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Medling i brott- och tvistemål 2008

Mediation in Criminal and Civil Cases 2008

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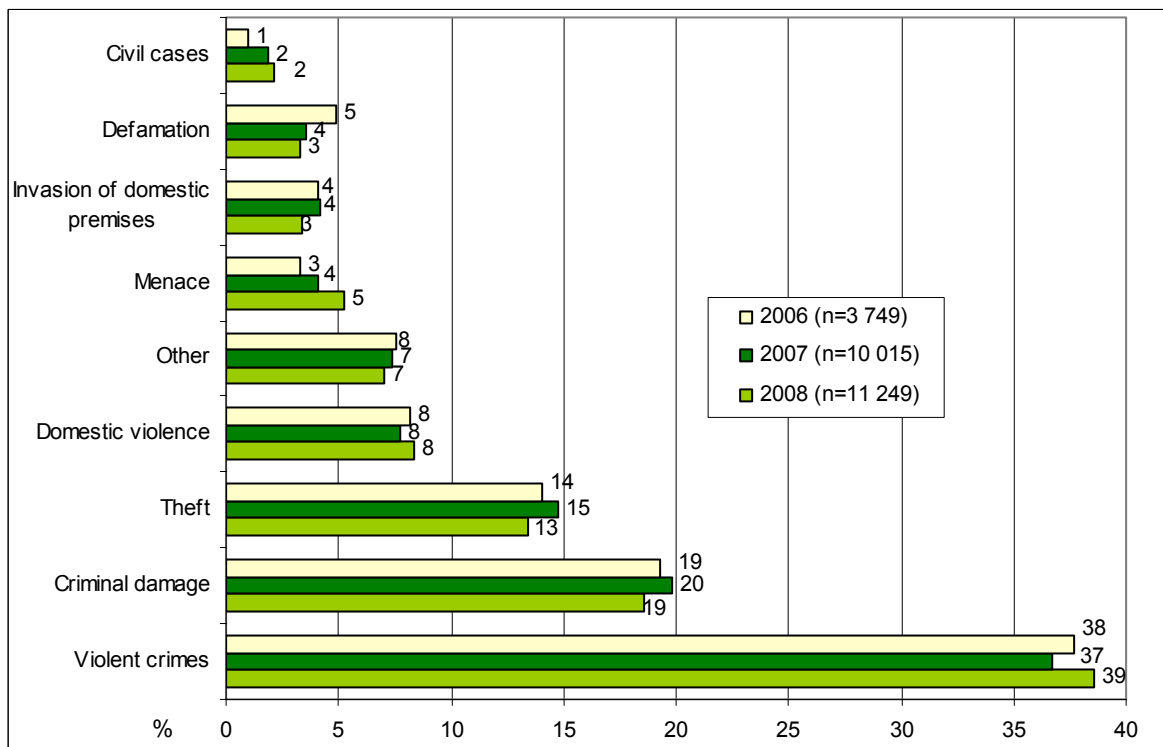
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Mediation in Criminal and Civil Cases 2008

A total of 11 120 criminal and civil cases were referred to mediation in Finland in 2008. This represented a 13.9 per cent increase on the previous year. Based on data collected from mediation offices by the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), the total number of mediated cases included 10 876 criminal cases and 244 civil cases.

Of all penal code offences in 2008, 2.02 per cent were referred to mediation. In 2007, the rate was 1.9 per cent. The percentage is relatively small for a variety of reasons. For instance, very few serious crimes are in fact referred to mediation (read more under Background).

Figure 1. Criminal and civil cases referred to mediation, 1 Jun–31 Dec 2006, 2007 and 2008, % *)



*) The national statistics start from 1 June 2006, when the Act on Conciliation in Criminal and Certain Civil Cases entered into force.

The data for 2008 show that violent crimes (incl. domestic violence) accounted for 48 per cent of all criminal cases referred to mediation. Aggravated assaults (i.e. grievous bodily harm), in turn, accounted for 0.5 per cent. Criminal damage was the second most frequent type of criminal case referred to mediation, with a share of 19 per cent. Domestic violence accounted for 8.7 per cent of all crimes. The above percentages do not include civil cases.

The 2008 figures on criminal cases referred to mediation are approximately the same as in the previous year. The percentage of violent crimes (incl. domestic violence) of all criminal cases referred to mediation in 2008 grew by 2.7 per cent compared with 2007, when they accounted for 45.3 per cent¹ of the cases. The share accounted for by menace increased 1.2 per cent on the corresponding share in 2007 (4.2%). By contrast, the shares accounted for by theft, criminal damage and invasion of domestic premises decreased by approximately 1 per cent.

The total number of criminal cases referred to mediation in 2008 increased some 14 per cent on the previous year. The total number of violent crimes (incl. domestic violence) was 5277, which meant an increase of about 19 per cent on 2007. Of all violent crimes, petty assaults increased the most, that is, by 28 per cent. In turn, domestic violence increased by 21 per cent and assault by 17 per cent. The number of cases of menace (n=594) referred to mediation nearly doubled in 2008.

