

RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF LEGAL POLICY

NCJRS

SEP 12 1978

ACQUISITIONS

Matti Joutsen

YOUNG OFFENDERS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
IN FINLAND

Oikeuspoliittisen tutkimuslaitoksen julkaisu n:o 14

Helsinki 1976

51-704-033-1

50261

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY
Pengerkatu 30 E 39
00500 HELSINKI 50 FINLAND

GOVERNING BOARD

Mr. Aulis Aarnio	Professor of Family Law
Ms. Inkeri Anttila	Professor of Criminal Law
Mr. Kauko Aromaa	Research Officer, Institute of Legal Policy
Mr. Heikki Jokela	Professor of Jurisprudence and Private International Law
Mr. Antti Kivivuori	Head of the Department of Legis- lation, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Erkki Korhonen	Director General of the Police, Ministry of the Interior.
Ms. Alli Lahtinen	Director General, National Board of Social Welfare
Mr. Leif Sevón	Legislative Counsellor, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Kauko Sipponen	Director of the President's Office

DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE

Ms. Inkeri Anttila

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Mr. Patrik Törnudd

RESEARCH OFFICERS

Mr. Kauko Aromaa
Mr. Matti Joutsen
Mr. Jukka Kekkonen
Ms. Heljä Laakso-Willson
Mr. Seppo Leppä
Ms. Kevät Nieminen
Mr. Reino Sirén

SECRETARIAL STAFF

Ms. Leena Koivu
Ms. Raila Salonen
Ms. Ulla Sinkkonen

FOREWORD

The Research Institute of Legal Policy, in its role as a clearing-house for criminological data both in Finland and internationally, has received many inquiries on the position of the young offender in the Finnish criminal justice system. Up to now, the Institute has only been able to provide a limited amount of information and statistics on the subject. The present publication is an attempt to give a general background to the question.

Part I of the publication deals with Finnish legislation concerning young offenders. The framework and much of the data has been taken from the English summary to Professor Inkeri Anttila's standard text on the subject, *Nuori lainrikkoja (The Young Offender)*, published in Helsinki in 1952, and brought up to date with present legislation by Researcher Jukka Kekkonen of the Institute.

Part II, compiled by Researcher Matti Joutsen, deals with statistics on young offenders. The basic data has been taken from two annual series, "Criminality Known to the Police" (series XXIII A) and "Criminal Cases Tried By the Courts" (series XXIII B), published by the Central Statistical Office of Finland.

Helsinki, March 1, 1976

Inkeri Anttila
Director
Research Institute of Legal Policy

Matti Joutsen
Research Officer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	YOUNG OFFENDERS IN THE FINNISH CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	1
I	Legislation and plans for reform	1
	1 Some general features of the present system	1
	2 Special measures included in the Law on Young Offenders	3
	A Pre-sentence personal history investigation	3
	B Cases not prosecuted	5
	C Case dismissal in court	7
	D Suspension of the sentence (conditional sentencing)	8
	3 Enforcement of imprisonment sentences	10
	STATISTICS ON YOUNG OFFENDERS IN FINLAND	13
I	Crime statistics	13
II	Young offenders and criminality today	15
III	The level and development of criminality in Finland	18
	1 All offences	20
	2 Property offences	22
	3 Violent offences against the person	25
	4 Sexual offences	26
IV	Young offenders and sentences	27
	1 All offences	29
	2 Property offences	30
	3 Violent offences against the person	33
	4 Sexual offences	34
	5 Drunken driving	36
	6 The use of conditional and unconditional imprisonment sentences	36
	APPENDIXES	42

YOUNG OFFENDERS IN THE FINNISH CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

I

Legislation and plans for reform

The Law on Young Offenders, the Law on Juvenile Prisons and the relevant statutes necessary for its implementation were passed in 1940. Under this legislation, the "young offenders" concept came to mean a person who had committed an offence between and including the ages of 15 and 20.

The legislation regarding young offenders was regarded as unsatisfactory soon afterwards, and so subsequent reforms were passed already during the 1940's and in 1953.

Plans for reform were made by the Commission on Juvenile Delinquency (Report 1966 A 2), the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency (Report 1970 A 9) and the Committee on Probation and Parole (Report 1972 A 1). The latest trend in this development is represented by the proposals of the working group set up by the Ministry of Justice in 1972 which has formulated its proposals into a Government proposal (published as a government proposal draft). It will be referred to in the following as the "1972 working group". The Penal Code Reform Committee set up in 1972 will probably recommend abolition of the special legislation for young offenders and the integration of the relevant provisions with the general provisions of the new Penal Code.

1

Some general features of the present system

The procedure in dealing with offences committed by children and young persons may be roughly organized according to two different systems: the juvenile court systems, as adopted in England, the United States and most countries of Continental Europe; and the Scandinavian system as applied in Northern Europe. The main difference between the two systems is that the latter has no juvenile courts. In the

Scandinavian countries, age is the mark of responsibility, and those above a certain age limit are dealt with by the same courts that deal with adults, while those below this age limit come under the jurisdiction of child welfare authorities.

According to the system that was used in Finland before 1942, the ordinary courts ordered some reformatory measures for children aged 7 to 14. From 1942 on, offenders under 15 may be subjected only to the reformatory measures detailed in the Children Act of 1936 and enforced by the child welfare authorities. These include the use of warnings, protective supervision and commitment to a reformatory. Cases are dealt with by the local communal authority, the Board of Social Affairs, whose decision may be reviewed by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs if the child is to be sent from home against his guardian's will.

According to Finnish law, those who are 15 and over come before an ordinary court, as there are no juvenile courts. In the sparsely populated rural districts, no other system so far developed would apparently even be possible. However, the Finnish system includes a few special provisions regarding young offenders. In the larger cities, where the Magistrate's Court is divided into several departments, as a rule young offenders come before the same department. In any case, the trial always takes place behind closed doors when the case involves an offence alleged to have been committed by a person under 18 at the time. If, on the other hand, the offence was committed or alleged to have been committed by a person between 18 and 20, the court may decide to deal with the matter behind closed doors.

It is also to be noted that in Finland the procedure in criminal cases is generally less formal than in many other countries. Therefore, the difference between the ordinary court in Finland and a juvenile court would not be very great.

The Law on Young Offenders decrees that if a person aged 15 to 20 is on trial and wishes legal assistance, but does not have the necessary funds, the chairman of the court must arrange for this assistance. However, in 1955 a Law on Cost-Free Trials was adopted, and this law was reformed in 1973. According to the present law, every person who is unable to pay for the expenses incurred by the trial is entitled to a cost-free trial, and if he is unable to properly defend his rights he is also entitled to free legal assistance. Thus, the formerly privileged position of young offenders has lost its meaning.

In the Children Act of 1936, a "child" refers to a person 16 or 17. The Law on Young Offenders terms 15 or 20 year olds guilty of an offence "young offenders". This inconsistency in legislation passed within only a few years of each other arises from the reform plans at the time the Children Act was passed, according to which the age of responsibility would be raised. This, however, did not come about.

2

Special measures included in the Law on Young Offenders

A

Pre-sentence personal history investigation

The special position of young offenders is emphasized already during the investigation of the offence. Should the person in question be under 21, his personal history must be investigated. The public prosecutor, the court or the Prison Court, when dealing with a case involving a young offender, must investigate not only the offence and the motives behind the offence, but also the personality of the offender, his past history and the circumstances in which he lived. This investigation is performed, however, only whenever the applicable penal statute decrees a maximum punishment of more than a fine or six months' imprisonment. If it is apparent that the offence will lead to a fine, the investigation need not be carried out unless the public prosecutor or the court wishes. Furthermore, the public prosecutor or the court can

request that the Ministry of Justice supply them with further information on the accused if it is presumed that this will shed further light on the personal history of the accused.

The personal history investigation is carried out according to forms standardized by the Ministry of Justice. The information is collected in rural districts primarily through the local Board of Social Affairs, and in cities with the assistance of the Young Probation Office personnel, attached to the Criminals' Aid Society.

The position adopted by Finnish legislation, according to which a pre-sentence investigation must be obtained of the young offender by the public prosecutor, is not in harmony with the principle that such investigations come into the question only when the person has been found guilty. However, adoption of the latter system would involve practical difficulties particularly in the sparsely populated rural districts, where the court would have to adjourn the case until the personal history investigation has been carried out. But it is of course necessary that special care be taken to ensure that the results of the pre-sentence investigation do not influence the decision on the question of guilt.

Plans for reform:

The 1972 Committee on Probation and Parole recommends that the present form of personal history investigation of young offenders be abandoned. The motive behind this is that the use of the present system, whenever it in general affects the decision of the court, leads to the use of recidivism-increasing sanctions for those young offenders whose risk of recidivism has already been evaluated as large. The Committee believes that instead of information on personal history the courts should be provided with a short summary report that assists evaluation of the actual effects of punishments and of the entirety of sanctions. Such information would be assembled by the police in the course of their investigations. In exceptional cases the court would have the authority to order

a special history investigation, when the court believes that more exact information on the mental development of the accused is needed. If the accused is in pre-trial detention, the investigation would be carried out by prison psychologists, and in other cases it would be performed by the psychologists in the open clinics of local mental health centers.

The 1972 working group also wished to limit the use of personal history investigation; it believes that the investigation should be carried out only when the Court deems it necessary.

B

Cases not prosecuted

According to Finnish law the public prosecutor must instigate proceedings in cases liable to prosecution under law. An early exception to this was the clause in the Law on Young Offenders which stated that the prosecutor is free to refrain from prosecuting an offender under 18 when the maximum punishment prescribed by the law would be a fine or 'three months' imprisonment (or if the offence is a certain type of minor offence). The necessary condition for non-prosecution is that the offence was seen to have occurred through a lack of judgement or through recklessness, and there are grounds for believing that the offender will mend his ways even if not sentenced.

The decision not to prosecute, according to the law, does not prevent the victim from raising charges. According to prevailing opinion, the non-prosecution decision cannot be revoked.

The idea behind this non-prosecution clause is to allow substitution of punishment for the young offenders with a more appropriate reformative measure. For this reason, the prosecutor must inform the local Board of Social Affairs of non-prosecution based on this clause so that the Board will take the necessary measures.

As non-prosecution is an exceptional measure which leaves both the question of guilt and the determination of the sanction up to the prosecutor, it is obvious that in the interests of justice the procedure can only be applied in cases where there is no question of establishing guilt.

When the possibility of not prosecuting young offenders was taken into legislation, it was, as mentioned, an exceptional measure. Now, however, the situation is quite different, as in 1966 a new law on non-prosecution covering all age-groups came into force. This decree, part of the Penal Code Enforcement Statute, can also be applied to young offenders. According to the law, when the offence is petty the prosecutor may refrain from prosecution if it is apparent that the act was due to excusable negligence, thoughtlessness or ignorance, taking into consideration the circumstances, and the public interest does not demand that charges be raised. The decree does not clearly define the term "petty". Offences that can be regarded as petty are, first of all, those that lead to a fine. However, court practice has on occasion regarded exceptional cases as petty even when the offence would lead to a short term of imprisonment.

Non-prosecution for a petty offence on the basis of the Penal Code Enforcement Statute does not necessitate notification being sent the Board of Social Affairs. In practice, this decree is utilized more often in connection with young offenders than the similar one in the Law on Young Offenders.

Plans for reform:

The 1972 working group proposed wide reforms in both the formal and the actual aspects of the non-prosecution decrees concerning young offenders. First, it was proposed that the maximum imprisonment term that could be set aside through non-prosecution be raised from three to six months.

Another new feature proposed is a provision intended to emphasize the fact that there may be situations where a young person cannot be expected to control himself as an adult would, even when he knows that the act would be against the law. The necessary assumption that the offender would mend his ways would be left out, as it gives the wrong idea of the special preventive effects of punishment, and because it has become accepted that the prosecutor has no possibility of estimating how a young offender would react to different measures.

C

Case dismissal in court

A parallel to non-prosecution is dismissal of the case, which, according to the Law on Young Offenders, can be applied to offences committed before the offender was 18. Dismissal on the basis of this law is possible if, in the opinion of the court, the sanction to be applied would be a fine or at the most six months' imprisonment, or when it is a question of certain minor offences. Further requirements are that the offence, in the opinion of the court, was committed through a lack of judgement or through thoughtlessness, and there is well-founded reason to believe that the offender will mend his ways even if not punished. The court must then report the dismissed case to the Board of Social Affairs, which will then consider possible reformative measures.

Also the possibility of using case dismissal has increased greatly during the 1970's. This was due to the fact that in 1972, a decree on case dismissal covering all age groups was given. The criteria of this new decree are similar to those of the 1966 decree on non-prosecution, described above. It may be noted that case dismissal in connection with young offenders is possible in a greater variety of cases on the basis of the decree specifically covering young offenders than is non-prosecution of young offenders.

Case dismissal is not very common in Finland, although its use has been increasing of late. For young offenders, the special decree is invoked more often than the general decree. The majority of the young offenders whose case is dismissed would apparently have been sentenced to a fine and not to imprisonment, had the case come to a conclusion.

Plans for reform:

Case dismissal has been criticized for the reason that it does not express "authoritative disapproval" of the act to the same degree as e.g. fine or imprisonment. Furthermore case dismissal is not noted in the penal register, and thus if the person in question commits another offence, it is probable that the court that deals with this offence will have no knowledge of the previous offence, in which the case was dismissed.

The 1972 working group proposed that case dismissal be replaced with another form of sanction, penal warning. A penal warning could be sentenced if in the opinion of the court, the young offender could be sentenced to a fine or at the most six months' imprisonment for an act regarded as having been due to thoughtlessness, recklessness or ignorance, and the public interest does not demand the use of another sanction. The penal warning would be noted in the penal register for a period of one year, but it would not be entered in any other registers. Furthermore, information on penal warnings in the penal register would not be given to any officials other than the courts. Through the use of penal warnings one would try to show that society disapproves of the act even though this act was not regarded as necessitating more severe measures.

D

Suspension of the sentence (conditional sentencing)

Suspension of the sentence has been used in Finland since 1918, and in a large number of cases it has been applied to young offenders. The Law on Young Offenders increased its potential use even further, in that a young offender may have his sentence suspended not only if he is a first offender but also even if he is a recidivist. Suspension of sentence may apply to a maximum sentence of two year's

imprisonment, and to all levels of fines. According to the law, an imprisonment sentence may be suspended if support of the general obedience to the law does not demand that the sentence be passed unconditionally. A fine can be given conditionally only if there are exceptional reasons to do so.

When a sentence is suspended, its enforcement is postponed for a definite period, the length of which is set by the court within the legal limits of one to three years. If a new offence is committed during this period, and the offender is sentenced to imprisonment for it, the court may also decide to have the suspended sentence enforced. If the new offence leads to an unconditional imprisonment sentence of over a year, the suspended sentence shall be enforced.

An adult with a suspended sentence, according to Finnish law, cannot be placed under supervision, but a provision in the Law on Young Offenders states that a young offender with a suspended sentence will be placed under supervision unless the court, for exceptional reasons, decrees otherwise.

The appointment of the probation officer is not the direct responsibility of the court, but is entrusted to the Prison Administration of the Ministry of Justice, which is informed by the court of every young offender receiving a suspended sentence and who is to be placed under supervision. The probation officer must be either a private person appointed by the Board of Social Affairs, or it may be entrusted to the Criminals' Aid Society, which has established special offices for this purpose. These offices employ a permanent staff which in the larger population centers is in charge of most of the probation work and which appoints probation supervisors in the rural districts as well.

Up until 1975, the Criminals' Aid Society was formally a private society set up primarily to help offenders released

from prisons to re-adjust to society. In 1975, the Criminals' Aid Society became a public organization with funds provided for in the annual governmental budget. The field-work of the organization continues as before.

3

Enforcement of imprisonment sentences

If a young offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment that is at least 6 months and at the most 4 years, he will be transferred for about the first month of his sentence to a juvenile prison for examination by the prison psychologist. Once this examination has been carried out, a special expert organ, the so-called Prison Court, which, in addition to legally trained members has members providing expertise in penology and medicine, will decide whether the young offender will be sent to a juvenile prison or to an ordinary prison. Before it comes to a decision, the prison court must give the young offender a hearing. According to law, the term of imprisonment of an offender sent to juvenile prison can be extended by a maximum of one year. However, this possibility has no longer been used during the past few years.

Around half of the young offenders are placed in a juvenile prison; those over 20, however, only in exceptional cases. Those young offenders who are sent to an ordinary prison are placed either in an open institution or in a closed institution. Less than 5 % of young offenders can be placed in an open institution. The principle reason for this is that open institutions, where wages are paid according to current scales, are in practice intended for those who have a family support responsibility. Also, the health and stamina of a young offender are usually not in line with what is necessary to carry out the heavy work undertaken in open institutions.

Juvenile Prisons

Young male prisoners placed in a juvenile prison are sent to the Kerava Juvenile Prison, which has room for 93 prisoners. This prison is a semi-open institution, and has both industry and agriculture. The study program of the prison's vocational course center includes basic metal work courses and courses in agricultural technology.

Young female prisoners are placed in the Hämeenlinna Central Prison. This prison is actually intended for adult prisoners, but it has a few places for juvenile prisoners. In addition to the normal work activities, the Central Prison also provides an opportunity of participating in six week vocational training courses.

The Riihimäki Central Prison operates a vocational school that is intended primarily for young prisoners. Those juvenile prisoners who are accepted as students are transferred from Kerava Juvenile Prison to this prison for the duration of the course.

In principle, the same decrees cover both young and adult prisoners. There are some special decrees. For example, the law demands that young prisoners be provided with work which involves training for a profession that is in line with the prisoner's abilities and aptitude; special attention is to be given to vocational guidance. Prisoners who have not completed the course of studies undertaken in the nine-year basic school must be provided with this possibility.

