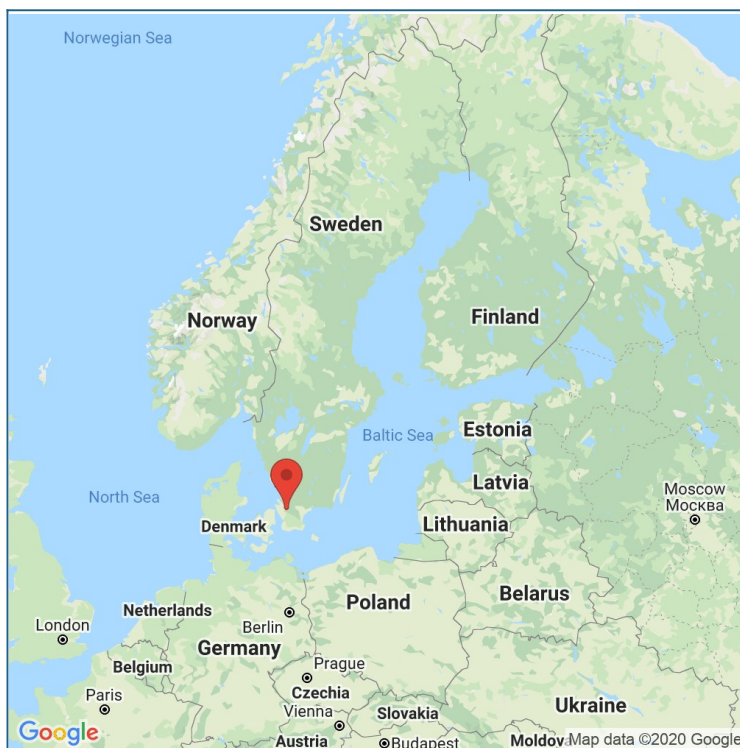


Sweden Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2018)	4,705
Detained asylum seekers (2012)	2,569
Detained minors (2018)	13
Immigration detention capacity (2020)	302
Persons expelled (2018)	10,750
International migrants (2019)	2,005,210
New asylum applications (2019)	36,017

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/sweden>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	4,705	2018	Top nationalities of detainees	Afghanistan, Georgia, Iraq, Albania, Ukraine	2018
	4,379	2017			
	3,714	2016			
	3,959	2015			
	3,201	2014			
	2,893	2013			
	3,205	2012			
	2,564	2012			
	3,137	2011			
	1,941	2011			
	3,015	2010			
	1,810	2010			
	1,742	2009			
	1,645	2008			
	1,735	2007			
Number of persons granted alternatives to immigration detention	1,156	2018	Number of detained asylum seekers	2,569	2012
	675	2017		2,508	2011
	421	2015		2,409	2010
	405	2013			
	396	2012			
	289	2011			
	270	2010			
	288	2009			
Total number of detained minors	13	2018	Number of detained unaccompanied minors	14	2013
	78	2017		18	2012
	108	2016		11	2011
	80	2015		4	2011
	25	2014		6	2010
	28	2013		4	2010
	85	2013		1	2009
	50	2012			
	25	2012			
	41	2011			
	32	2011			
	21	2010			
	37	2010			

Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	1,720	2018	Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population	0.21	2015
	2,145	2017		0.19	2013
	1,211	2016		0.13	2010
	1,445	2015			
	72,835	2014			
	24,400	2013			
	23,205	2012			
Estimated total immigration detention capacity	302	2020	Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	5	2018
	502	2019			
	417	2018			
Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	302	2020	Number of criminal facilities	2	2015
	357	2018			
	255	2015			
Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations)	10,750	2018	Number of deportations/forced returns only	2,945	2017
	9,950	2017		2,490	2016
	11,865	2016		2,545	2015
	9,830	2015		1,945	2014
	6,630	2014			
	14,315	2013			
	16,140	2012			
Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	46.4	2014	Criminal prison population	5,979	2017
				5,245	2016
				5,797	2013
Percentage of foreign prisoners	22.1	2016	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	59	2017
	30.9	2015		53	2016
	31.6	2013		60	2013
Demographics and immigration-related statistics					
		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	10,100,000	2020	International migrants	2,005,210	2019
	10,100,000	2019		1,747,700	2017
	9,979,000	2015		1,639,800	2015
	9,500,000	2012		1,519,500	2013
				1,385,000	2010
International migrants as a percentage of the population	17.6	2017	Estimated number of undocumented migrants	30,000 - 50,000	2009
	16.8	2015			
	15.9	2013			

