



Correctional Service of  
Norway Staff Academy

# Correctional Statistics

of Denmark, Finland, Iceland,  
Norway and Sweden

2002 – 2006

Ragnar Kristoffersen (ed.)





KRIMINALOMSORGEN

Correctional Statistics of  
Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

2002 - 2006

Ragnar Kristoffersen (ed.)

Correctional Service of Norway Staff Academy

Oslo, August 2008

Published by:

Correctional Service of Norway Staff Academy

Box 6138 Etterstad

0602 Oslo

[www.krus.no](http://www.krus.no)

Copyright: Correctional Service of Norway Staff Academy, Oslo 2008

KRUS report no. 6/2008

ISBN: 978-82-91910-85-7

ISSN: 0803-9402

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be copied, reproduced, stored, transmitted or utilized without permission from the publisher.

# Foreword

The correctional services of the Nordic countries have been publishing comparative statistics of their correctional services since the eighties. An English version has long been wanted, reaching a broader public than the Nordic countries. Apart from a Swedish publication in the early nineties this is the second English edition of this series of correctional statistics from the Nordic correctional services. I have been told that the former edition was approvingly received by scholars and professionals in the field of crime and corrections.

Oslo, August 2008

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harald Fosher".

Director

# Preface

Exact statistical comparability is difficult to attain given that law, practice and methods of compilation vary between the Nordic countries. Even though present and former members of the Nordic group of statisticians have tried to establish a high level of comparability by carefully working out common definitions over the years, any differences between the countries shown in this report still need to be interpreted with caution. The reader is therefore requested to note carefully the definitions and the footnotes to the tables.

The definitions and tables were originally written in Swedish. The English translation of the definitions and tables is by and large the work of the editor with some assistance of his Nordic colleagues, who provided the national figures in the tables. The comments on trends in chapter two are written by the editor. Any questions concerning the national figures, however, should be addressed to the national member of the group of statisticians:

Denmark: Bo Kielstrup: [bo.kielstrup@kriminalforsorgen.dk](mailto:bo.kielstrup@kriminalforsorgen.dk)

Finland: Marja-Liisa Muiluvuori: [marja-liisa.muiluvuori@om.fi](mailto:marja-liisa.muiluvuori@om.fi)

Iceland: Hafdis Guðmundsdóttir: [HafdisG@tmd.is](mailto:HafdisG@tmd.is)

Norway: Ragnar Kristoffersen: [ragnar.kristoffersen@krus.no](mailto:ragnar.kristoffersen@krus.no)

Sweden: Karin Lindsten: [karin.lindsten@kvv.se](mailto:karin.lindsten@kvv.se)

Ragnar Kristoffersen

Editor

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Definitions</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Trends in the Nordic Countries</b>	<b>14</b>
2.1	Entries and average number of inmates	14
2.1.1	Entries to prison sentences	14
2.1.2	Entries to the probation service	15
2.1.3	Average number of registered inmates	16
2.1.4	The use of prison versus probation	19
2.1.5	Groups of sentenced prisoners on a certain day	20
2.2	Escapes	20
2.3	Deaths in prisons and remand centres	22
2.4	Prison places and occupancy	22
2.5	Staff in relation to inmates and clients	22
<b>3</b>	<b>Tables</b>	<b>24</b>
3.1	New entries to the correctional services	24
3.1.1	Denmark	24
3.1.2	Finland	25
3.1.3	Iceland	26
3.1.4	Norway	27
3.1.5	Sweden	28
3.2	Average number of inmates by category	29
3.2.1	Denmark	29
3.2.2	Finland	30
3.2.3	Iceland	31
3.2.4	Norway	32
3.2.5	Sweden	33
3.3	Average number of registered people in the probation service	34
3.3.1	Denmark	34
3.3.2	Finland	35
3.3.3	Iceland	36
3.3.4	Norway	37
3.3.5	Sweden	38
3.4	Sentenced prisoners on a certain day	39
3.4.1	Denmark	39
3.4.2	Finland	40
3.4.3	Iceland	41
3.4.4	Norway	42
3.4.5	Sweden	43
3.5	Escapes from prisons	44
3.5.1	Denmark	44
3.5.2	Finland	44
3.5.3	Iceland	45
3.5.4	Norway	45
3.5.5	Sweden	46

3.6	Deaths in prisons and remand centres	47
3.6.1	Denmark	47
3.6.2	Finland	47
3.6.3	Iceland	47
3.6.4	Norway	47
3.6.5	Sweden	47
3.7	Units and prison capacity by the end of the year	48
3.7.1	Denmark	48
3.7.2	Finland	49
3.7.3	Iceland	50
3.7.4	Norway	51
3.7.5	Sweden	52
3.8	Average number of places and occupancy	53
3.8.1	Denmark	53
3.8.2	Finland	54
3.8.3	Iceland	55
3.8.4	Norway	56
3.8.5	Sweden	57
3.9	Staff in absolute numbers and in relation to inmates and clients	58
3.9.1	Denmark	58
3.9.2	Finland	58
3.9.3	Iceland	59
3.9.4	Norway	59
3.9.5	Sweden	60



# 1 Definitions

## **Capacity**

Available places, places that have been or could have been used continuously.

## **Central administration**

In Denmark it refers to the Department of Prisons and Probation. (“Direktoratet for Kriminalforsorgen”). In Finland it refers to the Criminal Sanctions Agency (“Rikosseuraamusvirasto”). In Norway it refers to the Prison and Probation Central Administration (“Kriminalomsorgens sentrale forvaltning”) including the regional offices. In Sweden central administration refers to the Prison and Probation Administration (“Kriminalvårdsstyrelsen”, from 2006: “Kriminalvårdens huvudkontor”) and the regional offices. In Iceland central administration refers to the Prison and Probation Administration (“Fangelsismálastofnun ríkisins”).

## **Closed prisons**

Prisons or units with some form of escape obstacle.

## **Community sentence**

Community sentence (in Norwegian “samfunnsstraff”) was introduced 1 March 2002, replacing the former order of community service and conditional sentence with supervision only. A fixed number of hours (30 – 420) have to be served either by a) unpaid work, b) participation in programme or c) other activities aimed at the prevention of reoffending. The offender needs to consent.

## **Community service**

Community service is meant to replace a prison sentence. The offender performs unpaid work for a fixed number of hours. The work is usually done for a non-profit organization. The offender needs to consent. In Denmark community service is a condition attached to a suspended sentence or to an early release. In both cases the offender is under supervision by the probation service. In Sweden a community service is combined with supervision. 1 January 1999 there was introduced a new, conditional prison sentence in Sweden with community service order as a condition. Those receiving such a sentence are not under supervision by the probation service. In Iceland

community service can be decided by the Prison and Probation Administration when the offender is sentenced to an unconditional prison sentence up to six months. Offenders unable to pay a fine exceeding the amount of approx. € 700 may also serve community service in Iceland.

### **Conditional release with supervision**

Those who have served a prison sentence and in accordance with certain rules are released when a major part of the sentence has been served. Those accounted for under the probation service are persons who have been conditionally released and have a supervisor. A condition of admittance to an institution for substance abusers may be applied.

### **Conditional sentence with supervision**

Refers to those who receive a conditional prison sentence, in which case the sentenced person will be under supervision by the probation service for a specified period of time. The offender must abide by certain conditions pertaining to the sentence, of which regular meetings or interviews with the supervisor are normally required. During the probation period the sentence can be transformed to imprisonment if a new offence is committed or in case of non-compliance with the conditions. In Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway conditions of treatment of e.g. substance- and alcohol dependency may also be applied. In Finland this condition concerns only juveniles who were from 15 up to 21 years old when the offence was committed.

### **Deaths in prisons and remand centres**

Refer to persons who have died or taken their own life inside the prison. If an inmate has inflicted injuries on himself inside a prison and later dies from these injuries outside the prison, for example in a hospital, this is counted as a suicide inside the prison.

### **Entries to prison sentences**

Persons who have started serving a prison sentence in the relevant period. Fine defaulters are not included.

### **Entries to the probation service**

Refer to persons who have started serving some form of sentence or order administered by the probation service, and who are not imprisoned at the same time. Those on conditional release with supervision are included.

**Escapes from prisons**

The number of times prisoners have escaped from a prison. If two persons escape together, this is counted as two escapes.