These increases are explained by the fact that, although very few serious and complex crimes are referred to mediation, there has been a clear increase in the collaboration and mutual trust between authorities and mediation offices as operations have gradually progressed. As the amount of training provided to mediators has increased, so too has authorities' confidence in the knowledge and know-how of the mediators. This has in turn encouraged authorities to refer cases to mediation. In addition, the positive results of mediation have further bolstered authorities' confidence in the process of mediation².

Before mediation offices undertake mediation, they have to determine whether the criminal case is suitable for mediation. In 2008, mediation was undertaken in 70.6 per cent of all criminal cases (incl. domestic violence) referred to mediation. The mediation process was interrupted in 9.6 per cent of all criminal cases. More accurate percentages on the share of criminal cases in mediation in 2008 are not available, since, in some cases, the mediation decisions may not have been made until 2009.

Referring cases to mediation

A vast majority (i.e. 74%) of criminal cases referred to mediation are submitted by the police. Public prosecutors submit 22 per cent of the criminal cases to be mediated and parents only 0.2 per cent.

In 2008, of all criminal cases referred to mediation, 56 per cent were offences under public prosecution and 44 per cent were complainant offences. The number of civil cases submitted to mediation was 244, which represents some 2 per cent of all mediated cases. The cases referred to mediation during the year involved a total of 21 205 people: 12 282 suspected offenders and 8 923 complainants. Men accounted for 82 per cent and women for 18 per cent of the suspected offenders. As for the complainants, 63 per cent were men and 37 per cent women. The mediation cases involved a total of 1653 legal persons³ as complainants.

¹ Menace was included into violent crimes in 2007, when the share was 49 per cent. In 2008, the corresponding share would have been 52 per cent. As regards violent crimes, the 2008 statistics do not include menace. This is based on the concept of interpersonal violence, specifying that the violence is physical violence causing danger to life or health (Penal Code, Chapters 20 and 21). Defamation, invasion of domestic premises and menace are divided into separate categories based on the Penal Code (Chapters 24 and 25). In the 2007 statistics, these were included as cases of interpersonal violence, if the parties were regarded as being in a close relationship.

² Preliminary data from an interview survey by police and prosecuting authorities, with permission from Research Director Juhani Iivari.

³ Typically, legal persons in mediation cases include housing co-operatives, insurance companies etc.

Table 1. Number of cases mediated, separate offences, domestic violence and civil cases, by province in 2007 and 2008 *)

	Number of cases mediated, by province			Case type								
				Separate offences 1)			Domestic violence 2)			Civil cases		
	2 008		2007	2 008		2007	2 008		2007	2 008		2007
	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N
Southern Finland	3402	41	2886	4021	40	3326	498	52	419	81	33	93
Western Finland	2582	31	1927	3013	30	2812	231	24	205	68	28	36
Eastern Finland	1248	15	1081	1492	15	1380	101	11	50	51	21	29
Oulu	732	9	533	902	9	667	69	7	51	28	11	15
Lapland	362	4	360	451	5	583	42	4	48	13	5	13
Åland	59	1	38	47	1	40	9	1	2	3	1	0
Whole country	8385	100	6825	9926	100	8808	950	100	775	244	100	186

*) Read more about mediated cases and the offences involved under Concepts and definitions.

1) In the 2007 guidelines, the offences to be mediated were reported by category. In 2008, the guidelines were specified so that offences to be mediated were to be reported based on the number of offence category case numbers recorded in the preliminary investigation material of the police.

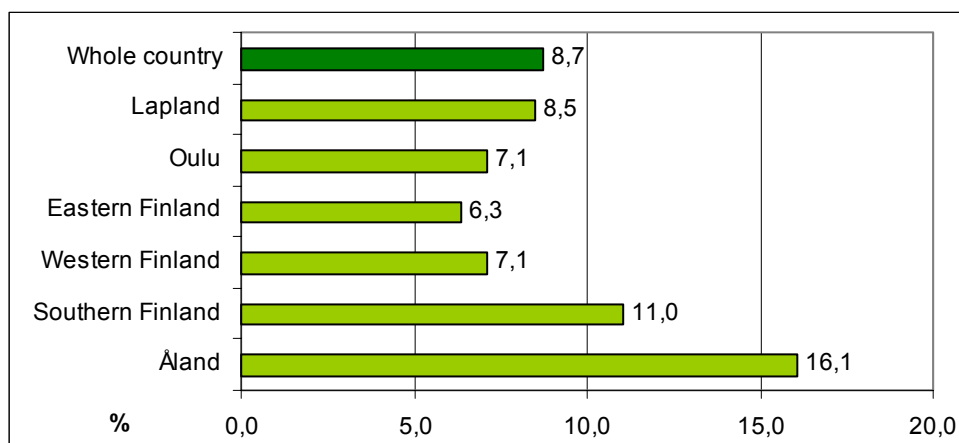
2) The 2008 guidelines specified that domestic violence should not include other offences than those relating to homicide and bodily injury (offences against life and health). See footnote 1 on page 2.