A prisoner in a juvenile prison may use his own clothing. If he doesn't have anything suitable, the institution must provide him with clothing which does not, however, identify him as a prisoner.

The same decrees on disciplinary punishment are in force for both young and adult offenders. If a simple caution is not regarded as sufficient, a formal warning or loss

of privileges can be used, as can solitary confinement plus full or partial addition of the time spent in solitary confinement to the term of imprisonment. Usually in connection with young offenders the more lenient disciplinary punishment of cautions and formal warnings are used. It may be noted that corporal punishments and solitary confinement in a dark room have not been allowed in Finnish prisons since 1944.

A young offender may be released on parole from a juvenile prison after having served 1/3 of his term (but at least 6 months), as long as release on parole can be regarded as being suitable in the light of his background and development. If a young offender is placed in an ordinary prison, parole is possible after 2/3 (or in exceptional cases 1/2) of the term has been served. The length of the parole period nowadays is always equal to the length of the remainder of the term. Usually, if the parole period is rather short, it will not be supervised.

Plans for reform:

Juvenile imprisonment as a separate sanction has already been abolished in Denmark, and Sweden plans to abolish it. Even though also Finland has seen such a Ministry of Justice proposal, it may be practical to continue to have separate institutions for young offenders, where they can be given the appropriate education and educational guidance.

The 1972 working group has proposed that the authority to decide whether juvenile prisoners will be placed in a juvenile prison or in an ordinary prison be transferred from the prison court. As plans call for the use of term extensions for juvenile prisoners being abolished even in theory, a special prison court would no longer be necessary. The authority to decide on the placement of juvenile prisoners could be made by the Prison Administration. Already on the basis of existing legislation the Prison Administration decides on all cases of release on parole, no matter if this release takes place from an ordinary prison or from a juvenile prison.

STATISTICS ON YOUNG OFFENDERS IN FINLAND

I

Crime statistics

Crime statistics have been compiled in Finland since the eighteenth century. At the present, the principal crime statistics published by the Central Statistical Office yearly are "Criminality Known to the Police" and "Criminal Cases Tried by the Courts". The former is based on offences reported to the police, and thus it acts as a better barometer of criminality than the latter publication. This is due to the fact that "Criminal Cases Tried by the Courts" is based only on those offences that have reached the court, in other words where someone has been charged with the offence. Therefore, not only are all the cases where the perpetrator of the offence has not been identified missing from the court statistics, but also those offences not reported to the prosecutor for the raising of charges and those cases where the prosecutor decides not to raise charges have been left out of these statistics.

Both of these statistical series are incomplete in the sense that they give no indication of the size of the dark figure of criminality, those offences that are not reported to the police. Various studies have been carried out on this dark figure. The general result has been that at certain ages, the exception was not the offender but the person who has not committed any offences.

Of the two statistical series, then, "Criminality Known to the Police" would be a better basis for a review of criminality in Finland. Unfortunately, the police statistics do not include sufficient statistics with an age break-down so that statistics for young offenders could be taken separately. Court statistics, on the other hand, do contain information on the number of young offenders prosecuted and sentenced for

the various offences, and so the following review of statistics is based almost entirely on court statistics. The one exception is table 1, which includes information on the number of cleared offences in 1973, committed by a) offenders under 15 and b) offenders between 15 and 20.

In Finland, information on offenders and court verdicts are sent to the Central Statistical Office by all the courts in the country. The offences that are included thus range from the "serious" offences which often are the sole basis of statistics in many countries to small traffic violations and other infractions. The basic statistical unit for fines has generally been the main offence of the prosecuted offender. Thus, if an offender has been found guilty of a number of offences, only the one main offence will show in the statistics. The basic statistical unit for sentences of imprisonment has, up until 1970, been the offender. Thus, even if the same offender was convicted more than once during the year and sentenced to imprisonment, he has been entered only once. From 1971, the basic unit has been the main offence in each conviction. In practice, however, this change has caused little difference in the statistics.

A limitation to the comparability of statistics from one year to the next is that changes in legislation may occur which re-define the extent of an offence. Examples of this would be the decriminalization of public drunkenness and the 1971 reform of the chapter dealing with sexual offences:

As the theme of this report is "young offenders", we have centered our attention on the two age categories of 15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds. Those who were under 15 at the time of the offence are not held criminally accountable for their actions, and thus they do not appear in court statistics. Those who are 21 or over are regarded by the Penal Code as adults.

II

Young offenders and criminality today

The following two tables, the first based on police statistics and the second on court statistics, contain the latest annual data on the total number of young persons suspected of having committed or sentenced for having committed various offences.

TABLE 1

Various offences committed by young people in 1973, according to police statistics. Only cleared offences are included. Offenders under 15 are not criminally responsible for their acts.

offence	number of offenders	
	under 15 years	15 - 20 years
<u>property offences</u>	<u>4738</u>	<u>13584</u>
of which:		
- theft offences	3121	8581
- embezzlement, fraud	76	560
- robbery, extortion	53	257
<u>violent offences against the person</u>	n.a.	n.a.
of which:		
- homicide	2	17
- aggravated assault ¹	6	175
- other assault	111	2105
<u>sexual offences</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>68</u>
of which:		
- fornication with a minor	1	13
- rape	2	44
<u>various other offences</u>		
- arson	6	18
- damaging property	713	1427
- document forgery	38	1015
- assault against an official	2	277
- illegal distillation or sale of alcohol	10	123
- narcotics offences	38	7104
- drunken driving	19	1979
- other traffic offences	771	34659
<u>total offences</u>	<u>6159</u>	<u>72680</u>

¹See footnote on following page.

TABLE 2

15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentences in courts of first instance during 1973, by offence category. Based on court statistics. Note that the age categories differ from those in table 1.

offence category	total number sentenced	
	15- 17	18 - 20
<u>property offences</u>	<u>3637</u>	<u>4012</u>
of which:		
- theft	2483	2628
- embezzlement, fraud	110	248
- robbery, extortion	170	186
<u>offences against the person</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>1457</u>
of which:		
- homicide	4	6
- aggravated assault ¹	36	58
- other assault	715	1387
<u>sexual offences</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>40</u>
of which:		
- fornication with a minor	6	8
- rape	5	17
<u>various other offences</u>		
- arson	2	8
- misleading an official, perjury	204	189
- document forgery	176	225
- assault against an official	70	185
- illegal distillation or sale of alcohol	60	115
- narcotics offences	152	241
- drunken driving	629	1470
- other traffic offences	18022	24982
<u>total offences</u>	<u>27878</u>	<u>40452</u>

¹This category also includes the rare offences of "fray resulting in death or grievous injury" and "leaving a person for whom the offender is responsible in a helpless state", both of which are included in the penal code chapter on offences against life or health.

As the reader has thus been provided with both the police and the court statistics for 1973, he will presumably also compare the information contained in each. However, if this is the case, certain matters should be emphasized. First, of course, the police statistics contain statistics on alleged offenders younger than 15 years, and these cases do not come to court. Next, the alleged offences of 15 to 20 year olds have been lumped together, and thus the offences given in the two columns in the court statistics must be added together for comparison.

Thirdly, and perhaps most important, it should be remembered that the statistics do not necessarily deal with the same offences. Many offences that the police dealt with in 1973 did not reach the court, let alone lead to a verdict, until 1974 or possibly even later. And on the other side of the coin, many cases dealt with by the courts in 1973 were perpetrated in 1972 or even earlier.

However, even with these barriers to direct comparison, it can still be seen that there is a large gap between the number of offences reported to the police and the number dealt with by the courts. (This gap, of course, is even larger than that shown by a comparison of the two tables, as undoubtably quite a few of those offences where the age of the offender is not known were also perpetrated by people under 21.) In connection with property offences, this is due largely to the fact that the offence was petty theft, and often the police did not report the case to the prosecutor, or the prosecutor chose not to raise charges. In connection with offences against the person, the difference between the two is not large. The difference in the figures on sexual offences can be laid to the fact that these are often cases where charges will not be raised unless the victim wishes that this be done (the same holds true, incidentally, also for e.g. assault and petty assault).

The high number of narcotics offences reported to the police compared with the low number of offenders sentenced by the court can be explained by the basis of the statistics: since 1971, the police statistics, in principle, count each separate offence and not each separate offender. Thus, if in the course of the questioning of one suspect he reveals that he has, for example, sold marijuana or LSD tablets to two hundred different people, this will be entered as two hundred narcotics offences.

In general, from an international perspective, the number of offences perpetrated by young offenders in Finland is low. Disregarding the traffic offences (which include offences such as speeding, careless driving and driving without a license), the major offences of young offenders are theft, drunken driving and assault. Damage to property is also an offence often reported to the police as having involved a young offender, but these comparatively seldom lead to court cases.

III

The level and development of criminality in Finland

In evaluating the level of criminality perpetrated by young offenders in Finland, and in comparing the present level with the situation at different times, use can be made of several statistical techniques. One question that is often asked about crime is how "common" it is among certain groups - for example, do young people on the average commit more offences than adults? Such a question can be answered by comparing the number of offences with the total number of people in the same age group. However, generalizations should be avoided.

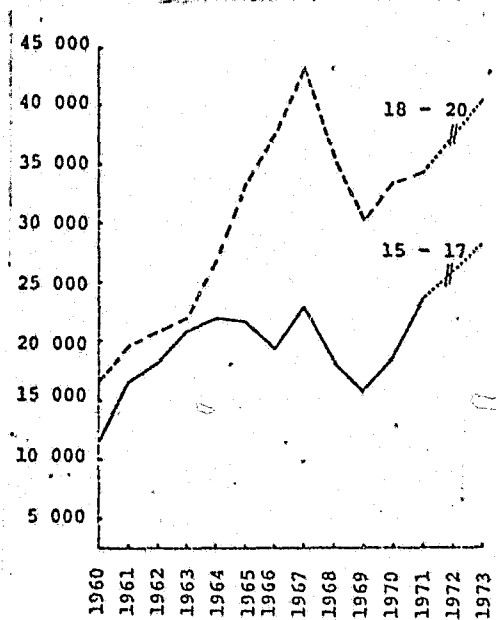
In presenting the trend since 1960 in different offence categories, we shall use this technique, and display graphs showing the trend of the absolute number of offences along-

side of graphs showing the trend in relation to the size of the age group.

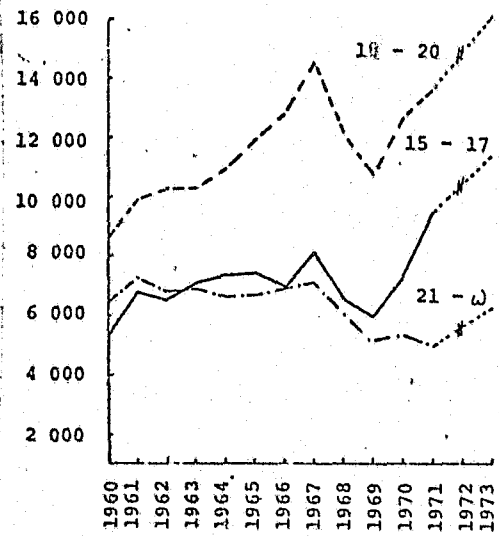
In several cases, it must be pointed out that the two graphs next to each other are in a different scale. This could have been avoided by the use of logarithmic scale paper, but millimetric scale paper was preferred for its simplicity and readability by those unfamiliar with the use of logarithmic paper.

During the 1960's, the Finnish "baby-boom" generation (those born during the first post-war years) began to become evident in statistics on offences perpetrated by young offenders. Thus, the total number of 15 - 17 year olds (and also the number of offences committed by these) increased around 1960 and decreased somewhat around 1964. The same held true for 18 - 20 year olds from around 1963 to around 1968. However, the number of offenders sentenced per 100000 mean population in the same age group did not undergo any radical changes.

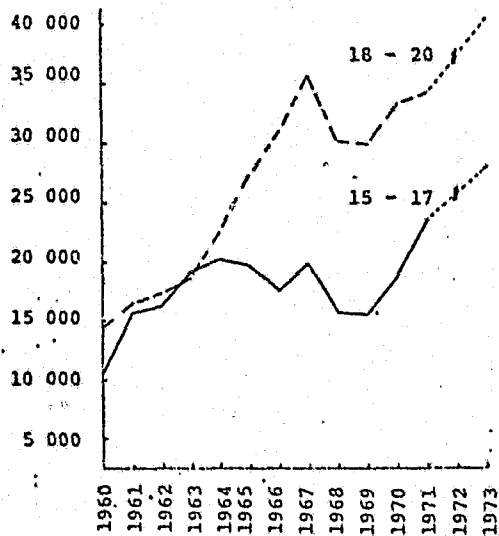
1
All offences



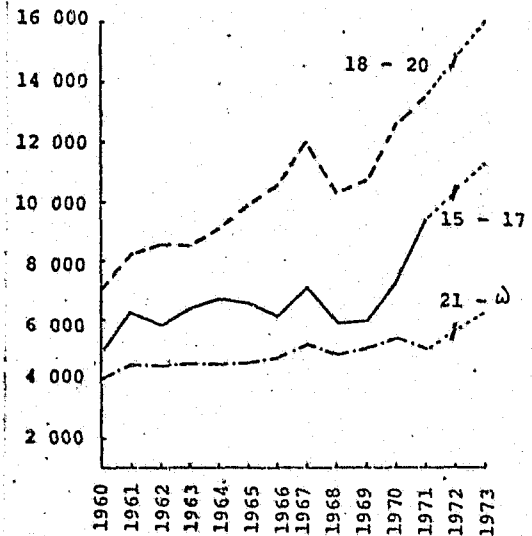
Graph 1 a. Total number of young offenders sentenced in courts of first instance for all offences. 1972 data not available.



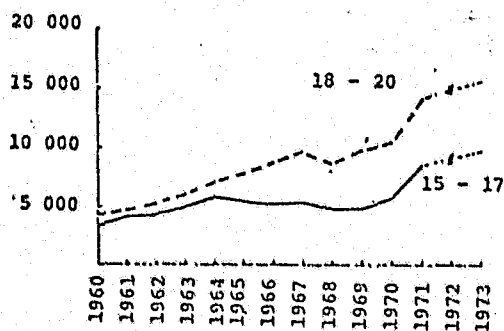
Graph 1 b. Offenders sentenced in courts of first instance for all offences, per 100 000 mean population in age group. 1972 data not available.



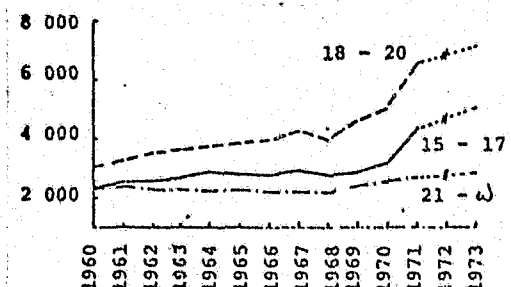
Graph 1 c. As in graph 1 a, but not including public drunkenness.



Graph 1 d. As in graph 1 b, but not including public drunkenness.



Graph 1 e. As in graph 1 a, but not including public drunkenness or traffic offences other than drunken driving.



Graph 1 f. As in graph 1 b, but not including public drunkenness or traffic offences other than drunken driving.

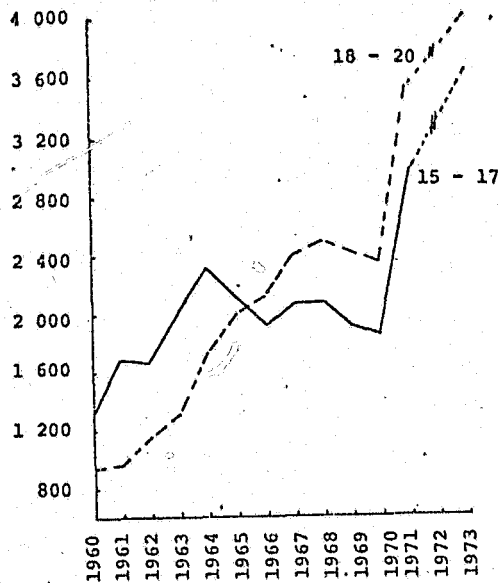
Graphs 1 a and 1 b show the trend during the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's for all offences. All cases which have led to a sentence being given by a court of first instance are included in these two graphs. Thus, sentences ranging from life imprisonment for murder all the way to fines for speeding are included.

Graphs 1 c and 1 d are in other respects similar to 1 a and 1 b, but they do not include public drunkenness. This one offence was left out in the two graphs in question in order to give a more homogenous basis for comparison between the different years - public drunkenness was decriminalized in 1968, and this led to a large drop in the number of total offences. However, the decriminalization of this act did not have a one-sided effect on the number of total offences. Some acts which would have gone under the label of public drunkenness were presumably punished after public drunkenness was decriminalized as e.g. assault against an official or impeding an official in the discharge of his duties.

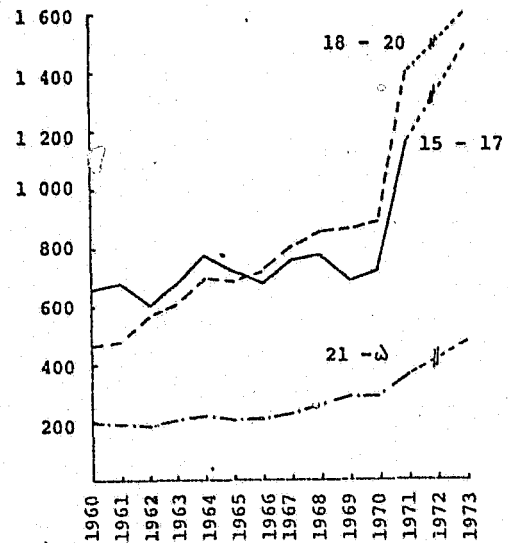
The third pair of graphs, 1 e and 1 f, include all offences with the exception of public drunkenness and "other traffic offences" (in other words all traffic offences except for drunken driving). These traffic offences have been left out of the graph in order to make them more comparable with statistics in many countries, which do not include such offences. It can immediately be noticed that traffic offences form the majority of all offences which lead to a sentence.