Refugees	253,787	2019	Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	23.36	2016
	248,226	2018		14.66	2014
	240,962	2017			
	230,164	2016			
	169,520	2015			
	142,207	2014			
Total number of new asylum applications	36,017	2019	Refugee recognition rate	25.3	2014
	52,674	2016			
	75,096	2014			
Stateless persons	31,819	2018			
	35,101	2017			
	36,036	2016			
	27,167	2015			
	20,450	2014			

DOMESTIC LAW				
LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
	Civil law			
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	The Instrument of Government, articles 8-9	1974	1974
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Aliens Act (2005:716)		2005	
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION				
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention to establish/verify identity and nationality		2018	
	Detention to prevent absconding		2018	
	Detention to effect removal		2018	
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES				
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date	
	Yes	Yes	2018	

CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES

Grounds for criminal immigration-related detention/incarceration and maximum potential duration of incarceration	Grounds for Incarceration	Maximum Number of Days of Incarceration	Observation Date
	Unauthorized entry		365

LENGTH OF DETENTION

Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days	Observation Date
		365

LENGTH OF DETENTION

Average length of detention	Number of Days	Observation Date
	29	2018
	31.5	2017
	26.6	2016
	18	2015
	5	2013
	7	2012
	10	2011
	11	2010
	13	2009
	21	2008
	17	2007

LENGTH OF DETENTION

Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers	Number of Days	Observation Date
		365

PROCEDURAL STANDARDS

Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Right to legal counsel	Yes	Yes	2020
	Independent review of detention	Yes		2018
	Access to free interpretation services	No	Yes	2015

NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)

Types of non-custodial measures	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Registration (deposit of documents)	Yes	infrequently	2017
	Designated non-secure housing	Yes	infrequently	2016
	Supervised release and/or reporting	Yes	infrequently	2016
	Release on bail	No	No	2014
	Electronic monitoring	No	No	2014

VULNERABLE PERSONS

Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Accompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2018
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2018
	Asylum seekers	Not mentioned	Yes	2014