Mediation in cases of domestic violence

In 2008, the number of mediated cases of domestic violence increased some 20 per cent on the previous year. In fact, the increase is likely to have been even greater, seeing as defamation, invasion of domestic premises and menace are no longer recorded as domestic violence (see footnote 1 on page 2). The vast majority, or 85 per cent, of cases of domestic violence referred to mediation are assault cases. In all, offences under public prosecution accounted for 83.2 per cent of domestic violence cases and complainant offences for 16.8 per cent.

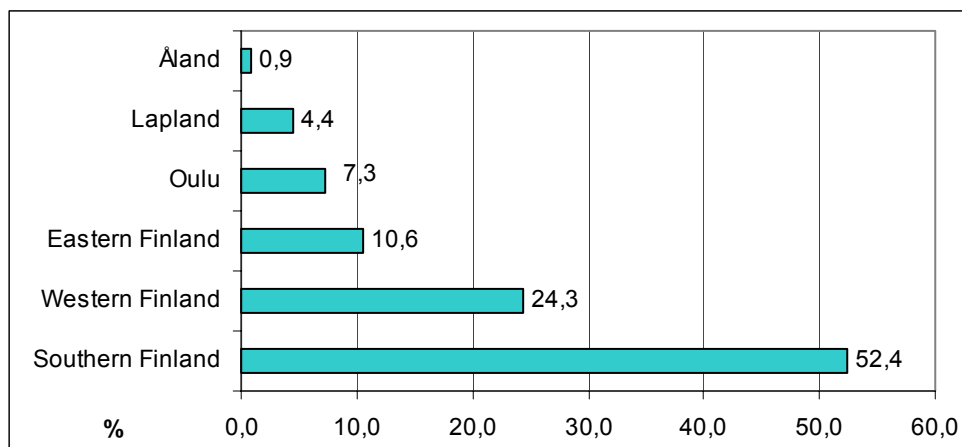
Of the cases of domestic violence, 77 per cent were referred to mediation by the police and 23 per cent by public prosecutors. Cases of domestic violence still seem to create a division between practices, which is evident from the differences in referral to mediation across provinces, for instance (see footnote 2 on page 2).

Figure 2. Domestic violence cases as a percentage of criminal cases referred to mediation in 2008, by province *)



*) Civil cases have not been taken into account in the calculation (cf. Figure 1).

Figure 3. Domestic violence cases referred to mediation as a percentage of all interpersonal violence cases in Finland in 2008, by province, (n=950)



More than half of all cases of domestic violence referred to mediation in Finland are submitted in the Province of Southern Finland. The other provinces' shares vary between 1 and 24 per cent (Figure 3). As a proportion of offences reported in the area, the province-specific share of domestic violence cases is more even, ranging between 6 and 16 per cent (Figure 2). Within the provinces, the differences between fields of activities are even greater.

In 2008, most mediation cases regarding domestic violence were still initiated by the police. All motions for mediation in the Province of Åland came from the police, compared with 95 per cent in Eastern Finland, 83 per cent in Lapland and 80 per cent in Oulu. In the Province of Southern Finland, 76 per cent of the mediation cases were initiated by the police. The Province of Western Finland accounted for the smallest share of cases initiated by the police, at 68 per cent.

The fact that most cases regarding domestic violence are referred to mediation by the police is actually based on practical reality. In most cases, the police and public prosecutors have agreed to a distribution of work at the local level. Through interrogation, the police also get first-hand information on the nature of the violence, the severity and repetition of the acts as well as on whether the acts have been committed under pressure, force, threat or some other form of coercion. Based on this information, the police can assess the suitability for mediation also in assault cases (an offence under public prosecution). In turn, public prosecutors may refer to mediation cases that the police have decided not to, for example due to the nature of the offence. By all accounts, this distribution of work between the police and prosecutors works at a satisfactory level⁴.

Different age groups in mediation

The age distribution of suspected offenders in 2008 is consistent with figures from the previous year: 47 per cent of the suspects were under the age of 21. In turn, suspected offenders under the age of 15 accounted for a 14 per cent share. This percentage remained at the same level as in 2007. Of the complainants, 28 per cent were under the age of 21. The data clearly indicates that mediated offences are directed at the adult population.

⁴ Preliminary data from an interview survey by police and prosecuting authorities, with permission from Research Director Juhani Iivari.

Figure 4. Age distribution of suspected offenders in mediated criminal and civil cases, 1 Jun–31 Dec 2006, 2007 and 2008, %