2

Property offences



Graph 2 a. Total number of young offenders sentenced for property offences. 1972 data not available.



Graph 2 b. Offenders sentenced for property offences, per 100 000 mean population in age group. 1972 data not available.

Property offences include, for example, embezzlement, fraud, robbery and extortion¹. The largest group consists of theft offences, i.e. aggravated theft, theft and petty theft (also called pilfering).

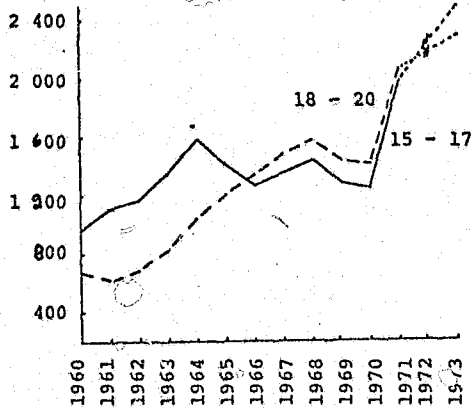
While the total number of property offences increased gradually during the 1960's, the number of property offences perpetrated by young offenders increased very rapidly. The year 1971 saw a huge leap in the number of young offenders sentenced. At the moment, it is not clear how much (or little) of this 1971 increase is due to the fact that the base of the statistics

¹In Finland, extortion refers not only to the offence colloquially known as "blackmail", but also to the form of robbery where, instead of himself taking the object, the offender forces the victim to give it to him.

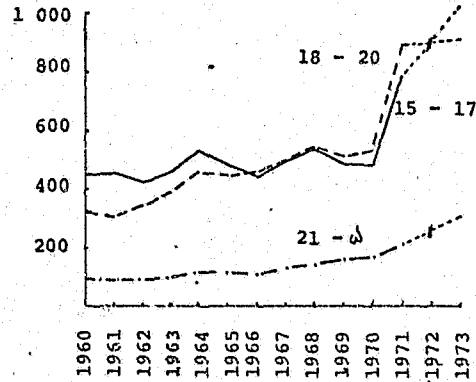
on imprisonment sentences was shifted, from the offender to the sentence (see p. 14). Up to and including 1971, the majority of sentences given for property offences were sentences of imprisonment (see part 4, section 2). Also, in 1970 the statutes dealing with the so-called "penalty clause"¹ procedure were reformed, and more use was made of this procedure - also in connection with e.g. petty theft. Furthermore, in 1972 the penal law chapter on theft was reformed, and in practice the use of fines for e.g. petty theft increased.

In general, the rate of property offences per 100 000 mean population is three times as great for young offenders as it is for adults.

¹In practice, the penalty clause procedure functions as follows: the policeman writes out a ticket for an offender who has committed a minor offence. This ticket enjoins the offender to pay a certain sum. Afterwards, a judge reviews the case, and normally sustains the policeman's procedure. If the offender wishes, he can give notice within two weeks of receiving the ticket that he wishes the case to be brought to trial in the normal fashion.

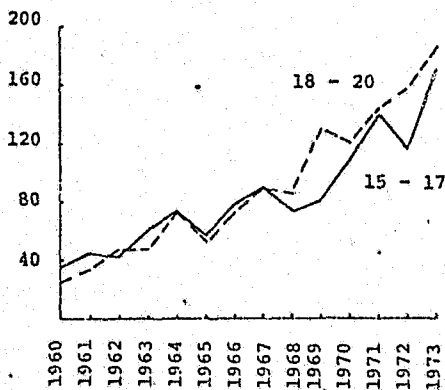


Graph 3 a. Total number of young offenders sentenced for theft offences. 1972 data not available.

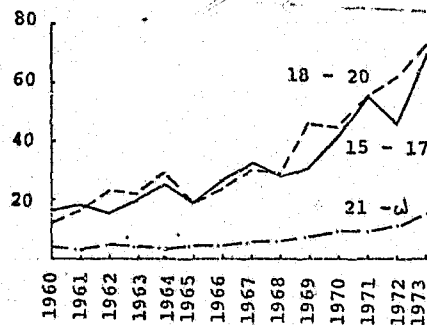


Graph 3 b. Offenders sentenced for theft offences, per 100 000 mean population in age group. 1972 data not available.

These two graphs, almost identical to 2 a and 2 b show that the bulk of property offences are made up of theft offences. It will be noted that in 1973, the number of 15 - 17 year olds exceeded the number of 18 - 20 years olds sentenced for theft.



Graph 4 a. Total number of young offenders sentenced for robbery and extortion.



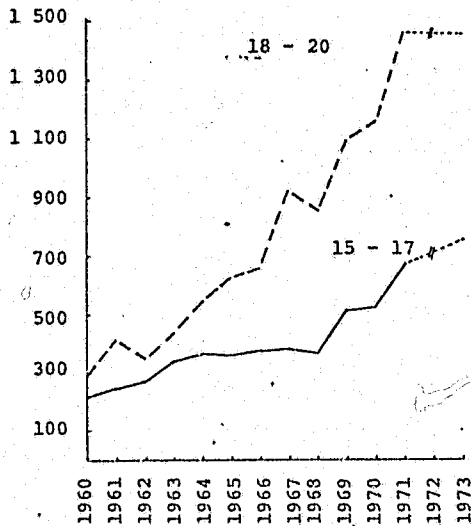
Graph 4 b. Offenders sentenced for robbery and extortion, per 100 00 mean population in age group.

The number of robbery and extortion offences perpetrated annually is low. As are theft offences, the number of robbery and extortion¹ offences is increasing. In comparing the number of offences per 100 000 mean population, it can be noted that the rate for young offenders is markedly higher than what it is for adults.

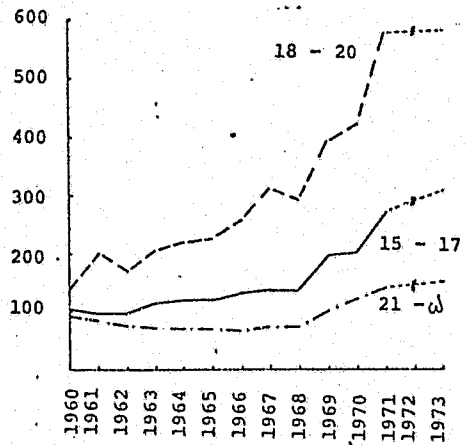
¹See footnote on page 22.

3

Violent offences against the person



Graph 5 a. Total number of young offenders sentenced for violent offences. 1972 data not available.



Graph 5 b. Offenders sentenced for violent offences, per 100 000 mean population in age group. 1972 data not available.

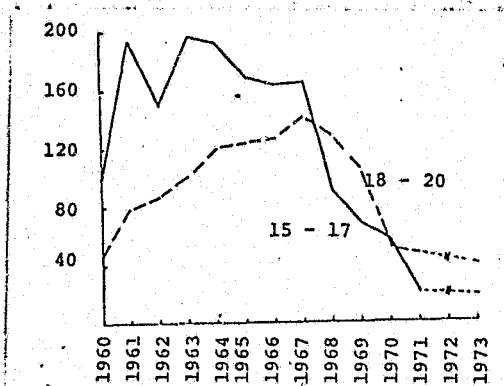
This category consists principally of homicides, manslaughter and assaults. At the beginning of the 1960's, the rate of violent offences was about the same for both young people and adults. During the 1960's, however, the number of violent offences perpetrated by young people, especially 18 - 20 year olds, increased very rapidly. The latest court statistics, from 1973, seem to indicate that this rate of growth has declined, but even so, during the beginning of the 1970's the rate of violent offences per 100 000 in population was much higher for young offenders than for adults.

The comments given on page 22 and 23 on the shift in the basis of the statistics also applies to other offences, including violent offences against the person.

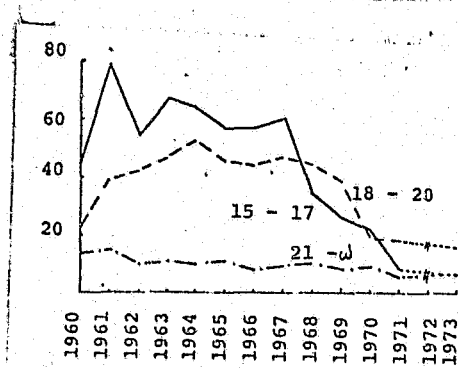
The most common offence in this category is ordinary assault. Homicide is rarely committed by a young person - annually there are only about 4 - 6 cases in the courts which involve a young offender.

4

Sexual offences



Graph 6 a. Total number of young offenders sentenced for sexual offences. 1972 data not available.



Graph 6 b. Offenders sentenced for sexual offences, per 100 000 mean population in age group. 1972 data not available.

Sexual offences consist largely of forcible rape and fornication with a minor. Until the 1971 legislative reform, homosexuality and bestiality were also criminalized (these however, seldom led to a sentence during the 1960's). The 1971 reform also redefined the remaining sexual offences and altered some of the more important age limits. The decrease in the total number of offences can be partially explained by this reform.

IV

Young offenders and sentences

As outlined in the description of Finnish legislation on young offenders, which forms the first part of this report, if the offender was under 15 at the time of the offence he is not prosecuted. If he was between 15 and 18, the public prosecutor and the court have the right under certain circumstances to refrain from prosecution and sentencing. This right, based on the 1940 Law on Young Offenders, obligated the prosecutor or the court to notify the respective local Board of Social Affairs. In 1966 and in 1972, decrees that allowed measures to be dropped against offenders of all age groups (under similar special circumstances) were passed. As these new decrees did not necessitate a report to the Board of Social Affairs, they were used also in connection with young offenders when the prosecutor or the court believed that such a report was not necessary.

Thus, the number of young offenders who were not prosecuted or sentenced on the basis of the earlier, 1940 law decreased, and the use of the newer laws increased from year to year after their adoption. The following table gives the number of young offenders not prosecuted or sentenced on the basis of the 1940 law. Unfortunately, similar data is not available on the use of the newer laws.

TABLE 3

Offenders not prosecuted or not sentenced on the basis of the 1940 Law on Young Offenders, 1960 - 1972.

year	15 - 17 year-olds not prosecuted	15 - 17 year-olds not sentenced
1960	552	510
1962	505	610
1964	598	1054
1966	534	1205
1968	532	1193
1970	386	1259
1971	93	1474
1972	201	1286

The decline in the number non-prosecutions and non-sentences at the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's is due, as noted, to the increasing use of the new, general decrees mentioned on page 27.

Annually some 1950 young offenders suspected of some minor offence have not had charges raised against them, or these charges have been dropped on the basis of the 1940 law. Data collected during the early 1970's indicates that most of the cases of non-prosecution recently have involved property offences and narcotics offences. Similar data assembled during the late 1960's on the cases where young offenders were not sentenced showed that here, too, property offences were often involved.

1

All offences

TABLE 4 a

15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for all offences, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions ¹	
	15 - 17	18 - 20	15 - 17	18 - 20
1960	1200	1181	10353	15922
1964	2195	2050	19884	25152
1968	1835	2775	15775	32668
1972	2220	3800	..	..
1973	2292	3928	25586	36524

TABLE 4 b

Percentage of 15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for all offences to imprisonment, resp. fines and other sanctions, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions ¹	
	15 - 17	18 - 20	15 - 17	18 - 20
	%	%	%	%
1960	10	7	90	93
1964	10	8	90	92
1968	10	8	90	92
1973	8	10	92	90

¹"Other sanctions" include e.g. removal from office. Practically all young offenders mentioned under this heading were sentenced to fines.

Fines are the predominant sanctions in all age groups in Finland, and young offenders are no exception. Imprisonment sentences (and fine sentences) can be given conditionally or unconditionally.²

2

Property offences

TABLE 5 a

15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for property offences, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions	
	15 - 17	18 - 20	15 - 17	18 - 20
1960	910	601	413	340
1964	1647	1104	660	625
1968	1481	1573	595	905
1972	1572	1837	..	..
1973	1468	1620	2169	2392

TABLE 5 b

Percentage of 15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for property offences to imprisonment, resp. fines and other sanctions, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions	
	15 - 17 %	18 - 20 %	15 - 17 %	18 - 20 %
1960	69	64	31	36
1964	71	64	29	36
1968	71	63	29	37
1973	40	40	60	60

²For the percentage of young offenders sentenced to imprisonment who are given a conditional sentence, see table 12.

A comparison of table 5 a with table 4 a shows that on the average three fourths of all 15 - 17 year olds, and around one half of all 18 - 20 year olds sentenced to imprisonment had committed a property offence. However, while the total number of young offenders sentenced for property offences has increased over the years, the number sentenced to imprisonment has remained roughly the same. Thus, more and more property offenders are being given sentences involving fines.

TABLE 6 a

15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for theft offences, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions	
	15 - 17	18 - 20	15 - 17	18 - 20
1960	791	501	188	156
1964	1327	883	254	249
1968	1200	1263	230	321
1972	1202	1362	..	..
1973	935	1152	1548	1141

TABLE 6 b

Percentage of 15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for theft offences to imprisonment, resp. fines and other sanctions, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions	
	15 - 17 %	18 - 20 %	15 - 17 %	18 - 20 %
1960	81	76	19	24
1964	84	78	16	22
1968	84	80	16	20
1973	38	50	62	50

A further comparison, this time between tables 6 a and 4 a, shows that a large portion of all young offenders sentenced to imprisonment has been found guilty of theft. The penal code chapter dealing with theft was reformed in mid-1972. After 1972, ordinary theft was also punishable with a fine, and in practice petty theft as an offence leading to a fine became more and more common in the courts. Thus, while during the 1960's the large majority of sentences for theft involved imprisonment, the balance shifted during the 1970's to fines.

TABLE 7 a

15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced to imprisonment for robbery and extortion, 1960 - 1973

year	robbery and extortion	
	15 -17	18 - 20
1960	35	25
1964	74	72
1968	64	85
1972	116	157
1973	170	185

While it is technically possible to sentence someone guilty of the offences mentioned in table 7 a to a fine, in practice imprisonment is the only sanction used.

The offences mentioned in table 7 a form only a small portion of all property offences. In general, the number of robberies and extortion cases has been on the increase, also for young offenders.

3

Violent offences against the person

TABLE 8 a

15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for violent offences against the person, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions	
	15 - 17	18 - 20	15 - 17	18 - 20
1960	46	71	173	212
1964	61	71	306	472
1968	44	115	319	739
1972	69	185	..	..
1973	107	189	648	1268

TABLE 8 b

Percentage of 15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for violent offences against the person to imprisonment, resp. fines and other sanctions, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions	
	15 - 17 %	18 - 20 %	15 - 17 %	18 - 20 %
1960	21	25	79	75
1964	16	13	84	87
1968	12	13	88	87
1973	14	13	86	87

Almost all cases involving violence against the person and committed by young offenders have been cases of assault. As mentioned earlier, only about 4 or 5 young offenders are

sentenced annually for homicide or manslaughter. The number of young offenders sentenced, especially to fines, has been steadily on the increase. Over all, the level of assaults in Finland has been rather high when compared with e.g. Denmark and Norway, but on the same level as Sweden.

4

Sexual offences

TABLE 9 a

15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for sexual offences, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions	
	15 - 17	18 - 20	15 - 17	18 - 20
1960	98	45	-	-
1964	182	111	10	19
1968	75	117	16	11
1972	15	31	..	..
1973	11	28	7	12

TABLE 9 b

Percentage of 15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for sexual offences to imprisonment, resp. fines and other sanctions, 1960 - 1973

year	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions	
	15 - 17 %	18 - 20 %	15 - 17 %	18 - 20 %
1960	100	100	0	0
1964	95	85	5	15
1968	82	91	12	9
1973	61	70	39	30

After peaking during the mid-60's, the incidence of sexual offences among young offenders (and, indeed, among all offenders) has decreased radically. As mentioned earlier, this was notably due to the 1971 legislative reform. It can be noticed from table 9 a that this increase and subsequent decrease in the number of young offenders sentenced for sexual offences is seen almost only in the "imprisonment" side of the table. The use of fines, despite what table 9 b would seem to indicate, has remained on the same low level over the period examined.

TABLE 10 a

15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced for rape and fornication with a minor, 1960 - 1973

year	rape:		fornication with a minor:			
	conditional and unconditional imprisonment		conditional and unconditional imprisonment		fines and other sanctions	
	15 - 17	18 - 20	15 - 17	18 - 20	15 - 17	18 - 20
1960	1	6	86	34	-	-
1964	54	33	114	72	5	7
1968	23	35	51	76	4	7
1972	6	16	7	9	..	..
1973	5	17	3	4	3	4

In practice, rape is only punishable by imprisonment. The two offences of rape and fornication with a minor account for most sexual offences committed by young offenders.

5

Drunken driving

TABLE 11 a

15 - 17 and 18 - 20 year olds sentenced to imprisonment for drunken driving, 1960 - 1973

year	15 - 17	18 - 20
1960	55	157
1964	154	397
1968	149	529
1972	376	1051
1973	496	1310

or

Drunken driving has been included as a separately illustrated offence in this statistical report on young offenders in Finland, as in general this is an offence which accounts for a large number of imprisonment sentences, and young offenders do not form an exception. Roughly a fifth of the young offenders who are annually sentenced to imprisonment (though a large number are sentenced conditionally) have been found guilty of drunken driving. Over half of these sentences were given conditionally (see table 12).

6

The use of conditional and unconditional imprisonment sentences

No statistics with an age breakdown are available on the relative use of conditional and unconditional imprisonment sentences prior to 1970. However, the following table shows the situation from 1970 on.

