



### Rijksoverheid

### Electronic Monitoring in Dutch Prisons 2012

### Developments in application



8 november 2012

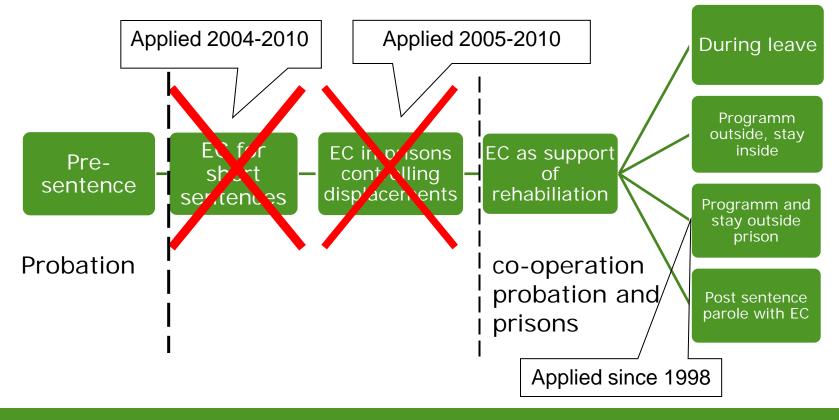


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  - Electronic detention
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- 3. Inmate Tracking Sweden Kolmorden Case Study
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### 1 EM use: past, present and future



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# Where Electronic Supervision May be used within the Custodial Cycle

Pre Trail	Sentencing	Incarceration	Probation & Parole
Bail Condition	A stand alone criminal sanction	Inmate Tracking	Early Release
	A condition for suspending a prison	Work Release	Community Reentry Programs
	sentence	Conditional release from prison	Intensive supervision measure for certain types of offenders after release
Voice Verification	RF Home Alcoho Curfew Monitor		from prison Inmate racking
Incremental Monitoring (Lower risk)	Pr	eventive Action Real Time Action	Constant Monitoring (higher risk)



### Electronic Detention replaced short sentences

Goal: Cost reduction & capacity increase Technique: Inclusion zone monitored by using RF technology

Application

- > Sentence max 90 days
- > 400-500 persons daily
- > Medium risc offenders
- > Twice a day: short leave from home

Results	: no 'recidivism' and 93% completion, overcrowding was
	solved
Costs	: ED €50,= per day (€250,= per day for low security prison).
Finished	: no political support
Reconsidered	: cost cutting



### Position determination (EM) in prisons

Goal:Controlled responsibility & cost savings on staffTechnique:Bracelet with GPS

Application:

- Unit of 150 places
- Short sentences
- Monitoring (global) position of inmates in prison

Finished: little added value, maintenance, costs Developments: biometrics as new option the track prisoners

Tight Supervision in Prisons – A powerful safety & management tool

## **Powerful Management Tool**

- Automatic headcount at a click of a button
- Automatic alerts on inmate preset location & schedule violations
- Specific Inmate location on a click
- Proximity alerts
- Instant prison-wide location options
  - Inmates
  - Officers
  - Visitors
- Influence inmate behaviour
- Support staff safety & productivity

 Integration with security and management systems (CCTV, Access Control)

Swedish Prison & Probation Electronic Monitoring Manager Jan Bungerfeldt, explains: Manual controls are kept to a minimum ,time no longer needs to be wasted searching for inmates at the site or to monitor prisoners' movements in and out of the facility in connection with authorized leaves from the site"

## Swedish <u>Kolmården</u> Prison Case Study

- Facility accommodates 150 offenders
- 7 years of successful operations since 2005
- Conceptual challenges
  - Low security prison facility without building fence
  - Public approval for prison in residential area
- Wireless "fence" in residential area
  - Surrounding community safety
- Inmate tracking system allows the prison staff to easily account for the inmates at any given time
- Saving resources and manpower



Swedish Prison & Probation Electronic Monitoring Manager Jan Bungerfeldt, explains: "TRACE has freed resources that might be used for other priority work", Evaluation of the use of electronic monitoring (tagging) in prisons in Sweden"

"Short term absconding in the first year after installation was almost entirely eliminated at all the three new sites"

## Inmate Tracking in Detention Facilities – Financial Aspects

- Zone & time stamped events reduced costs associated with investigations of incidents
- Reduced lawsuits and false allegations by means of electronic documentation of the inmates' presence
  - Swedish administration reports at least 20% Annual savings
  - US Administration report
    - Redeployment of Staff resources
    - Saving costs associated with walkways
  - L. Stender, Former Associate Warden of Operations at MCF Faribault, explains: We chose this technology because it was a cost-effective mean... the cost of preventing one walk away is a major saving in dollars and enhanced security for our surrounding community

L. Stender, Former Associate Warden of Operations at MCF Faribault, explains: "We have redeployed staff as a result of the installation of this system "





### EM as support of rehabilitation

Goal: Restricting freedom and reducing riskfull situations, Technique: Inclusion zone monitored by using RF technology (95%) and GPS (5%)

