



Correctional Service of  
Norway Staff Academy

Report

# Correctional Statistics

of Denmark, Finland, Iceland,  
Norway and Sweden 2001–2005

Ragnar Kristoffersen (ed.)

2/2007



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**2001 - 2005**

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Correctional Service of Norway Staff Academy  
**Oslo, March 2007**

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# Foreword

This report is a somewhat modified translation of the publication "Nordisk statistikk for kriminalomsorgen i Danmark, Finland, Island, Norge og Sverige" edited by Ragnar Kristoffersen. 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 publication in the early nineties this is the first English edition of this series of correctional statistics from the Nordic correctional services, and this one includes national data from Iceland as well. The editor and his Nordic colleagues have done a much appreciated job with this report.

Oslo, March 2007



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 care. 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:

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# 1 Definitions

## **Capacity**

Available places, meaning places that can be, 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 on 1 March 2002, replacing the former order of community service. A fixed number of hours have to be served either by a) unpaid work, b) participation in programme or c) other activities aimed at the prevention of reoffending.

## **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. On 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**

Refers to 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.

### **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.

### **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**

Persons serving a sentence or a conditional order under the responsibility of the probation service.

### **Remand prison**

Closed unit where usually remand prisoners are imprisoned. In Sweden this is called "häkte". About 75 % of the inmates in Swedish remand prisons 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 on 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 information

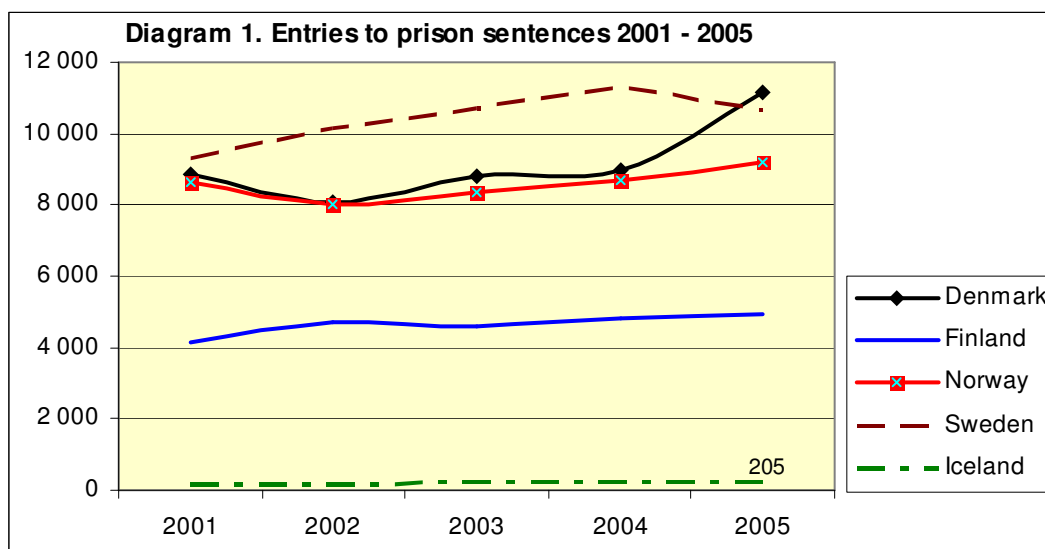
## 2 Trends in the Nordic countries

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

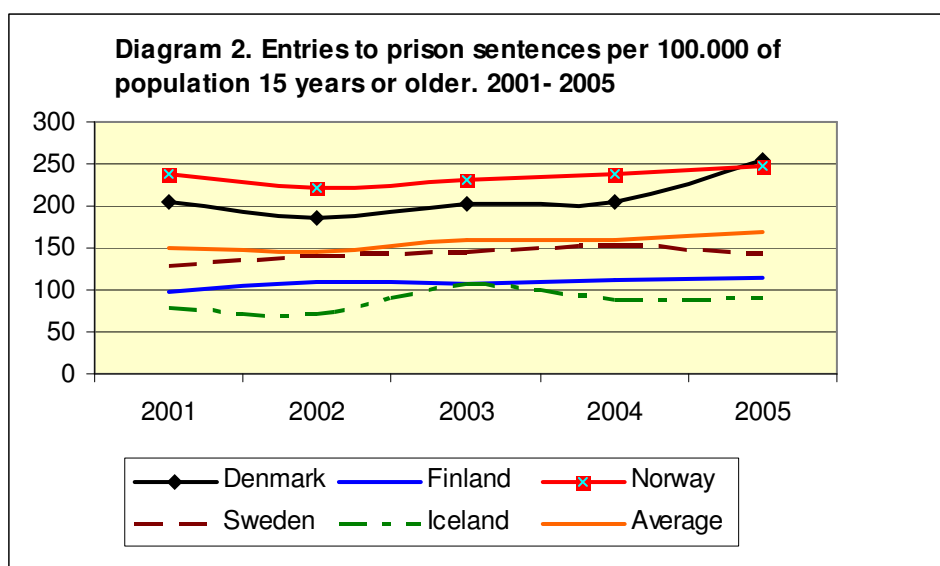
Diagram 1 shows the number of entries to prison sentences, cf. tables in 3.1. Apart from Iceland the general trend in all countries is that the number of entries is increasing. In total the Nordic countries implemented 36 161 prison sentences in 2005, 16 % more than in 2001. The abnormal increase in Denmark in 2005 can be explained by extra measures that got rid of a waiting list of more than 2000 sentences that year.



On the other hand, if you compare the number of implemented prison sentences to the population above the minimum age of imprisonment, the picture of general growth is



weakened. Calculation of number of entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of population 15 years or older shows that if we disregard the unexpected increase in Denmark in 2005, the level of entries is fairly stable when we look at the Nordic countries as a whole, on average around 160 per 100.000 of population 15 years or older the latest three years (cf. diagram 2).