TABLE 12

Percentage of 15 - 17, 18 - 20 and 21 - year olds sentenced to conditional imprisonment, of all those sentenced to imprisonment, 1970 and 1973

offence	15 - 17		18 - 20		21 -	
	-70	-73	-70	-73	-70	-73
	%	%	%	%	%	%
property offences	78	69	50	37	28	18
- theft offences	78	68	49	27	29	17
- embezzlement, fraud ¹	(86)	(71)	(62)	(53)	(29)	(23)
- robbery, extortion ¹	(69)	(69)	(32)	(26)	(18)	(12)
violence against the person	70	66	49	46	37	30
- manslaughter, homicide ¹	(33)	(50)	(0)	(0)	(5)	(2)
- aggravated assault	0	53	0	28	0	30
- other assault	72	74	50	55	38	33
sexual offences	80	73	56	25	41	42
- rape ¹	(67)	(80)	(45)	(24)	(32)	(28)
- fornication with a minor ¹	(89)	(100)	(64)	(50)	(43)	(54)
other offences:						
- document forgery	52	62	51	40	40	29
- assault against an official	96	85	58	60	53	51
- drunken driving	81	87	39	64	13	36
- other traffic offences	100	91	87	83	74	63
all offences	79	73	48	49	24	30
men	78	72	46	49	22	29
women	87	83	72	66	50	56

¹The absolute number of these offences is small, and percentage figures may be misleading.

It should be emphasized that the above table deals only with imprisonment sentences. In some cases, the total number of sentences given may be so small that one sentence more or less given conditionally may have a large effect on the percentage. For example, in 1970 only 3, and in 1973 only 4 15 - 17 year olds were sentenced to imprisonment for manslaughter or homicide, and when the total figure is this low, little attention need be paid to swings in percentage.

In general it may be noted that of the 15 - 17 year olds sentenced to imprisonment, about three out of every four received their sentence conditionally. For 18 - 20 year olds, the figure is about one out of every two, while for adults it is about one out of every four.

In connection with property offences, a decrease in the use of conditional sentences can be noted. The main factor in this has been the increasing use of unconditional sentences and fines for theft offences. It should be remembered, however, that the definition of theft offences changed slightly in 1972, and it is possible that court practice may still change, and the percentage of imprisonment sentences given conditionally may alter.

For offences involving violence against the person, the relative use of conditional sentences has remained about the same. On Jan. 1, 1970, these offences were slightly redefined, and this redefinition has undoubtedly affected court practice so that, for example, some imprisonment sentences for aggravated assault have been given conditionally.

As for sexual offences, it should again be pointed out that during the 1970's few 15 - 20 year olds have been sentenced to imprisonment, and large percentage swings are possible.

Even so, however, it may be seen that conditional sentences are used a great deal, especially with 15 - 17 year olds found guilty of fornication with a minor.

Examination of the figures for assault against an official, drunken driving and other traffic offences shows that young offenders, especially 15 - 17 year olds, are often given a conditional sentence. The offence of drunken driving is an excellent illustration of this. It will be remembered that drunken driving is a very common offence in Finland, and almost invariably it leads to a sentence of imprisonment. The fact that most young offenders are given conditional sentences while the majority of adult offenders are given unconditional sentences highlights court practice in this regard.

7

The use of unconditional imprisonment, conditional imprisonment and fines and other sanctions.

Table 13 illustrates the relative use of each sanction in connection with the different age groups.

TABLE 13

Percentage of 15 - 17, 18 - 20 and 21 - year old offenders sentenced who were sentenced to unconditional imprisonment, conditional imprisonment or to fines and other sanctions, 1970 and 1973. By major offence category.

offence category and year	total of offenders sentenced			unconditional imprisonment			conditional imprisonment			fines and other sanctions		
	15-17	18-20	21- ∞	15-17 %	18-20 %	21- ∞ %	15-17 %	18-20 %	21- ∞ %	15-17 %	18-20 %	21- ∞ %
property offences												
1970	1849	2339	8355	14	27	34	50	27	13	36	46	53
1973	3637	4012	14697	13	25	30	28	15	7	39	60	73
violent offences against the person												
1970	523	1156	3561	3	5	10	7	5	6	90	90	84
1973	755	1457	4586	5	7	14	9	6	6	86	87	80
sexual offences												
1970	57	51	266	16	35	31	63	45	22	21	20	47
1973	18	40	216	17	53	30	44	18	21	39	29	49
other offences against the Penal Code												
1970	1000	2186	7325	2	5	8	6	6	6	92	89	86
1973	1408	2593	8991	3	8	12	8	8	6	89	84	82
other offences												
1970	15280	27773	136714	0,0	2	3	2	1	1	98	96	96
1973	22060	32350	163871	0,0	2	4	2	3	2	98	95	94
total												
1970	18709	33505	156227	2	4	5	7	4	2	91	92	93
1973	27878	40452	192361	2	5	6	6	5	3	92	90	91

Again, major categories are used, and thus the percentage points illustrate the relative use of the different sanctions only in an over-all sense. However, some general remarks can be made.

In connection with property offences, young offenders, especially those 15 - 17, are sentenced to unconditional imprisonment more rarely than are adults. However, again in comparison with adults, conditional imprisonment is used much more often for young offenders. The relative use of conditional imprisonment has gone down since 1970, and fines are being used much more often. This, as mentioned earlier, is largely due to the 1972 law reform. The relative use of unconditional imprisonment has remained on the same level.

Sentencing practice for violent offences against the person shows only a minor difference between the age groups. Also, there is little difference between 1970 and 1973, except for a slight increase in the use of the two forms of imprisonment - conditional and unconditional.

As the total number of sexual offences is small, little attention need be paid to the percentage points. However, as with property offences, 15 - 17 year old offenders are given a relatively large amount of conditional imprisonment sentences.

The special position of the young offender, laid out in the 1940 Law on Young Offenders and in Chapter 3 of the Penal Code, is evidenced in the statistics. While it is true that young people more often than adults are found guilty of some offences, such as property offences and offences against the person, the decisions of the courts of Finland indicate that they have attempted to balance on one hand the fact that young people have not yet reached the level of responsibility that the law requires of adults, and on the other hand the fact that young people today are usually able to grasp the implications of punishment.



ROBBERY AND EXTORTION: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

accused		total		15 - 17 years				18 - 20 years						21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known	
jaar	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1960	237	20	227	53	25,6	2	10,0	55	24,2	24	11,6	1	5,0	25	11,0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	191	7	198	40	20,9	5	71,4	45	22,7	32	16,8	1	14,3	33	16,7	..	..	..	..	..	5,0
1962	228	7	235	46	20,2	6	85,7	52	22,1	46	20,2	-	0	46	19,6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	224	11	235	54	24,1	7	63,6	61	26,0	47	21,0	1	9,1	48	20,4	19,6	10,6	11,5	5,5	1,7	0
1964	256	11	267	76	29,7	5	45,5	81	30,3	71	27,7	2	18,2	73	27,3	17,6	7,5	9,7	2,6	0,4	0,1
1965	218	8	226	55	25,2	3	37,5	58	25,7	50	22,9	3	37,5	53	23,5	17,3	10,2	13,7	4,9	2,2	0,0
1966	283	23	306	77	27,2	12	52,2	89	29,1	70	24,7	4	17,4	74	24,2	17,6	9,5	9,8	2,0	1,3	1,0
1967	333	28	361	80	24,0	11	39,3	91	25,2	89	26,7	4	14,3	93	25,8	21,1	10,8	9,1	3,0	1,4	0,3
1968	353	23	386	68	18,7	12	52,2	80	20,7	83	22,9	6	26,1	89	23,1	23,8	9,1	9,3	7,3	1,8	0,3
1969	430	44	474	78	18,1	15	34,1	93	19,6	121	28,1	13	29,5	134	28,3	22,2	14,3	8,4	4,0	0,6	0,6
1970	..	..	521	..	..	..	..	114	21,9	..	..	..	..	127	24,4	25,9	8,6	13,2	3,3	0,8	0
1971	..	..	617	..	..	..	..	152	24,6	..	..	..	..	154	25,0	24,8	12,8	8,4	2,8	0,3	0,3
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	915	..	..	..	..	187	20,4	..	..	..	..	193	21,1	24,5	17,7	10,1	3,8	0,5	0,1

sentenced to imprisonment														21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known	
jaar	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1960	157	10	167	33	21,0	2	20,0	35	21,0	24	15,3	1	10,0	25	15,0	24,6	13,2	13,8	10,2	2,4	0
1961	161	7	168	40	24,8	5	71,4	45	26,8	32	19,9	1	14,3	33	19,6	15,5	10,1	11,9	8,3	7,1	0,6
1962	198	7	205	36	18,2	6	85,7	42	20,5	46	22,2	-	0	46	22,4	21,0	13,7	7,8	10,7	3,9	0
1963	203	10	213	53	26,1	7	70,0	60	28,2	46	22,7	1	10,0	47	22,1	20,2	11,7	10,8	5,6	1,4	0
1964	232	7	239	70	30,2	4	57,1	74	31,0	70	30,2	2	28,6	72	30,1	18,0	7,9	10,5	1,7	0,4	0,4
1965	201	7	208	54	26,9	3	42,9	57	27,4	49	24,4	3	42,9	52	25,0	17,8	10,1	13,0	4,8	1,9	0
1966	252	16	268	68	27,0	10	62,5	78	29,1	68	27,0	4	25,0	72	26,9	18,3	10,4	10,8	2,2	1,1	1,1
1967	308	23	331	78	25,3	11	47,8	89	26,9	85	27,6	4	17,4	89	26,9	21,8	11,5	9,4	1,8	1,5	0,3
1968	313	16	329	64	20,5	10	62,5	74	22,5	80	25,6	5	31,3	85	25,8	26,1	9,7	8,2	6,4	1,2	0
1969	393	36	429	72	18,3	9	25,0	81	18,9	117	29,8	13	36,1	130	30,3	22,6	15,2	9,3	3,3	0	0,5
1970	..	..	479	..	..	..	..	108	22,5	..	..	..	..	120	25,1	26,7	8,4	13,4	3,3	0,6	0
1971	..	..	566	..	..	..	..	139	24,6	..	..	..	..	144	25,4	25,4	13,5	7,9	2,9	0,4	0,4
1972	..	..	594	..	..	..	..	116	19,5	..	..	..	..	157	26,4	26,8	13,6	8,6	4,4	0,3	0,2
1973	..	..	827	..	..	..	..	170	20,6	..	..	..	..	185	22,4	25,3	18,1	9,4	3,6	0,5	0,1

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FRAUD: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	accused total			15 - 17 years				18 - 20 years				20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known		
	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	%	%	%	
1960	2101	289	2390	46	2,2	22	7,6	68	2,8	72	3,4	12	4,2	84	3,5	..	..	..	..	2,9
1951	2001	250	2251	99	4,9	24	9,6	123	5,5	88	4,4	22	8,8	110	4,9	..	..	..	..	1,8
1952	2005	276	2281	59	2,9	15	5,4	74	3,2	83	4,1	29	10,5	112	4,9	..	..	..	..	8,3
1953	1954	242	2206	88	4,5	28	11,6	116	5,3	99	5,0	32	13,2	131	5,9	12,1	14,9	14,6	22,7	8,3
1954	2070	287	2357	106	5,1	26	9,1	132	5,6	116	5,6	23	8,0	139	5,9	11,7	14,4	27,2	16,5	9,3
1955	1837	252	2089	81	4,4	36	14,3	117	5,6	136	7,4	30	11,9	166	7,9	11,1	14,0	23,9	14,9	15,7
1956	1808	245	2053	79	4,4	28	11,4	107	5,2	161	8,9	28	11,4	189	9,2	15,0	15,4	23,4	15,3	7,9
1957	1803	254	2057	69	3,8	23	9,1	92	4,5	176	9,8	39	15,4	215	10,5	14,1	14,6	23,5	15,7	7,5
1958	1808	271	2079	67	3,7	23	8,5	90	4,3	166	9,2	38	14,0	204	9,8	17,4	16,1	22,4	15,0	6,5
1959	2051	284	2299	66	3,3	10	3,5	76	3,3	177	8,8	37	13,0	214	9,3	18,1	17,3	21,7	14,6	8,9
1970	..	..	2139	..	..	..	..	83	3,9	..	..	..	..	195	9,1	19,8	16,5	21,3	15,0	7,2
1971	..	..	2377	..	..	..	..	103	4,3	..	..	..	..	219	9,2	21,8	18,4	21,7	13,3	5,7
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	2494	..	..	..	..	123	4,9	..	..	..	..	260	10,4	19,5	21,0	20,4	14,6	2,6

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	604	68	672	15	2,5	6	8,8	21	3,1	22	3,6	7	10,3	29	4,3	9,2	16,7	22,5	26,6	16,7	0,9
1951	545	70	615	17	3,1	9	12,9	26	4,2	22	4,0	8	11,4	30	4,9	7,2	17,9	21,5	30,4	13,7	0,3
1952	537	60	597	16	3,0	6	10,0	22	3,7	24	4,5	11	18,3	35	5,9	13,1	13,9	17,9	29,6	15,4	0,5
1953	541	57	598	26	4,8	9	15,8	35	5,9	29	5,4	11	19,3	40	6,7	13,0	16,1	15,2	26,4	16,7	0,0
1954	518	68	586	34	6,6	11	16,2	45	7,7	29	5,6	6	8,8	35	6,0	10,1	18,1	30,0	19,1	8,4	0,7
1955	469	64	530	19	4,1	12	19,7	31	5,8	28	6,0	8	13,1	36	6,8	9,2	17,4	28,3	17,5	7,7	0,5
1956	441	52	493	11	2,5	7	13,5	18	3,7	44	10,0	5	9,6	49	9,9	13,2	17,2	26,8	20,7	6,7	1,8
1957	432	60	492	10	2,3	10	16,7	20	4,1	30	6,9	6	10,0	36	7,3	15,7	17,1	28,7	19,1	5,9	2,2
1958	415	53	468	15	3,6	3	5,7	18	3,8	28	6,8	8	15,1	36	7,7	19,9	17,3	23,7	19,2	7,1	1,3
1959	400	48	448	10	2,5	1	2,1	11	2,5	23	5,8	9	18,8	32	7,1	17,6	19,9	24,8	19,2	7,8	1,1
1970	..	..	421	..	..	..	..	14	3,3	..	..	..	..	39	9,3	18,3	19,7	23,0	18,3	7,1	1,0
1971	..	..	560	..	..	..	..	15	2,7	..	..	..	..	32	5,7	20,0	24,8	25,7	15,9	4,8	0,4
1972	..	..	518	..	..	..	..	14	2,7	..	..	..	..	27	5,2	17,6	21,4	27,2	20,8	4,1	1,0
1973	..	..	535	..	..	..	..	14	2,6	..	..	..	..	40	7,5	18,9	25,0	23,6	17,2	4,3	0,9

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

VIOLENT OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	total			15 - 17 years			18 - 20 years			21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known
	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%
1960	3221	99	3320	238	7,4	11	11,1	249	7,5	293	9,1	10	10,1	303	9,1	3,3
1961	3229	134	3363	272	8,4	13	9,7	285	8,5	413	12,8	-	0	413	12,3	3,1
1962	2558	95	3053	315	10,6	10	10,5	325	10,6	358	12,1	1	1,1	359	11,8	2,4
1963	3103	91	3194	358	11,5	9	9,9	367	11,5	451	14,5	5	5,5	456	14,5	3,2
1964	3144	117	3261	394	12,5	13	11,1	407	12,5	561	17,8	7	6,0	568	17,4	1,9
1965	3314	94	3408	385	11,6	14	14,9	399	11,7	640	19,3	7	7,4	647	19,0	2,4
1966	3332	94	3426	413	12,4	13	13,8	426	12,4	781	23,4	8	8,5	789	23,0	2,0
1967	3522	90	3912	404	10,6	17	18,9	421	10,8	967	25,3	6	6,7	973	24,9	1,7
1968	3589	67	3776	380	10,3	15	17,2	395	10,5	888	24,1	12	13,8	900	23,8	2,0
1969	4978	121	5099	559	11,2	21	17,4	580	11,4	1134	22,8	14	11,6	1148	22,5	2,0
1970	..	..	5736	..	..	..	..	578	10,1	..	..	..	..	1215	21,2	1,8
1971	..	..	6906	..	..	..	..	725	10,5	..	..	..	..	1519	22,0	1,6
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	7379	..	..	..	..	807	10,9	..	..	..	..	1524	20,7	1,6