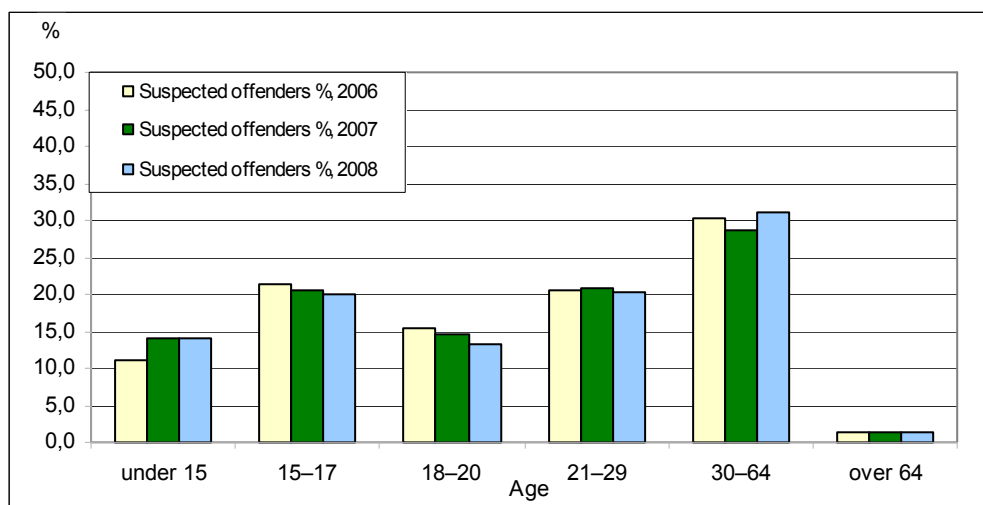
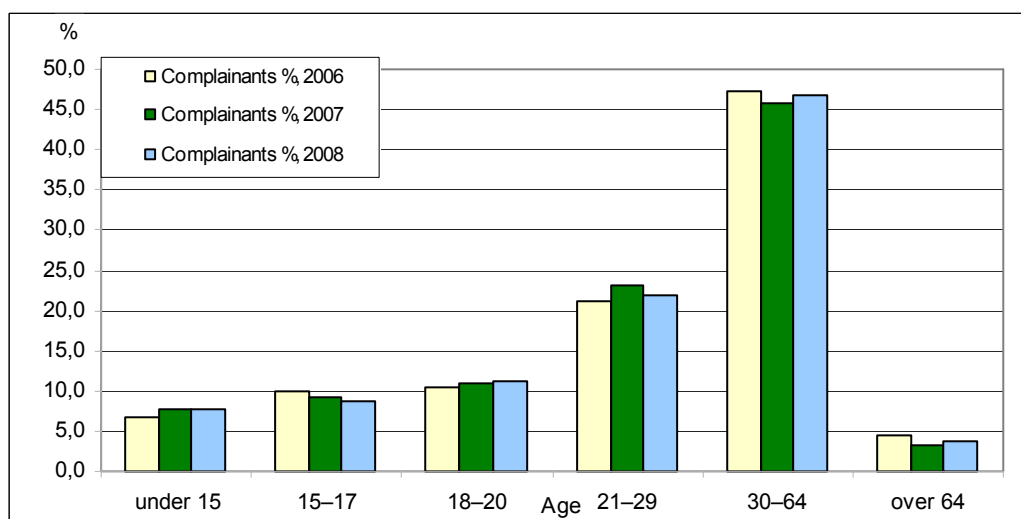


Figure 5. Age distribution of complainants in mediated criminal and civil cases, 1 Jun–31 Dec 2006, 2007 and 2008, %



Mediation agreements

The 2008 statistics show that 70 per cent of all mediated criminal cases (incl. domestic violence) resulted in agreements or resolutions. The share accounted for by domestic violence was 6.6 per cent. Accurate percentages at the calendar year level are not available, since, in some cases, the mediation process was still ongoing at the turn of the year.

The mediation cases undertaken during the year resulted in a total of 9737⁵ *separate compensation settlements*. Monetary compensations accounted for 44.4 per cent and work compensations for 4.6 per cent of the different types of compensation. The combined value of the monetary and work compensations was EUR 1 930 192. The combined value of the compensations increased 15.2 per cent on the previous year. However, their proportion decreased

⁵ These separate compensation settlements cannot be directly related to mediation agreements reached during the year, since a single agreement may include several types of compensations in one and the same criminal liability. Read more on compensations under Concepts and definitions.

in relative terms by some 4 per cent. Compared with the same period, the proportion accounted for by work compensation remained at about 5 per cent.

Altogether 51 per cent of the mediation agreements were so-called intangible settlements: apologies (34%), waivers of claims (12%), acceptable behaviour contracts (4.5%) and return of property (0.6%). The types of agreements in 2008 largely follow the same distribution as in 2007. As a whole, so-called intangible settlements seem to be on the rise: their share increased slightly on 2007 (47%).

Table 2. Monetary value of compensations in mediated criminal and civil cases, by province in 2007 and 2008, €

	Combined value of monetary compensations		Monetary value of work compensations, €		Total, €	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Southern Finland	690 461	631 355	31 647	22 691	722 108	654 046
Western Finland	524 956	403 960	36 385	33 778	561 341	437 738
Eastern Finland	286 687	293 986	7 748	23 135	294 435	317 121
Oulu	194 438	122 962	10 559	16 742	204 997	139 704
Lapland	120 765	116 112	8 855	6 046	129 619	122 158
Åland	14 691	4 723	3 000	440	17 691	5 163
Whole country	1 831 998	1 573 098	98 194	102 832	1 930 192	1 675 930

Differences between provinces

A regional analysis shows that more than 40 per cent of all mediated criminal cases were processed in the Province of Southern Finland. In this respect, no major change had taken place compared with 2007 (Table 1). In 2006, the Province of Southern Finland still handled almost half of all criminal cases in Finland. The current situation reflects the fact that mediation activities have become more established also in the other provinces. For example, in 2008, the percentages between provinces remained at the same level as in the previous year, whereas in 2007, they increased in all provinces except for Southern Finland.