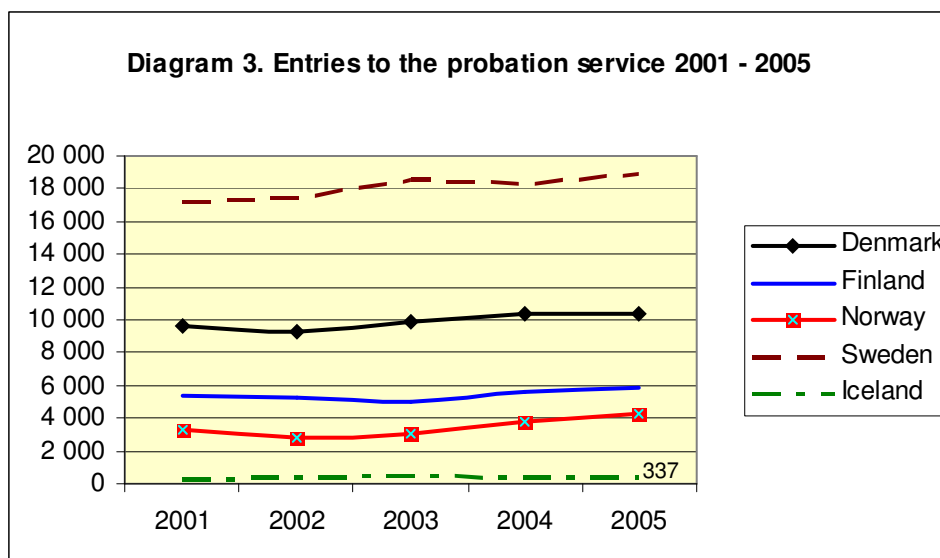


### 2.1.2 Entries to the probation service

The tables in 3.1 also show that new entries to the probation service have increased in all the Nordic countries. In total there were 39 625 entries in 2005, which is 11 % more than in 2001. But the Nordic countries differ when it comes to yearly number of entries. Denmark, Finland and Sweden have experienced an increase of around 8-9 % since 2001, whereas the increase in Norway and Iceland was 28 % and 30 % respectively.

In Finland, Iceland and Norway 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 Denmark and Sweden the most dominant group causing the rise are prisoners conditionally released with supervision. Electronic monitoring is also increasing in

Sweden. There were 27 % more entries to this order in 2005 than in 2001. 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.

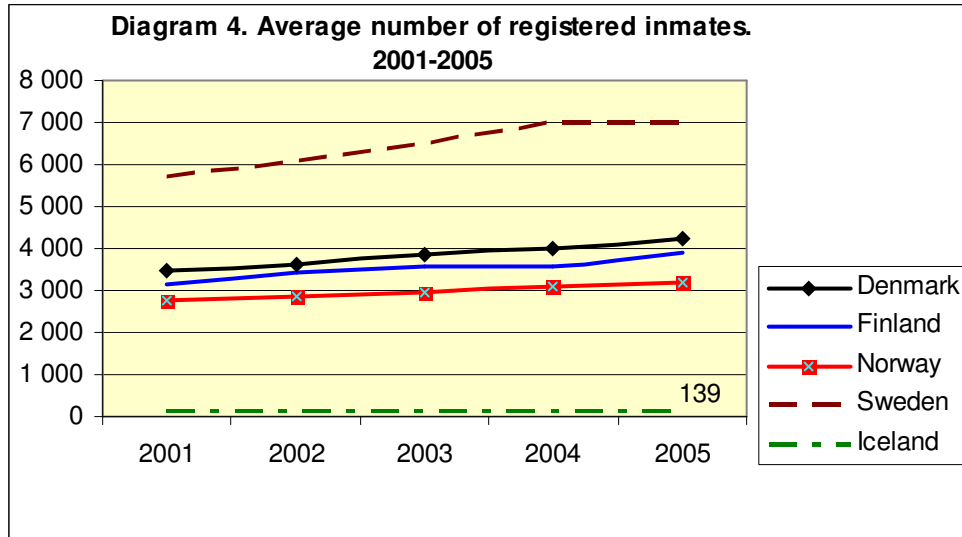


### 2.1.3 Average number of registered inmates

The total average number of prisoners in the Nordic countries has increased approximately 19 % since 2001, cf. tables in 3.2. In 2005 there was a total average of 20 477 registered inmates, which corresponds to 83 per 100.000 of total population in all the countries. The growth in average number of registered inmates is equally strong in Denmark, Finland and Sweden, where the increase is about 23-24 %. Iceland, however, has experienced a comparatively stable prison population since 2003, but even so the average in the period 2003-2005 is 11 % higher than in the period 2001-2002.

Prison sentences account for the increase in the prison population in the Nordic countries. The growth in entries to prison has taken place alongside an uneven rise in the level of sentencing. Table 1 shows average number of sentenced months to unconditional prison sentences in the Nordic countries in 2001-2005. The compilation

of data varies, which implies that direct comparison between the countries is not advisable. National trends, however, are not affected by differences of approach in gathering the data (see footnote 1).



**Table 1. Average number of sentenced months to prison. 2001 – 2005. <sup>1</sup>**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Denmark	5,6	6	5,9	6,1	5,7
Finland	8,3	8,4	8,5	8,1	8,8
Iceland	9,4	6,8	6,9	6,9	7,4
Norway	4,5	4,7	5,6	5,4	5,5
Sweden	..	8,0	8,1	8,1	8,3

<sup>1</sup> Calculation of average number of sentenced months is based on all unconditional prison sentences imposed in the courts of Denmark, Finland and Norway. In Iceland and Sweden calculation is based on all sentences received by the correctional administration that year. This difference may influence the yearly figures, making direct comparison between the countries difficult.

