*CORRECTION IN SWEDEN*

# FACTS ON SWEDISH CORRECTIONS



*NATIONAL SWEDISH CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION*

Contents:

## 1. THE SWEDISH SYSTEM OF SANCTIONS

Section Three of the Penal Code, which came into force on 1st January 1965, regulates the application of the various sanctions and the terms they may take. Section One of the Penal Code comprises certain general rules, and Section Two consists mainly of descriptions of offenses and terms of punishment. Sanctions can be divided into the following groups:

1. General punishments: fines and imprisonment;

2. Public service punishments: suspension and dismissal; and, for members of the armed forces, disciplinary punishments: confinement to barracks and disciplinary fines.

3. Conditional sentences, probation, youth prison, internment, and committment for special care.

In principle the various sanctions are supposed to be equivalent. For practical purposes, however, the descriptions of offenses are followed by the punishment the offense can entail. Other sanctions may be ordered if the conditions specified in Section Three of the Penal Code are satisfied. The Penal Code gives the courts wide powers in selecting sanctions. According to a special provision of the Penal Code, the court shall be guided in its imposition of sanctions by the necessity to maintain general obedience to the law and by the principle that the sanction shall be such as to forward the convicted person's adjustment to society. It was a leading principle in the drafting of the Penal Code that sanctions not involving deprivation of liberty should be selected as often as possible.

1.1 FINES. There are three types of fines, day fines, monetary fines, and standardized fines. The commonest type is day fines, which are imposed in numbers varying with the gravity of the offence from one to a maximum of 120 (or a maximum of 180 in the case of punishment for more than one offense). The monetary value of the day fine varies according to the economic circumstances of the convicted person from 2 to 500 Swedish kronor (about US $ 0.50 to US $ 110). Monetary fines, which are prescribed for only two offenses in the Penal Code, namely drunkenness and disorderly conduct, take the form of a specified amount, at most 500 kronor (about US $ 110) ( or at most 1000 kronor - about US $ 220 - in the case of a punishment imposed for more than one offense). Standardized fines, which appear e.g. in the revenue offense legislation, are calculated on a special basis.

In certain cases, day fines may be imposed in combination with another sanction, e.g. a suspended sentence. In 1973 about 286,500 persons were sentenced to fines (summary fines imposed by policeman or by the prosecutor



as an alternative to prosecution). [1]

In the case of failure to pay a fine, the court may under certain circumstances convert the fine into imprisonment for a period from 10 to 90 days.

In 1969 a state inquiry was commissioned to examine the possibility of abolishing the conversion of unpaid fines into imprisonment.

1.2 IMPRISONMENT. Imprisonment is imposed for a specified term, at least 1 month and at most 10 years (this limit may be exceeded in the case of consecutive punishments for more than one offense), or for life.

A person serving a specified term of imprisonment may be released on parole after serving two thirds of the term or, in special cases, half the term. Parole cannot be granted, however, unless the prisoner has served at least four months of his sentence. When deciding a question of release on parole, special attention shall be given to the effect of continued deprivation of liberty on the prisoner, and to his chances of being able to adjust to society in the light of his situation after release, in particular employment and housing. Circumstances of relevance to the possibility of parole after service of half the sentence are the prisoner's youthful age, a long term, and the fact that the prisoner has not previously undergone institutional treatment within the correctional care system, as well as the other factors mentioned above.

1. Figures for 1974 not yet available.

If it is considered necessary to the correction of the defendant or to maintain general obedience to the law, probation may be combined with day fines. If the defendant has attained the age of eighteen, the court may order that probation shall include institutional care. According to the Probation Board's decision, such institutional care shall last at least one and not more than two months. It normally takes place at the beginning of the execution of the sentence. The ordering of institutional care may be due to the court considering it necessary to impose a more severe sentence than simple probation, but in most cases it is motivated by the hope that it will interrupt the criminal activity and/or remove the convicted person from a bad milieu and enable him to be observed and studied in various respects as a preparation for continued non-institutional care.

If the probationer neglects his obligations during his trial period, the Probation Board may order supervision, if the probationer is not already subject to it, direct him to follow certain prescriptions regarding place of abode or employment, serve him a warning, or request the prosecutor to institute a court action to set aside the sentence of probation or order care in an institution. If the sentence of probation is set aside, the court shall order another sanction for the offense or offenses.

In 1974, about 6,900 persons were sentenced to probation. In about 270 of these cases the court ordered that probation should include care in an institution.