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
Latest Update	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket), which also acts as the country's European Migration Network contact, reported that no moratorium on new immigration detention orders had been established in response to the Covid-19 crisis and that such a measure was not being considered. In addition, the Migration Board said that on 23 March a decision was made to decrease the number of immigration detention spaces from 520 to 302 in order to adhere to rules set by the Public Health Agency. Certain detainees were also released from detention as returns could no longer be made due to the Covid-19 pandemic (see the 6 July and 30 April Sweden updates on this platform). However, no specific health measures were taken for those released from detention. The Migration Board also indicated that detainees are not all tested for Covid-19. A health professional decides whether a test should be made if a detainee presents symptoms. On 15 July, the Local news agency reported that since April Sweden's reception of "quota" refugees has been on hold due to the pandemic. Sweden was set to receive 5,000 refugees through the system this year, but the country had only accepted around 1,300 when the system was suspended. However, UNHCR and IOM resumed work on the quota system in June, and Sweden has now determined that it can begin to accept refugees again. The head of the Resettlement Program at the Swedish Migration Board said: "We will carry out the transfers gradually and in close dialogue with the relevant municipalities and regions. In the first stage, it will be about twenty people." Measures to protect refugees' health and reduce the risk of spreading Covid-19 have been put in place. Only those that are symptom-free and do not belong to a risk group will travel, and only to municipalities with a low spread of infection. It is expected that the first refugees will arrive in August. As previously reported on this platform (30 April), the Swedish Network of Refugee Support Groups (FARR) has criticised what it argues is inadequate implementation of the rules and recommendations by health authorities in the country's detention centres. Responses to a survey circulated by FARR among people detained in five of Sweden's six immigration detention centres revealed that people continued to be detained and staff regularly changed without undergoing health screenings. In addition, while 57 percent of respondents reported having felt ill and exhibited Covid-19 symptoms including fever, coughs, and sore throats, only 13.8 percent reported that they had seen a nurse. A detainee commented: "It takes a long time before we get to see a doctor, and I'm afraid to get infected by Corona but unfortunately, nobody cares." Another wrote: "I have told them I want to speak (to a nurse) but nobody comes and those who have seen the nurse just get a sleeping pill."</p>	2020
	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the Swedish Parliamentary Ombudsman's office reported that Sweden had not established a moratorium on new immigration detention orders and that no such measure was under consideration. The Ombudsman's office indicated that the Swedish police released immigration detainees in cases where expulsion could not be executed in the foreseeable future. Migrants and asylum seekers released from detention must observe the rules that the Public Health Agency has issued, for instance, physical distancing, washing hands, staying home if one has symptoms of Covid-19, and no using public transport unless absolutely necessary. The Ombudsman's office also stated that immigration detainees may be tested for Covid-19 if they have symptoms of the disease. If a detainee has symptoms, they will be placed in a separate unit in isolation. In addition, there is to be limited and specially designated staff who are authorised to work in that separate unit to avoid spreading the infection to other detainees. Regarding removals, the Ombudsman's office indicated that they did not have information to which countries removals were taking place and stated that Sweden had not adopted new immigration or asylum policies in response to Covid-19.</p>	2020
	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the Swedish Parliamentary Ombudsman's office reported that as far as they were aware, Sweden had not established a moratorium on new detention orders and was not contemplating such a measure. The Ombudsman stated that while some 200 detainees had been released from immigration detention, they were unable to provide information on any measures taken to prevent the spread of Covid-19 amongst released detainees or whether any "alternative to detention" (ATD) programs have been put in place. The Ombudsman's office also said that only detainees who showed symptoms of Covid-19 were being tested and that as of late May, only a minority of those showing symptoms were actually tested. Concerning removals, the Ombudsman's office reported that although they did not have official statistics, news reports from April indicated that the number of deportations had gone down sharply during March-April 2020, in comparison to the same period in 2019. Sweden has also placed a temporary ban on all non-essential travel to Sweden from all countries except the EU, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland. The travel ban has been extended until 15 June 2020. All visa applications for non-EU nationals are being rejected by the Swedish Migration Agency at this time.</p>	2020
	<p>Sweden's response to Covid-19 has been different to the approach taken by many neighbouring European countries. It has not imposed quarantine on its population, but rather called on its citizens to "take responsibility" and follow the recommendations of health authorities. To date, Sweden has recorded more than 21,000 cases of Covid-19 and 2,586 deaths related to the virus. Sweden places on average some 3,000 people in immigration detention every year in its five dedicated immigration detention centres, which have a total capacity of around 519. This has now been reduced to around 300 to avoid overcrowding and according to the Swedish Network of Refugee Support Groups (FARR), a certain number of detainees have been released as there are no tenable legal grounds to detain them when expulsion is not possible in the near future. Decisions to release are made on individual grounds by both the Migration Agency and the police and released asylum seekers are required to report two to three times a week to the police. However, detainees have been released without any provision of support. They are not provided with housing or a daily allowance and so they are wholly dependent on the generosity of their networks to survive. In addition, they are denied normal access to health care as they have been expelled from the benefits that asylum seekers have. However, in respect of contagious such as Covid-19, asylum seekers will be provided with the necessary care free of charge. For other health conditions, a visit to a doctor can cost up to 1000 SEK (around \$US 100) and any medicines prescribed will not be sold at subsidised prices. FARR has reported that one of the detainees they have contact with has a serious heart condition and despite being in need of a life saving operation and in a poor mental and physical condition, the person is still held in a detention centre. FARR also reported that a few weeks ago, a detainee held in the same centre died. He had been offered the possibility to leave the detention centre, but as he had nowhere to go, he chose to remain in the centre. As his condition deteriorated, he was moved from the detention centre and died while in care. NGOs in Sweden, including FARR, have called for the release of immigration detainees, but so far there has not been any general measure taken to prevent persons from being placed in detention. The Migration Agency and the Border Police have stated that they are still planning to deport/remove persons from Sweden. However, the Afghan Ministry for Refugees wrote a letter on 18 March 2020 to European countries requesting them to halt all deportations to Afghanistan due to the Covid-19 threat. Swedish authorities have not yet released an official response. A FARR-associated group that visits detention centres reported that they regularly received alarming reports of the conditions inside the detention centre and the detainees' fears of contracting the virus. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, the Migration Agency has suspended access to detention centres including for NGO visiting groups and alternative solutions are being implemented, such as using video contact with detainees. Normally, the visiting groups will have access to telephone interpreters, however, according to FARR, the Swedish Migration Board will not provide an interpreter for video calls thus making it difficult to communicate with many detainees. The Migration Agency produced its own guidelines for measures to be taken in view of the pandemic. However, according to reports received by FARR, some of the measures mentioned are not being followed. As a consequence, FARR lodged a formal complaint with the Swedish Parliamentary Ombudsman (JO) suggesting they carry out an inspection. This has however not been possible to arrange due to the pandemic but the JO has already planned to inspect detention centres this year and it is hoped that the inspection will be carried out further along the year. It is important to note that while the JO does not have legal power to make authorities comply with their recommendations, they do have a certain level of influence. A project has been launched in Uppsala where people can access information on Covid-19 in 15 languages through Whatsapp groups set up by the Cooperative Organisation for Immigrant Unions in Uppsala. The project focuses on newly arrived immigrants as well as those who lack sufficient knowledge in the Swedish language. The Swedish Refugee Law Centre has also published an online page providing information for undocumented asylum seekers. The online resource covers information regarding access to health care for undocumented people and delaying appointments at the Swedish Migration Agency for those who are ill or have Covid-19 symptoms. As regards the country's prisons, on 24 March 2020, visits and day releases were suspended. The Swedish prison authority also advised that they would pay for phone calls to family members of detainees. In addition, no new prisoners will be admitted into the country's prisons, even if persons have been sentenced to prison terms.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2006
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2005
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2004
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1986
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1980
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1974
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1971
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1971
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1971
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1967
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	1965
CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1954	
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	14/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2003
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1986
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1971
ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1971	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	5/7	
	5/7	