In Denmark the average number of sentenced months to prison increased 9 % up till 2004, but in 2005 it dropped back to the level we saw in 2001. Compared to 2001 the level of punishment is 6 % higher in Finland in 2005. Norway shows a definite higher average number of sentenced months to prison in the second half of the time period, in which the number of sentenced months to prison is on average 22 % higher than in the period 2001-2002. Iceland experienced a larger number of long sentences in 2001, explaining why the average was higher that year, but from 2002 onwards the average shows a small but steady rise each year. The average prison sentence in Sweden has risen with four percent in the time period 2002-2005.

Generally the increase of the length of prison sentences is due to a combination of more and longer prison sentences in serious crimes, mainly violence and serious sexual crimes. Despite these national trends, there is nonetheless no obvious trend that the level of punishment is generally going up in the Nordic countries viewed as a whole. The total average number of sentenced months to prison in the Nordic countries was relatively stable in 2003-2005, around 35 months.

Apart from in Norway the use of remand custody has been relatively stable in the Nordic countries. In Norway the proportion of remand prisoners fell from 23 % in 2002 to 18 % in 2005. In Denmark the proportion of remand prisoners was 25 % in 2005, a two percent decline compared to the percentage in 2004. Iceland and Finland have the lowest ratio of remand prisoners, 12-13 % of average number of registered inmates in 2005. In Sweden the percentage was 21.

Table 2 shows the ratio of average number of inmates compared to total population and in relation to population above the minimum age of imprisonment. The figures show that Iceland has the lowest rate, irrespective of how the rate is calculated.

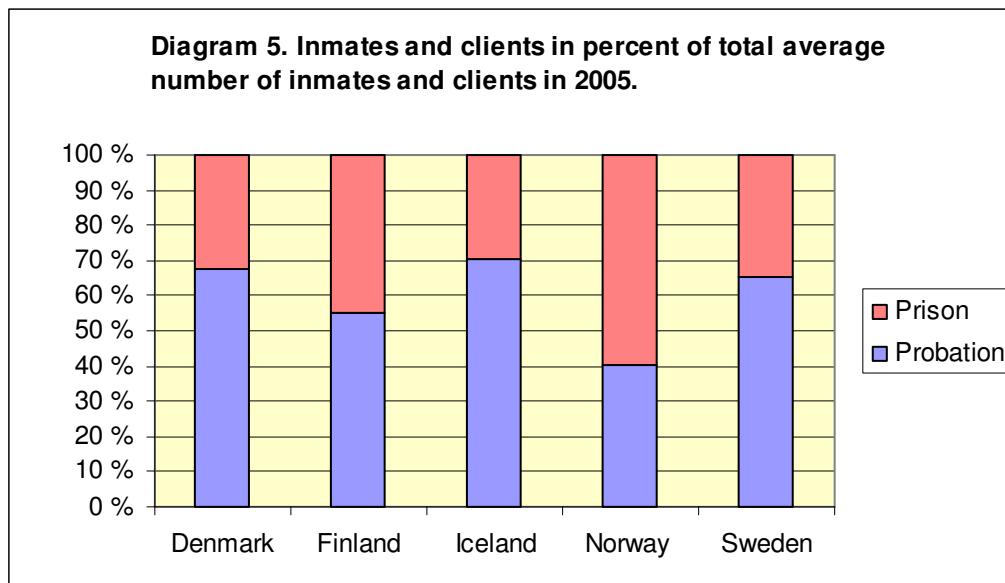
<b>Table 2. Average number of inmates in 2005</b>	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
per 100.000 of population 15 years or older	96	90	61	85	94
per 100.000 of general population	78	74	47	68	78

In the years preceding 2001 Finland showed a prison rate below 60 per 100.000 of total population. In 2005 Finland exceeds Norway with a rate of 74 per 100.000 of total population. Finland, usually known for its low prison rates, is thereby close to the level of imprisonment in Denmark and Sweden, which was 78 per 100.000 of total population in 2005.

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

Table 3 shows average number of registered inmates and average number of registered persons in the probation service in 2005. The total number of registered people who served a correctional order in the Nordic countries was 47 963, which equals 195 per 100.000 of total population in the Nordic countries. 62 % served a probation order, while 38 % 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, about 70 % of all. Finland and Norway separate themselves from this group, specially Norway, where the proportion serving a probation order is 40 %, cf. diagram 5.

<b>Table 3. Average number of clients in the correctional services in 2005</b>						
	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden	Total
Probation	8 921	4 791	328	2 145	13 336	29 521
Prison	4 233	3 888	139	3 174	7 008	18 442
Total	13 206	8 679	467	5 319	20 344	47 963



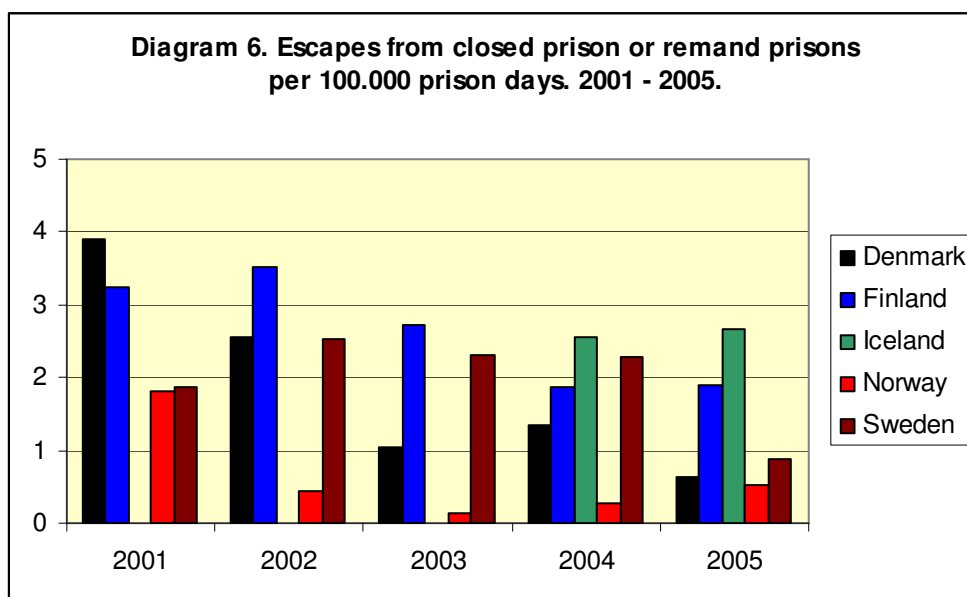
### 2.1.5 Groups of sentenced prisoners on a certain day