However, an analysis of the share of violent crimes of mediated cases shows clear differences between provinces. In the Province of Southern Finland, violent crimes and domestic violence accounted for a combined share of 52 per cent of mediated cases, while the corresponding figure for Åland was 51 per cent. Western Finland and Eastern Finland both had a share of 46 per cent, Lapland 42 per cent and Oulu 41 per cent. More accurate figures for the whole country and by province are available in the appendix table (Appendix table 1. Mediation in Criminal and Civil Cases in the whole country and by province in 2008).

Background

Mediation in Finland is regulated by the Act on Mediation in Criminal and Certain Civil Cases (1015/2005), which entered into force on 1 June 2006. According to the Act, the general supervision, management and monitoring of mediation services falls within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health⁶. Each state provincial office is obliged to arrange mediation services and ensure that they are available in appropriately implemented form in all parts of the province.

⁶ At the beginning of 2008, the main responsibility for the nationwide development of mediation services was transferred to STAKES (The National Public Health Institute and STAKES merged into the National Institute for Health and Welfare, THL on 1st January 2009)., while the general supervision, management and monitoring of mediation services would still fall within the sphere of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

There are 25 operating areas for mediation in criminal and certain civil cases, and, with the new Act entering into force, additional resources were allocated to the so-called old operating areas and operations got underway quite quickly. A majority of the areas were so-called new operating areas, where the setting up of mediation offices and the recruiting and training of personnel was not completed until late 2006 and early 2007.

Mediation offices receive cases⁷ and co-operate with various authorities throughout the mediation process. Mediation may deal with crimes that are assessed as eligible for mediation. Before undertaking mediation, the mediation office must make a separate decision on starting mediation. Criminal cases not dealt with through mediation include serious offences, complex or hard-to-solve gang-related cases, drug offences and professional crime. The number of cases dealt with through mediation is also affected by the use of the so-called written procedure (the provisions on written procedure in criminal cases were laid down in connection with the enacting of the Act on Mediation in Criminal and Certain Civil Cases). Prosecutors can submit simple criminal cases to be decided at the district court solely on the basis of written procedure without a main hearing. They do so in 30–50 per cent of their cases. On the other hand, at present the mediation offices do not have sufficient resources to be able to deal with such a large number of criminal cases. The percentage of criminal cases (2.02% in 2008) can thus partly still be explained by a lack of resources and co-operation between relevant authorities. At the time of the drafting of the Act, it was estimated that some 12 000 crimes would be referred to mediation each year, given an efficient organisation of the services and a close co-operation between mediation offices and authorities. As it turns out, the mediation services are not far from reaching this target: in 2008, a total of 11 120 cases (crimes, domestic violence, civil cases) were referred to mediation.

An analysis of the criminal cases dealt with through mediation (n=8141) in proportion to similar cases settled by prosecutors (n=46 718)⁸ shows that 17.4 per cent of cases were mediated. Using this approach, mediation can be regarded as a significant procedure within the criminal sanctions system.⁹

The national statistics on mediation in criminal and civil cases begin from 1 June 2006, when the Act on Mediation in Criminal and Certain Civil Cases took effect. Before this date, statistics on mediation activities were collected through separate surveys.

The statistics on mediation in criminal and civil cases provide aggregate data, which means that cross-classification is not possible. The statistics cannot cover the mediation process for a single offence. For the same reason, the results do not allow for any far-reaching conclusions to be drawn. It should also be noted that there is some uncertainty in the data. For example, the data were to some extent incomplete as regards the offence categories, the person/organisation submitting the case to mediation, and the information on the ages of parties concerned.

In 2008, the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) carried out a separate study on Finnish mediation services in criminal cases. The results of the study will be published in 2009.

⁷ For the definition of a 'case', see Concepts and definitions.

⁸ In the statistics compiled by Statistics Finland, cases concluded by public prosecutors have not been broken down by offence category. Here, the comparison is thus between cases referred to mediation and cases concluded by prosecutors in 2008. The prosecutor statistics do not include traffic offences and crimes against other Acts and Decrees (e.g. offences against the Alcohol Act, crimes against public order and public meeting infractions) that generally are not mediated.

⁹ However, this does not mean that mediation therefore is a noteworthy alternative to pressing charges, in that a majority of criminal cases referred to mediation in 2008 were cases under public prosecution, that is, cases in which prosecutors often file charges in spite of the mediation.

Concepts and definitions

Mediation in criminal and civil cases

Mediation in criminal cases is a non-chargeable service that allows the victim of a crime and the offender to meet through an impartial mediator. Mediation provides the opportunity to discuss the mental and material harm caused to the victim by the crime and to agree on measures to redress the harm. Participation in mediation is always voluntary.