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	565	8	573	45	8,0	1	12,5	46	8,0	71	12,6	-	0	71	12,4	2,3
1961	517	22	539	35	6,8	3	13,6	38	7,1	63	12,2	-	0	63	11,7	1,1
1962	498	12	510	56	11,2	-	-	56	11,0	59	11,9	1	8,3	60	11,8	1,6
1963	450	13	503	43	8,8	2	15,4	45	8,9	68	13,9	2	15,4	70	13,9	2,2
1964	522	17	539	59	11,3	2	11,8	61	11,3	71	13,6	-	0	71	13,2	3,9
1965	532	8	540	49	9,2	3	37,5	52	9,6	90	16,9	1	12,5	91	16,9	5,4
1966	556	17	573	62	11,2	2	11,8	64	11,2	101	18,2	3	17,7	104	18,2	3,7
1967	606	13	619	48	7,9	-	0	48	7,8	125	20,6	2	15,4	127	20,5	3,2
1968	543	13	556	42	7,7	2	15,4	44	7,9	113	20,8	2	15,4	115	20,7	4,7
1969	670	11	681	67	10,0	4	36,7	71	10,4	138	20,6	-	0	138	20,3	3,8
1970	..	..	717	..	..	..	..	56	7,8	..	..	..	..	114	16,6	6,4
1971	..	..	978	..	..	..	..	104	10,6	..	..	..	..	178	18,2	4,9
1972	..	..	1038	..	..	..	..	69	6,6	..	..	..	..	185	17,8	4,2
1973	..	..	1202	..	..	..	..	107	8,9	..	..	..	..	189	15,7	5,1

sentenced to fines or other sanctions

1960	2216	81	2297	163	7,4	10	12,4	173	7,5	302	9,1	10	12,4	212	9,2	2,2
1961	2298	80	2378	197	8,6	10	12,5	207	8,7	350	15,2	-	0	350	14,7	0,4
1962	2149	42	2191	209	9,7	-	0	209	9,5	289	13,5	-	0	289	13,2	0,9
1963	2313	57	2370	286	12,4	5	8,8	291	12,3	363	15,7	2	3,5	365	15,4	1,3
1964	2267	65	2332	297	13,1	9	13,9	306	13,1	467	20,6	5	7,7	472	20,2	1,8
1965	2380	57	2437	300	12,6	5	8,8	305	12,5	529	22,2	6	10,5	535	22,0	1,3
1966	2452	51	2503	306	12,5	8	15,7	314	12,5	649	26,5	4	7,8	653	26,1	1,0
1967	2821	54	2875	318	11,3	16	29,6	334	11,6	790	28,0	4	7,4	794	27,6	1,3
1968	2770	51	2821	309	11,2	10	13,6	319	11,3	750	26,4	9	17,7	759	26,2	0,9
1969	3793	81	3874	431	11,4	13	16,1	444	11,5	940	24,8	14	17,3	954	24,6	1,0
1970	..	..	4523	..	..	..	..	467	10,3	..	..	..	..	1037	22,9	0,5
1971	..	..	5423	..	..	..	..	568	10,5	..	..	..	..	1283	23,7	0,5
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	5596	..	..	..	..	648	11,6	..	..	..	..	1268	22,7	0,7

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65

HOMICIDE

HOMICIDE: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	accused		total		15 - 17 years				18 - 20 years				total	%	21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known
	men	women	men	women	men	women	total	%	men	women	total	%									
1960	55	2	57	-	0	-	0	0	3	5,5	0	3	5,3
1961	52	8	60	-	0	-	0	0	2	3,8	0	2	3,3	21,7
1962	55	3	58	14	25,5	-	0	14	1	24,1	0	1	1,7	15,5
1963	48	7	55	1	2,1	-	0	1	6	1,8	0	6	10,9	5,5	16,4	18,2	23,6	20,0	3,6	..	
1964	43	4	47	1	2,3	-	0	1	3	7,0	0	3	6,4	10,6	4,3	38,3	14,9	14,9	6,4	2,1	
1965	55	2	57	2	3,6	-	0	2	3	3,5	0	3	5,3	7,0	17,5	26,3	15,8	17,5	3,5	3,5	
1966	46	4	50	3	6,5	-	0	3	1	6,0	0	1	2,0	10,0	18,0	22,0	12,0	26,0	4,0	..	
1967	57	12	69	1	1,8	-	0	1	6	1,4	0	6	8,7	8,7	13,0	21,7	24,6	10,1	4,3	7,2	
1968	44	4	48	3	6,8	-	0	3	2	6,3	25,0	3	6,3	4,2	16,7	25,0	18,8	16,7	4,2	2,1	
1969	44	2	46	2	4,5	-	0	2	5	4,3	0	5	10,9	13,0	8,7	21,7	15,2	23,9	2,2	..	
1970	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	3	..	4,3	..	6	8,7	11,6	23,2	17,4	10,1	15,9	..	..
1971	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	5	..	8,8	..	7	12,3	12,3	17,5	12,3	14,0	10,5	8,8	3,5
1972
1973	99	4	..	4,0	..	10	10,1	18,2	13,1	17,2	15,2	9,1	10,1	3,0	..

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	45	2	47	-	0	-	0	-	3	6,7	-	0	3	6,4	8,5	12,8	19,1	25,5	25,5	2,1	-
1961	30	6	36	-	0	-	0	-	2	6,7	-	0	2	5,6	16,7	13,9	16,7	16,7	25,0	0	-
1962	37	2	39	4	10,8	-	0	4	1	2,7	-	1	2,6	12,8	15,4	5,1	28,2	23,1	2,6	-	-
1963	32	4	36	1	3,1	-	0	1	6	2,8	-	0	16,7	8,3	13,9	19,4	13,9	22,2	2,8	-	-
1964	34	3	37	1	2,9	-	0	1	2	5,9	-	0	5,4	5,4	40,5	18,9	13,5	8,1	-	-	-
1965	42	1	43	2	4,8	-	0	2	3	7,1	-	0	7,0	9,3	23,3	23,3	14,0	18,6	0	-	-
1966	37	-	37	2	5,4	-	0	1	1	2,7	-	0	2,7	8,1	21,6	24,3	8,1	24,3	5,4	-	-
1967	41	6	47	1	2,4	-	0	1	5	2,1	-	0	10,6	8,5	14,9	27,7	21,3	10,6	4,3	-	-
1968	32	3	35	3	9,4	-	0	3	2	6,3	-	1	8,6	5,7	14,3	25,7	14,3	17,1	5,7	-	-
1969	35	-	35	2	5,7	-	0	2	5	13,5	-	0	14,3	14,3	8,6	17,1	20,0	17,1	2,9	-	-
1970	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	3	..	5,8	..	4	7,7	9,6	9,6	26,9	23,1	7,7	13,5	-	-
1971	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	2	..	5,0	..	6	15,0	12,5	20,0	15,0	10,0	15,0	3,5	-	-
1972	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	5	..	8,3	..	6	10,0	8,3	16,7	25,0	18,3	10,0	3,3	-	-
1973	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	4	..	5,5	..	6	8,2	16,4	12,3	19,2	16,4	11,0	11,0	-	-

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

ASSAULT OFFENCES: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	accused		total		15 - 17 years				18 - 20 years				20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known	
	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women								%	total	%
1960	2788	76	2964	214	7,7	11	14,5	225	7,9	283	10,2	10	13,2	293	1,2	..	..	..	..	3,1
1961	2900	97	2997	247	8,5	10	10,3	257	8,6	399	13,8	-	0	399	13,3	..	..	..	..	..
1962	2656	81	2737	293	11,0	10	12,4	303	11,1	355	13,4	1	1,2	356	13,0	..	..	..	..	..
1963	2837	81	2918	338	11,9	9	11,1	347	11,9	429	15,1	4	4,9	433	14,8	18,0	14,1	11,6	13,8	2,9
1964	2914	97	3011	367	12,6	8	8,3	375	12,5	533	18,3	6	6,2	539	17,9	15,5	13,3	17,0	9,8	5,5
1965	3070	75	3145	370	12,1	8	10,7	378	12,0	618	20,1	6	8,0	624	19,8	16,2	12,2	16,8	10,0	5,1
1966	3096	80	3176	392	12,7	13	16,3	405	12,8	752	24,3	6	7,5	758	23,9	17,2	13,0	14,4	8,8	3,0
1967	3555	65	3620	387	10,9	14	21,5	401	11,1	934	26,3	6	9,2	940	26,0	19,1	11,1	15,2	8,3	1,6
1968	3428	73	3501	365	10,7	13	17,8	378	10,8	861	25,1	10	13,7	871	24,9	21,3	11,0	14,5	8,2	1,7
1969	..	..	4680	..	..	..	..	541	11,6	..	..	..	..	1091	23,3	24,5	10,9	13,4	7,5	1,8
1970	..	..	5471	..	..	..	..	565	10,3	..	..	..	..	1178	21,5	26,6	11,8	13,5	8,2	2,0
1971	..	..	6820	..	..	..	..	720	10,6	..	..	..	..	1508	22,1	26,1	13,1	12,6	8,0	1,6
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	7258	..	..	..	..	803	11,1	..	..	..	..	1508	20,8	23,8	16,4	12,7	8,3	1,2

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	474	5	479	41	8,7	1	20,0	42	8,8	61	12,9	-	0	61	12,7	14,0	15,4	10,2	18,2	18,2	2,5	-
1961	444	7	451	31	7,0	-	0	31	6,9	59	13,3	-	0	59	13,1	12,9	13,3	12,9	23,7	16,0	1,3	-
1962	410	9	419	44	10,7	-	0	44	10,5	56	13,7	1	11,1	57	13,6	11,5	11,2	11,5	18,6	21,5	1,7	-
1963	411	9	420	39	9,5	2	22,2	41	9,8	56	13,6	2	22,2	58	13,8	13,1	11,4	11,2	13,2	21,9	2,4	-
1964	454	12	466	53	11,7	1	8,3	54	11,6	65	14,3	-	0	65	13,9	11,6	9,7	20,2	15,7	13,5	3,9	-
1965	447	3	450	42	9,4	-	0	42	9,3	79	17,7	-	0	79	17,6	13,6	10,2	17,8	14,4	11,1	6,0	-
1966	479	15	494	55	11,5	2	13,3	57	11,5	90	18,8	1	6,7	91	18,4	12,3	11,1	17,4	15,4	9,9	3,8	-
1967	515	7	523	44	8,5	-	0	44	8,4	110	21,3	2	26,6	112	21,4	15,1	11,1	19,1	11,5	9,9	3,4	-
1968	458	7	465	36	7,9	-	0	36	7,7	103	22,5	-	0	103	22,2	16,3	10,1	15,7	12,5	11,2	4,3	-
1969	525	7	532	59	10,1	-	0	59	10,0	122	20,9	-	0	122	20,6	18,1	10,6	13,9	12,0	10,6	4,2	-
1970	..	..	624	..	..	..	..	53	8,5	..	..	..	..	105	16,8	22,0	10,4	13,3	13,6	9,1	6,3	-
1971	..	..	930	..	..	..	..	102	11,0	..	..	..	..	170	18,3	19,0	11,7	15,1	13,1	7,0	4,8	-
1972	..	..	970	..	..	..	..	63	6,5	..	..	..	..	178	18,4	20,1	13,6	15,4	14,3	7,4	4,3	-
1973	..	..	1125	..	..	..	..	103	9,2	..	..	..	..	182	16,2	21,0	16,6	13,2	13,0	6,2	4,7	-

sentenced to fines or other sanctions

1960	1924	71	2055	163	8,2	10	14,1	173	8,4	202	10,2	10	14,1	212	10,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,4
1961	2134	70	2224	196	9,2	10	14,3	206	9,3	340	15,9	-	0	340	15,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0,5
1962	2013	42	2055	209	10,4	-	0	209	10,2	289	14,4	-	0	289	14,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,0
1963	2176	55	2231	274	12,6	5	9,1	279	12,5	355	16,3	1	1,8	356	16,0	19,8	14,9	11,9	13,5	9,6	0,4	1,3
1964	2164	56	2220	284	13,1	5	8,9	289	13,0	449	20,8	4	7,1	453	20,4	17,7	14,7	17,2	8,8	5,2	1,4	1,7
1965	2253	51	2334	293	12,8	5	9,8	298	12,8	519	22,7	6	11,8	525	22,5	18,0	13,2	17,3	9,1	4,4	1,6	1,2
1966	2336	49	2385	297	12,7	8	16,3	305	12,8	632	27,1	4	8,2	636	26,7	19,1	13,5	15,9	7,5	4,4	1,3	1,0
1967	2629	45	2733	305	11,4	13	28,9	319	11,7	774	28,8	4	8,9	778	28,5	21,4	11,3	14,4	7,6	2,7	1,1	1,3
1968	2547	49	2695	303	11,5	10	20,4	313	11,6	717	27,1	9	18,4	726	26,9	23,2	11,5	14,2	7,5	3,0	1,1	0,9
1969	3629	76	3705	422	7,5	12	15,8	434	11,7	915	25,2	14	18,4	929	25,1	26,5	11,0	13,3	6,7	3,4	1,3	0,9
1970	..	..	4414	..	..	..	..	459	10,4	..	..	..	..	1022	23,2	28,1	12,3	13,3	7,2	3,4	1,4	0,7
1971	..	..	5405	..	..	..	..	577	10,5	..	..	..	..	1281	23,7	28,1	13,5	12,1	6,9	3,1	1,5	0,5
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	5580	..	..	..	..	648	11,6	..	..	..	..	1263	22,6	25,1	16,5	12,4	7,0	2,8	1,2	0,7

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

SEXUAL OFFENCES: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

accused		total		15 - 17 years				18 - 20 years				21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known					
year	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	%	%	%				
1960	556	29	585	115	20,7	3	10,3	118	20,2	63	11,3	2	6,9	65	11,1	..	..	..	..	1,7		
1961	707	30	737	189	26,7	4	13,3	193	26,2	83	11,7	5	16,7	88	11,9	..	..	..	..	0,5		
1962	575	12	587	187	32,5	3	25,0	190	32,4	84	14,6	2	16,7	86	14,7	..	..	..	..	1,7		
1963	656	33	689	220	33,0	9	27,3	229	32,8	103	15,5	1	3,0	104	14,9	13,0	10,9	5,4	8,3	7,9	2,4	4,4	
1964	653	28	681	220	32,2	7	25,0	227	31,9	136	19,9	3	10,7	139	19,5	14,1	6,6	12,9	5,8	3,4	1,8	3,9	
1965	722	17	739	185	25,6	10	58,8	195	26,4	130	18,0	1	5,9	131	17,7	12,2	6,2	9,9	5,5	3,8	1,2	16,6	
1966	587	15	602	199	33,9	5	33,3	204	33,9	134	22,8	2	13,3	136	22,6	12,3	7,8	9,0	5,1	3,2	2,3	3,7	
1967	652	12	664	201	30,4	3	25,0	204	30,1	148	22,4	2	16,7	150	22,1	16,7	6,3	8,1	8,4	3,2	0,7	3,5	5,9
1968	607	34	641	113	18,6	16	47,1	129	20,1	149	24,6	4	11,8	153	23,9	17,6	11,1	12,2	8,7	1,7	0,8	3,9	
1969	495	12	507	76	15,4	7	58,3	83	16,4	123	24,9	-	0	123	24,3	15,8	10,7	13,2	7,1	4,1	2,4	6,1	5,1
1970	..	..	451	..	..	..	..	77	17,1	..	..	..	..	62	13,7	19,5	11,8	20,2	8,9	5,5	1,6	1,8
1971	..	..	313	..	..	..	..	29	9,3	..	..	..	..	55	17,6	24,0	13,1	16,0	10,5	3,8	0,6	5,1
1972
1973	..	..	295	..	..	..	..	19	6,4	..	..	..	..	43	14,6	28,1	20,7	13,9	9,8	3,7	1,4	1,4

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	361	9	370	95	26,3	3	33,3	98	26,5	43	11,9	2	22,2	45	12,2	14,3	11,6	7,3	13,5	13,5	1,2	-
1961	490	19	509	179	36,5	4	21,1	183	36,0	73	14,9	5	26,3	78	15,3	13,8	9,0	7,9	8,6	7,9	1,6	-
1962	400	12	412	137	34,3	3	25,0	140	34,0	63	15,8	2	16,7	65	15,8	12,9	11,4	6,6	10,7	7,8	1,0	-
1963	474	13	487	184	38,8	5	38,5	189	38,8	88	18,6	1	7,7	89	18,3	10,3	8,4	5,5	9,0	7,0	2,7	-
1964	502	4	506	181	36,1	1	25,0	182	36,0	110	21,9	1	25,0	111	21,9	13,6	5,9	10,9	5,3	4,0	2,4	-
1965	495	7	502	153	30,9	3	42,9	156	31,1	113	22,8	1	14,3	114	22,7	12,2	5,8	9,3	5,3	2,8	1,6	9,1
1966	425	7	432	146	34,4	2	28,6	148	34,3	113	26,6	2	28,6	115	26,6	12,7	6,7	9,5	4,2	3,2	2,8	-
1967	453	8	461	157	34,3	2	25,0	159	34,1	130	28,4	-	0	130	27,9	15,9	4,7	7,1	5,6	4,1	0,6	-
1968	386	5	391	74	19,2	1	20,0	75	19,2	115	30,0	2	40,0	117	29,9	21,7	10,2	10,0	6,1	2,0	0,8	-
1969	287	1	288	60	20,9	1	10,0	61	21,2	83	28,9	-	0	83	28,8	17,0	10,4	9,7	6,3	3,8	2,8	-
1970	..	..	226	..	..	..	..	45	19,9	..	..	..	..	41	18,1	21,2	9,3	16,8	9,3	4,0	1,3	-
1971	..	..	148	..	..	..	..	17	11,5	..	..	..	..	34	23,0	25,0	12,8	11,5	10,8	5,4	0	-
1972	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	15	10,5	..	..	..	..	31	21,7	31,5	18,2	10,5	2,1	3,5	2,1	-
1973	..	..	147	..	..	..	..	11	7,5	..	..	..	..	28	19,0	35,4	17,7	8,8	7,5	2,0	2,0	-

sentenced to fines or other sanctions

1960	115	10	125	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	164	10	174	10	6,1	-	0	10	5,7	-	0	-	0	21	20,0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	105	-	105	10	9,5	-	0	10	9,5	21	20,0	-	0	21	20,0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	105	12	117	8	7,6	-	0	8	6,8	11	10,5	-	0	11	9,4	29,1	17,9	7,7	9,4	14,5	2,6	2,6
1964	91	13	104	10	11,0	-	0	10	9,6	18	19,8	1	7,7	19	18,3	16,3	13,5	28,8	8,7	3,8	1,0	0
1965	98	4	102	10	10,2	2	50,0	12	11,8	9	9,1	-	0	9	8,8	22,5	12,7	15,7	6,9	9,8	1,0	10,8
1966	78	1	79	15	19,2	-	0	15	19,0	11	14,1	-	0	11	13,9	16,5	17,7	11,4	15,2	5,1	1,3	0
1967	105	2	107	5	4,8	-	0	5	4,7	8	7,6	2	100,0	10	9,3	28,0	13,1	18,7	25,2	0	0,9	0
1968	109	24	133	5	4,6	11	45,8	16	12,0	10	9,2	1	4,2	11	8,3	12,8	15,8	25,6	19,5	2,2	1,5	2,2
1969	106	10	116	2	1,9	5	50,0	7	6,0	22	20,8	-	0	22	19,0	18,1	15,5	22,4	10,3	6,0	0	2,6
1970	..	..	148	..	..	..	..	12	8,1	..	..	..	..	10	6,8	18,9	18,2	29,7	8,1	6,8	2,7	0,7
1971	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	3	2,7	..	..	..	..	13	11,7	28,8	14,4	24,3	12,6	3,6	1,8	0
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	7	5,1	..	..	..	..	12	8,8	20,4	21,2	17,5	13,1	5,8	0,7	0