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; 38 % more in Sweden and 51 % more in Finland in 2005 compared to 2001. Except for a rise in Finland in 2005, the proportion of sentenced women in prison has been relatively stable in the Nordic countries, about 5 %. A total of 24 prisoners under the age of 18 in 2005 equals only 0.2 % of all sentenced prisoners in the Nordic countries. In Iceland there are none under the age of 18. Sweden stands out with 27 % foreign citizens in prison in 2005, whereas in the other countries the percentages differ from about 5 in Finland to about 14 in Denmark.

## 2.2 Escapes

Despite rising prison populations escapes have declined markedly in the Nordic countries (cf. 3.5). In 2005 there were 58 escapes per 100.000 prison days in all open prisons in the Nordic countries, compared to 119 per 100.000 in 2001. Closed prisons and remand centres experienced 7 escapes per 100.000 prison days in 2005, compared

to 11 escapes per 100.000 prison days in 2001. Diagram 6 portrays the development in the Nordic countries in the period 2001-2005.



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.

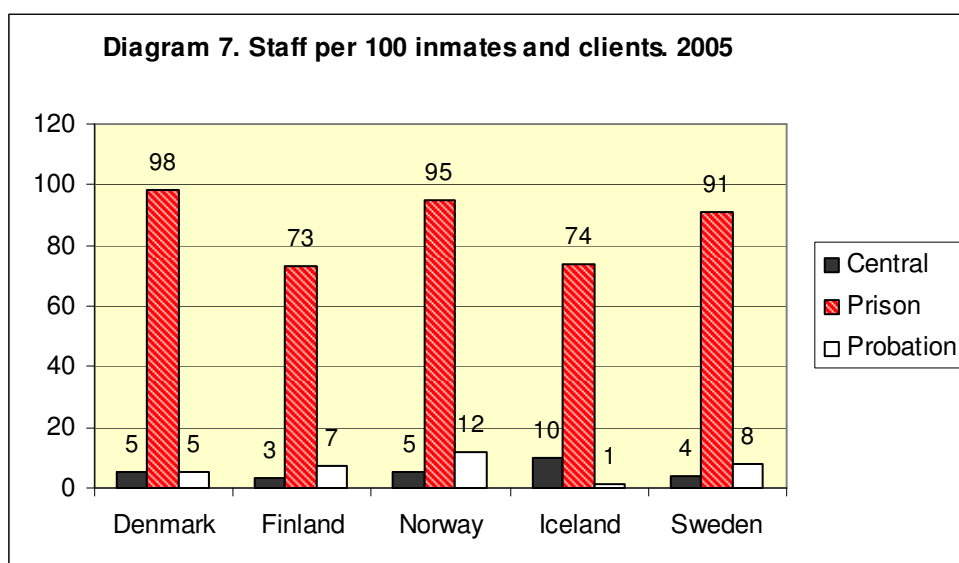
## 2.3 Prison places and occupancy

With the exception of Iceland the total capacity of prison places has risen in all countries (cf. 3.7). In 2001 the total capacity in the Nordic countries was 15 604 places. At the end of the year 2005 the total capacity was 17 581. The capacity increased by 16 % in Denmark, 15 % in Sweden, 13 % in Norway and 6 % in Finland. The increase in capacity in Finland is rather moderate compared to the strong growth in the prison population, which explains why the occupancy was 117 % of available places in Finland

in 2005 (cf. 3.8.2). The extraordinary high occupancy in Finland is also a function of the fact that the correctional service in Finland is obliged immediately to accommodate people who receive a custodial order. Except for Iceland the level of occupancy has been high in the other countries as well, on average 96 % – 98 % of available places. Furthermore, Denmark and Iceland distinguish themselves when it comes to using the capacity in open prisons. In 2005 the occupancy of open prisons was even higher than in closed prisons, 99 % in Denmark and 95 % in Iceland.

## 2.4 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 what groups of personnel that are 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 all countries (cf. 3.9). In Denmark the rate of employees in prisons versus average number of inmates is almost 1 to 1, i.e. 98 employees per 100 inmates. In Norway and Sweden the



corresponding rate was 95 and 91 respectively. Iceland and Finland are surprisingly different with 73 and 74 prison employees per 100 inmates in 2005, 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 12 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 2005. The reason for this is probably that even small prison populations demand a minimum level of administration. There were 12 employees in the central administration in Iceland in 2005.

