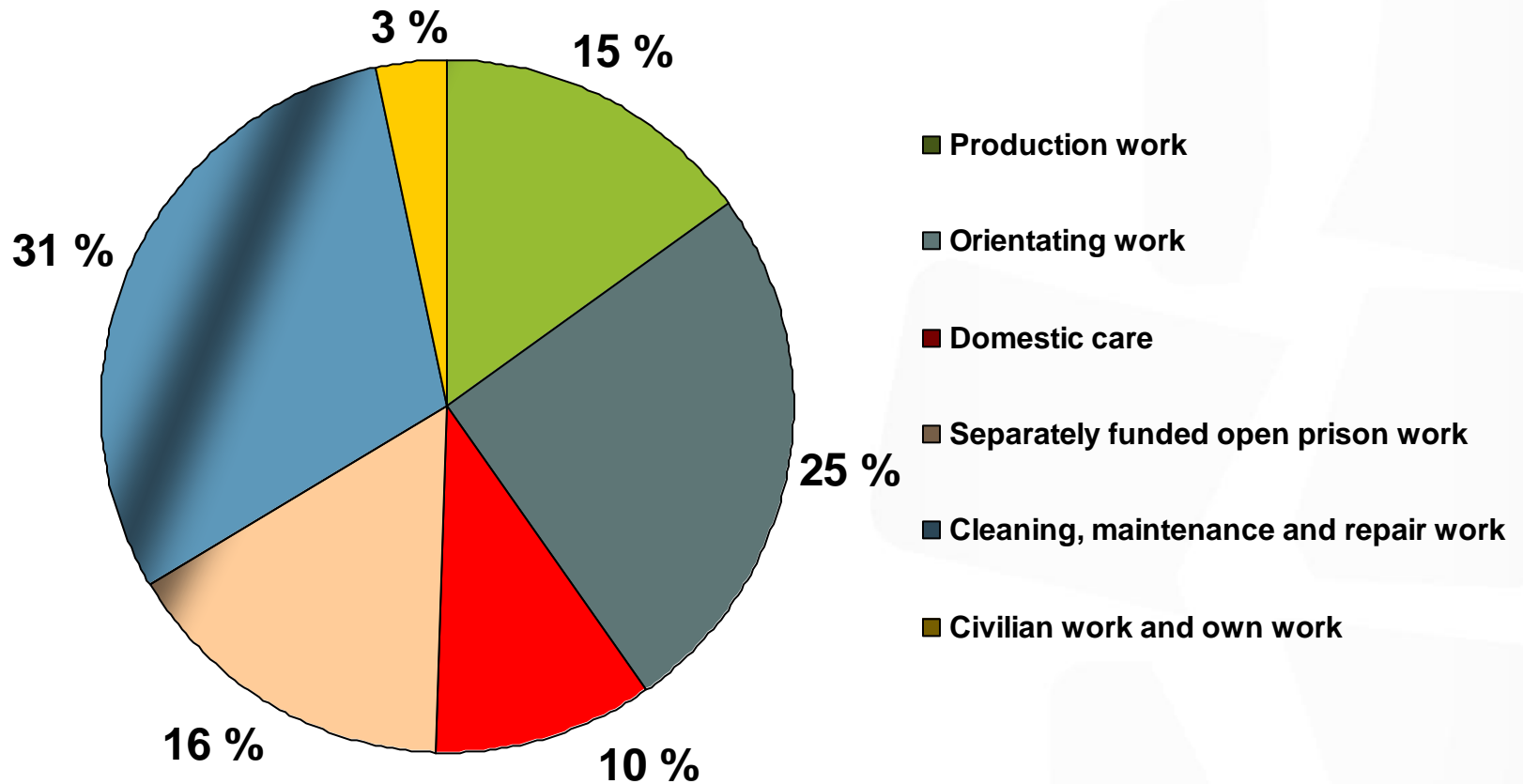
- According to Chapter 8, section 2 of the Imprisonment Act, sentenced prisoners are obligated to participate in activities arranged or approved by the prison
- The aim is to
 - strengthen the readiness to lead a life without crime
 - maintain and improve prisoners' occupational skills and know-how
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





Work activities in 2015

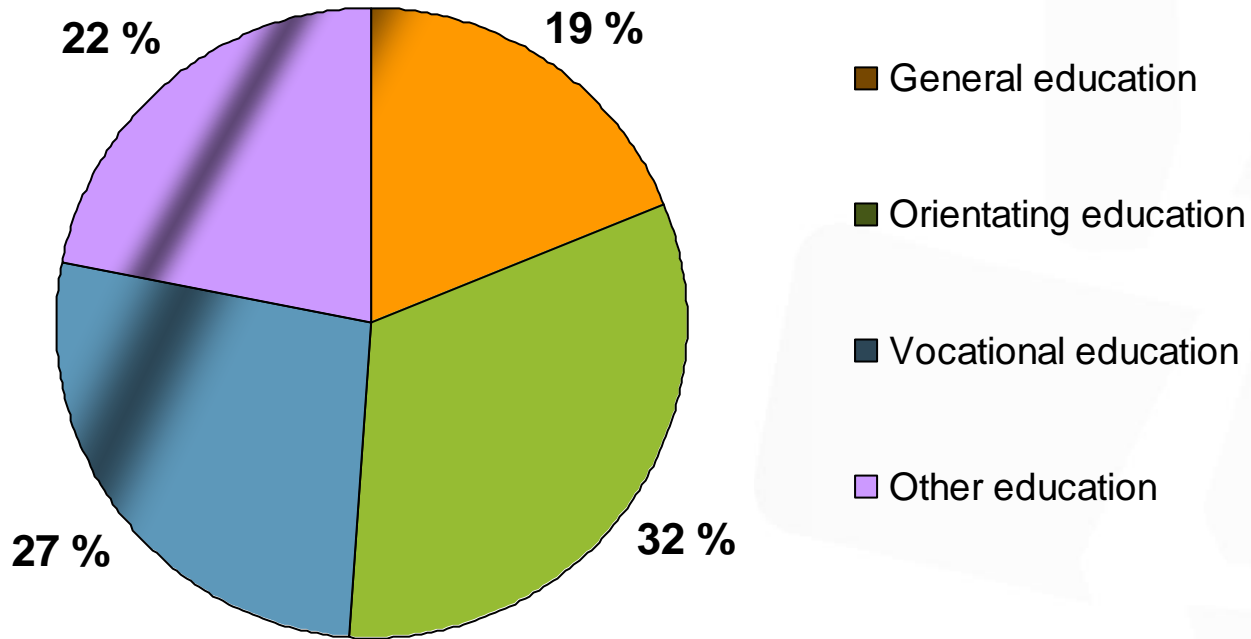
Prisoners participating in work activities per weekday on average in 2015 based on accumulated working hours 992





Education in 2015

Approximately 1 700 prisoners participated in education in 2015 (does not include those studying outside the prison n = 154)



- 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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