The purpose of mediation is to reduce or repair the mental and material harm caused to the victim or the parties involved. As a method of conflict and dispute resolution, the aim of mediation is to prevent and reduce crime and promote an overall conciliatory spirit.

Before making a decision on mediation, mediation offices must first ensure that the conditions for mediation are fulfilled and assess the eligibility of the case for mediation.

Crimes dealt with through mediation

As stated in the Act on Mediation in Criminal and Certain Civil Cases, mediation may deal with crimes that are assessed as eligible for mediation, taking into account the nature and method of the offence, the relationship between the suspect and the victim and other issues related to the crime as a whole.

Civil cases dealt with through mediation

Certain interpersonal civil cases may be referred to mediation if dealing with them through mediation can be considered expedient.

Operating area

At the regional level, mediation services are arranged by the five provinces as well as the Region of Åland. The provinces have organised their mediation activities by setting up operating areas for mediation. There are 25 operating areas for mediation and some of these areas also have regional or branch offices. In the collection of statistical data on mediation, the data are requested by operating area. The operating areas also serve as the basis for calculating the amount of central government transfers to municipalities granted for mediation expenses. The provinces divide the central government transfers based on the number of inhabitants, size (distances) and crime rate of the operating areas.

Case/offence

In the statistics on mediation in criminal and civil cases, 'cases' and 'offences' are recorded separately. A 'case' forms the basis of the compilation of statistical data. Cases are usually submitted to mediation offices by the police. A case may include several offence categories, such as criminal damage, theft and assault, and one or more offender simultaneously, but in different formations. Therefore, because of the mediation process and potential agreements, cases must be divided into separate offences. In 2008, the guidelines were specified so that offences were to be reported based on the offence category case numbers recorded in the preliminary investigation material of the police.

Domestic violence

The Finnish Penal Code does not recognise the concept of domestic violence. However, domestic violence is a term used widely within social welfare and health care, and an offence that has the characteristics of an act of domestic violence is of particular interest in terms of the Act on Mediation in Criminal and Certain Civil Cases. In connection with mediation in criminal cases, acts of domestic violence refer to violent crimes between individuals living in close relationships (i.e.

family and intimate partner violence). Acts of domestic violence may involve spouses, co-habiting partners, family members, engaged couples, divorced couples or couples about to divorce as well as ex-partners.

Typical acts of domestic violence include petty assault, assault and aggravated assault (Penal Code, Chapter 21).

Cases of domestic violence can be mediated only when they have been referred to mediation by the police or a public prosecutor. Repeated violent crimes are not eligible for mediation, nor are cases where the parties have already gone through the mediation process previously. Also, if the crime involves violence or a sex offence that has been directed at a child, it must not be mediated. Cases of domestic violence including aggravated assault may previously have been referred to mediation, but only in very rare cases.

Mediation agreements

A single offence is resolved through a single agreement. Mediation cases are resolved through agreements or partial agreements, or left unresolved. A partial agreement means that the parties or some of the parties have reached a partial agreement on damages or other compensation.

Types of compensation

A mediation case concerning a single offence can include several types of compensation; the statistics on mediation in criminal and civil cases take into account all types of compensation. For example, in mediation agreements, return of property and acceptable behaviour contracts may be mutually required. If the case involves two offenders, one may be obliged to pay monetary compensation and the other one may have to compensate in the form of work.

Source: Juhani Iivari (ed.). Rikos- ja riita-asioiden sovittelijan opas ("A handbook on mediation in criminal and civil cases"). Stakes Oppaita 66. Helsinki 2007.

Appendix table 1. Mediation in criminal and civil cases in the whole country and by province in 2008*