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65

SEXUAL OFFENCES

RAPE: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	total			15 - 17 years			18 - 20 years			21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 64	un-known
	men	women	total	men	women	%	men	women	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1960	64	-	64	1	1,6	0	1	1,6	6	9,4	0	6	9,4	..	..	..
1961	86	-	86	25	29,1	0	25	29,1	19	22,1	0	19	22,1	..	..	..
1962	60	-	60	26	43,3	0	26	43,3	8	13,3	0	8	13,3	..	..	..
1963	130	1	131	50	38,5	0	50	38,2	27	20,8	0	27	20,6	12,2	10,7	5,3
1964	140	-	140	54	38,6	0	54	38,6	34	24,3	0	34	24,3	16,4	5,0	5,7
1965	134	-	134	27	20,1	0	27	20,1	44	32,8	0	44	32,8	18,7	8,2	8,2
1966	154	-	154	33	21,4	0	33	21,4	53	34,4	0	53	34,4	24,7	7,8	5,8
1967	149	1	150	43	28,9	0	43	28,7	30	20,1	0	30	20,0	22,0	9,3	7,3
1968	142	1	143	23	16,2	0	23	16,1	45	31,7	1	46	32,2	26,6	9,8	6,3
1969	125	-	125	27	21,6	0	27	21,6	38	30,4	-	38	30,4	19,2	12,8	6,4
1970	..	..	114	..	..	..	22	19,3	..	..	..	23	20,2	27,2	13,2	10,5
1971	..	..	92	..	..	..	11	12,0	..	..	..	26	28,3	25,0	15,2	9,8
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	88	..	..	..	5	5,7	..	..	..	19	21,6	35,2	18,2	13,6

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	44	-	44	1	2,3	0	1	2,2	6	13,6	0	6	13,6	13,6	34,1	18,2	15,9	2,3	0	-
1961	76	-	76	25	32,9	0	25	32,9	19	25,0	0	19	25,0	22,4	10,5	5,3	1,3	2,6	0	-
1962	60	-	60	26	43,4	0	26	43,3	8	13,3	0	8	13,3	18,3	11,7	3,3	6,7	3,3	0	-
1963	111	-	111	47	42,3	0	47	42,3	26	23,4	0	26	23,4	12,6	9,9	6,3	2,7	2,7	0	-
1964	125	-	125	54	43,2	0	54	43,2	33	26,4	0	33	26,4	16,8	4,5	6,4	0,8	1,6	0	-
1965	110	-	110	24	21,8	0	24	21,8	39	35,5	0	39	35,4	22,7	8,1	7,2	2,7	0,9	0	0,9
1966	134	-	134	30	22,4	0	30	22,4	49	36,6	0	49	36,6	26,1	6,7	6,0	0,7	1,5	0	-
1967	127	1	128	43	33,9	0	43	33,6	29	22,8	0	29	22,7	22,7	8,6	8,6	3,9	0	0	-
1968	119	1	120	33	19,3	0	33	19,2	34	28,6	1	35	29,2	30,0	9,2	6,7	5,0	0	0,8	-
1969	98	-	98	25	25,5	0	25	25,5	34	34,7	-	34	34,7	19,4	13,3	6,1	1,0	0	0	-
1970	..	..	93	..	..	..	21	22,6	..	..	..	22	23,7	25,8	12,9	10,8	3,2	1,1	0	-
1971	..	..	68	..	..	..	7	10,3	..	..	..	21	30,9	27,9	16,2	8,8	4,4	1,5	0	-
1972	..	..	55	..	..	..	6	10,9	..	..	..	16	29,1	29,1	16,4	10,9	1,8	1,8	0	-
1973	..	..	76	..	..	..	5	6,6	..	..	..	17	22,4	38,2	18,4	10,5	2,6	1,3	0	-

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

FORNICATION WITH A MINOR: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	accused		total		15 - 17 years				18 - 20 years				21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known	
	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	%	%	%	%
1960	303	1	304	106	35,0	-	0	106	34,9	54	17,8	-	0	34	17,8	..	..	..	..	..
1961	360	4	364	146	38,4	-	0	146	38,0	58	15,3	1	25,0	59	15,4	..	..	..	..	1,0
1962	364	4	368	144	39,6	2	50,0	146	39,7	71	19,5	1	25,0	72	19,6	..	..	..	..	..
1963	364	3	367	152	41,8	1	33,3	153	41,7	65	17,9	-	0	65	17,7	9,8	7,9	5,2	7,1	5,2
1964	383	4	387	143	37,3	3	75,0	146	37,7	83	21,7	-	0	83	21,4	13,4	5,2	9,3	5,2	2,8
1965	384	1	385	135	35,2	-	0	135	35,1	68	17,7	-	0	68	17,7	7,8	3,4	6,2	3,4	1,6
1966	304	6	310	147	48,4	2	33,3	149	48,1	71	23,4	1	16,7	72	23,2	7,4	4,2	7,7	1,9	1,9
1967	344	2	346	141	41,0	1	50,0	142	41,0	106	30,8	-	0	106	30,6	11,8	2,6	4,3	3,5	3,5
1968	328	1	329	85	25,9	1	100,0	86	26,1	95	29,0	-	0	95	28,9	17,6	8,5	8,8	3,6	1,5
1969	206	-	206	44	21,4	-	0	44	21,4	54	26,2	-	0	54	26,2	12,6	8,3	11,2	7,8	4,9
1970	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	32	23,5	..	..	..	..	22	16,2	18,4	8,1	19,9	7,8	4,4
1971	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	11	12,2	..	..	..	..	15	16,7	21,1	6,7	14,4	5,6	5,6
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	7	10,6	..	..	..	..	8	12,1	24,2	22,7	7,6	12,1	3,0

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	243	1	244	86	35,4	-	0	86	35,2	34	14,0	-	0	34	13,9	11,1	9,0	5,7	9,8	13,9	1,2
1961	335	3	339	146	43,5	-	0	146	43,1	48	14,3	1	33,3	49	14,5	11,8	7,7	7,4	7,7	5,9	2,1
1962	263	4	267	104	39,5	2	50,0	106	39,7	50	19,0	1	25,0	51	19,1	12,0	9,4	4,1	10,1	4,9	0,7
1963	293	3	301	128	43,0	1	33,3	129	42,9	56	18,8	-	0	56	18,6	9,0	7,3	5,6	8,0	5,3	3,3
1964	314	2	316	113	36,0	1	50,0	114	36,1	72	22,9	-	0	72	22,8	13,6	6,3	9,8	5,4	3,5	2,5
1965	286	-	286	114	40,0	-	0	114	39,9	63	22,0	-	0	63	22,0	8,0	3,5	7,3	3,8	1,4	1,4
1966	228	2	230	104	45,6	-	0	104	45,2	59	25,9	1	50,0	60	26,1	7,4	4,8	9,6	2,6	2,6	1,7
1967	283	2	285	111	39,2	1	50,0	112	39,3	96	33,9	-	0	96	33,7	11,9	2,5	4,6	3,9	3,2	1,1
1968	230	1	231	50	21,7	1	100,0	51	22,1	76	33,0	-	0	76	32,9	19,0	10,0	9,5	3,9	2,2	0,4
1969	141	-	141	33	23,4	-	0	33	23,4	41	29,1	-	0	41	29,1	16,3	7,1	7,8	8,5	5,0	2,8
1970	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	18	17,8	..	..	..	..	14	13,9	20,8	7,9	23,8	7,9	5,0	3,0
1971	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	9	13,6	..	..	..	..	11	16,7	21,2	7,6	15,2	18,2	7,6	0,0
1972	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	7	11,1	..	..	..	..	9	14,3	25,4	22,2	12,7	3,2	6,3	4,8
1973	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	3	6,5	..	..	..	..	4	8,7	28,3	23,9	8,7	15,2	2,2	6,5

sentenced to fines or other sanctions

1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	11	-	11	..	0	-	0	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	41	-	41	10	24,4	-	0	10	24,4	21	51,2	-	0	21	51,2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	18	-	18	3	16,7	-	0	3	16,7	7	38,9	-	0	7	38,9	29,9	5,6	0	11,1	0	0
1964	14	-	14	5	35,7	-	0	5	35,7	7	50,0	-	0	7	50,0	7,1	0	7,1	0	0	0
1965	22	-	22	9	40,9	-	0	9	40,9	3	13,6	-	0	3	13,6	9,1	13,6	0	0	0	22,7
1966	25	-	25	11	44,0	-	0	11	44,0	6	24,0	-	0	6	24,0	20,0	8,0	4,0	0	0	0
1967	7	-	7	1	14,3	-	0	1	14,3	1	14,3	-	0	1	14,3	42,9	14,3	0	0	0	0
1968	27	-	27	4	14,8	-	0	4	14,8	7	25,9	-	0	7	25,9	25,9	3,7	22,2	3,7	0	3,7
1969	15	-	15	1	6,7	-	0	1	6,7	5	33,3	-	0	5	33,3	6,7	26,7	13,3	0	0	13,3
1970	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	16,7	..	..	..	..	..	0	33,3	50,0	0	0	0	0
1971	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	1	12,5	37,5	0	25,0	25,0	0	0
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	3	20,0	..	..	..	..	4	26,7	13,3	20,0	6,7	6,7	6,7	0

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

ARSON: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

accused year	total			15 - 17 years			18 - 20 years			21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - x)	un-known	
	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	%
1950	30	15	45	11	36,7	1	6,7	12	26,7	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	22,2
1961	35	10	34	-	0	-	0	-	0	2	6,1	-	0	2	5,9	-	17,6
1962	29	11	40	2	6,9	1	9,1	3	7,5	1	3,5	-	0	1	2,5	-	17,3
1963	34	5	39	5	14,7	-	0	5	12,8	2	5,9	1	20,0	3	7,7	10,3	2,6
1964	37	5	42	3	8,1	2	40,0	5	11,9	4	10,8	1	20,0	5	11,9	9,5	7,1
1965	28	6	34	2	7,1	1	16,7	3	8,9	1	3,6	-	0	1	2,9	5,9	8,9
1966	32	2	34	4	12,5	-	0	4	11,8	4	12,5	-	0	4	11,8	8,8	14,7
1967	16	3	19	-	0	-	0	2	10,0	2	12,5	-	0	2	10,5	15,8	10,5
1968	38	2	40	4	10,5	-	0	4	10,0	3	7,9	-	0	3	7,5	15,0	12,5
1969	45	5	50	4	8,9	1	20,0	5	10,0	7	15,6	-	0	7	14,0	12,0	8,0
1970	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	3	6,4	..	..	..	..	3	6,4	10,6	4,3
1971	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	8	13,8	..	..	..	..	4	6,9	20,7	8,6
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	2	3,0	..	..	..	..	10	15,2	18,2	1,5

sentenced to imprisonment

1950	20	5	25	1	0	1	20,0	2	8,0	-	0	-	0	-	0	12,0	44,0	8,0	12,0	12,0	0
1951	30	7	37	-	0	-	0	-	0	2	6,7	-	0	2	5,4	13,5	5,4	21,6	21,6	32,4	0
1952	16	7	23	2	12,5	1	14,3	3	13,0	1	6,3	-	0	1	4,3	4,3	13,0	4,3	26,1	26,1	8,7
1953	21	1	22	5	23,8	-	0	5	22,7	1	4,8	-	0	1	0,2	18,2	9,1	4,5	18,2	18,2	4,5
1954	23	3	26	1	4,4	2	66,7	3	11,5	3	13,0	-	0	3	11,5	7,7	11,5	26,9	11,5	11,5	7,7
1955	19	2	21	1	5,3	-	0	1	4,8	1	5,3	-	0	1	4,8	4,8	9,5	19,0	28,6	14,3	14,3
1956	27	1	28	2	7,4	-	0	2	7,1	3	11,1	-	0	3	10,7	0	7,1	35,7	25,0	14,3	0
1957	8	3	11	-	0	-	0	0	0	2	25,0	-	0	2	18,2	18,2	9,1	9,1	27,3	9,1	9,1
1958	28	1	29	3	10,7	-	0	3	10,3	3	10,7	-	0	3	10,3	20,7	10,3	17,2	10,3	6,9	13,8
1959	36	1	37	3	8,3	-	0	3	8,1	5	13,9	-	0	5	13,5	16,2	24,3	21,6	8,1	2,7	5,4
1970	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	2	6,7	..	..	..	..	2	6,7	16,7	13,3	23,3	13,3	20,0	0
1971	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	8	18,2	..	..	..	..	4	9,1	22,7	15,9	9,1	6,8	2,3	0
1972	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	6	11,1	..	..	..	..	6	11,1	24,1	18,5	16,7	16,7	1,9	0
1973	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	2	3,9	..	..	..	..	6	11,5	19,2	19,2	13,5	19,2	11,5	0

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION OF ALCOHOL

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION OF ALCOHOL: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973
 (from 1971 to 1973 the figures include illegal sale of alcohol)

year	accused			men	15 - 17 years			total	18 - 20 years			total	20 -	25 -	30 -	40 -	50 -	60 -	un-known	
	men	women	total		%	women	%		%	men	%		women	%	24	29	39	49		59	69
1960	720	10	730	10	1,4	-	0	10	1,4	57	7,9	1	10,0	58	7,9	..	..	..	..	1,7
1961	536	20	606	49	8,4	-	0	49	8,1	37	6,3	1	5,0	38	6,3	..	..	..	..	..
1962	519	9	558	43	7,8	-	0	43	7,7	58	10,6	-	-	58	10,4	..	..	..	..	..
1963	657	22	689	49	7,4	2	9,1	51	7,4	52	7,8	2	9,1	54	7,8	12,8	16,1	11,0	20,5	22,8
1964	595	18	613	52	8,7	-	0	52	8,5	66	11,1	2	11,1	68	11,1	10,9	12,7	25,8	15,2	12,2
1965	537	13	550	51	9,5	-	0	51	9,3	54	10,1	-	0	54	9,8	10,9	9,1	20,0	13,6	10,7
1966	520	9	529	53	10,2	-	0	53	10,0	57	11,0	-	0	57	10,8	13,6	10,6	22,5	14,9	11,5
1967	521	11	532	59	11,3	-	0	59	11,1	77	14,8	-	0	77	14,5	12,8	12,2	16,2	15,2	12,8
1968	610	13	623	52	8,5	-	0	52	8,3	95	15,6	-	0	95	15,2	15,9	11,4	20,2	14,8	9,1
1969	492	16	498	38	7,9	-	0	38	7,6	66	13,7	1	6,3	67	13,5	14,5	11,6	18,7	13,5	8,4
1970	..	..	329	..	..	..	..	27	8,2	..	..	..	..	37	11,2	16,1	10,9	19,8	14,0	11,9
1971	..	..	1643	..	..	..	..	85	5,2	..	..	..	..	150	9,1	16,5	15,9	22,4	14,9	8,0
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	1433	..	..	..	..	71	5,0	..	..	..	..	123	8,6	15,6	15,8	18,1	17,5	11,0

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	168	3	171	2	1,2	-	0	2	1,2	11	6,6	1	33,3	12	7,0	11,7	20,5	18,1	11,7	28,1	1,8
1961	125	7	132	2	1,6	-	0	2	1,5	5	4,0	-	0	5	3,8	13,6	15,9	11,4	24,2	27,3	2,3
1962	104	3	107	3	2,9	-	0	3	2,8	11	10,6	-	0	11	10,3	7,5	20,6	12,1	23,4	21,5	1,9
1963	132	5	137	4	3,0	-	0	4	2,9	9	6,8	-	0	9	6,6	13,1	19,0	12,4	23,4	21,9	0,7
1964	114	4	118	12	10,5	-	0	12	10,2	9	7,9	-	0	9	7,6	11,0	14,4	20,3	15,3	19,5	1,7
1965	74	1	75	4	5,4	-	0	4	5,3	3	4,1	-	0	3	4,0	12,0	10,7	22,7	18,7	12,0	0,0
1966	80	2	82	10	12,5	-	0	10	12,2	3	6,3	-	0	3	6,1	9,8	14,6	20,7	23,2	12,2	1,2
1967	92	2	94	..	..	-	0	..	..	6	6,5	-	0	6	6,4	18,1	13,8	18,1	12,8	24,5	6,4
1968	85	1	86	2	2,4	-	0	2	2,3	10	11,8	-	0	10	11,6	12,8	11,6	26,7	18,6	9,3	7,0
1969	43	1	44	1	2,3	-	0	1	2,3	5	11,6	-	0	5	11,4	11,4	18,2	25,0	13,6	13,6	4,5
1970	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	2	5,6	..	..	..	..	..	0	11,1	11,1	33,3	8,3	25,0	5,6
1971	..	..	147	..	..	..	..	2	1,4	..	..	..	..	1	0,7	14,3	16,3	26,5	18,4	13,6	8,8
1972	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	1	0,9	..	..	..	..	4	3,4	12,0	15,4	27,3	18,8	15,4	6,8
1973	..	..	177	..	..	..	..	1	0,6	..	..	..	..	6	3,4	17,5	17,5	20,3	19,2	15,3	6,2