## 3 Tables

### 3.1 New entries to the correctional services

<b>3.1.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
New entries to prison sentences	8 879	8 059	8 830	8 958	11 173
New entries to the probation service	9 652	9 223	9 856	10 311	10 410
of which					
community service	4 211	3 904	4 023	4 221	4 235
community sentence	.	.	.	.	.
conditional release with supervision	1 400	1 469	1 726	1 662	2 005
conditional sentence with supervision	1 818	1 742	2 057	2 030	1 958
supervision of mentally disturbed persons	326	394	401	590	643
treatment of alcohol problems	1 627	1 529	1 367	1 370	1 157
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	64
others	270	185	282	438	348
<i>New entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	204	185	202	205	254
<i>total population</i>	166	150	164	166	206
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	222	211	226	235	237
<i>total population</i>	180	172	183	191	192

<b>3.1.2 Finland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
New entries to prison sentences	4 142	4 694	4 604	4 835	4 921
New entries to the probation service	5 319	5 218	5 051	5 619	5 819
of which					
community service	3 193	3 378	3 238	3 711	3 983
community sentence	.	.	.	.	.
conditional release with supervision	922	854	886	1 003	993
conditional sentence with supervision	1 154	958	904	883	810
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others	50	28	23	22	33
<i>New entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	98	110	108	112	114
<i>total population</i>	80	90	88	93	94
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	125	122	118	131	135
<i>total population</i>	103	100	97	108	111

<b>3.1.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
New entries to prison sentences	171	155	237	197	205
New entries to the probation service	260	329	438	402	337
of which					
community service	142	206	289	255	205
community sentence	.	.	.	.	
conditional release with supervision	101	113	125	141	131
conditional sentence with supervision	17	10	24	6	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>	79	70	107	88	90
<i>total population</i>	60	54	82	68	70
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	120	149	197	179	148
<i>total population</i>	92	115	152	138	115

<b>3.1.4 Norway</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
New entries to prison sentences	8 612	8 020	8 370	8 714	9 206
New entries to the probation service	3 304	2 765	3 051	3 786	4 219
of which					
community service	694	401	81	24	6
community sentence		380	1 352	2 094	2 544
conditional release with supervision	1 364	1 176	1 210	1 206	1 116
conditional sentence with supervision	1 199	791	390	11	18
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others <sup>2</sup>	47	17	18	451	535
<i>New entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	239	222	230	238	247
<i>total population</i>	191	177	184	190	198
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	92	76	84	103	113
<i>total population</i>	73	61	67	83	91

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<sup>2</sup> The latest years mainly participants in a programme for drink drivers.

<b>3.1.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
New entries to prison sentences	9 317	10 173	10 721	11 343	10 656
New entries to the probation service	17 280	17 569	18 644	18 289	19 121
of which					
community service	4 124	4 501	4 703	4 385	4 444
community sentence	.	.	.	.	.
conditional release with supervision	5 235	5 193	5 763	5 705	6 067
conditional sentence with supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	1 489	1 511	1 332	1 368	1 372
supervision	4 085	4 127	4 407	4 147	4 074
supervision with electronic monitoring	2 347	2 237	2 439	2 846	3 164
others	-	-	-	-	-
<i>New entries to prison sentences per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	128	140	146	154	143
<i>total population</i>	105	114	120	126	118
<i>New entries to the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	238	241	254	248	257
<i>total population</i>	195	197	209	204	212

## 3.2 Average number of inmates by category

<b>3.2.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total number of registered inmates <sup>3</sup>	3 455	3 621	3 865	3 982	4 233
of which					
remand custody	849	1 003	1 060	1 089	1 044
<i>percent</i>	25	28	27	27	25
sentenced to prison	2 498	2 526	2 694	2 799	3 084
<i>percent</i>	72	70	70	70	73
fine defaulters	49	31	40	20	21
preventive detention	24	24	23	26	28
others	35	37	48	48	56
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	57	58	62	64	70
<i>total population</i>	47	47	50	52	57
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	79	83	88	91	96
<i>total population</i>	65	67	72	74	78

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<sup>3</sup> Measured every day.

<b>3.2.2 Finland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total number of registered inmates <sup>4</sup>	3 135	3 434	3 578	3 577	3 888
of which					
remand custody <sup>5</sup>	457	478	492	473	519
<i>percent</i>	15	14	14	13	13
sentenced to prison	2 507	2 743	2 865	3 000	3 167
<i>percent</i>	80	80	80	84	81
fine defaulters	149	190	198	81	179
preventive detention	22	23	23	23	23
others	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	59	64	67	70	73
<i>total population</i>	48	53	55	57	60
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	74	81	84	83	90
<i>total population</i>	61	66	69	69	74

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<sup>4</sup> Measured twice a month. Registered inmates illegally absent from prison (about 50) are included in the table.

<sup>5</sup> In addition there were 114 (2001), 173 (2002), 187 (2003), 97 (2004) and 109 (2005) remand prisoners in police custody.



<b>3.2.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total number of registered inmates <sup>6</sup>	124	119	133	138	139
of which					
remand custody	15	16	12	13	16
<i>percent</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>12</i>
sentenced to prison	95	91	102	105	105
<i>percent</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>75</i>
fine defaulters	6	4	7	8	4
preventive detention	.	.	.	.	.
others <sup>7</sup>	9	9	13	13	14
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	43	41	46	47	46
<i>total population</i>	33	32	35	36	36
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	57	54	60	61	61
<i>total population</i>	44	42	46	48	47

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<sup>6</sup> Measured every day.

<sup>7</sup> Registered inmates in a private half way house.

<b>3.2.4 Norway</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total number of registered inmates <sup>8</sup>	2 771	2 850	2 964	3 090	3 174
of which					
remand custody	599	660	622	608	578
<i>percent</i>	22	23	21	20	18
sentenced to prison	2 048	2 062	2 208	2 346	2 399
<i>percent</i>	74	72	74	76	76
fine defaulters	47	52	38	48	111
preventive detention		1	21	49	66
others <sup>9</sup>	15	12	27	16	10
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	57	57	61	64	64
<i>total population</i>	45	46	49	51	52
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	77	79	81	84	85
<i>total population</i>	62	63	65	68	68

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<sup>8</sup> Measured every day.