	Whole country		Southern Finland		Western Finland		Eastern Finland		Oulu		Lapland		Åland	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Number of mediators														
Number of active mediators	1 232		513		365		140		104		92		18	
Number of mediators on the reserve list	385		170		58		39		68		48		2	
Number of cases referred to the office in 2008	8 385		3 402		2 582		1 248		732		362		59	
Number of criminal cases referred	9 926	91,3	4 021	89,0	3 013	92,9	1 492	93,7	902	92,9	451	91,5	47	83,9
Number of referred cases of domestic violence	950	8,7	498	11,0	231	7,1	101	6,3	69	7,1	42	8,5	9	16,1
Number of civil cases referred	244	2,2	81	1,8	68	2,1	51	3,1	28	2,8	13	2,6	3	4,4
Criminal cases referred to mediation, by offence category	10 065		4 040		3 059		1 540		902		451		73	
petty assault	797	7,2	308	6,8	236	7,2	164	10,0	54	5,6	31	6,3	4	4,8
assault	3 462	31,5	1 500	33,1	1 044	31,8	481	29,3	269	27,7	144	29,2	24	28,9
aggravated assault	50	0,5	20	0,4	8	0,2	15	0,9	1	0,1	2	0,4	4	4,8
robbery	28	0,3	15	0,3	9	0,3	2	0,1	2	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
theft	862	7,8	291	6,4	311	9,5	115	7,0	85	8,8	51	10,3	9	10,8
fraud/embezzlement	597	5,4	200	4,4	188	5,7	118	7,2	72	7,4	18	3,7	1	1,2
criminal damage	2 086	19,0	800	17,6	639	19,5	343	20,9	189	19,5	102	20,7	13	15,7
unauthorized use	48	0,4	15	0,3	21	0,6	4	0,2	3	0,3	4	0,8	1	1,2
invasion of domestic premises	384	3,5	131	2,9	117	3,6	62	3,8	47	4,8	23	4,7	4	4,8
menace	594	5,4	250	5,5	175	5,3	73	4,4	53	5,5	37	7,5	6	7,2
defamation	368	3,3	147	3,2	102	3,1	62	3,8	48	4,9	6	1,2	3	3,6
other	789	7,2	363	8,0	209	6,4	101	6,2	79	8,1	33	6,7	4	4,8
Cases of domestic violence referred to mediation, by offence category	940	8,5	498	11,0	220	6,7	101	6,2	69	7,1	42	8,5	10	12,0
petty assault	123	1,1	68	1,5	19	0,6	26	1,6	9	0,9	1	0,2	0	0,0
assault	795	7,2	427	9,4	190	5,8	71	4,3	59	6,1	38	7,7	10	12,0
aggravated assault	19	0,2	2	0,0	9	0,3	4	0,2	1	0,1	3	0,6	0	0,0
violent sexual crimes	3	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Criminal cases and cases of domestic violence referred to mediation, by offence category, in total	11 005	100	4 538	100	3 279	100	1 641	100	971	100	493	100	83	100
In a criminal case, the case was submitted to mediation by														
the police	7 303	73,9	2 839	70,6	2 011	67,9	1 275	85,5	745	82,6	379	83,8	54	96,4
a public prosecutor	2 157	21,8	1 006	25,0	817	27,6	152	10,2	113	12,5	67	14,8	2	3,6
parties involved	165	1,7	51	1,3	49	1,7	40	2,7	21	2,3	4	0,9	0	0,0
<i>parties involved, of which by the victim</i>	104		34		24		30		16		0		0	
<i>parties involved, of which by the offender</i>	55		17		19		10		5		4		0	
social welfare authorities	187	1,9	99	2,5	56	1,9	13	0,9	18	2,0	1	0,2	0	0,0
parents/custodians	23	0,2	11	0,3	11	0,4	0	0,0	1	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0
trustees	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
other	53	0,5	18	0,4	18	0,6	12	0,8	4	0,4	1	0,2	0	0,0
Criminal cases submitted to mediation in total	9 888	100	4 024	100	2 962	100	1 492	100	902	100	452	100	56	100
In a cases of domestic violence, the case was submitted to mediation by														
the police	723	76,9	378	76,1	150	67,6	96	95,0	55	79,7	35	83,3	9	100
a public prosecutor	217	23,1	119	23,9	72	32,4	5	5,0	14	20,3	7	16,7	0	0
Cases of domestic violence submitted to mediation in total	940	100	497	100	222	100	101	100	69	100	42	100	9	100
In a civil case, the case was submitted to mediation by														
a private person	130	55,6	43	53,8	34	50,0	26	61,9	17	60,7	7	53,8	3	100
a legal person	104	44,4	37	46,3	34	50,0	16	38,1	11	39,3	6	46,2	0	0
Civil cases submitted to mediation in total	234	100	80	100	68	100	42	100	28	100	13	100	3	100
Mediation activities in mediation offices during the year														
Criminal cases and cases of domestic violence started, in total (number)	7 681	70,6	3 172	70,2	2 059	63,5	1 321	82,9	670	69,0	403	81,7	56	100,0
Interrupted criminal cases and cases of domestic violence, in total (number)	1 044	9,6	525	11,6	209	6,4	198	12,4	78	8,0	32	6,5	2	3,6

* There is some uncertainty in the data. For example, the data were to some extent incomplete as regards the offence categories, the person/organisation submitting the case to mediation, and the information on the ages of parties concerned.

Appendix table 1. Mediation in criminal and civil cases in the whole country and by province in 2008*