1.5 YOUTH PRISON. Youth prison is a sanction which may be imposed on youthful criminals for offenses punishable by imprisonment. It involves deprivation of liberty for a period which is not determined in advance. The sanction is primarily intended for the age-group 18-20 years and cases where reformatory care and training are needed. Youth prison involves care both in and



outside institutions. Institutional care may continue for up to three years, and the effectuation of the entire sentence for a maximum of five years. Care shall begin in an institution and continue there for at least one year unless there are special circumstances motivating a shorter period. The convicted person is subject to supervision for the duration of the period of extra-institutional care.

In 1974, 187 persons were admitted to youth prison. 89 of these cases were readmissions.

According to the directive given to a State Inquiry instituted at the end of 1974, the sanction of youth prison is to be abolished. The Inquiry has been given the task of proposing replacements for this sanction.

1.6 INTERNMENT. This is a sanction involving deprivation of liberty for a period not determined in advance, which may be imposed when a defendant has committed offenses punishable by imprisonment for two years or more. This sanction is intended for recidivists who cannot be deterred from continued serious criminal activity by any less radical measure.

Internment involves care both in and outside institutions. The emphasis is on institutional care. The court determines a minimum period of institutional care varying according to the individual case from at least one to not more than twelve years. On the expiration of this minimum period, care continues outside the institution if it appears probable that the risk of relapse into serious crime is not excessive. The decision on this question is made by a central board called the Internment Board. While undergoing extra-institutional care the internee is subject to supervision. Institutional care may not without the consent of the court continue more than a total of three years beyond the minimum period, or not more than a total of five years beyond the minimum

period if the latter was three years or more. If an internee undergoing care outside an institution neglects his obligations, the Local Probation Board may direct him to follow certain prescriptions or serve him a warning. The Internment Board also has the right to order recommitment to an institution in case of misbehavior.

Except in special cases, three years shall pass from the internee's last transfer to non-institutional care before the sanction is discontinued. If supervision has continued for five years, the sanction shall be discontinued.

In 1974 there were about 250 admissions of persons sentenced to internment. 213 of these were readmissions.

A significant proportion of the persons sentenced to internment are mentally abnormal. In 1971 an inquiry was commissioned to re-examine the system of sanctions for mentally abnormal offenders.

1.7 COMMITMENT FOR SPECIAL CARE. If the possibility exists in a given case for child welfare care, care under the Temperance Act, closed psychiatric care or open psychiatric care, the court is in certain cases free to commit the responsibility for the care of the convicted person to various authorities outside the Correctional Care System.

a) If a court finds that a defendant under the age of 21 years may be committed for care under the Child Welfare Act and considers such care more appropriate than another sanction, the court may delegate the responsibility of arranging for necessary care to the Child Welfare Committee or, if the defendant is enroled in a reformatory school, to the school board.



The form such care is to take is decided in the individual case by the child welfare organs. The sanction may be combined with day fines.

In 1973 this sanction was imposed in about 860 cases. [1]

b) Commitment for care under the Temperance Act is primarily intended for use in cases of comparatively trivial offenses. If the court finds that the accused may be committed for care under the Temperance Act in the form of supervision or compulsory commitment to a treatment home, it may delegate the responsibility of arranging for necessary care to the Temperance Committee or, if the accused is already committed to such a home, to its board. The form care is to take is decided by the temperance organs in each individual case.

In 1973 this sanction was imposed in about 330 cases. [1]

c) If a forensic psychiatric examination shows that an offender may be provided with care under the Act concerning Mandatory Institutional Care in Certain Cases, and the court finds such care to be necessary, the offender may be committed for closed psychiatric care. On receiving such a sentence, the accused shall be admitted to a hospital for closed psychiatric care. If the forensic psychiatric examination shows that an offender may be provided with care under the Act concerning Care of Certain Mentally Retarded Individuals, he may be committed for care in a hospital for the mentally retarded. It is not necessary for the offense to have been committed as a result of insanity for these sanctions to be admissible: insanity may have set in after the commission of the offense. In the latter case, however, there must be special reasons

1. Figures for 1974 are not yet available.

to motivate commitment for closed psychiatric care or for care in a hospital for the mentally retarded.

In 1973 these sanctions were imposed in about 420 cases. [1]

d) The possibilities for application of the sanction open psychiatric care are very limited, and the sanction is primarily intended for persons who have committed offenses under the influence of insanity. A condition for the imposition of this sanction is that the offender is in need of psychiatric care or supervision and that no more radical measure is required. This sanction presupposes the voluntary co-operation of the accused, since commitment to open psychiatric care has no coercive measures attached to it. The sanction implies that the aid offered by a hospital giving psychiatric care can be utilized for the supervision and treatment of offenders with mental problems.