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Human Rights Committee	§ 33. The State party should: [...]; (B) Ensure that the detention of migrants and asylum seekers is a measure of last resort and for the shortest period of time, is necessary and proportionate in the light of the circumstances, and that alternatives to detention are resorted to in practice.	2016

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

Regional legal instruments	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	2013
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)	1952
	ECHR1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1953
	ECHR7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1985
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment	1988
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	2010

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
<p>Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)</p>	<p>§ 39: take measures to improve the provision of health care to foreign nationals detained at the Migration Agency Detention Centre in Märsta. In particular, steps should be taken to ensure that: all newly-arrived foreign nationals benefit from comprehensive medical screening (including screening for transmissible diseases) by a doctor or a fully qualified nurse reporting to a doctor as soon as possible after their admission; custodial staff do not seek to screen requests to consult a doctor/nurse, and detained foreign nationals can approach health-care staff on a confidential basis; the confidentiality of medical data is respected.</p> <p>§ 41: that the relevant legislation be amended so as to ensure that all persons held under aliens legislation (wherever they are detained) have an effective right of access to a lawyer as from the very outset of their deprivation of liberty and at all stages of the proceedings.</p> <p>§ 72: put an end to the practice of placing persons detained under aliens legislation in penitentiary establishments and accommodate them in centres specifically created for that purpose. Pending this, the Committee recommends that steps be taken to ensure that foreign nationals transferred to the special unit at Norrtälje Prison are offered more organised activities, including work, education and sports.</p> <p>§ 73: carry out a thorough and independent inquiry into these allegations; were the above-mentioned practice to be found to indeed exist, it should be terminated immediately.</p> <p>§ 75: take measures to ensure that all detained foreign nationals transferred to the Prison and Probation Service establishments are fully informed of their situation, their rights, and the procedure applicable to them in a language they understand. This should be ensured by the provision of clear verbal information upon admission, to be supplemented at the earliest opportunity by a written form. The form should be available in the languages most commonly spoken by those detained under aliens legislation, and should contain information on detainees' rights, house rules and applicable procedures. The establishments' house rules should be translated in a variety of languages and posted around the detention areas.</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>2015</p>
	<p>European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)</p>	<p>§ 143: ensure that asylum seekers are not detained in criminal detention facilities.</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>2012</p>