	Whole country		Southern Finland		Western Finland		Eastern Finland		Oulu		Lapland		Åland	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Type of criminal case and/or domestic violence														
Criminal case: complainant offence	4 357	44,0	1 714	42,6	1 244	41,3	804	53,9	369	42,0	210	46,6	16	28,6
Criminal case: offence under public prosecution	5 554	56,0	2 307	57,4	1 768	58,7	688	46,1	510	58,0	241	53,4	40	71,4
Domestic violence: complainant offence	163	16,8	69	13,9	44	19,3	26	25,7	23	25,0	1	2,4	0	0
Domestic violence: offence under public prosecution	807	83,2	429	86,1	184	80,7	75	74,3	69	75,0	41	97,6	9	100
Parties involved in criminal cases, cases of domestic violence and civil cases														
Male suspected offenders	10 063	81,9	4 125	82,1	3 223	83,2	1 353	78,8	819	80,8	448	83,1	95	82,6
Female suspected offenders	2 219	18,1	898	17,9	652	16,8	363	21,2	195	19,2	91	16,9	20	17,4
Suspected offenders in total	12 282	100	5 023	100	3 875	100	1 716	100	1 014	100	539	100	115	100
Injured parties/complainants, men	5 623	63,0	2 385	62,0	1 572	63,8	826	64,7	568	63,5	227	61,2	45	64,3
Injured parties/complainants, women	3 300	37,0	1 464	38,0	891	36,2	450	35,3	326	36,5	144	38,8	25	35,7
Injured parties/complainants in total	8 923	100	3 849	100	2 463	100	1 276	100	894	100	371	100	70	100
Injured parties, legal persons	1 653		646		525		241		152		75		14	
Age of suspected offenders at the time of the act in criminal and civil cases and cases of domestic violence														
under 15	1 706	14,0	789	15,7	550	14,5	150	8,7	150	14,9	61	11,9	6	5,0
15–17	2 432	20,0	952	19,0	860	22,7	309	18,0	161	16,0	110	21,5	40	33,6
18–20	1 621	13,3	576	11,5	546	14,4	269	15,7	138	13,7	71	13,9	21	17,6
21–29	2 465	20,3	984	19,6	769	20,3	377	22,0	219	21,7	95	18,6	21	17,6
30–64	3 775	31,0	1 653	33,0	1 020	26,9	582	33,9	319	31,6	171	33,4	30	25,2
65 and over	163	1,3	57	1,1	51	1,3	29	1,7	21	2,1	4	0,8	1	0,8
Suspected offenders in total, by age at the time of the act	12 162	100	5 011	100	3 796	100	1 716	100	1 008	100	512	100	119	100
Age of complainants/injured parties at the time of the act in criminal and civil cases and cases of domestic violence														
under 15	702	7,8	320	8,3	217	8,7	95	7,3	49	5,4	20	5,4	1	1,5
15–17	793	8,8	332	8,6	257	10,2	112	8,6	54	6,0	26	7,0	12	17,6
18–20	1 020	11,3	416	10,8	300	12,0	144	11,0	99	11,0	49	13,1	12	17,6
21–29	1 967	21,8	844	21,8	574	22,9	296	22,6	164	18,1	78	20,9	11	16,2
30–64	4 211	46,7	1 832	47,4	1 071	42,7	601	46,0	498	55,1	179	48,0	30	44,1
65 and over	333	3,7	122	3,2	89	3,5	59	4,5	40	4,4	21	5,6	2	2,9
Complainants/injured parties in total, by age at the time of the act	9 026	100	3 866	100	2 508	100	1 307	100	904	100	373	100	68	100
Mediation agreements														
Agreements reached in criminal cases during the year	5 528	63,4	2 170	58,7	1 629	71,8	911	60,0	492	65,8	291	66,9	35	60,3
Partial agreements reached in criminal cases during the year	95	1,1	56	1,5	17	0,7	5	0,3	10	1,3	7	1,6	0	-
Agreements reached in civil cases during the year	106		39		38		14		9		6		0	
Criminal and civil cases left unresolved	539		271		119		102		18		29		0	
Agreements reached in cases of domestic violence during the year	580	6,6	307	8,3	131	5,8	77	5,1	36	4,8	21	4,8	8	13,8
Cases of domestic violence left unresolved	29		20		5		2		0		2		0	
Types of compensation agreed on in criminal and civil cases and cases of domestic violence														
9 737	100	3 923	100	3 000	100	1 196	100	1 008	100	480	100	130	100	
Monetary compensation (number)	4 319	44,4	1 621	41,3	1 149	38,3	789	66,0	442	43,8	279	58,1	39	30,0
Work compensation (number)	451	4,6	195	5,0	120	4,0	47	3,9	61	6,1	24	5,0	4	3,1
Return of property (number)	59	0,6	19	0,5	18	0,6	11	0,9	7	0,7	1	0,2	3	2,3
Acceptable behaviour contracts (number)	435	4,5	164	4,2	132	4,4	48	4,0	27	2,7	50	10,4	14	10,8
Apologies (number)	3 296	33,9	1 463	37,3	1 096	36,5	167	14,0	398	39,5	102	21,3	70	53,8
No claims/waivers of claims (number)	1 177	12,1	461	11,8	485	16,2	134	11,2	73	7,2	24	5,0	0	0,0
Total value of monetary compensations, €	1 831 998	94,9	690 461	95,6	524 956	93,5	286 687	97,4	194 438	94,8	120 765	93,2	14 691	83,0
Total value of work compensations, €	98 194	5,1	31 647	4,4	36 385	6,5	7 748	2,6	10 559	5,2	8 855	6,8	3 000	17,0
Total value of all compensations, €	1 930 192	100	722 108	100	561 341	100	294 435	100	204 997	100	129 619	100	17 691	100

* There is some uncertainty in the data. For example, the data were to some extent incomplete as regards the offence categories, the person/organisation submitting the case to mediation, and the information on the ages of parties concerned.