In 1973 this sanction was imposed in 30 cases. [1]

## 2. APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS TO YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

The age of criminal responsibility in Sweden has long been 15 years. Thus it is in principle possible to commit a person who was 15 years old at the time of his offense for trial. According to the Penal Code, persons under 15 years of age can also commit offenses but cannot be sentenced to sanctions. If the offender in the latter case is in need of correctional measures on the part of society, it is the responsibility of public child welfare to attempt to effect correction by preventive measures such as a warning or supervision or

1. Figures for 1974 are not yet available.



by taking him in charge for social care, e.g. placement in a private home or in a reformatory school. As a rule, offenders aged 15-17 are committed for measures under the Child Welfare Act rather than being sentenced to criminal sanctions. For this age group, however, the system of penal sanctions is also applicable to a limited extent. Which system is used in a given case depends largely on whether the prosecutor decides to institute prosecution for the offense or not. If prosecution is not instituted, it is the responsibility of child welfare to ensure that the necessary measures are taken. The prosecutor may refrain from instituting prosecution if the offender was under 18 years of age at the time of the offense and measures are taken under the Child Welfare Act with regard to the offense, or if he receives other aid and support, or if the offense was commited through precipitation or out of mischief. If the prosecutor does decide to institute prosecution, the court may under certain circumstances commit the offender for care under the Child Welfare Act, as mentioned above, but other penal sanctions may also be imposed. In less serious cases, a fine may be an appropriate response to offenders aged from 15 to 17.

Under a special provision of the Penal Code, a person who has committed an offense before attaining 18 years may be sentenced to a fine even if the minimum punishment for the offense is imprisonment. A person under 18 years may only in exceptional cases be sentenced to imprisonment for a specified term, and life imprisonment may never be imposed for an offense committed before the offender attained 18 years. No age conditions are laid down for the imposition of conditional sentences. However, a person under 18 years may not be sentenced to probation unless this sanction is more suitable than care under the Child Welfare Act. Probation in combination with institutional care may only be ordered if the offender has attained the age of 18 years

at the time of the offense. An offender under 18 years may be sentenced to youth prison if it is obvious that this is a more suitable sanction than any other. There are no age limits regarding the sanctions of internment, commitment for care under the Temperance Act, closed psychiatric care, care in a hospital for the mentally retarded, or open psychiatric care. These sanctions are seldom applicable to youthful offenders, however. In the case of offenders of the age 18-19, measures under the Child Welfare Act may only be ordered to a limited extent, and measures initiated by the Correctional Care System are the rule. Persons who have attained the age of 18 but not 21 years may only be sentenced to imprisonment if deprivation of liberty is called for primarly to promote general obedience to the law, or is for other reasons more appropriate than any other sanction. There are no other restrictions regarding the application of penal sanctions for this age-group.

## 3. THE 1973 CORRECTIONAL CARE REFORM

In 1971 a parliamentary committee, the Drafting Committee on Correction Care, was appointed to undertake a complete re-examination of the needs of the correctional care system. The Committee included representatives of the four major parliamentary parties, and it was also assisted by the Director General of the National Correctional Administration, Bo Martinsson. In 1972 the Committee presented its report, entitled "Correctional Care" (Kriminalvård, SOU 1972:64), which recommended a number of innovations in the sphere of correctional care. The Committee's views in all essentials laid the foundation for the proposed reform of the correctional care system presented in the Government Budget Proposal for 1973 (Prop 1973:1, Appendix 4), whose essential features were adopted by Parliament. The basic ideas behind the Correctional Care Reform can be summed up as follows:



A minimum of intervention - non-institutional care is the natural form of correctional care;

Institutional care closely co-ordinated with non-institutional care;

The "local principle" is applied unless the public safety requires otherwise;

Outward-oriented activity - society's service organs to be utilized as far as possible.

A program of action based on these guidelines has resulted in a number of new forms of activity in institutional and non-institutional care. These are described in more detail below. The linear organization of the administration can also be regarded as an aspect of the 1973 Correctional Care Reform. The personnel establishment of the Correctional System will be considerably expanded in the next few years. In a five-year period from 1974, about 360 new positions are to be created in the non-institutional care organization, which will approximately double its former personnel strength. The Drafting Committee estimated that about 1000 new places would be needed in local institutions, enabling old or unsuitably located institutions to be replaced. The number of places currently available at national institutions was considered excessive, and a reduction is in progress. No new building program is planned to renew the resources available in national institutions. The reorganization of the institutional system is expected to be completed in a fifteen-year period beginning in 1976.