**Fine defaulters**

Those who have been sentenced to a fine and if unable to pay can be ordered to serve a subsidiary prison sentence. In Denmark, Iceland and Norway a person who for the time being is serving an ordinary prison sentence can remain in prison in order to serve the subsidiary prison sentence. In Norway and Iceland such a person is included in the category of fine defaulters, but in Denmark he is counted as serving a prison sentence. Fine defaulting in Sweden implies that those who are unable to pay their fine are sentenced to imprisonment for at least fourteen days and at most three months.

**Foreign citizens**

Refer to all persons with a foreign citizenship, independent of their place of residence.

**Life sentenced prisoners**

Persons sentenced to lifetime imprisonment. In Finland and Sweden the sentence is considered served if the person is pardoned. In Denmark the possibility of conditional release is considered when the life sentenced prisoner has served twelve years. If granted, a probation period of maximum five years is set. In Sweden pardon usually means that a life sentence is converted into a sentence with a fixed duration. A person is considered to be a life sentenced prisoner as long as the duration of the punishment is not fixed. Iceland and Norway do not impose life sentences.

**Occupancy**

Number of persons occupying prison places.

**Open prisons**

Institutions or units where there are no real escape obstacles.

**Other entries**

Refer to groups of persons not otherwise accounted for in the tables, for example people in custody due to violation of the Immigration law or protective detention of young people.

**Population**

Number of inhabitants at the beginning of a year.

### **Preventive detention**

Refers to somewhat similar orders in the Nordic countries, where the offender is considered dangerous and confinement is deemed necessary for the protection of the society. In Denmark and Norway preventive detention is called “forvaring”. In Denmark it implies a sentence of imprisonment for an indefinite period of time for those who repeatedly have committed a serious crime and who are considered to be a danger to other people’s lives. The court decides when the prisoner will be released. In Norway preventive detention implies a sentence of imprisonment for persons who have committed a serious crime and who in the opinion of the court constitute a risk for re-offending. The court states a maximum duration and usually a minimum duration for which the sentence must be served. The offender can be conditionally released after having served the minimum duration period. The court may also prolong the maximum duration. In 2002 “forvaring” replaced the order of “sikring” in Norway. “Sikring” was not a punishment in the judicial sense. The court ordered a sentence of “sikring” when there was a risk of re-offending due to the offender’s psychiatric condition or his mental state or abilities. The sentence stated a maximum duration, usually between 5 – 10 years. Each year there was a reassessment whether it was necessary from a security point of view to keep the offender in prison. In Finland the court may decide to intern a dangerous re-offender in prison (“pakkolaitokseen eristetty”). Two conditions have to be met: a) a new prison sentence of minimum two years length for a violent crime, and b) having been sentenced for a dangerous, violent crime the past ten years. Internment was repealed 1 October 2006.

### **Registered inmates**

Refer to all persons registered at prison establishments, remand prisons and other units under the management of the prison service, with the exception of those absent without permission to leave. If not otherwise stated, those who are serving their sentences fully or partly at a hospital, a treatment centre or in any institution not run by the prison service, are also included in the term “registered inmates”.

### **Registered persons in the probation service**

Refer to persons serving a sentence or a conditional order under the responsibility of the probation service.

**Remand centre**

Closed prison unit where usually remand prisoners are imprisoned. In Sweden this is called “häkte”. About 75 % of the inmates in Swedish remand centres are remand prisoners. The remaining 25 % consists partly of sentenced prisoners who are put there for special reasons, and partly of other inmates according to definition. In Denmark around 70 % of the capacity of the local prisons (“arresthus”) is used for remand prisoners. The remaining 30 % consists of fine defaulters and prisoners with short sentences. In Norway, Finland and Iceland there are no separate remand prisons. Remand prisoners are being held in certain closed prisons, where sentenced prisoners are also held.

**Remand prisoners**

Persons suspected of having committed a crime and as a consequence are imprisoned by a court decision.

**Sentenced prisoners**

Those sentenced to a sanction involving deprivation of liberty and who are serving their sentence inside or outside a prison establishment. In Norway, persons serving in open, low security prisons called “overgangsbolig” are also included in this category.

**Supervision**

Refers to persons sentenced to supervision for normally a year, but with a probation period of three years. Conditions may be added, e.g. staying in an institution for substance abusers.

**Staff**

Refers to the sum total of staff resources expressed in full time equivalents, which were employed and available if not on sick leave. Thus a half-time staff member who has worked for six months during a given year is counted as 0.25 staff resource. In Norway and Iceland librarians, teachers and health staff are not employed by the correctional service. Kitchen staff in Iceland is also not employed by the correctional service. In Sweden this is the case with doctors. In Finland there is a mixed practice. Figures from Finland differ from the other countries because staff there refers to the number of posts that are occupied.

### **Supervision of mentally disturbed persons**

Persons, who at the time of the crime were irresponsible due to mental illness or severe mental defect, are not liable to punishment according to the penal code in Denmark. Still the court may decide that they shall be under supervision by the probation service.

### **Supervision with a treatment plan**

This is a type of supervision primarily for substance abusers, which replaces a prison sentence up to usually a year. The offender has to consent to participate in the treatment.

### **Supervision with electronic monitoring, so-called “tagging”**

This order implies serving a prison sentence of maximum three months outside the prison establishment. On 1 April 2005 the target group was widened in Sweden, including prison sentences up to six months. The order includes a prohibition to leave one’s residence except at specified times and for specified reasons, for example to go to work or to buy necessities. Electronic equipment is used to check whether there is a breach of restrictions. Until July 2005 Sweden was the only Nordic country using this type of sanction. Since 1 October 2001 the tag has also been applied as a “back door” order for Swedish inmates serving a sentence of at least two years imprisonment. Such inmates may be allowed to serve a maximum of four months immediately prior to conditional release in order to support reintegration into society. Denmark introduced electronic monitoring 1 July 2005 for persons sentenced to prison for a maximum of three months. The target group for the Danish order was initially drink drivers and persons who have been driving without a driving license, but from spring 2006 the order includes sentenced persons under the age of 25 years with an unconditional sentence up to three months. The minimum requirements for all participants are having a residence, a job and consent from any cohabitants.

### **Unit**

This term refers to an entire prison or a separate part of a prison. A prison with a closed and open section is counted as having two units. A prison with two geographically separate sections, of which one is closed and the other is open, is also counted as two units.

## Explanation of symbols

- Zero
- 0 Less than 0.5
- . No adequate information
- .. No information

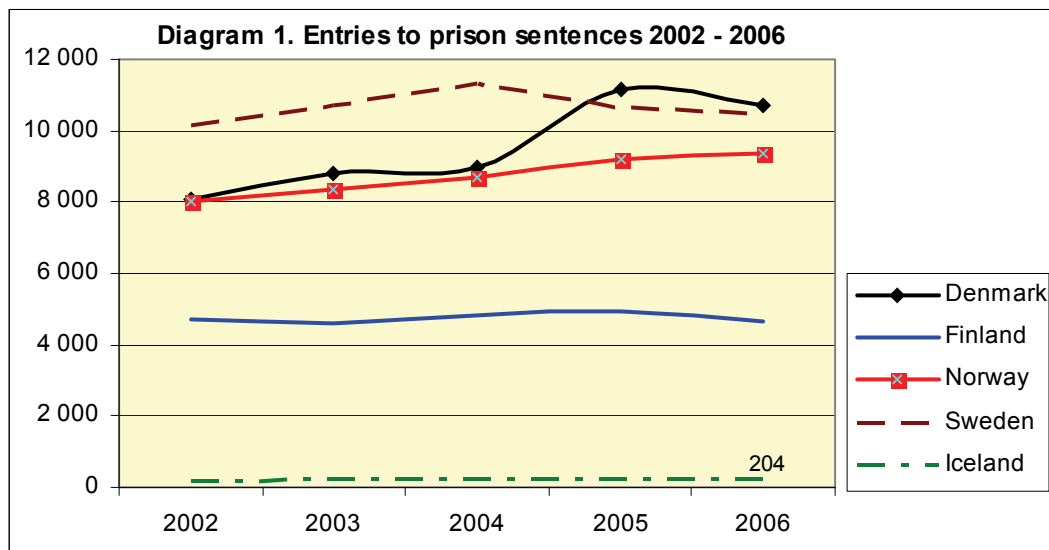
## 2 Trends in the Nordic Countries

This chapter will briefly comment on some developmental traits in the correctional services of the Nordic countries. The chapter is written by Ragnar Kristoffersen.