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

ILLEGAL SALE OF ALCOHOL: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

accused year	total			15 - 17 years				18 - 20 years				21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known				
	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	%	%	%			
1960	2352	235	2587	27	1,2	2	0,1	29	1,1	120	5,1	6	2,6	126	4,9	..	..	..	..	1,5		
1961	2535	294	2829	36	1,4	5	1,7	41	1,4	99	3,9	24	8,2	123	4,3	..	..	..	..	1,4		
1962	2870	285	3155	42	1,5	10	3,5	52	1,6	132	4,6	15	5,3	147	4,7	..	..	..	..	1,0		
1963	2507	283	2790	85	3,4	14	5,0	99	3,5	145	5,8	12	4,2	157	5,6	14,7	13,3	13,3	20,1	25,3	2,4	1,6
1964	2615	299	2913	116	4,4	19	6,4	135	4,6	167	6,4	19	6,4	186	6,4	14,7	13,7	22,2	16,2	13,5	6,4	2,3
1965	2592	236	2828	104	4,0	17	7,2	121	4,3	167	6,4	19	8,1	186	6,6	14,4	13,2	22,0	16,0	11,0	6,2	6,2
1966	2149	251	2410	85	4,0	17	6,5	102	4,2	201	9,4	16	6,1	217	9,0	16,5	14,4	22,1	14,8	11,7	5,6	1,7
1967	2019	270	2289	71	3,5	16	5,9	87	3,8	182	9,0	31	11,5	213	9,3	17,5	13,6	20,5	15,6	11,5	6,7	1,4
1968	1914	263	2177	60	3,1	12	4,6	72	3,3	136	7,1	29	11,0	165	7,6	17,5	14,4	21,7	16,4	11,0	6,7	1,4
1969	1729	230	1959	56	3,2	9	3,9	65	3,3	158	9,1	24	10,4	182	9,3	19,9	14,9	20,9	13,8	8,5	5,7	3,7
1970	..	..	1363	..	..	..	..	45	3,3	..	..	..	..	126	9,2	19,2	14,2	20,2	15,9	9,4	6,0	2,6

(from 1971 to 1973 the figures have been combined with those for illegal distillation of alcohol)

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	402	73	475	5	1,2	1	1,4	6	1,3	11	2,7	3	4,1	14	2,9	9,3	15,8	14,7	23,4	30,1	2,5	..
1961	404	61	465	5	1,2	2	3,3	7	1,5	16	4,0	1	1,6	17	3,7	9,7	10,8	14,8	26,5	30,5	2,6	..
1962	405	51	457	5	1,2	-	0	5	1,1	14	3,5	1	2,0	15	3,3	3,7	12,7	15,8	26,0	34,4	3,1	..
1963	335	58	393	7	2,1	1	1,7	8	2,0	8	2,4	2	3,5	10	2,5	7,9	13,5	13,7	27,5	31,8	1,0	..
1964	321	64	385	6	1,9	1	1,6	7	1,8	13	4,1	4	6,3	17	4,4	8,8	14,8	30,9	15,8	15,1	8,3	..
1965	351	35	385	5	1,4	1	2,9	6	1,6	14	4,0	3	8,6	17	4,4	9,3	11,7	28,5	18,7	8,8	5,7	11,4
1966	336	42	378	4	1,2	1	2,4	5	1,3	16	4,8	2	4,8	18	4,8	13,0	13,8	24,9	19,0	17,7	5,6	..
1967	256	36	292	3	1,2	1	2,8	4	1,4	12	4,7	5	13,9	17	5,8	11,6	15,8	25,7	20,5	12,7	6,5	..
1968	201	31	232	-	0	-	0	-	0	5	2,5	2	6,5	7	3,0	12,5	16,4	25,3	22,0	13,4	6,1	..
1969	82	17	99	2	2,4	-	0	2	2,0	7	8,5	1	5,9	8	8,1	11,1	18,2	29,3	14,1	11,1	6,1	..
1970	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	1	1,5	..	..	..	..	4	5,9	13,2	8,8	29,4	20,6	7,3	13,2	..

(from 1971 to 1973 the figures have been combined with those for illegal distillation of alcohol)

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

DOCUMENT FORGERY: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

accused year	total			15 - 17 years			18 - 20 years			21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 64	un-known	
	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	
1960	590	128	718	39	7,7	15	11,7	54	7,5	34	5,8	8	6,3	42	5,8	..	1,4
1961	511	140	651	25	4,9	3	2,1	28	4,3	45	8,8	15	10,7	50	9,2	..	..
1962	524	129	653	31	5,9	27	20,9	58	8,9	48	9,2	15	11,6	63	9,6	..	1,5
1963	647	125	772	41	6,3	13	10,4	54	7,0	57	8,8	8	6,4	65	8,4	15,7	3,9
1964	619	125	744	42	6,8	15	12,0	57	7,7	78	12,6	20	16,0	98	13,2	15,2	6,6
1965	584	121	705	41	7,0	10	8,3	51	7,2	56	9,6	15	12,4	71	10,1	12,3	1,4
1966	537	120	657	27	5,0	8	6,7	35	5,3	66	12,3	18	15,0	84	12,8	16,1	10,4
1967	574	134	708	33	5,8	9	6,7	42	5,9	77	13,4	14	10,5	91	12,9	19,8	4,0
1968	698	149	847	75	10,7	18	12,1	93	11,0	103	14,8	22	14,8	125	14,8	17,5	4,4
1969	706	171	877	43	6,1	23	13,5	66	7,5	109	15,4	30	17,5	139	15,8	20,1	4,0
1970	..	..	952	..	..	..	..	107	11,2	..	..	..	..	138	14,5	22,2	3,3
1971	..	..	1276	..	..	..	..	169	13,2	..	..	..	..	224	17,6	21,0	2,4
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	1504	..	..	..	..	222	14,8	..	..	..	..	231	15,4	20,1	1,9

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	398	55	453	14	3,5	3	5,5	17	3,8	29	7,3	7	12,7	36	7,9	17,2	14,1	18,5	23,8	14,3	0,2
1961	378	77	455	17	4,5	3	3,9	20	4,4	36	9,5	10	13,0	46	10,1	17,4	16,0	17,0	24,0	10,3	0,4
1962	390	61	451	23	5,9	5	8,2	28	6,2	35	9,0	9	14,8	44	9,8	17,7	17,7	12,4	22,8	12,9	0,4
1963	444	75	519	25	5,6	7	9,3	32	6,2	32	7,2	5	6,7	37	7,1	16,0	17,5	16,8	23,1	12,5	0,8
1964	401	79	480	26	6,5	9	11,4	35	7,3	48	12,0	17	21,5	65	13,5	15,2	17,5	28,1	12,5	5,2	0,6
1965	401	62	463	22	5,5	2	3,2	24	5,2	39	9,7	9	14,5	48	10,4	14,7	16,0	27,9	14,7	4,5	1,7
1966	385	65	450	15	3,9	3	4,6	18	4,0	52	13,5	11	16,9	63	14,0	17,8	20,0	23,8	15,3	4,4	0,7
1967	431	83	514	13	3,0	5	6,0	18	3,5	63	14,6	8	9,6	71	13,8	21,8	13,6	27,4	16,5	2,9	0,4
1968	448	78	526	18	4,0	6	6,4	23	4,4	60	13,4	14	18,0	74	14,1	23,4	17,3	24,9	11,6	3,2	1,0
1969	476	89	565	18	3,8	9	10,1	27	4,8	73	15,3	17	19,1	90	15,9	25,8	16,6	19,5	11,7	4,8	0,9
1970	..	..	616	..	..	..	..	21	3,4	..	..	..	..	103	16,7	27,9	17,4	19,8	10,7	3,2	0,8
1971	..	..	873	..	..	..	..	65	7,4	..	..	..	..	161	18,4	26,0	19,5	19,0	8,2	2,2	0,3
1972	..	..	921	..	..	..	..	48	5,2	..	..	..	..	145	15,7	27,0	20,4	17,5	9,2	4,0	0,9
1973	..	..	1016	..	..	..	..	71	7,0	..	..	..	..	177	17,4	23,0	22,4	16,0	10,5	2,9	0,7

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 - ..

VIOLENCE AGAINST AN OFFICIAL: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	accused			15 - 17 years				18 - 20 years				total	%	21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - x)	un-known		
	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	men	%	women	%											
1960	297	3	300	10	3,4	-	0	10	3,3	35	11,8	-	0	35	11,7	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,3
1961	333	21	354	22	6,6	10	47,6	32	9,0	51	15,3	5	23,8	56	15,8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	408	3	411	32	7,8	2	66,7	34	8,3	62	15,2	-	0	62	15,1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	327	12	339	23	7,0	2	16,7	25	7,4	50	15,3	1	8,3	51	15,0	27,4	16,2	11,2	13,9	6,1	0,3	2,1
1964	342	6	348	24	7,0	2	33,3	26	7,5	63	18,4	-	0	63	18,1	19,3	20,4	22,7	7,5	2,6	0,9	1,1
1965	366	7	373	30	8,2	1	14,3	31	8,3	97	26,5	1	14,3	98	26,3	20,1	15,0	17,2	8,6	2,7	1,3	0,5
1966	419	13	432	41	9,8	5	38,5	46	10,6	118	28,2	3	23,1	121	28,0	20,4	14,1	16,7	5,8	2,1	0,5	1,6
1967	501	4	505	34	6,8	1	29,0	35	6,9	141	28,1	3	25,0	142	28,1	25,1	12,7	15,6	7,1	2,6	0,8	1,0
1968	469	7	476	44	9,4	-	0	44	9,2	111	23,7	-	0	111	23,3	26,7	13,9	13,7	7,1	3,3	0,2	1,4
1969	488	16	504	42	8,6	6	37,5	48	9,5	126	25,8	3	18,8	129	25,6	28,6	11,7	12,9	6,7	3,3	0,2	1,6
1970	..	..	619	..	..	..	..	64	10,3	..	..	..	..	160	25,8	29,1	12,3	12,3	5,5	1,1	0,8	0,8
1971	..	..	758	..	..	..	..	78	10,3	..	..	..	..	189	24,9	31,5	17,0	8,6	2,2	0,7	0,8	0,8
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	870	..	..	..	..	74	8,5	..	..	..	..	190	21,8	29,5	18,6	11,6	6,6	2,1	0,8	0,5

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	256	3	259	10	3,9	-	0	10	3,9	25	9,8	-	0	25	9,7	19,3	22,4	19,7	17,8	7,3	0	..
1961	271	11	282	12	4,4	-	0	12	4,3	41	15,1	5	45,5	46	16,3	20,2	17,4	16,7	17,0	7,8	0,4	..
1962	295	3	298	12	4,1	2	66,7	14	4,7	52	17,6	-	0	52	17,4	22,1	21,5	12,4	13,1	8,7	0	..
1963	255	6	261	17	6,7	-	0	17	6,5	39	15,3	-	0	39	14,9	28,7	17,2	13,0	13,0	6,5	0	..
1964	267	4	271	20	7,5	-	0	20	7,4	48	18,0	-	0	48	17,7	18,8	21,4	24,0	8,1	2,2	0,4	..
1965	272	3	275	18	6,6	1	33,3	19	6,9	74	27,2	-	0	74	26,9	18,9	16,0	19,3	8,4	2,5	1,1	..
1966	312	7	319	31	9,9	4	57,1	35	11,0	85	27,2	1	14,3	86	27,0	21,3	14,1	17,6	6,0	2,5	0,6	..
1967	359	3	362	21	5,9	-	0	21	5,8	95	26,5	1	33,3	96	26,5	27,0	13,3	17,1	7,5	2,2	0,8	..
1968	346	2	348	33	9,5	-	0	33	9,5	90	26,0	-	0	90	25,9	27,0	13,5	13,8	7,8	2,6	0	..
1969	333	7	340	26	7,8	1	14,3	27	7,9	91	27,3	2	28,6	93	27,3	31,5	12,6	11,2	7,6	1,8	0	..
1970	..	..	384	..	..	..	..	28	7,3	..	..	..	..	92	24,0	32,0	13,3	14,3	6,3	2,1	0,8	..
1971	..	..	531	..	..	..	..	49	9,2	..	..	..	..	139	26,2	31,6	17,9	9,4	3,6	1,5	0,6	..
1972	..	..	444	..	..	..	..	29	6,5	..	..	..	..	105	23,6	30,4	19,8	11,0	4,3	1,1	0,9	..
1973	..	..	601	..	..	..	..	47	7,8	..	..	..	..	142	23,6	29,5	18,3	12,5	6,2	1,5	0,7	..

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65

MISLEADING AN OFFICIAL, PERJURY: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	accused			men	15 - 17 years			total	%	18 - 20 years			total	%	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	un-known
	men	women	total		%	women	%			men	%	women									
1960	878	276	1154	23	2,6	13	4,7	36	3,1	92	10,5	62	22,5	154	13,3	..	..	..	..	..	0,9
1961	1033	227	1260	85	8,2	71	31,3	156	12,4	114	11,0	25	11,0	139	11,0	..	..	..	..	..	4,0
1962	825	288	1113	85	9,6	35	12,2	120	10,2	61	6,9	26	9,0	87	7,4	..	..	..	..	..	0,9
1963	865	243	1108	61	9,4	42	17,3	123	11,1	93	10,8	32	13,2	125	11,3	..	..	..	..	..	3,9
1964	820	218	1038	93	11,6	37	17,0	130	12,8	111	13,9	39	17,9	150	14,7	..	..	..	..	..	5,5
1965	735	224	959	114	15,5	42	18,8	156	16,3	112	15,2	38	17,0	150	15,6	..	..	..	..	..	4,5
1966	800	227	1027	118	14,8	53	23,4	171	16,7	164	20,5	43	18,9	206	20,2	..	..	..	..	..	3,0
1967	783	235	1018	109	13,9	45	19,2	154	15,1	157	20,1	51	21,7	208	20,4	..	..	..	..	..	3,4
1968	737	221	958	107	14,5	46	20,8	153	16,0	130	17,6	47	21,3	177	18,8	..	..	..	..	..	2,6
1969	708	209	917	122	17,2	50	23,9	172	18,8	131	18,5	42	20,1	173	18,9	..	..	..	..	..	3,4
1970	..	..	893	..	..	..	..	189	21,4	..	..	..	..	157	17,8	..	..	..	..	..	3,7
1971	..	..	1026	..	..	..	..	267	26,0	..	..	..	..	148	14,4	..	..	..	..	..	2,3
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	1097	..	..	..	..	263	24,0	..	..	..	..	203	18,5	..	..	..	..	..	2,0

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	214	51	255	3	1,4	3	5,9	6	2,4	11	5,1	2	3,9	13	5,1	11,4	16,9	18,8	22,0	23,5	3,9	-
1961	205	43	248	10	4,9	1	2,3	11	4,4	13	6,3	5	11,6	18	7,3	12,1	16,9	20,2	21,8	16,9	0,4	-
1962	206	32	238	13	6,3	4	12,5	17	7,1	19	9,2	4	12,5	23	9,7	10,9	15,1	21,8	21,0	13,4	0,8	-
1963	210	43	253	13	6,2	4	9,3	17	6,7	19	9,1	2	4,7	21	8,3	9,1	15,4	20,6	20,6	18,6	0,8	-
1964	124	24	148	9	7,3	3	12,5	12	8,1	18	14,5	1	4,2	19	12,8	16,2	12,2	25,0	17,6	6,8	2,0	-
1965	151	32	183	4	2,7	6	18,8	10	5,5	20	13,3	3	9,4	23	12,6	9,8	14,8	31,1	14,8	6,6	1,1	-
1966	160	36	196	10	6,3	4	11,1	14	7,1	17	10,6	6	16,7	23	11,7	16,8	17,3	24,0	11,2	9,2	3,8	-
1967	175	33	208	7	4,0	1	3,0	8	3,8	22	12,6	7	21,2	29	13,9	14,9	14,9	24,0	16,3	10,1	1,9	-
1968	129	31	160	2	1,6	1	3,2	3	1,9	22	17,1	6	19,4	28	17,5	19,4	18,1	20,0	12,5	6,3	4,4	-
1969	127	23	150	6	4,7	6	26,1	12	8,0	20	15,8	3	13,0	23	15,3	20,7	14,0	21,3	13,3	6,7	0,1	-
1970	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	12	7,7	..	..	..	..	18	11,6	16,8	18,1	20,0	15,5	7,7	2,6	-
1971	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	9	5,8	..	..	..	..	19	12,3	24,0	16,9	14,3	17,5	6,5	2,6	-
1972	..	..	176	..	..	..	..	1	0,6	..	..	..	..	29	16,5	26,1	19,3	17,0	13,1	5,1	2,3	-
1973	..	..	194	..	..	..	..	7	3,6	..	..	..	..	22	11,3	26,3	22,2	17,0	12,4	3,6	3,6	-

sentenced to fines or other sanctions

1960	544	185	729	10	1,8	10	5,4	20	2,7	71	13,1	50	27,0	121	16,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,4
1961	688	144	832	55	8,0	60	41,7	115	13,8	91	13,2	20	13,9	111	13,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,4
1962	579	236	815	62	10,7	21	8,9	83	10,2	32	5,5	22	9,3	54	6,6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	572	169	741	56	9,8	27	16,0	83	11,2	70	12,2	28	16,6	98	13,2	13,9	12,6	14,8	20,0	10,9	0,5	2,8
1964	593	160	753	65	11,0	25	15,6	90	12,0	87	14,7	37	23,1	124	16,5	13,9	14,9	24,6	9,7	5,2	1,6	1,7
1965	521	168	689	95	18,2	27	16,1	102	14,8	89	17,1	33	19,6	122	17,7	12,6	14,9	21,2	8,9	4,9	0,4	1,6
1966	540	153	693	83	15,4	29	19,0	112	16,2	142	26,3	35	22,9	177	25,3	13,6	13,6	18,3	7,8	3,3	1,2	0,6
1967	525	173	698	79	15,1	32	18,5	111	15,9	127	24,2	39	22,5	166	23,8	16,3	9,5	19,8	8,4	3,2	1,1	2,0
1968	503	148	651	80	15,9	26	17,6	106	16,3	96	19,1	38	25,7	134	20,6	18,9	11,7	17,1	9,8	2,9	1,7	1,1
1969	477	130	607	83	17,4	20	15,4	103	17,0	103	21,6	30	23,1	133	21,9	19,1	11,5	15,8	10,7	2,3	0,5	1,2
1970	..	..	576	..	..	..	..	114	19,8	..	..	..	..	126	21,9	23,3	10,8	13,0	6,8	2,1	1,0	1,4
1971	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	169	24,6	..	..	..	..	115	16,7	21,0	12,2	13,4	6,4	3,6	1,3	0,7
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	778	..	..	..	..	197	25,3	..	..	..	..	167	21,5	17,9	12,7	10,8	8,0	1,9	0,5	1,4