## 4. THE ORGANIZATION OF CORRECTIONAL CARE

4.1 THE NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION is the central authority for the administration of correctional care and the authority presiding over the Regional Directors, correctional care institutions, remand prisons, and the non-institutional organization.

The National Correctional Administration is presided over by a Board chaired by the Director General of the Administration. The other seven members, representing parliament, the labor market, and welfare and labor boards with links to correctional care, are appointed by the government.

The National Correctional Administration is organized under the Director General and the Deputy Director into two general divisions, the Treatment and Security Department and the Work and Training Dept. Besides the departmental organization there are a number of independent units for various specialized functions. The details of the organization of the National Administration are illustrated in Appendix 1.

4.2. Responsible to the National Correctional Administration are the CORRECTIONAL CARE REGIONS, which will number fourteen when the Correctional Care Reform is completely carried through. Each region will coincide geographically with one or two counties. Responsible to the Regional Administrations are the remand prisons, local institutions and non-institutional care districts situated within each region. Each region is in the charge of a Regional Director who is backed up by one or more assistants. The most important task of the Regional Director is to direct and supervise the work of both the institutional and non-institutional care organizations under his control, and to decide on



the institutional placement of persons sentenced to liberty-depriving sanctions. Appendix 2 shows the regional organizations as of 1st July 1975.

4.2.1 There are 19 independent REMAND PRISONS in the country with a total of 1160 places as of 1st July 1975, and there are also special remand divisions at certain correctional institutions. As well as persons who have been detained, arrested or apprehended, persons taken in charge for drunkenness, aliens committed into interim custody, and persons taken in charge under the Child Welfare Act or the Temperance Act can also be placed in remand prisons.

In connection with the reforms introduced in correctional care, attention has also been given to the legislation on the treatment of detained and arrested persons etc. These matters are at present controlledby the Act concerning Treatment of Detained and Arrested Persons etc. (1958:213), the Decree (1958:214) concerning the application of this act, and the Decree (1958:215) containing certain regulations on remand prisons and police cells. In spring 1975 a committee recommended new legislation concerning the treatment of detained and arrested persons etc.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Drafting Committee on Correctional Care, resources have been obtained for an expansion of the curative activities and for training and establishing contacts at the remand prisons, and also for providing occupation for detainees.

In 1974 a state inquiry was appointed to examine the grounds on which persons could be committed to remand prisons and to further consider the mode of treatment of detainees etc.

4.2.2 THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS number 49. Most of them are quite small (20-60 places), and they may be closed or open. On the 1st July 1975 there were altogether 2,095 places for local institution clientele. The local institutions are primarily intended for persons serving prison sentences of one year or less and persons sentenced to institutional treatment in combination with probation. Prisoners serving sentences of more than one year or sentenced to internment or youth prison may also be placed in local institutions if this is necessary to ensure a suitable preparation for their release during the latter part of their term. Since the placement of prisoners in institutions of different types is based on how dangerous they are considered to be to society, the security requirements are relaxed and open modes of operation can be used more generally in the local institutions. The prisoner is to be placed as close as possible to his home to facilitate contacts with relatives, workmates, his supervisor and the authorities. The objective of the local institutions is to effect a gradual release of the inmate in the place where he is going to live after gaining his freedom.
This aim is achieved by frequent furlough grants and by allowing the inmate to work or study outside the institution (on a "town pass").

4.2.3 On the 1st July 1975 there were 46 NON-INSTITUTIONAL CARE DISTRICTS in the country. The organization is at present undergoing expansion.

4.3 There are 22 NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS with a total of 2,791 places as of 1st July 1975. Most of the institutions are closed (2,098 places as of 1st July 1975) and primarily intended for persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than one year or to internment or youth prison.Other prisoners can also be placed in the national institutions if their special needs in the way of training, medical care or the like cannot be catered for in a local institution, or if they are unequal to the demands of the more open local institutions.



There are also a few open national institutions mainly used for persons who have been sentenced to comparatively short imprisonment terms (1-4 months) for reasons of general prevention, and who for one reason or another cannot or need not be placed in a local institution.

The national institutions specialize in meeting the special requirements of their inmates. Some are intended for youthful prisoners and possess special resources for vocational guidance, training, work training and leisure activities. Others offer psychiatric care, while some concentrate on production, e.g. those experimenting with paying inmates wages comparable to those offered on the labor market. There are a few high-security national institutions for particularly dangerous and escape-prone prisoners.