### 2.1 Entries and average number of inmates

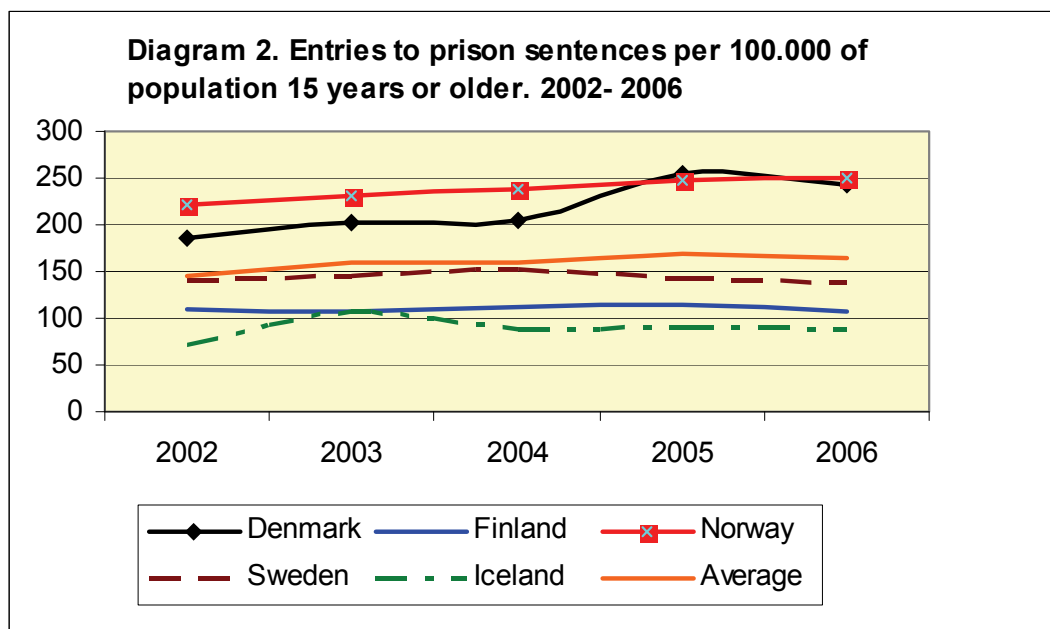
#### 2.1.1 Entries to prison sentences

Diagram 1 shows the number of entries to prison sentences, cf. tables in 3.1. All together, the Nordic countries implemented 35 368 prison sentences in 2006, 14 % more than in 2002, but 793 less than in 2005. The general trend of increasing numbers of prison sentences seems to weaken a little in 2006 compared to the years before. Denmark experienced a large increase in 2005 because the country got rid of a waiting list of more than 2000 sentences that year. In 2006 there is a 4 % reduction in entries to prison sentences in Denmark. Finland experienced a reduction of 6 % and Sweden 2 %. Whereas the situation is quite stable in Iceland, Norway experienced an even rise in entries to prison sentence due to the effort of getting rid of a waiting list, which still numbered 2 499 sentences by the end of the year 2006.





If you compare the number of implemented prison sentences to the population above the minimum age of imprisonment, the impression of decline is supported. Calculation of number of entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of population 15 years or older shows a small decline in all countries, except Norway. On average there is a decline from 170 per 100.000 of population 15 years or older in 2005 to 165 per 100.000 of population 15 years or older in 2006 (cf. diagram 2).

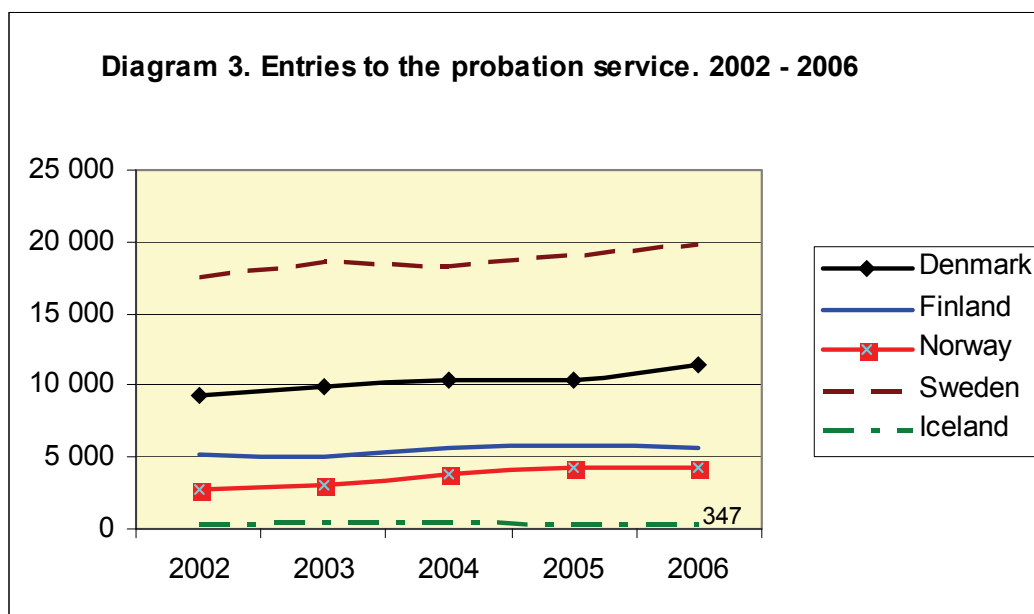


### 2.1.2 Entries to the probation service

Except for Finland in 2006, the tables in 3.1 show that new entries to the probation service keep on increasing in the Nordic countries. In total there were 41 681 entries in 2006, which is 19 % more than in 2002. But the Nordic countries differ when it comes to yearly number of entries. In relative numbers the increase in Norway has been 56 % since 2002, whereas the increase in Denmark was 25 %, in Sweden 13 % and in Finland 9 %. From 2003 Iceland saw a decline in new entries to probation, but in 2006 the numbers are still 6 % higher than in 2002.

In 2006 there were 1 088 more entries to probation in Denmark compared to 2005. Electronic monitoring is the main contributor to the rise in 2006. 694 implemented entries in 2006 are approximately ten times more compared to the 64 entries that came into operation in 2005, starting from 1 July 2005.

In Norway and Sweden the increase in the number of community sentences and community service orders is the main cause for the growth in entries to the probation service in 2006. In Finland, Norway and Iceland these orders constitute 65, 62 and 56 % of all entries to probation, respectively. In Finland and Iceland the most dominant group causing the rise are prisoners conditionally released with supervision. Electronic monitoring is also increasing in Sweden. There were 52 % more entries to this order in 2006 than in 2002. One explanation for this is the expansion of the target group in October 2001, including persons who have completed the major part of an unconditional prison sentence.