<sup>9</sup> Mainly violators of Immigration law.

<b>3.2.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total number of registered inmates <sup>10</sup>	5 708	6 097	6 535	7 020	7 008
of which					
remand custody	1191	1 335	1 400	1 474	1 504
<i>percent</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>
sentenced to prison	4 453	4 687	5 049	5 442	5 397
<i>percent</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>77</i>
fine defaulters	..	..	..	..	..
preventive detention	.	.	.	.	.
others	64	75	86	104	107
<i>Sentenced per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	61	64	69	74	73
<i>total population</i>	50	53	56	61	60
<i>Total number of registered inmates per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	79	84	89	95	94
<i>total population</i>	64	68	73	78	78

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<sup>10</sup> Measured once a month.

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

<b>3.3.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>11</sup>	7 971	8 017	8 279	8 541	8 921
of which					
community service	2 625	2 557	2 712	2 766	2 776
community sentence	.	.	.	.	.
conditional release with supervision	1 038	1 070	1 119	1 142	1 377
conditional sentence with supervision	1 610	1 675	1 682	1 713	1 779
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	1 100	1 161	1 301	1 427	1 594
treatment of alcohol problems	1 472	1 464	1 362	1 334	1 247
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring <sup>12</sup>	.	.	.	.	4
others <sup>13</sup>	126	90	103	159	144
<i>Total average of registered clients in the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	183	184	189	195	203
<i>total population</i>	149	149	154	158	165

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<sup>11</sup> Measured once a month.

<sup>12</sup> From 1 July 2005.

<sup>13</sup> Supervision of clients who receive some kind of treatment while serving, e.g. sex offenders, and some with waiving of prosecution are included.

<b>3.3.2 Finland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>14</sup>	4 224	4 320	4 420	4 619	4 791
of which					
community service	1 352	1 359	1 498	1 611	1 750
community sentence					
conditional release with supervision	1 234	1 308	1 272	1 357	1 437
conditional sentence with supervision	1 601	1 614	1 624	1 630	1 572
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others <sup>15</sup>	37	39	26	21	32
<i>Total average of registered clients in the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	100	101	103	107	111
<i>total population</i>	82	83	85	88	91

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<sup>14</sup> Measured four times a year.

<sup>15</sup> Mostly people serving juvenile punishment, an order for young offenders.

<b>3.3.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>16</sup>	301	322	404	370	328
of which					
community service	46	52	77	64	63
community sentence	.	.	.	.	.
conditional release with supervision	115	140	159	168	171
conditional sentence with supervision	23	28	34	26	14
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others	117	102	133	109	80
<i>Total average of registered clients in the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	138	146	182	165	144
<i>total population</i>	106	112	140	127	112

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<sup>16</sup> Measured once a month.

<b>3.3.4 Norway</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>17</sup>	2 279	2 061	1 709	1 902	2 145
of which					
community service	319	257	81	36	11
community sentence	.	99	561	986	1 269
conditional release with supervision	632	377	341	419	411
conditional sentence with supervision <sup>18</sup>	1 207	1 226	649	402	415
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	.	.	.	.	.
supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision with electronic monitoring	.	.	.	.	.
others <sup>19</sup>	121	103	78	60	39
<i>Total average of registered clients in the probation service per 100.000 of</i>					
<i>population 15 years of age or more</i>	63	57	47	52	57
<i>total population</i>	51	46	38	42	46

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<sup>17</sup> Measured once a month.

<sup>18</sup> In 2005 391 of these participated in a drink driving programme.

<sup>19</sup> For the most part supervision of people released from preventive detention in prison.

<b>3.3.5 Sweden</b>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total average of registered clients in the probation service <sup>20</sup>	12 048	13 216	13 381	13 488	13 366
of which					
community service <sup>21</sup>	1 802	2 021	1 977	1 996	1 962
community sentence	.	.	.	.	.
conditional release with supervision	4 233	4 495	4 656	4 758	4 930
conditional sentence with supervision	.	.	.	.	.
supervision of the mentally disturbed persons	.	.	.	.	.
treatment of alcohol problems	.	.	.	.	.
contract ward	1 048	1 143	1 216	1 236	1 268
supervision	4 734	5 333	5 238	5 160	4 819
supervision with electronic monitoring <sup>22</sup>	231	224	294	338	387
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>	166	181	183	183	180
<i>total population</i>	136	148	150	150	148

<sup>20</sup> Measured once a month in 2001 and every day from 2002.

<sup>21</sup> Conditional prison sentences with community service are included.

<sup>22</sup> From October 2001 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>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	2 221	2 324	2 415	2 577	2 955
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	111	109	106	122	121
<i>percent</i>	5,0	4,7	4,4	4,7	4,1
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	..	..	..	..	402
<i>percent</i>					13,6
of which Nordic people	..	..	..	..	15
<i>percent</i>					0,5
<b>15 – 17 years of age</b>					
number	7	8	5	11	9
<i>percent</i>	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	16	17	17	17	16
<i>percent</i>	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5

<b>3.4.2 Finland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	2 477	2 819	2 845	3 039	3 198
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	121	145	147	156	183
<i>percent</i>	4,9	5,1	5,2	5,1	5,7
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	164	176	213	179	153
<i>percent</i>	6,6	6,2	7,5	5,9	4,8
of which Nordic people	10	5	9	8	8
<i>percent</i>	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3
<b>15 – 17 years of age</b>					
number	4	5	4	4	8
<i>percent</i>	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	66	74	97	104	124
<i>percent</i>	2,7	2,6	3,4	3,4	3,9