4.4 The National Correctional Administration employs (in 1975) about 300 persons. About 4,800 persons are employed by authorities placed under the Administration; about 4,150 of these at institutions and remand prisons and about 650 in the non-institutional organization.

## 5. FUNCTIONS OF NON-INSTITUTIONAL CARE [1]

Each non-institutional care district is under the charge of a senior probation officer, who is helped by assistants and office personnel. Each probation officer is responsible for a certain number of clients (an average of 60 per officer on 1st July 1975) including probationers, parolees, and persons sentenced to internment and to youth prison during the extra-institutional phase of their sentence. The total number of clients under non-institutional care was about 16,500 on 1st July 1975. The salaried officer is generally assisted by a volunteer lay supervisor . On 1st January

1975 there were about 9,600 lay supervisors engaged by the correctional care organization.

Among the tasks of the Probation Boards is to have the charge of correctional care in liberty. The Probation Boards decide on transfers from institutional to non-institutional care and on any measures that may be necessary with regard to persons under supervision.

In June 1975 a state inquiry recommended that the number of boards be reduced and that the control of correctional treatment in liberty be transferred to the actual organs of correctional care, i.e. the National Correctional Administration, the Regional Directors and the senior probation officers.

The foundation of Swedish correctional policy is that sanctions involving loss of liberty should be avoided wherever possible, since such sanctions do not as a rule improve the individual's chances of adjusting to a life in freedom. Although it is not known to what extent the results of non-institutional care are affected by more intensive care efforts, it is a widespread view and supported by experience that better preventive results are obtained at the individual level by correctional care outside institutions. Non-institutional care is also a more humane and a cheaper form of care than institutional. As a result of this view, significant efforts are being made to give both the public and the judicial authorities sufficient confidence in non-institutional care for it to be able to function as a fully adequate alternative to sanctions involving deprivation of liberty. Non-institutional care concentrates at present on three tasks, namely: 1) personal case studies; 2) supervision; and 3) work at remand prisons and local institutions.

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1) The functioning of non-institutional care is regulated by the following statutes among others: the Act concerning Personal Case Studies in Criminal Cases (1964:542, amended 1973:1214); the Decree containing certain Regulations on the Implementation of the Act concerning Personal Case Studies in Criminal Cases (1964:567, amended 1974: 1215); the Decree containing certain Regulations on the Implementation of the Act on Correctional Care in Institutions (1974:248); and the Decree containing certain Regulations on the Non-institutional Care of Persons Sentenced to Penal Sanctions (1964:632).

## 5.1 PERSONAL CASE STUDIES

The personal case study is an inquiry into the social circumstances of the accused, which serves as a basis for the court's choice of sanction and for any further correctional care after he receives his sentence. Persons subject to sanctions other than a short term of imprisonment or fines shall undergo a personal case study unless the court already has sufficient material available.

From the 1st April 1974 the responsibility for the administration and conduct of personal case studies has lain with the probational organization. When the court decides that a personal case study shall be made, the senior probation officer appoints a personal case examiner. The latter consults the probation officer at the non-institutional care office on matters like the scope of the study, the most suitable sanction, and the choice of supervisor.

If the subject of a personal case study is in need of personal support and social aid and is himself willing for contact to be made, the senior probation officer may appoint a representative for him during the period until he is sentenced. Naturally the choice will often fall upon the person contemplated as supervisor. This representative has no supervisory functions and no obligation to submit a report, but performs the other functions of a supervisor and is entitled to a fee. Curative measures may be instituted, if the person under investigation so requests, in co-operation with the person case examiner, the probation officer, and the representative.

5.2 SUPERVISION

Supervision has a double function comprising both supervision in the ordinary sense and aid. Aid includes social guidance, concrete practical help, and personal support. The client must keep his supervisor informed of his housing and employment situation and keep in contact with the supervisor as the latter may direct. The supervisor for his part must make sure that the client is following the instructions he has received, including both the general direction to live an orderly life and try to provide for himself, and any special instructions that may have been given regarding payment of damages, training, temperance care etc. He must also regularly report his observations to the senior probation officer.

Special instructions are not to be used to increase the severity of the sanction, but only when they are motivated to support the person under supervision during his trial period. They may, however, take more or less the character of conditions of liberty. The supervisor is also obliged to satisfy himself that these instructions are being observed.