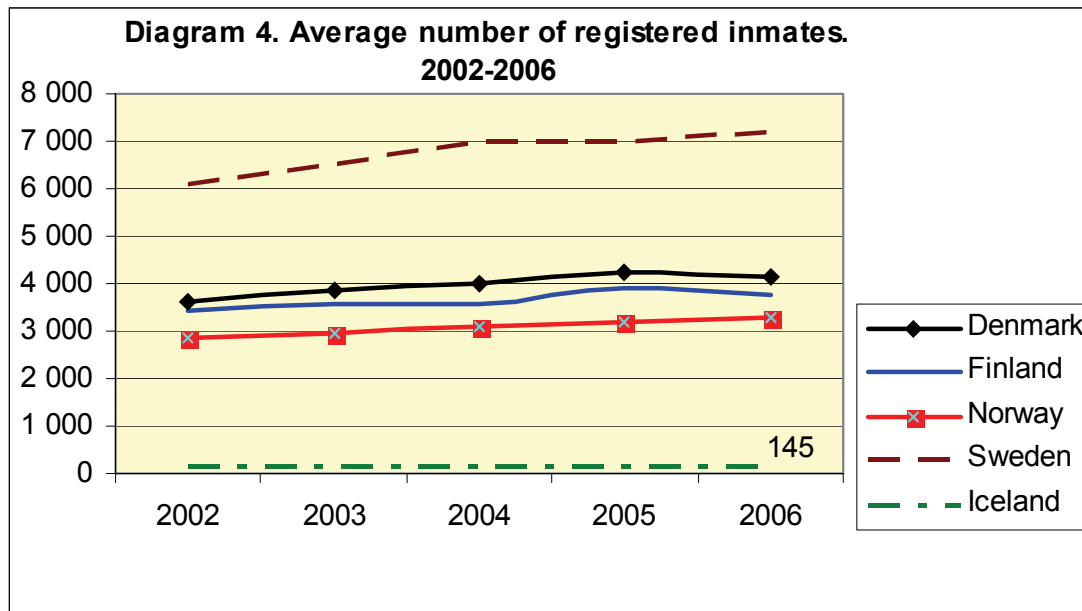


### 2.1.3 Average number of registered inmates

In 2006 the total average number of registered inmates in the Nordic countries is 15 % higher than in 2002 (cf. tables 3.2), but a total average of 18 559 in 2006 is even so nearly the same as in 2005 (18 442). One reason for this is the aforementioned reduction in entries to prison sentences in Denmark, Finland and Sweden, cf. 2.1.1. In Sweden the yearly average of all inmates is rising all the same due to an increase in the average number of inmates serving a prison sentence.

A total average of 18 559 registered inmates in 2006 corresponds to 75 per 100.000 of total population in all the countries. Average number of inmates per 100.000 of population is shown in

table 1, and table 2 shows the ratio of average number of inmates in relation to population above the minimum age of imprisonment.



Except in Norway, the average number of inmates per 100.000 of population is going down a little in Denmark and Finland in 2006, whereas the situation in Iceland and Sweden is more stable.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Denmark	67	72	74	78	76
Finland	66	69	69	74	72
Iceland	42	46	48	47	48
Norway	63	65	68	68	71
Sweden	68	73	78	78	79

	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
per 100.000 of population >= 15 years 2006	94	87	62	88	95
per 100.000 of population >= 15 years 2005	96	90	61	85	94

The growth in entries to prison sentences and the increasing numbers of inmates up to 2005 coincided with an uneven rise in the level of sentencing, as can be seen in table 3, showing the average number of sentenced months to prison in the Nordic countries in the period 2002 – 2006.<sup>1</sup> In 2006 there is for the first time a reduction in the sentencing level in all the Nordic countries, possibly indicating that the general trend of increasing prison numbers might change in the years to come.

<b>Table 3. Average number of sentenced months to prison. 2002 – 2006.</b>					
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Denmark	6,0	5,9	6,1	5,7	5,4
Finland	8,4	8,5	8,1	8,8	8,6
Iceland	6,8	6,9	6,9	7,4	7,3
Norway	4,7	5,6	5,4	5,5	4,9
Sweden	8,0	8,1	8,1	8,2	7,9

Except in Denmark, the level of sentencing is highest in all the countries in 2005. In Denmark the average number of sentenced months to prison increased 9 % up till 2004, but since then it has been going down. Norway shows a definite higher average number of sentenced months to prison in the middle of the time period, i.e. the years 2003 – 2005, but in 2006 the level drops down to almost the same as in 2002. The situation in Iceland is more uncertain, with generally longer sentences in the latest two years in the table than the years before, and one year (2006) with lower, average number of sentenced months to prison in Sweden is definitely too early to judge.

Generally the increase of the average length of prison sentences in the Nordic countries up to 2005 can be explained by a combination of more and longer prison sentences in some serious crimes, mainly violence and serious sexual crimes. There is nonetheless no obvious trend that the

---

<sup>1</sup> The compilation of data varies. National trends, however, will not be affected by differences of approach in gathering the data. In Denmark, Finland and Norway the calculation of average number of sentenced months is based on all unconditional prison sentences imposed in the courts. In Iceland and Sweden calculation is based on all sentences received by the correctional administration that year. These differences may influence the yearly figures, making direct comparison between the countries somewhat difficult.

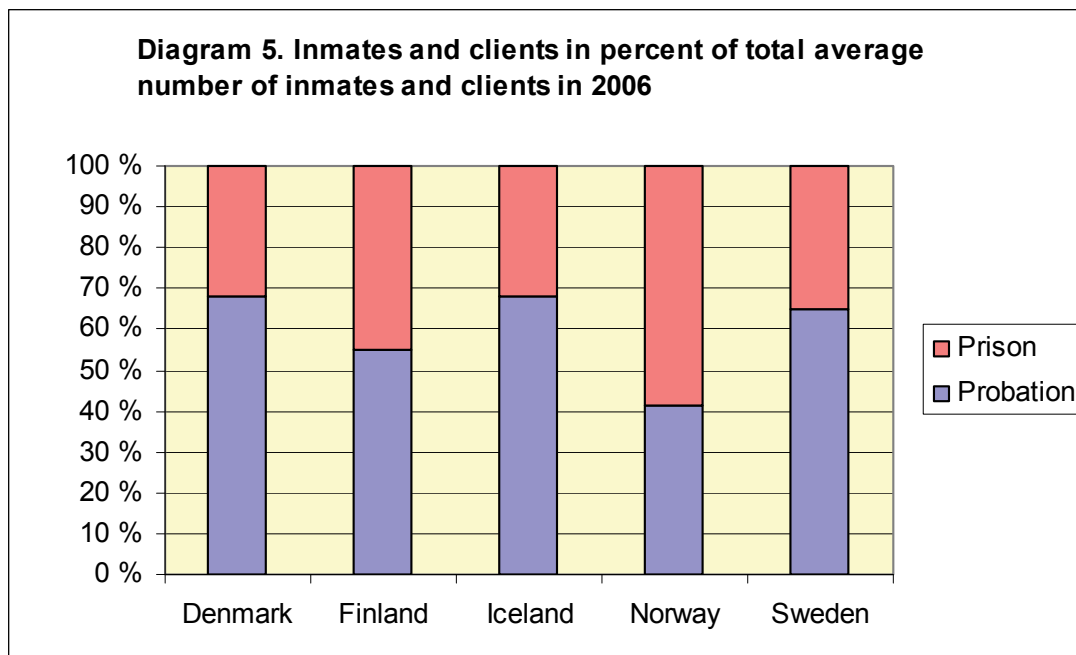
level of punishment is generally going up in the Nordic countries viewed as a whole. The average number of sentenced months to prison in the Nordic countries was relatively stable in 2002-2006, around 7 months.

Apart from Norway the use of remand custody has been relatively stable in the Nordic countries. In Norway the average number of remand prisoners fell from 660 in 2002 to 563 in 2006, that is 17 % of all inmates. In Denmark the proportion of remand prisoners was 27 % in 2006, which equals the average of the whole five-year period. Iceland and Finland have the lowest ratio of remand prisoners, 12-13 % of average number of registered inmates in 2006. In Sweden the percentage was 21 during the five-year period.

#### **2.1.4 The use of prison versus probation**

Table 4 shows average number of registered inmates and average number of registered persons in the probation service in 2006. The total number of registered people who served a correctional order in the Nordic countries was 47 997, which equals 194 per 100.000 of total population in the Nordic countries. In other words, almost an average of 2 per thousand of total population was serving a correctional order in 2006. 61 % served a probation order, while 39 % served in prison. The proportion of people serving a probation order compared to those serving in prison is comparably large in Denmark, Iceland and Sweden, a little below 70 % of all. Finland and Norway separate themselves from this group, especially Norway, where the proportion serving a probation order is 42 %, cf. diagram 5.

