

and more of a priority in clinical psychiatry. Not only “risk” but also other numerical abstractions, such as “quality”, “efficacy”, and “security”, are catch phrases increasingly used to defend industrialized treatment and coercive measures that serve societal rather than individual needs.

The Concept of Accountability

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Since 1965, Swedish penal law does not exculpate on the grounds of diminished accountability; perpetrators of serious crimes can be sentenced to either imprisonment or involuntary psychiatric treatment. Whether an offender is sentenced to such treatment depends on the type and severity of the mental disorder, its relation to the crime, and the need for treatment, rather than on whether certain cognitive and volitional requisites are met. In recent years, a re-introduction of accountability as a precondition for legal responsibility has been argued for, recently even by the Swedish Government itself. It has been suggested that such a regulation would better satisfy the requirements of humanity, justice, legal security, predictability, and proportionality (SOU 2002:3 p. 220). There are, however, many difficulties implicated in using accountability as a prerequisite for legal responsibility that have been overlooked in the Swedish debate. Some of these difficulties involve the vagueness of the concept of accountability itself. In this paper I will critically examine the arguments that have been raised in favour of a change in the Swedish legal system and describe and discuss the conceptual difficulties involved in using the concept of accountability in legal circumstances.

Contemporary Design of Facilities for Forensic Psychiatric Care in Sweden: Differing Visions and Outcomes

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That considerable changes are underway in Swedish forensic psychiatry is reflected in the design of clinics since entering the new millennium. Seven new forensic psychiatric clinics accommodating 500 patients are planned or under construction in Sweden, costing an estimated 3 billion Swedish Crowns. Documentation regarding organization, planning, and construction has been collected. All building projects between 1970 and 2008 have been studied in order to analyze current design development in facilities for forensic psychiatric

care. This paper presents the initial findings. Post 2006, the projects show increasing static security adaptations concomitant with regulations issued by the National Board of Health and Welfare (SOSFS 2006:9), with the changes occurring despite unaltered legislation. We also found great diversity in the physical design, little coordination between the projects, and varied visions and goals. Few scientific studies or systematic needs assessments were made prior to decision-making. Objections from neighbours delayed construction in several instances, especially in locations outside hospitals or near housing areas. There were also considerable variations in the interpretation of the legislation that stipulates public access to official documentation and the time-frame within which such requests must be granted.

Religion in Prison

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The aim of this study is to investigate religious beliefs among prisoners. The conditions for this area of research are unique in Sweden, as it is the only country where the correctional system is supportive of retreat activity (i.e., as has been done in the Kumla maximum security prison since 2001). Traditional religious concerns revolve around atonement, guilt, good and evil - questions that are of immediate importance for one who has committed a crime. What aspects carry the most weight? Is it a set of beliefs based primarily on ethical considerations (i.e., how one should act to live well and lead a good life)? Or is there also room for thoughts about the meaning of life and of mythical character, such as the divine presence in creation? Does religious conviction reach the deeper layers of the human psyche (i.e., the realisation of personal shortcomings, and experiences of guilt)? This is not a study of treatment; it will, however, add to our knowledge of what religious experiences contribute when building a concept of the meaning of life, and furthermore investigates the need for support of religious activities in prison.

Economic Steering Mechanisms

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This project relies on accounting theory in the fields of accountability in interorganizational settings and aims at studying the practice within Swedish administrative bodies, primarily municipalities, of pre-emptive measures for juveniles risking to establish a life-path characterised by crimes and substance abuse. The study is inspired by the fact that the costs