Application:

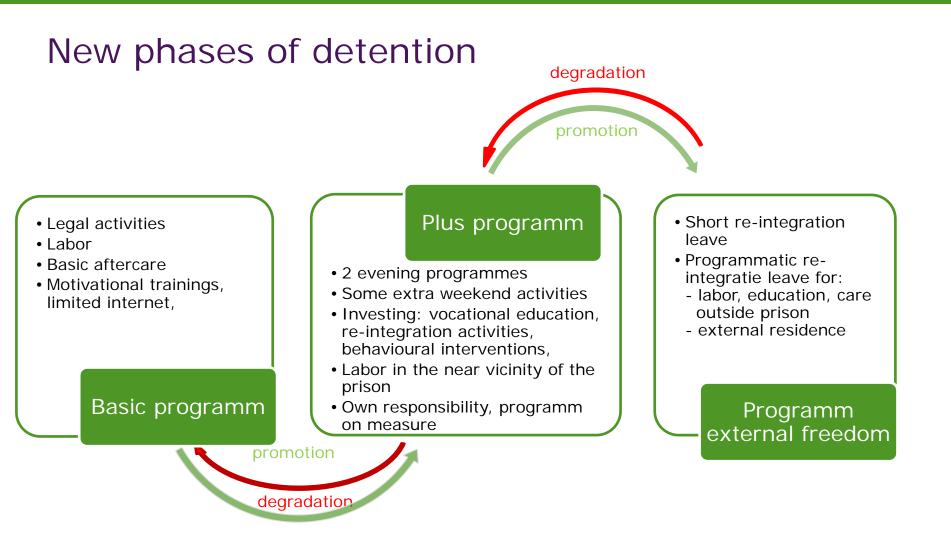
- Use of EM: programms outside prison max 12 months.
- First 1/3 part standard use of EM
- Depending on risk level: more freedom

Weakness: no connection with earlier detention phases (i.e. leave)

Future developments:

- EM is integrated part of all detention phases
- More use of GPS







### Risks and "leave" as part of rehabilitation

Risks	Standard	
Re-offending (Advice of probation officer)	The higher the risc the more use of EM and more restrictions in freedom outside prison.	
Confrontation with victims (Advice of prosecutor) to might meet someone	(Highly) undesirable: No leave or EM with region ban. (exclusion zone GPS around the house)	
Non compliance based on behaviour: in prison during earlier permissions during earlier incarcerations	Non compliance or no desirable behaviour: No leave	
Social harassment related to the crime (Advice of prosecutor)	If expected: no leave or under supervision.	
Tensions at residence address	Roommates agree & residence address is no risk of re-offending	

### Another view of inmate tracking - prisoners on leave?

France

 537 absconded when outside the penal institutions during authorized leaves; either under custodial supervision or not (medical removals, transfers, sports' outings escapes from the hospitals, granted temporary leaves

### England & Wales

- 534 absconds and temporary release failures
- Norway
  - 64 failed to return from leave or similar
- Portugal
  - 122 prisoners failed to return from penitentiary leave without surveillance

2009 data, Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, 2010 Survey, published March 2012



## Prisoners on Leave – North American policy examples aimed to enhance public safety

- USA, Tennessee Department of Corrections (TDOC)
  - participating Inmates responsible for the cost incurred for electronic monitoring
  - Inmates leaving the institution on a pre-release authorized leave will be monitored electronically via an approved TDOC system
- USA, Arkansas Department of Community (ADC)
  - Electronic monitoring device will be placed on the inmate serving life sentences prior to departure on authorized leaves
- Canada, The Ontario Parole and Earned Release Board
  - Administers a Temporary Absence Program that uses electronic anklets to monitor selected offenders on temporary absence



### GPS Supervised Prisoners Monthly Leave Program in Pernambuco, Brazil

- Background
  - One of Brazil's 27 states
  - Population 8.8M people
  - Incarceration for 100k 257, some 2%, growing at an 7-8% annually due to more effective police practices
  - Incarceration Capacity 10000
  - Incarcerated population 25,320
    - Waiting trail 14,900





### **GPS Supervised Prisoners Monthly Leave Program**

- A caseload of 4000 inmates residing in 5 Semi open facilities
  - Both male & female offenders
    - In the past, semi-open prison facilities inmates were sent out for an unsupervised monthly weekend leave (Thursday to Sunday)
      - 5-7% never returned
      - Crimes were committed by them
      - Turned out to short to achieve rehabilitation goals





### **GPS Supervised Prisoners Monthly Leave Program**

- The state's objective purpose was to grant longer release to this group of prisoners to improve rehabilitation aspect toward their reinsertion into society
  - The state's semi-open population was divided to 4 groups, each of 800 to 1000 prisoner
- As of Q2 2011 GPS tracking is used to supervise inmates while on a full week monthly leaves
  - Increased supervision
  - Less then 1% of supervision detainees on leave commit crimes, none considered severe
  - Support rehabilitative goals
    - Longer leave allows them to find work
    - More time with families