<b>Table 4. Average number of clients in the correctional services in 2006</b>						
	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Total
Probation	8 839	4 593	308	2 352	13 346	29 438
Prison	4 140	3 778	145	3 300	7 196	18 559
Total	12 979	8 371	453	5 652	20 542	47 997



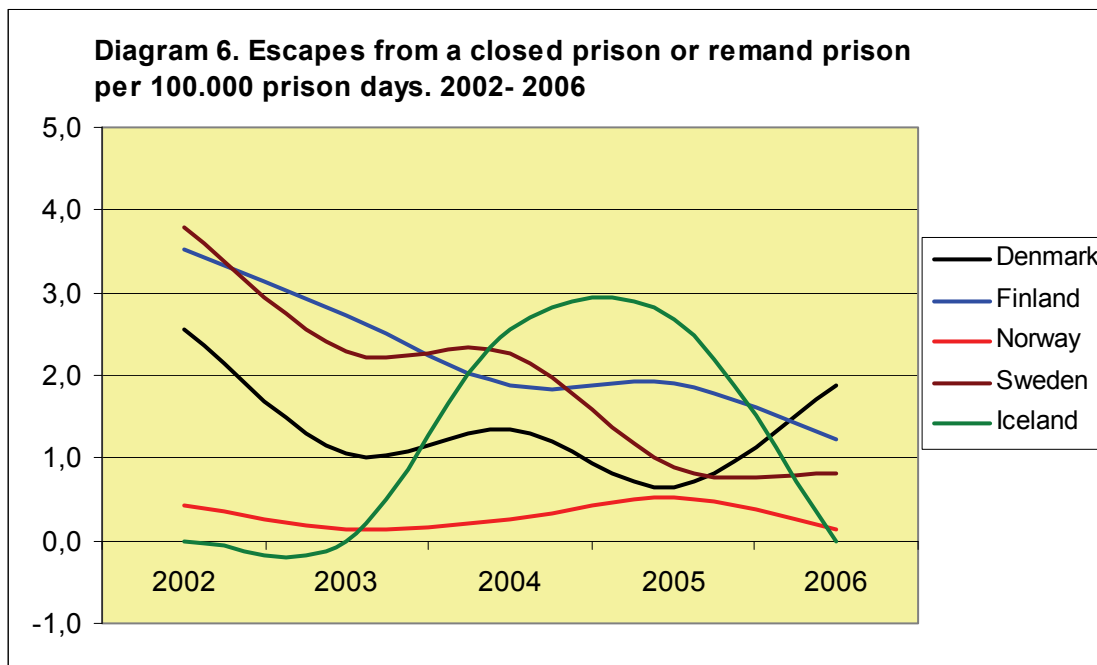
### 2.1.5 Groups of sentenced prisoners on a certain day

Figures showing groups of sentenced prisoners on a specific day tell us that Sweden and Finland have experienced a noticeable rise in the number of life sentenced prisoners compared to 2002; 84 % more in Finland in 2006 and 42 % more in Sweden. We find the lowest proportion of female inmates in Denmark, about 4 % in 2006. In the other countries the proportion is 5 – 6 %. In 2006 there were a total of 24 sentenced to prison under the age of 18 in the Nordic countries, the same number as in 2005. This equals 2 per thousand of all sentenced prisoners. In 2006 there were none under the age of 18 in Sweden, but then again Sweden has the option of putting their young offenders in closed youth wards run by a non-correctional service called "Statens Institutionsstyrelse". Sweden also has the highest proportion of foreign citizens, 28 % of all sentenced prisoners in 2006. Inmates coming from the other Nordic countries amount to 15 % of the sentenced foreigners in Swedish prisons. In Norway, Finland and Denmark the latter was 9, 4 or 2 %, respectively. In Iceland there was none.

## 2.2 Escapes

Despite rising prison populations escapes from closed prisons have declined markedly in the Nordic countries, with the exception of a rise in Denmark in 2006. On the other hand Denmark showed a noticeable decline in the number of escapes from open prisons in 2006, a fine

achievement considering the fact that Denmark still has the largest number of inmates in open prisons and the highest use rate of open prison places. Iceland experienced no escapes in 2006. In 2006 there were 64 escapes per 100.000 prison days in all open prisons in the Nordic countries, compared to 110 per 100.000 in 2002. Closed prisons and remand centres experienced 4 escapes per 100.000 prison days in 2006, compared to 10 escapes per 100.000 prison days in 2002. Diagram 6 portrays the development in the number of escapes from closed prison or remand centre in the period 2002-2006.<sup>2</sup>



The decline in escapes is probably a result of more than a few factors, but the enhanced focus on security in all aspects, combined with generally rising demands in performance and results, are supposed to have had an effect. In 2002 Denmark and Norway introduced penal clauses making escapes liable to punishment, and this may also have had some effect.

<sup>2</sup> The tables in 3.5 show rounded figures. For the sake of visualisation diagram 6 gives numbers per 100.000 prison days with one decimal and with evened curves.

## **2.3 Deaths in prisons and remand centres**

The total number of deaths among inmates in Nordic prisons and remand centres increased from 43 cases in 2002 to a total of 54 in 2006. In 2006 there is marked reduction to a total of 37 cases due to fewer suicides in prisons and remand centres. There were 12 suicides in 2006, half the average number in the period 2003 – 2005. Denmark experienced only one suicide in 2006, and Iceland experienced none.

## **2.4 Prison places and occupancy**

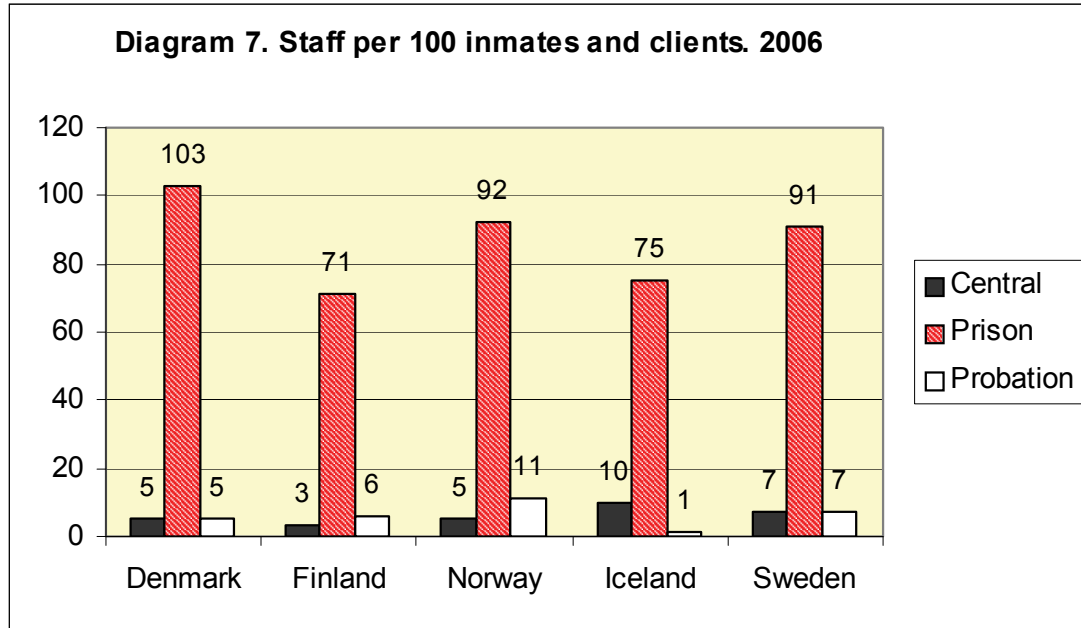
With the exception of Denmark and Iceland the total capacity of prison places keeps on growing in all countries (cf. 3.7). In 2002 the total capacity in the Nordic countries was 16 103 places. At the end of the year 2006 the total capacity was 18 200, a 13 % increase. The extraordinary high occupancy in Finland (105 %) undoubtedly demonstrates a lack of available prison places because the correctional service in Finland is obliged immediately to accommodate people who receive a custodial order. Except in Iceland, occupancy is generally still high in the other Nordic countries as well, between 94 and 98 %.

## **2.5 Staff in relation to inmates and clients**

The allocation of tasks performed by staff in central administration, prisons and probation offices may vary between the countries. There are also some differences in groups of personnel included in the national figures, cf. definition of “staff”. A word of caution when interpreting the figures is therefore necessary.

In relation to the increasing prison population staff is declining in Finland, Norway and Sweden (cf. 3.9). In Denmark the rate of employees in prisons versus average number of inmates is still practically 1 to 1, i.e. 103 employees per 100 inmates in 2006. In Norway and Sweden the corresponding rate was 92 and 91, respectively. Finland and Iceland are noticeably different with 71 and 75 prison employees per 100 inmates in 2006, cf. diagram 7.