<b>3.4.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	100	87	104	106	101
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	4	3	6	6	6
<i>percent</i>	4,0	3,4	5,8	5,7	5,9
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	8	7	9	6	10
<i>percent</i>	8,0	8,0	8,7	5,7	9,9
of which Nordic people	-	1	-	-	1
<i>percent</i>	-	1,1	-	-	1,0
<b>15 – 17 years of age</b>					
number	-	-	-	-	-
<i>percent</i>					
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	-	-	-	-	-
<i>percent</i>					

<b>3.4.4 Norway</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	2 008	2 111	2 162	2 391	2 512
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	115	116	110	128	118
<i>percent</i>	5,7	5,5	5,1	5,4	4,7
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	206	221	275	331	326
<i>percent</i>	10,3	10,5	12,7	13,8	13,0
of which Nordic people	20	26	30	26	22
<i>percent</i>	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,1	0,9
<b>15 – 17 years of age</b>					
number	13	4	8	2	6
<i>percent</i>	0,6	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,2
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	.	.	.	.	.
<i>percent</i>					

<b>3.4.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Total number of sentenced to prison on a certain day</b>	4 520	4 822	5 044	5 413	5 144
of which					
<b>Women</b>					
number	257	254	264	314	258
<i>percent</i>	5,7	5,3	5,2	5,8	5,0
<b>Foreign citizens</b>					
number	1 240	1 319	1 383	1 388	1 406
<i>percent</i>	27,4	27,4	27,4	25,6	27,3
of which Nordic people	255	246	237	244	209
<i>percent</i>	5,6	5,1	4,7	4,5	4,1
<b>15 – 17 years of age<sup>23</sup></b>					
number	1	-	2	1	1
<i>percent</i>	0,0	-	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Life sentenced prisoners</b>					
number	103	106	117	123	142
<i>percent</i>	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,8

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<sup>23</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>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
Number of escapes	203	182	100	117	104
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>19</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>					
Number of escapes	30	21	9	12	6
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

<b>3.5.2 Finland<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
Number of escapes	38	41	29	27	18
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>					
Number of escapes	28	34	28	19	21
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>

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<sup>24</sup> Includes escapes from e.g. hospitals.

<b>3.5.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</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>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
Number of escapes	67	53	44	50	29
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	22	17	14	14	8
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>					
Number of escapes	12	3	1	2	4
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	2	0	0	0	1

<b>3.5.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
Number of escapes	120	135	239	236	118
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>25</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>					
Number of escapes	30	44	42	44	17
<i>Escapes per 100.000 custody-days</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>



### 3.6 Deaths in prisons and remand centres

<b>3.6.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Suicides	10	3	5	7	8
Other	4	4	7	8	6

<b>3.6.2 Finland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Suicides	6	6	3	5	4
Other	8	2	7	3	3

<b>3.6.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Suicides	-	-	-	1	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-

<b>3.6.4 Norway</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Suicides	4	2	7	5	5
Other	12	7	12	7	2

<b>3.6.5 Sweden</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Suicides	4	8	8	9	7
Other	8	12	7	6	18

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

<b>3.7.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prison units</b>					
number of units	9	10	10	10	12
number of places	1 189	1 265	1 406	1 383	1 659
number of places by					
largest unit	221	221	221	221	203
smallest unit	68	15	15	15	15
<b>Closed prison units</b>					
number of units	5	5	5	6	7
number of places	715	764	809	886	939
number of places by					
largest unit	194	199	222	219	219
smallest unit	86	86	86	85	50
<b>Remand centres</b>					
number of units	41	41	41	41	43
number of places	1 589	1 636	1 676	1 675	1 718
number of places by					
largest unit	433	431	523	528	528
smallest unit	12	12	12	12	13
<b>Total number of places</b>	<b>3 493</b>	<b>3 665</b>	<b>3 891</b>	<b>3 944</b>	<b>4 316</b>

<b>3.7.2 Finland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prison units</b>					
number of units	19	20	20	20	19
number of places	777	819	800	819	860
number of places by					
largest unit	80	92	92	95	95
smallest unit	12	8	8	8	14
<b>Closed prison units</b>					
number of units	17	17	16	16	16
number of places	2 409	2 479	2 486	2 514	2 519
number of places by					
largest unit	258	250	330	330	330
smallest unit	53	53	53	53	52
<b>Remand centres</b>					
number of units	.	.	.	.	.
number of places	.	.	.	.	.
number of places by					
largest unit					
smallest unit					
<b>Total number of places</b>	3 186	3 298	3 286	3 333	3 379

<b>3.7.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</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>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prison units<sup>25</sup></b>					
number of units	22	23	28	28	29
number of places	886	941	1 036	1 022	1 098
number of places by					
largest unit	108	105	105	105	105
smallest unit	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Closed prison units</b>					
number of units	32	32	31	32	32
number of places	2 037	2 009	2 018	2 132	2 175
number of places by					
largest unit	353	352	352	375	380
smallest unit	9	9	9	9	9
<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>2 923</b>	<b>2 950</b>	<b>3 054</b>	<b>3 154</b>	<b>3 273</b>

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<sup>25</sup> From 2003 so called "overgangsboliger" (in Norwegian "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>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prison units</b>					
number of units	20	20	26	29	27
number of places	1 165	1173	1 226	1 505	1 453
number of places by					
largest unit	137	137	118	150	150
smallest unit	9	9	6	6	6
<b>Closed prison units</b>					
number of units	40	40	43	44	45
number of places	3 162	3275	3 273	3 275	3 513
number of places by					
largest unit	259	281	245	245	257
smallest unit	4	4	5	5	5
<b>Remand centres</b>					
number of units	28	28	28	29	31
number of places	1 607	1606	1 785	2 025	1 838
number of places by					
largest unit	302	302	315	301	301
smallest unit	12	12	12	14	14
<b>Total number of places</b>	<b>5 934</b>	<b>6 054</b>	<b>6 284</b>	<b>6 805</b>	<b>6 804</b>