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Bulgaria	1999	2017
	Croatia	2003	2017
	Germany	1954	2017
	Cyprus	2006	2017
	Denmark	1957	2017
	Estonia	2004	2017
	Finland	1957	2017
	France	1991	2017
	Latvia	1997	2017
	Lithuania	1997	2017
	Poland	1999	2017
	Romania	2002	2017
	Slovakia	2005	2017
	Iceland	1957	2017
	Iceland	2003	2017
	Norway	1957	2017
	Norway	2003	2017
	Switzerland	2003	2017
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2005	2017
Kosovo	2011	2017	
Montenegro	2003	2017	
Russian Federation	2012	2017	
Serbia	2003	2017	
Viet Nam	2008	2017	

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name	Year of Visit	Observation Date
	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	2006	2016

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations by UN Special Procedures	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
	None			2018

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	Yes	2010	2017
	No	2015	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

Governing structures

Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system	Observation Date
	Centralized system	2018

Governing structures

Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Observation Date
	Centralized immigration authority	2018

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
	Swedish Migration Agency	Ministry of Justice		2018
	Swedish Migration Board	Ministry of Justice	Justice	2013
	Swedish Migration Board	Ministry of Justice	Justice	2009
	Swedish Migration Board	Ministry of Justice	Justice	2005
	Swedish Migration Board	Ministry of Justice	Justice	2004

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Apprehending authorities	Name	Agency	Ministry	Observation Date
	Police Authority	Police	Ministry of Justice	2015
	Swedish Migration Board	Immigration agency	Ministry of Justice	2015

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Detention Facility Management	Entity Name	Entity Type	Observation Date
	Swedish Migration Agency	Governmental	2018
	Swedish Migration Board	Governmental	2013
	Swedish Migration Board	Governmental	2009
	Swedish Migration Board	Governmental	2005
	Swedish Migration Board	Governmental	2004

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Formally designated detention estate?	Formally designated immigration detention estate?	Types of officially designated detention centres	Observation Date
	Yes	Dedicated immigration detention facilities	2018
	Yes	Criminal prisons	2018
	Yes	Police stations	2018

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date
	Yes										Yes				

Detention monitoring institutions								
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution		Institution Type				Observation Date	
	The Swedish Equality Ombudsman (DO)		National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)				2016	
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT)		International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)				2015	
Detention monitoring institutions								
Does NHRI carry out visits?	Does NHRI carry out visits in practice?			Observation Date				
	Yes			2015				
Detention monitoring institutions								
Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?				Observation Date			
	Yes				2015			
Detention monitoring institutions								
Does national preventive mechanism (NPM) carry out visits?	Does NPM carry out visits in practice?			Observation Date				
	Yes			2016				
Detention monitoring institutions								
Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?				Observation Date			
	Yes				2016			
Detention monitoring institutions								
Do NGOs carry out visits?	Do NGOs regularly carry our visits?			Observation Date				
	Yes			2018				
Detention monitoring institutions								
Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?					Observation Date		
	Yes					2015		
Detention monitoring institutions								
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?	Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?					Observation Date		
	Yes					2015		
Expenditures								
Estimated annual budget for detention operations	Estimated total annual budget for detention operations (in USD)	Building and maintenance	Security	Staffing	Food	Medical	Transport	Observation Date
	32,000,000	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		2013

Expenditures			
Estimated annual budgets for particular detention-related activities	Individual detention-related activities	Estimated annual budget (in USD)	Observation Date
	Staffing	23,000,000	2013
	Medical	451,000	2013

Expenditures		
Estimated cost per detainees day (in USD)	Estimated cost per detainees day (in USD)	Observation Date
	469	2013

More information about immigration detention in Sweden is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)