Moreover, there are distinct differences between the countries when we calculate the rate of employees in the probation service compared to the number of clients. Norway is on top with 11 employees in the probation service per 100 clients, whereas Iceland has 1 employee per 100 clients. Compared to the number of inmates Iceland is far better off when it comes to staff in the central administration, 10 per 100 inmates in 2006. The reason for this is probably that even small prison populations demand a minimum level of administration.

## 3 Tables

### 3.1 New entries to the correctional services

<b>3.1.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
New entries to prison sentences	8 059	8 830	8 958	11 173	10 689
New entries to the probation service	9 223	9 856	10 311	10 410	11 498
of which					
community service	3 904	4 023	4 221	4 235	4 179
community sentence	.	.	.	.	.
conditional release with supervision	1 469	1 726	1 662	2 005	2 147
conditional sentence with supervision	1 742	2 057	2 030	1 958	1 847
supervision of mentally disturbed persons	394	401	590	643	801
treatment of alcohol problems	1 529	1 367	1 370	1 157	1 428
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring <sup>3</sup>	.	.	.	64	694
others	185	282	438	348	402
<i>New entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	185	202	205	254	242
<i>total population</i>	150	164	166	206	197
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	211	226	235	237	261
<i>total population</i>	172	183	191	192	212

<sup>3</sup> From 1 July 2005.

<b>3.1.2 Finland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
New entries to prison sentences	4 694	4 604	4 835	4 921	4 641
New entries to the probation service	5 218	5 051	5 619	5 819	5 661
of which					
community service	3 378	3 238	3 711	3 983	3 679
community sentence	.	.	.	.	
conditional release with supervision	854	886	1 003	993	1 179
conditional sentence with supervision	958	904	883	810	769
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others	28	23	22	33	34
<i>New entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	110	108	112	114	107
<i>total population</i>	90	88	93	94	88
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	122	118	131	135	130
<i>total population</i>	100	97	108	111	108

<b>3.1.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
New entries to prison sentences	155	237	197	205	204
New entries to the probation service	329	438	402	337	347
of which					
community service	206	289	255	205	196
community sentence	.	.	.		
conditional release with supervision <sup>4</sup>	113	125	141	131	150
conditional sentence with supervision	10	24	6	1	1
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others	.	.	.	.	.
<i>New entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	70	107	88	90	87
<i>total population</i>	54	82	68	70	68
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	149	197	179	148	148
<i>total population</i>	115	152	138	115	116

---

<sup>4</sup> Pardoned to supervision included.

<b>3.1.4 Norway</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
New entries to prison sentences	8 020	8 370	8 714	9 206	9 376
New entries to the probation service	2 765	3 051	3 786	4 219	4 301
of which					
community service	401	81	24	6	9
community sentence	380	1 352	2 094	2 544	2 648
conditional release with supervision	1 176	1 210	1 206	1 116	1 045
conditional sentence with supervision	791	390	11	18	17
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others <sup>5</sup>	17	18	451	535	582
<i>New entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	222	230	238	247	251
<i>total population</i>	177	184	190	198	202
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	76	84	103	113	115
<i>total population</i>	61	67	83	91	93

---

<sup>5</sup> The latest years mainly participants in a programme for drink drivers.

<b>3.1.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
New entries to prison sentences	10 173	10 721	11 343	10 656	10 458
New entries to the probation service	17 569	18 644	18 289	19 121	19 874
of which					
community service	4 501	4 703	4 385	4 444	4 703
community sentence	.	.	.	.	.
conditional release with supervision	5 193	5 763	5 705	6 067	6 035
conditional sentence with supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	1 511	1 332	1 368	1 372	1 439
supervision	4 127	4 407	4 147	4 074	4 297
supervision with electronic monitoring <sup>6</sup>	2 237	2 439	2 846	3 164	3 400
others	-	-	-	-	-
<i>New entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	140	146	154	143	138
<i>total population</i>	114	120	126	118	115
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	241	254	248	257	263
<i>total population</i>	197	209	204	212	218

---

<sup>6</sup> Clients serving the latest part of their prison sentence with electronic monitoring are included.

## 3.2 Average number of inmates by category

<b>3.2.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average number of registered inmates <sup>7</sup>	3 621	3 865	3 982	4 233	4 140
of which					
remand custody	1 003	1 060	1 089	1 044	1 098
<i>percent</i>	28	27	27	25	27
sentenced to prison	2 526	2 694	2 799	3 084	2 941
<i>percent</i>	70	70	70	73	71
fine defaulters	31	40	20	21	15
preventive detention	24	23	26	28	28
others	37	48	48	56	58
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	58	62	64	70	67
<i>total population</i>	47	50	52	57	54
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	83	88	91	96	94
<i>total population</i>	67	72	74	78	76

<sup>7</sup> Inmates measured every day.

<b>3.2.2 Finland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average number of registered inmates <sup>8</sup>	3 434	3 578	3 577	3 888	3 778
of which					
remand custody <sup>9</sup>	478	492	473	519	463
<i>percent</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>
sentenced to prison	2 743	2 865	3 000	3 167	3 126
<i>percent</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>83</i>
fine defaulters	190	198	81	179	189
preventive detention	23	23	23	23	.
others	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	64	67	70	73	72
<i>total population</i>	53	55	57	60	59
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	81	84	83	90	87
<i>total population</i>	66	69	69	74	72

<sup>8</sup> Inmates measured twice a month. Registered inmates illegally absent from prison (about 50) are included in the table.

<sup>9</sup> In addition there were 173 (2002), 187 (2003), 97 (2004), 109 (2005) and 110 (2006) remand prisoners in police custody.



<b>3.2.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average number of registered inmates <sup>10</sup>	119	133	138	139	145
of which					
remand custody	16	12	13	16	18
<i>percent</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
sentenced to prison	91	102	105	105	105
<i>percent</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>73</i>
fine defaulters	4	7	8	4	4
preventive detention	.	.	.	.	
others <sup>11</sup>	9	13	13	14	17
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	41	46	47	46	45
<i>total population</i>	32	35	36	36	35
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	54	60	61	61	62
<i>total population</i>	42	46	48	47	48

<sup>10</sup> Inmates measured every day.

<sup>11</sup> Registered inmates in a private half way house.

<b>3.2.4 Norway</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average number of registered inmates <sup>12</sup>	2 850	2 964	3 090	3 174	3 300
of which					
remand custody	660	622	608	578	563
<i>percent</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>
sentenced to prison	2 062	2 208	2 346	2 399	2 564
<i>percent</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>78</i>
fine defaulters	52	38	48	111	86
preventive detention	58	69	72	76	75
others <sup>13</sup>	12	27	16	10	12
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>total population</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>total population</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>71</i>

<sup>12</sup> Inmates measured every day.

<sup>13</sup> Mainly violators of Immigration law.

<b>3.2.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average number of registered inmates <sup>14</sup>	6 097	6 535	7 020	7 008	7 196
of which					
remand custody	1 335	1 400	1 474	1 504	1 522
<i>percent</i>	22	21	21	21	21
sentenced to prison	4 687	5 049	5 442	5 397	5 585
<i>percent</i>	77	77	78	77	78
fine defaulters	..	..	..	..	..
preventive detention	.	.	.	.	.
others	75	86	104	107	89
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	64	69	74	73	74
<i>total population</i>	53	56	61	60	61
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	84	89	95	94	95
<i>total population</i>	68	73	78	78	79

---

<sup>14</sup> Inmates measured once a month.

### 3.3 Average number of registered people in the probation service

<b>3.3.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>15</sup>	8 017	8 279	8 541	8 921	8 839
of which					
community service	2 557	2 712	2 766	2 776	2 620
community sentence	.	.	.	.	.
conditional release with supervision	1 070	1 119	1 142	1 377	1 614
conditional sentence with supervision	1 675	1 682	1 713	1 779	1 668
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	1 161	1 301	1 427	1 594	1 922
treatment of alcohol problems	1 464	1 362	1 334	1 247	834
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	4	57
others	90	103	159	144	124
<i>Total average of registered clients in the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	184	189	195	203	200
<i>total population</i>	149	154	158	165	163

<sup>15</sup> Clients measured once a month.