Breach of instructions or other misbehavior can lead to sanctions being applied. The Probation Board can intervene with a warning or an extension of the trial period, or in the last resort by declaring a parolee's provisionally granted freedom forfeit, or requesting the prosecutor to institute a court action to set aside a sentence of probation. The Probation Board may order the person under supervision to be taken in charge by the police or in other appropriate fashion while the Board is considering what measure to take. This threat, of which the supervisor is obliged to inform the person under sentence, underscores the element of control in supervision.

The supervisor must extend the client help and support in leading an orderly and law-abiding life. He is to try to help him enter employment or training and engage in suitable leisure activities. The supervisor must also try to help the client to come to terms with problems in his home and co-operate with the client's family.

Many of the clients of correctional care have difficulty finding their way among the various authorities, they find it hard to explain and argue for their point of view and are afraid to assert themselves. They need someone to act for them in contacts with execution officers, housing agencies etc.

However, the aid function inherent in supervision is not only considered to include social guidance and service but also some form of personal support. The extent to which this occurs is dependent on the type of relation that develops between the supervisor and the client.

to 14 days in the case of persons serving prison sentences not exceeding four months or undergoing institutional care in combination with probation. Such a direction may be combined with solitary confinement. When considering an inmate's release on parole or transfer to extra-institutional care, misconduct which has already resulted in disciplinary action shall not be specially considered, in contrast to earlier practice.

In 1974, 24,377 furloughs were granted to inmates of correctional care institutions. In 1,584 cases the inmate failed to return to the institution on the expiry of furlough. 814 escapes occurred in 1974, 527 of them from open institutions.

END

Appendix 2

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION on 1st July 1975

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

**Umeå Region**

Local Institutions
Haparanda
Luleå
Sörbyn

Remand Prison
Umeå

Non-institutional Care Districts
Gällivare
Luleå
Umeå

**Härnösand Region**

Local Institutions
Bergsåker
Härnösand 1)
Ljustadalen

Remand Prisons
Härnösand
Östersund

Non-institutional Care Districts
Härnösand
Sundsvall
Östersund

1) Part of the national institution

**Uppsala Region**

Local Institutions
Gruvberget
Gävle
Hudiksvall
Uppsala
Vångdalen
Åby

Remand Prisons
Gävle
Uppsala

Non-institutional Care Districts
Gävle
Hudiksvall
Uppsala

**Stockholm Region (cont'd.)**

Stockholm Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

Stockholm Treatment Center

2) Part of the national institution

3) With office for personal case studies etc.

**Stockholm Region**

Local Institutions
Asptuna
Djupvik
Nackahemmet
Nyköping
Sjöboda
Svartsjö
Valla
Visby

Remand Prisons
Hall 2)
Stockholm
Visby

Non-institutional Care Districts
Eskilstuna
Nyköping
St'hlm Internees
Nth St'hlm Suburbs
Nth St'hlm Youth Clients
Nth St'hlm Older Clients 3)
Sth St'hlm Suburbs
Sth St'hlm Youth Clients
Sth St'hlm Older Clients
Södertälje
Visby

**Kumla Region**

Local Institutions
Falun
Lerbäck
Majorshagen
Orretorp
Skåltjärnshyttan
Västerås

Remand Prisons
Falun
Karlstad
Norrköping
Västerås
Örebro

Non-institutional Care Districts
Falun
Karlstad
Kristinehamn
Köping
Linköping
Norrköping
Västerås
Örebro

**Göteborg Region**

Local Institutions
Halmstad
Härlanda 4)
Lindome
Mariestad
Mashult
Ollestad
Smålteryd
Vänersborg
Västergården
Ytterby

Remand Prisons
Borås
Göteborg
Mariestad

Non-institutional Care Districts
Bohus
Borås
Göteborg Youth Clients
Göteborg Older Probationers
Göteborg Older Parolees
Halmstad
Skövde
Vänersborg

4) Partly a national institution

**Malmö Region**

Local Institutions
Hildero
Karlskrona
Kristianstad
Rönås
Singeshult
Stångby
Torhult
Tygelsjö
Västervik
Växjö
Ystad
Ödevata

Remand Prisons
Helsingborg
Jönköping
Kalmar
Malmö 5)
Växjö

Non-institutional Care Districts
Helsingborg
Jönköping
Kalmar
Karlskrona
Kristianstad
Lund
Malmö
Västervik
Växjö
Ystad

5) Part of the national institution

**Women's Region**

Bätshagen

Hinseberg

This region has no local institutions and consists of the above national institutions only.