## 3.8 Average number of places and occupancy

<b>3.8.1 Denmark<sup>26</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 236	1 249	1 310	1 394	1 527
occupancy	1 122	1 188	1 281	1 331	1 516
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>99</i>
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	737	740	823	840	922
occupancy	692	688	753	788	881
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>96</i>
<b>Remand centres</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 590	1 633	1 641	1 679	1 700
occupancy	1 421	1 559	1 607	1 648	1 644
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>97</i>
<b>Total</b>					
capacity in number of places	3 563	3 622	3 774	3 913	4 149
occupancy	3 235	3 435	3 641	3 737	4041
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>97</i>

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<sup>26</sup> Measured every day. In addition there are hostels for clients under supervision and sentenced people serving an unconditional prison sentence. In 2005 the average capacity was 181, and the average number of residents was 165.

<b>3.8.2 Finland<sup>27</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	777	814	810	818	849
occupancy	773	791	752	805	856
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	99	97	93	98	101
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	2 384	2 460	2 485	2 509	2 469
occupancy	2 362	2 643	2 826	2 771	3 032
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	99	107	114	110	123
<b>Remand centres<sup>28</sup></b>					
capacity in number of places	.	.	.	.	.
occupancy	.	.	.	.	.
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Total</b>					
capacity in number of places	3 161	3 274	3 295	3 327	3 318
occupancy	3 135	3 434	3 578	3 576	3 888
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	99	105	109	107	117

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<sup>27</sup> Measured twice a month.

<sup>28</sup> Remand custody is carried out in certain closed prisons.



<b>3.8.3 Iceland<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	14	14	14	14	14
occupancy	13	12	12	13	13
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	96	88	89	92	95
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	110	110	110	110	110
occupancy	92	88	102	105	101
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	84	80	93	96	92
<b>Remand centres<sup>30</sup></b>					
capacity in number of places	12	12	12	12	12
occupancy	2	4	2	2	2
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	19	30	13	19	14
<b>Total</b>					
capacity in number of places	136	136	136	136	136
occupancy	108	104	116	120	116
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	79	77	85	89	85

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<sup>29</sup> Measured every day.

<sup>30</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<sup>31</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places <sup>32</sup>	886	910	974	1 029	1 065
occupancy	821	832	880	949	987
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>93</i>
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 924	1 962	1 997	2 052	2 109
occupancy	1 813	1 905	1 970	2 028	2 064
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>98</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	2 810	2 872	2 971	3 081	3 174
occupancy	2 634	2 736	2 850	2 977	3 051
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>96</i>

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<sup>31</sup> Measured every day.

<sup>32</sup> From 2003 so called "overgangsboliger" ("transitional houses"), i.e. low security prison units formerly used as probation hostels (called "hybelhus"), are included.

<b>3.8.5 Sweden<sup>33</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Open prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 155	1 167	1 217	1 357	1 473
occupancy	981	1 013	1 223	1 360	1278
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	85	87	100	100	87
<b>Closed prisons</b>					
capacity in number of places	3 073	3 178	3 281	3 262	3 421
occupancy	2 911	3 108	3 237	3 352	3 416
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	95	98	99	103	100
<b>Remand centres</b>					
capacity in number of places	1 601	1 681	1 771	1 931	1 812
occupancy	1 507	1 651	1 762	1 947	1 891
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	94	98	99	101	104
<b>Total</b>					
capacity in number of places	5 829	6 026	6 269	6 550	6 706
occupancy	5 399	5 772	6 222	6 659	6 585
<i>occupancy in percent of capacity</i>	93	96	99	102	98

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<sup>33</sup> Measured every day.

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

<b>3.9.1 Denmark</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Central administration</b>	204	210	204	201	205
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	6	6	6	5	5
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>	3 503	3514	3 573	3 746	3 964
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	108	102	98	100	98
<b>Probation service</b>	432	451	473	465	473
<i>Staff per 100 clients in the probation service</i>	5	6	6	5	5

In addition

<b>3.9.2 Finland<sup>34</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Central administration</b>	119	123	119	117	111
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	4	4	3	3	3
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres<sup>35</sup></b>	2 769	2 785	2 783	2 789	2 823
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	88	81	78	78	73
<b>Probation service</b>	285	295	318	314	318
<i>Staff per 100 clients in the probation service</i>	7	7	7	7	7

<sup>34</sup> The correctional service was reorganized on 1 August 2001, and the procedure of counting the personnel was changed in the beginning of 2001. This explains the increase in personnel.

<sup>35</sup> In 2001 there were additionally around 150 FTEs (300 persons) working in prisons and remand centres, who were not employed by the correctional service.

<b>3.9.3 Iceland</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Central administration</b>	11	11	11	11	12
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>	87	86	86	86	86
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>74</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>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Central administration<sup>36</sup></b>	55	171	178	154	159
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres<sup>37</sup></b>	2 707	2772	2 836	2 856	2 907
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>95</i>
<b>Probation service</b>	263	252	252	252	252
<i>Staff per 100 clients in the probation service</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>

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

<sup>37</sup> In 2001 there were around 300 FTEs working in prisons but not employed by the correctional service.

<b>3.9.5 Sweden<sup>38</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Central administration</b>	240	256	268	258	284
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Closed prisons and remand centres</b>	5 345	5632	6 054	6 154	5 992
<i>Staff per 100 inmates</i>	99	98	97	92	91
<b>Probation service</b>	1 039	1101	1 079	1072	1008
<i>Staff per 100 clients in the probation service</i>	9	8	8	8	8

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