<b>3.3.2 Finland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>16</sup>	4 320	4 420	4 619	4 791	4 593
of which					
community service	1 359	1 498	1 611	1 750	1 650
community sentence					
conditional release with supervision	1 308	1 272	1 357	1 437	1 486
conditional sentence with supervision	1 614	1 624	1 630	1 572	1 429
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others <sup>17</sup>	39	26	21	32	28
<i>Total average of registered clients in the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	101	103	107	111	106
<i>total population</i>	83	85	88	91	87

<sup>16</sup> Clients measured four times a year.

<sup>17</sup> Mostly people serving juvenile punishment, an order for young offenders.

<b>3.3.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>18</sup>	322	404	370	328	308
of which					
community service	52	77	64	63	60
community sentence	.	.	.	.	
conditional release with supervision	140	159	168	171	174
conditional sentence with supervision	28	34	26	14	5
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others	102	133	109	80	69
<i>Total average of registered clients in the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	146	182	165	144	131
<i>total population</i>	112	140	127	112	103

---

<sup>18</sup> Clients measured once a month.

<b>3.3.4 Norway</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>19</sup>	2 061	1 709	1 902	2 145	2 352
of which					
community service	257	81	36	11	8
community sentence	99	561	986	1 269	1 427
conditional release with supervision	377	341	419	411	447
conditional sentence with supervision <sup>20</sup>	1 226	649	402	415	427
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others <sup>21</sup>	103	78	60	39	43
<i>Total average of registered clients in the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	57	47	52	57	63
<i>total population</i>	46	38	42	46	51

<sup>19</sup> Clients measured every day.

<sup>20</sup> In 2006 404 participated in a drink driving programme while serving a conditional sentence with supervision.

<sup>21</sup> For the most part supervision of people released from preventive detention in prison.

<b>3.3.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>22</sup>	13 216	13 381	13 488	13 366	13 346
of which					
community service <sup>23</sup>	2 021	1 977	1 996	1 962	1 956
community sentence	.	.	.	.	
conditional release with supervision	4 495	4 656	4 758	4 930	4 809
conditional sentence with supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	1 143	1 216	1 236	1 268	1 385
supervision	5 333	5 238	5 160	4 819	4 674
supervision with electronic monitoring <sup>24</sup>	224	294	338	387	522
others	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total average of registered clients in the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	181	183	183	180	176
<i>total population</i>	148	150	150	148	146

<sup>22</sup> Clients measured every day.

<sup>23</sup> Conditional prison sentences with community service are included.

<sup>24</sup> Persons, who serve the late part of a prison sentence under supervision with electronic monitoring, are included in the figures.



### 3.4 Sentenced prisoners on a certain day

<b>3.4.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	2 324	2 415	2 577	2 955	2 496
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	109	106	122	121	97
<i>percent</i>	4,7	4,4	4,7	4,1	3,9
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	..	..	..	402	358
<i>percent</i>				13,6	14,3
of which Nordic people	..	..	..	15	7
<i>percent</i>				0,5	0,3
<b>15 – 17 years of age</b>					
number	8	5	11	9	10
<i>percent</i>	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,4
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	17	17	17	16	16
<i>percent</i>	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,6

<b>3.4.2 Finland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	2 819	2 845	3 039	3 198	2 868
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	145	147	156	183	168
<i>percent</i>	<i>5,1</i>	<i>5,2</i>	<i>5,1</i>	<i>5,7</i>	<i>5,9</i>
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	176	213	179	153	196
<i>percent</i>	<i>6,2</i>	<i>7,5</i>	<i>5,9</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>6,8</i>
of which Nordic people	5	9	8	8	7
<i>percent</i>	<i>0,2</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>0,2</i>
<b>15 – 17 years of age</b>					
number	5	4	4	8	4
<i>percent</i>	<i>0,2</i>	<i>0,1</i>	<i>0,1</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>0,1</i>
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	74	97	104	124	136
<i>percent</i>	<i>2,6</i>	<i>3,4</i>	<i>3,4</i>	<i>3,9</i>	<i>4,7</i>

<b>3.4.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	87	104	106	101	101
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	3	6	6	6	5
<i>percent</i>	3,4	5,8	5,7	5,9	5,0
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	7	9	6	10	11
<i>percent</i>	8,0	8,7	5,7	9,9	10,9
of which Nordic people	1	-	-	1	0
<i>percent</i>	1,1	-	-	1,0	0,0
<b>15 – 17 years of age</b>					
number	-	-	-	-	1
<i>percent</i>					1,0
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	-	-	-	-	-
<i>percent</i>					

<b>3.4.4 Norway</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	2 111	2 162	2 391	2 512	2 656
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	116	110	128	118	136
<i>percent</i>	5,5	5,1	5,4	4,7	5,1
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	221	275	331	326	408
<i>percent</i>	10,5	12,7	13,8	13,0	15,4
of which Nordic people	26	30	26	22	35
<i>percent</i>	1,2	1,4	1,1	0,9	1,3
<b>15 – 17 years of age</b>					
number	4	8	2	6	9
<i>percent</i>	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,3
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	.	.	.	.	.
<i>percent</i>	.	.	.	.	.

<b>3.4.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	4 822	5 044	5 413	5 144	5 168
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	254	264	314	258	271
<i>percent</i>	5,3	5,2	5,8	5,0	5,2
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	1 319	1 383	1 388	1 406	1 456
<i>percent</i>	27,4	27,4	25,6	27,3	28,2
of which Nordic people	246	237	244	209	214
<i>percent</i>	5,1	4,7	4,5	4,1	4,1
<b>15 – 17 years of age <sup>25</sup></b>					
number	-	2	1	1	0
<i>percent</i>	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	106	117	123	142	151
<i>percent</i>	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,8	2,9

---

<sup>25</sup> From 1999 young offenders are sentenced to closed youth ward ("sluten ungdomsvård") under the administration of a non-correctional administration called "Statens Institutionsstyrelse".

### 3.5 Escapes from prisons

<b>3.5.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
Number of escapes	182	100	117	104	71
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>13</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>					
Number of escapes	21	9	12	6	17
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

<b>3.5.2 Finland <sup>26</sup></b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
Number of escapes	41	29	27	18	43
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>14</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>					
Number of escapes	34	28	19	21	13
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>

---

<sup>26</sup> Includes escapes from hospitals.

<b>3.5.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
Number of escapes	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>					
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>					
Number of escapes	-	-	1	1	-
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>			3	3	

<b>3.5.4 Norway</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
Number of escapes	53	44	50	29	40
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	17	14	14	8	11
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>					
Number of escapes	3	1	2	4	1
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	0	0	0	1	0

<b>3.5.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
Number of escapes	135	239	236	118	123
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>					
Number of escapes	44	42	44	17	16
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>



### 3.6 Deaths in prisons and remand centres

<b>3.6.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Suicides	3	5	7	8	1
Other	4	7	8	6	5

<b>3.6.2 Finland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Suicides	6	3	5	4	3
Other	2	7	3	3	4

<b>3.6.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Suicides	-	-	1	1	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-

<b>3.6.4 Norway</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Suicides	2	7	5	5	2
Other	7	2	5	2	2

<b>3.6.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Suicides	7	8	8	7	6
Other	12	7	6	18	14

### 3.7 Units and prison capacity by the end of the year

<b>3.7.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prison units</b>					
number of units	10	10	10	12	10
number of places	1 265	1 406	1 383	1 659	1 464
number of places by					
largest unit	221	221	221	203	190
smallest unit	15	15	15	15	15
<b>Closed prison units</b>					
number of units	5	5	6	7	8
number of places	764	809	886	939	985
number of places by					
largest unit	199	222	219	219	207
smallest unit	86	86	85	50	50
<b>Remand centres</b>					
number of units	41	41	41	43	43
number of places	1 636	1 676	1 675	1 718	1 719
number of places by					
largest unit	431	523	528	528	545
smallest unit	12	12	12	13	13
<b>Total number of places</b>	<b>3 665</b>	<b>3 891</b>	<b>3 944</b>	<b>4 316</b>	<b>4 168</b>

<b>3.7.2 Finland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prison units</b>					
number of units	20	20	20	19	19
number of places	819	800	819	860	1 032
number of places by					
largest unit	92	92	95	95	101
smallest unit	8	8	8	14	9
<b>Closed prison units</b>					
number of units	17	16	16	16	16
number of places	2 479	2 486	2 514	2 519	2 575
number of places by					
largest unit	250	330	330	330	379
smallest unit	53	53	53	52	50
<b>Remand centres</b>					
number of units	.	.	.	.	.
number of places	.	.	.	.	.
number of places by					
largest unit					
smallest unit					
<b>Total number of places</b>	3 298	3 286	3 333	3 379	3 607