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

DRUNKEN DRIVING: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	accused			15 - 17 years						18 - 20 years				21 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 - 69		un-known
	men	women	total	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
1960	4979	33	5012	76	1,5	-	0	76	1,5	245	4,9	1	3,0	246	4,9	0,4	
1961	6020	18	6038	115	1,9	-	0	115	1,9	276	4,6	3	16,7	279	4,6	1,0	
1962	5839	25	5864	139	2,4	2	8,0	141	2,4	271	4,6	1	4,0	272	4,6	0,8	
1963	5726	30	5756	165	2,9	3	10,0	168	2,9	359	6,3	2	6,7	361	6,3	12,9	15,2	16,0	26,3	18,5	0,7	1,3	1,5	1,5		
1964	6070	28	6098	180	3,0	1	3,6	181	3,0	474	7,8	-	0	474	7,8	12,0	15,8	29,5	18,2	10,0	2,2	1,5	2,0	2,0		
1965	5331	28	5359	190	3,6	4	14,3	194	3,6	509	9,6	4	14,3	513	9,6	13,8	16,0	29,8	15,6	8,0	1,6	1,6	1,2	1,2		
1966	5653	48	5701	185	3,3	3	6,3	188	3,3	593	10,5	9	18,8	602	10,6	14,3	15,9	27,9	17,1	8,2	1,6	1,5	1,2	1,2		
1967	5790	59	5849	201	3,5	3	5,1	204	3,5	737	12,7	8	13,6	745	12,7	16,1	14,8	26,4	15,9	7,8	1,5	1,5	1,2	1,2		
1968	5443	46	5489	178	3,3	-	0	178	3,2	597	11,0	7	15,2	604	11,0	17,6	15,3	25,8	16,5	7,4	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,7		
1969	6069	48	6117	234	3,9	3	6,3	237	3,9	749	12,3	10	20,8	759	12,4	17,8	14,2	24,3	16,3	7,3	2,0	1,5	1,7	1,7		
1970	..	..	7031	..	..	..	..	367	5,2	..	..	..	..	853	12,1	19,6	14,5	21,4	16,7	7,0	2,0	1,5	1,5	1,5
1971	..	..	8548	..	..	..	..	441	5,2	..	..	..	..	1037	12,1	20,3	16,2	21,2	15,4	6,0	2,1	1,4	1,4	1,4
1972	
1973	..	..	10822	..	..	..	..	684	6,3	..	..	..	..	1511	14,0	19,9	18,1	20,1	13,5	5,7	1,8	0,6	0,6	0,6

sentenced to imprisonment

1960	2879	13	2892	55	1,9	-	0	55	1,9	156	5,4	1	7,7	157	5,4	13,2	19,3	18,9	24,4	16,7	0,2	-	-	-	-
1961	3836	17	3853	89	2,3	-	0	89	2,3	232	6,1	3	17,6	235	6,1	13,3	16,2	18,9	25,2	17,6	0,4	-	-	-	-
1962	3954	15	3969	124	3,1	2	13,3	126	3,2	252	6,4	1	6,7	253	6,4	13,7	16,7	17,9	24,6	17,2	0,4	-	-	-	-
1963	4207	13	4220	142	3,4	1	7,7	143	3,4	296	7,0	2	15,4	298	7,1	15,0	16,0	16,0	26,0	16,2	0,4	-	-	-	-
1964	4642	20	4662	154	3,3	-	0	154	3,3	397	8,6	-	0	397	8,5	13,3	17,4	29,7	17,7	8,2	1,4	-	-	-	-
1965	4640	25	4665	160	3,3	4	16,0	164	3,4	466	9,6	4	16,0	470	9,7	14,1	16,2	30,6	16,0	8,0	1,7	0,4	-	-	-
1966	5205	38	5243	168	3,2	3	7,9	171	3,3	548	10,5	6	15,8	554	10,6	14,5	16,1	28,7	17,2	8,1	1,6	-	-	-	-
1967	5293	53	5346	182	3,4	3	5,7	185	3,5	671	12,7	8	15,1	679	12,7	16,5	14,9	26,8	16,3	7,8	1,5	-	-	-	-
1968	4875	43	4918	149	3,1	-	0	149	3,0	523	10,7	6	14,0	529	10,8	18,0	15,6	26,3	17,4	7,5	1,5	-	-	-	-
1969	5450	43	5493	190	3,5	2	4,7	192	3,5	680	12,5	10	23,3	690	12,6	18,2	14,4	24,8	16,9	7,5	2,1	-	-	-	-
1970	..	..	6207	..	..	..	..	291	4,7	..	..	..	..	754	12,1	19,9	14,7	22,1	17,3	7,1	2,1	-	-	-	-
1971	..	..	7598	..	..	..	..	338	4,4	..	..	..	..	915	12,0	21,1	16,5	21,7	15,9	6,2	2,1	-	-	-	-
1972	..	..	7892	..	..	..	..	376	4,8	..	..	..	..	1051	13,3	21,4	16,9	21,2	15,1	5,6	1,7	-	-	-	-
1973	..	..	9517	..	..	..	..	496	5,2	..	..	..	..	1310	13,8	20,3	18,7	20,6	13,9	5,8	1,7	-	-	-	-

x) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 -

ALL OFFENCES: accused and sentenced in courts of first instance, 1960 - 1973

year	accused		total		15 - 17 years				18 - 20 years				21 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 -	unknown				
	men	women	men	women	men	%	women	%	total	%	men	%	women	%	total	%	%	%	%	%			
1960	195367	10967	206334	11177	5,7	1176	10,7	12353	6,0	16184	8,3	1164	10,6	17348	8,4	..	..	..	..	0,5		
1961	226471	11607	238078	16320	7,2	1429	12,1	17749	7,4	19010	8,4	1227	10,4	20237	8,5	..	..	..	..	0,6		
1962	226059	10965	237024	17533	8,0	1148	10,5	18681	8,1	20190	9,2	1036	9,5	21226	9,2	..	..	..	..	0,7		
1963	226255	10759	237014	20579	9,1	1423	13,2	22012	9,3	21237	9,4	1348	12,5	22585	9,5	13,7	14,4	13,5	20,0	17,6	0,9	1,1	
1964	230347	11636	242083	21930	9,5	1355	11,6	23285	9,6	26467	11,5	1239	10,7	27706	11,4	13,5	14,0	23,8	15,0	9,0	2,6	1,2	
1965	235388	12483	247871	21586	9,1	1326	10,6	22912	9,2	32156	13,6	1613	12,9	33769	13,6	13,2	13,9	22,3	14,6	8,7	2,6	2,0	
1966	245169	13674	258843	19558	8,0	1365	10,0	20923	8,1	36223	14,8	1933	14,1	38156	14,7	14,4	13,7	22,5	14,5	8,5	2,7	0,9	
1967	262146	15092	277238	22283	8,5	1329	8,8	23612	8,5	41744	15,9	2155	14,3	43899	15,8	15,9	14,0	20,9	13,7	7,8	2,4	1,0	
1968	221747	14991	236738	17756	8,0	1261	8,4	19017	8,0	34073	15,4	2158	14,4	36231	15,3	18,1	13,8	21,3	13,2	6,8	2,4	1,0	
1969	190173	15010	205183	16034	8,4	1245	8,3	17279	8,4	29070	15,3	1871	12,5	30941	15,1	20,2	14,7	19,8	12,1	5,8	2,1	1,7	
1970	..	..	216953	..	..	..	..	20280	9,3	..	..	..	..	34321	15,8	20,6	14,4	19,7	11,7	5,4	2,0	1,1
1971	..	..	215671	..	..	..	..	25565	11,9	..	..	..	..	35242	16,3	20,1	14,5	17,2	11,5	5,3	2,1	1,0
1972
1973	..	..	268161	..	..	..	..	29207	10,9	..	..	..	..	41181	15,4	18,9	16,8	18,1	11,7	5,4	2,3	0,7

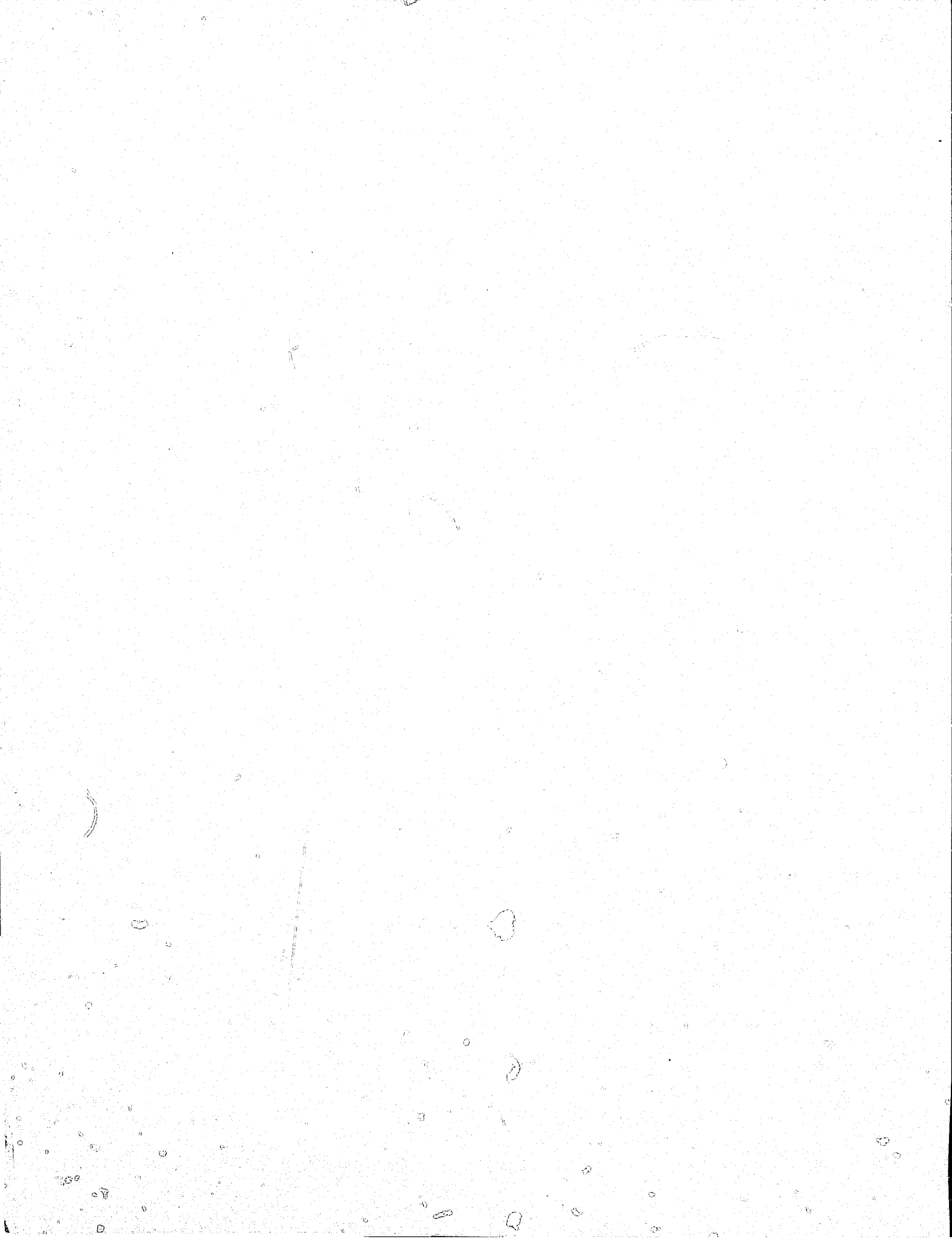
sentenced to imprisonment

1960	9813	747	10560	1063	10,8	137	17,7	1200	11,3	1049	10,7	132	17,0	1181	11,2	13,5	15,7	15,0	18,7	14,0	0,7	-
1961	10672	775	11447	1353	12,7	146	18,8	1499	13,1	1105	10,4	125	16,1	1230	10,8	13,2	14,1	14,9	19,7	13,7	0,6	-
1962	10755	735	11490	1378	12,8	155	21,1	1533	13,3	1239	11,5	127	17,3	1366	11,9	13,7	14,1	14,0	18,9	13,7	1,3	-
1963	11752	761	12513	1709	14,5	172	22,6	1881	15,0	1430	12,2	144	18,9	1574	12,6	14,2	13,4	12,5	19,2	12,6	0,5	-
1964	12829	821	13650	2000	15,6	195	23,8	2195	16,1	1891	14,7	159	19,4	2050	15,0	13,2	13,7	22,2	12,4	6,0	1,3	-
1965	12928	707	13635	1772	13,7	168	23,8	1940	14,2	2025	15,7	135	19,1	2160	15,8	13,5	13,0	21,9	11,8	5,7	1,5	-
1966	13250	764	14014	1670	12,6	159	20,8	1829	13,1	2331	17,6	172	22,5	2503	17,9	14,7	13,4	21,1	12,4	6,0	1,5	-
1967	14152	802	14954	1746	12,3	155	19,3	1901	12,7	2682	18,9	176	22,0	2858	19,1	16,8	12,6	20,1	12,1	5,3	1,3	-
1968	14147	751	14898	1699	12,0	136	18,1	1835	12,3	2614	18,5	161	21,4	2775	18,6	19,3	13,1	18,6	12,0	4,9	1,2	-
1969	14214	699	14913	1602	11,3	129	18,5	1731	11,6	2559	18,0	158	22,6	2717	18,2	19,8	12,9	18,5	12,5	5,0	1,4	-
1970	14746	682	15428	1556	10,6	120	17,6	1676	10,9	2478	16,8	144	21,1	2622	17,0	21,5	13,3	18,2	12,6	5,0	1,6	-
1971	19517	847	20364	2335	12,0	171	20,2	2506	12,3	3493	17,9	211	24,9	3704	19,2	21,7	14,7	16,4	11,3	4,0	1,4	-
1972	19403	830	20233	2041	10,5	179	21,6	2220	11,0	3609	18,6	191	23,0	3800	18,8	21,8	15,6	16,5	11,0	4,0	1,3	-
1973	21751	766	22517	2141	9,8	151	19,7	2292	10,2	3764	17,3	164	21,4	3928	17,4	21,8	18,1	16,2	10,7	4,1	1,4	-

sentenced to fines or other sanctions

1960	179105	9523	188628	9424	5,3	929	9,7	10353	5,5	14900	8,3	1022	10,6	15922	8,4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0,3
1961	208725	10393	219118	14167	6,8	1153	11,1	15320	7,0	17511	8,4	1092	10,5	18603	8,5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0,2
1962	202745	9474	212219	15415	7,6	853	9,0	16268	7,7	18644	9,2	889	9,4	19533	9,2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0,3
1963	205460	9344	214804	17996	8,6	1057	11,6	19083	9,1	19445	9,3	1182	12,6	20627	9,5	13,8	14,5	13,7	20,3	18,0	0,9	0,5
1964	210229	9944	220173	18990	9,0	894	9,0	19884	9,0	24111	11,5	1041	10,5	25152	11,4	13,7	14,1	24,1	15,3	9,3	2,7	0,5
1965	215599	10943	226542	18933	8,7	922	8,4	19755	8,7	29508	13,7	1424	13,0	30932	14,1	13,3	14,1	22,5	14,9	9,0	2,6	1,2
1966	224132	12003	236135	16858	7,5	926	7,7	17784	7,5	33281	14,8	1717	14,3	34998	14,8	12,8	13,6	21,6	14,3	8,6	2,7	0,4
1967	240624	13302	253926	19478	8,1	907	6,8	20385	8,0	38386	16,0	1877	14,1	40236	15,9	16,0	14,2	21,1	13,8	8,0	2,5	0,5
1968	200190	13200	213390	14940	7,5	835	6,3	15775	7,4	30777	15,4	1891	14,3	32368	15,3	18,4	14,0	21,7	13,3	6,9	2,5	0,5
1969	168263	13058	181321	13280	7,9	735	5,6	14015	7,7	25747	15,3	1575	12,1	27322	15,1	20,7	15,2	20,2	12,1	5,8	2,1	1,1
1970	..	..	193013	..	..	..	..	17033	8,8	..	..	..	..	30783	15,9	20,8	14,7	20,0	11,7	5,4	2,0	0,6
1971	..	..	186591	..	..	..	..	21169	11,3	..	..	..	..	30740	16,5	20,3	14,6	17,5	11,6	5,4	2,2	0,6
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	238174	..	..	..	..	25586	10,7	..	..	..	..	36524	15,3	18,8	16,8	18,3	11,7	5,4	2,3	0,5

*1) from 1960 to 1963 the age division is: 30 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 64, 65



END