

# Summary

## Judicial sanctions capacity forecasts

Since 1998 the WODC has been responsible for the methodological development, as well as a yearly update, of forecasts of the capacity needed for various judicial sanctions. This report presents forecasts over the period 2002-2008. The sanctions involved are either extramural or intramural. In case of minor crimes by juveniles extramural sanctions can be handled by the police (so-called Halt-settlements); in more serious cases the courts are involved and they can impose community service, which is a compulsory task to be fulfilled by the convicted juvenile. This last type of sanctions is also available to adults.

Intramural sanctions for juveniles involve placement into judicial homes for juveniles. These placements can occur according to penal law (convictions for crimes) or by civil law (absence of sufficient parental care). Intramural sanctions for adults are executed in prisons or in homes for compulsory psychiatric treatment. A number of prison cells are reserved for illegal foreigners, who are kept in custody awaiting their expulsion. There is traditionally some variation in forecasting methodology over the various types of sanctions. The WODC tries to enhance the uniformity and consistency of the forecasting methodology. For this reason, the forecast model PMJ has been developed this year, replacing the old Jukebox models. The PMJ model puts more emphasis on (explaining) the relations between the different components of the judicial chain. The trends in capacity needed for prison cells, judicial institutions for juveniles and community services are related to trends in crime and law enforcement activities. Trends in crime are in turn related to demographic and socio-economic factors and law enforcement performance indicators (solution rates, conviction rates, et cetera). Forecast methodology in other areas of judicial sanctions is roughly based on relevant demographic developments and trends in the last 10 years. The background of these trends is not elaborated.

Table 42 shows the forecasts for all sanctions involved. Growth is expected in all areas. Prison capacity grows because of an increase in sentences (22%) and an increase in non-sentence capacity (58%). The last category includes pre-trial detention not followed by a prison sentence and non-prison sanctions that have been converted into imprisonment due to failure (for example failed community services and unpaid fines). Changes in legislation in 2001 are important in explaining the expected growth of community services for adults. The increase in first and second generation ethnic minorities is a major contributing factor in the expected growth of sanctions for juveniles.

**Table 42: Forecasts of capacity need for various sanctions (annual average)**

	2002 <sup>a</sup>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	growth 2002-2008
Community services for adults	27,397	29,146	31,461	32,753	34,046	35,300	36,678	34%
Prisons (excluding custody of illegal foreigners)	12,638 <sup>b</sup>	14,128	14,926	15,450	15,688	15,859	16,036	27%
Custody of illegal foreigners	1,432	1,516	1,600	1,684	1,768	1,852	1,936	35%
Institutions for compulsory psychiatric treatment	1,418	1,510	1,581	1,654	1,678	1,688	1,703	20%
Stop-reactions	1,695	1,794	1,893	1,992	2,092	2,191	2,290	35%
Halt-settlements	18,797	20,498	21,063	21,579	21,846	22,029	22,071	17%
Community services for juveniles	16,329	17,307	18,594	19,318	19,797	20,157	20,385	25%
Judicial institutions for juveniles:								
Detention institutions	965	1,113	1,183	1,244	1,287	1,321	1,345	39%
– places under penal law	723	852	898	935	953	959	956	32%
– places under civil law	242	261	285	308	334	361	389	61%
Remedial institutions	1,341	1,422	1,556	1,679	1,814	1,942	2,063	54%
– places under penal law	483	521	585	631	681	714	738	53%
– places under civil law	858	901	971	1,048	1,133	1,228	1,325	54%

a The figures for 2002 are the last known actual needs for capacity.

b Excluding the emergency capacity for drug traffickers.