<b>3.7.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prison units</b>					
number of units	1	1	1	1	1
number of places	14	14	14	14	14
number of places by					
largest unit	14	14	14	14	14
smallest unit	14	14	14	14	14
<b>Closed prison units</b>					
number of units	4	4	4	4	4
number of places	110	110	110	110	110
number of places by					
largest unit	87	87	87	87	87
smallest unit	8	8	8	8	8
<b>Remand centres</b>					
number of units	2	2	2	2	2
number of places	12	12	12	12	12
number of places by					
largest unit	10	10	10	10	10
smallest unit	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total number of places</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>136</b>

<b>3.7.4 Norway</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prison units <sup>27</sup></b>					
number of units	23	28	28	29	35
number of places	941	1 036	1 022	1 098	1 247
number of places by					
largest unit	105	105	105	105	115
smallest unit	5	5	5	5	6
<b>Closed prison units</b>					
number of units	32	31	32	32	32
number of places	2 009	2 018	2 132	2 175	2 220
number of places by					
largest unit	352	352	375	380	392
smallest unit	9	9	9	9	12
<b>Remand centres</b>					
number of units	.	.	.	.	.
number of places	.	.	.	.	.
number of places by					
largest unit					
smallest unit					
<b>Total number of places</b>	<b>2 950</b>	<b>3 054</b>	<b>3 154</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>3 467</b>

---

<sup>27</sup> From 2003 so called "overgangsboliger" ("transitional houses") are included. These are low security prison units. Formerly they were used as probation hostels ("hybelhus").

<b>3.7.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prison units</b>					
number of units	20	26	29	27	24
number of places	1 173	1 226	1 505	1 453	1 370
number of places by					
largest unit	137	118	150	150	150
smallest unit	9	6	6	6	6
<b>Closed prison units</b>					
number of units	40	43	44	45	44
number of places	3275	3 273	3 275	3 513	3 587
number of places by					
largest unit	281	245	245	257	258
smallest unit	4	5	5	5	5
<b>Remand centres</b>					
number of units	28	28	29	31	31
number of places	1 606	1 785	2 025	1 838	1 878
number of places by					
largest unit	302	315	301	301	301
smallest unit	12	12	14	14	14
<b>Total number of places</b>	<b>6 054</b>	<b>6 284</b>	<b>6 805</b>	<b>6 804</b>	<b>6 835</b>

### 3.8 Average number of places and occupancy

<b>3.8.1 Denmark</b> <sup>28</sup>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 249	1 310	1 394	1 527	1 520
occupancy	1 188	1 281	1 331	1 516	1 444
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>95</i>
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	740	823	840	922	943
occupancy	688	753	788	881	875
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>93</i>
<b>Remand centres</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 633	1 641	1 679	1 700	1 706
occupancy	1 559	1 607	1 648	1 644	1 613
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>95</i>
<b>Total</b>					
capacity in number of places	3 622	3 774	3 913	4 149	4 169
occupancy	3 435	3 641	3 737	4041	3 932
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>94</i>

<sup>28</sup> Measured every day. In addition there are hostels for clients under supervision and sentenced people serving an unconditional prison sentence. In 2006 the average capacity was 180, and the average number of residents was 168.

<b>3.8.2 Finland</b> <sup>29</sup>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	814	810	818	849	1032
occupancy	791	752	805	856	869
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>84</i>
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	2 460	2 485	2 509	2 469	2 575
occupancy	2 643	2 826	2 771	3 032	2 909
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>113</i>
<b>Remand centres</b>					
capacity in number of places	.	.	.	.	.
occupancy	.	.	.	.	.
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Total</b>					
capacity in number of places	3 274	3 295	3 327	3 318	3 607
occupancy	3 434	3 578	3 576	3 888	3 778
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>105</i>

---

<sup>29</sup> Measured twice a month.



<b>3.8.3 Iceland</b> <sup>30</sup>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	14	14	14	14	14
occupancy	12	12	13	13	13
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>92</i>
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	110	110	110	110	110
occupancy	88	102	105	101	102
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>92</i>
<b>Remand centres</b> <sup>31</sup>					
capacity in number of places	12	12	12	12	12
occupancy	4	2	2	2	3
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>26</i>
<b>Total</b>					
capacity in number of places	136	136	136	136	136
occupancy	104	116	120	116	118
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>87</i>

<sup>30</sup> Measured every day.

<sup>31</sup> Remand prisoners who are allowed to have contact with other prisoners will be in a closed or open prison.

<b>3.8.4 Norway</b> <sup>32</sup>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places <sup>33</sup>	910	974	1 029	1 065	1 071
occupancy	832	880	949	987	1 004
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>94</i>
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 962	1 997	2 052	2 109	2 218
occupancy	1 905	1 970	2 028	2 064	2 156
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>97</i>
<b>Remand centres</b>					
capacity in number of places	.	.	.	.	.
occupancy	.	.	.	.	.
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Total</b>					
capacity in number of places	2 872	2 971	3 081	3 174	3 289
occupancy	2 736	2 850	2 977	3 051	3 159
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>96</i>

<sup>32</sup> Measured every day.

<sup>33</sup> From 2003 so called "overgangsboliger" ("transitional houses"), i.e. low security prison unit formerly used as probation hostels (called "hybelhus"), are included.

<b>3.8.5 Sweden</b> <sup>34</sup>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 167	1 217	1 357	1 473	1 387
occupancy	1 013	1 223	1 360	1 278	1 291
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>93</i>
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	3 178	3 281	3 262	3 421	3 543
occupancy	3 108	3 237	3 352	3 416	3 490
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>
<b>Remand centres</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 681	1 771	1 931	1 812	1 847
occupancy	1 651	1 762	1 947	1 891	1 831
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>99</i>
<b>Total</b>					
capacity in number of places	6 026	6 269	6 550	6 706	6 777
occupancy	5 772	6 222	6 659	6 585	6 612
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>

---

<sup>34</sup> Measured every day.

### 3.9 Staff in absolute numbers and in relation to inmates and clients

<b>3.9.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Central administration</b>	210	204	201	205	198
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	6	6	5	5	5
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>	3 514	3 573	3 746	3 964	4 038
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	102	98	100	98	103
<b>Probation service</b>	351	342	350	378	413
<i>Staff per 100 clients in the probation service</i>	4	4	4	4	5

<b>3.9.2 Finland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Central administration</b>	114	113	112	110	95
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b> <sup>35</sup>	2 687	2 677	2 712	2 735	2 693
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	78	75	76	70	71
<b>Probation service</b>	267	271	274	284	296
<i>Staff per 100 clients in the probation service</i>	6	6	6	6	6

<sup>35</sup> Additionally another 150 FTEs working in prisons and remand centres in 2001 were not employed by the correctional service.

<b>3.9.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Central administration</b>	11	11	11	12	12
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>	86	86	86	86	88
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>75</i>
<b>Probation service</b>	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Staff per 100 clients in the probation service</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

<b>3.9.4 Norway</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Central administration</b> <sup>36</sup>	171	178	154	159	155
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b> <sup>37</sup>	2 772	2 836	2 856	2 907	2 907
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>92</i>
<b>Probation service</b>	252	252	252	252	252
<i>Staff per 100 clients in the probation service</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>

<sup>36</sup> Regional offices established in 2002 are here counted as central administration.

<sup>37</sup> In 2006 there were around 300 FTEs working in prisons but not employed by the correctional service.

<b>3.9.5 Sweden</b> <sup>38</sup>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Central administration</b> <sup>39</sup>	269	282	271	298	461
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	5	5	4	5	7
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>	5 916	6 360	6 465	6 295	6 040
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	102	102	97	96	91
<b>Probation service</b>	1157	1 133	1126	1059	973
<i>Staff per 100 clients in the probation service</i>	9	8	8	8	7

---

<sup>38</sup> The apportionment of personnel in prisons, remand centres and probation is estimated.

<sup>39</sup> In 2006 expert personnel was transferred from local to regional offices and counted as central administration.