



GPS and High Risk offenders with a 2 country perspective from the Netherlands and France

Names: Anneke Trinks / Rémi Bonnard or Marie Deyts

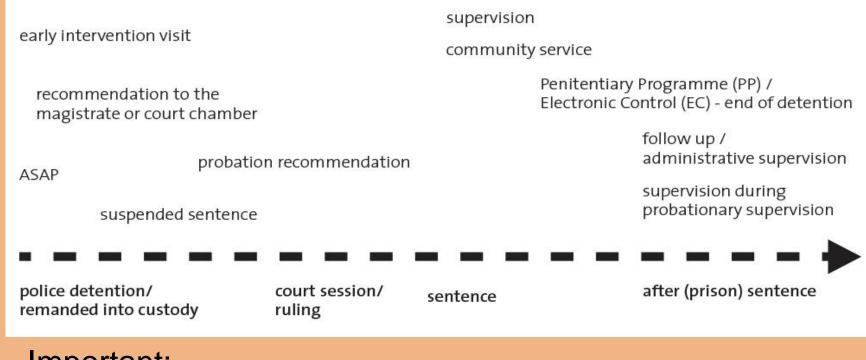
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Judicial framework the Netherlands



Important:

advice and supervision (including EM) only based on assignment of prosecutor, judge or penitentiary services
 participation is not voluntary – this may lead to consequences

Judicial framework France

History :

- December 2005 : GPS introduced in legislation ;
- 2006 : test period ;
- 2007 : generalization of the measure ;

Guarantees

- Decision made by judicial authorities;
- Restrictive criterion of the law;
- Consent of the offender before the execution of the measure;
- Limited time in principle (2 years, renewable);
- Official approval of technical process that must guarantee the respect of dignity, integrity and private life;

Role of probation

The Netherlands:

Three Probation Services in the Netherlands

Core tasks:

- □ Advice
- □ Supervision
- ☐ Community service

EM and the role of probation

The Netherlands:

Supervision order from:

- □ Judge
- □ Public prosecutor
- ☐ Prison service

Supervision = control ànd guidance

EM= efficiently and effectively monitoring or observing of the special conditions with electronic means:

Inclusion zone

& EM is check on compliance by supervisor

exclusion zone

EM and the role of probation

FRANCE

Probation service:

- Part of penitentiary administration;
- Always mandated by a judge;
- Not different from another measure;

Target groups for use GPS

- ☐ High impact crimes
 - □ Theft
 - ☐ Violent robbery
 - □ Burglary
 - Mugging
- ☐ Terrorism / Jihadists
- □ Violence
- Domestic violence
- □ Stalking
- □ Sex offences
 - ☐ Rape, Assault, Incest, Abuse, pedophiles

Target groups for use GPS

France:

- Offenders sentenced to at least 5 years imprisonment;
- Dangerosity and risk of recidivism assessment;
- Adults over 18;

Observations since 2007:

- Sentenced for long term period (14 years on average);
- Nature of the offences
 - Sexual offences: 88%;
 - Murder;
 - Domestic violence ;
 - Minor's corruption; violence on minor under age of 15;

GPS use in criminal proceedings

- ☐ Suspension of pre trial custody
- ☐ (Partly) suspended sentence under supervision
- ☐ As part of execution of prison sentence (penitentiality program)
- □ Conditional release
- ☐ Conditional termination TBS with special conditions

GPS use in criminal proceedings

France:

GPS tracking is always connected to another measure;

- Pre-trial: house arrest with electronic monitoring since 2009;
- Back-door programs :
 - Condition for early release;
 - Post release: security measure once the prison sentence has been executed: judicial supervision, condition for exit permission for persons placed in safety retention center (Inmates on leave);

Partnership

- □ Police
- □ Public Prosecution
- ☐ Court
- ☐ Prison services
 - □ Penitentiary Program / Electronic Control
- □ Providers
- □ Forensic ambulatory care
- □ Housing corporation
- ☐ 'Safety House'
- Municipality
 - ☐ Follow-up

Partnership

France:

- Private sector:
 - supply equipments and system;
 - does not monitor offenders nore access to any personal data;
- No direct partnership with the police when there is a violation:
 they are called by the judge if necessary; but the police can
 request informations;

Typical activities related to GPS case

Advisory phase:
□ Diagnostic instrument
☐ Target group?
☐ Indication of risks
☐ Indication: exclusion or/and inclusion zones yes/no
☐ Assessment residence address offender
Supervision phase:
□ EM-specialists
☐ Supervision plan
☐ Special conditions
☐ Shaping software
■ Monitoring software

Typical activities related to GPS case

France:

- The judge defines terms and conditions of GPS tracking (duration, exclusion/inclusion zones...);
- Monitoring center programs zones and timetables;
- Probation service follows up the whole measure and makes reports to the judge;

In case of breach:

- Monitoring center, after having called the offender for his explanation, sends a report to the probation service and the judge;
- The judge can convoke the offender and use enforcement powers;
- Sanction for not respecting obligations can be a new imprisonment.

How do we make GPS work?

The Netherlands:



□ Equipment

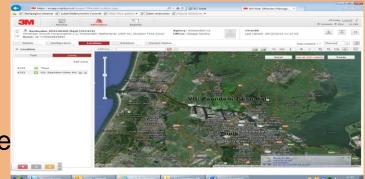






How do we make GPS work?

- □ Software
- Exclusion zone with police protection
- Exclusion zone without police protection
- Potential combined with an inclusion zone



- □ Supervisor
- Responds to breaches detected
- Information from the software is used in supervision

How do we make GPS work?

France

The technical device has 3 parts:

Ankle bracelet



Mobile Unit



Home Station



- Device is connected to an information system that allows:
 - To program exclusion and/or inclusion zones and timetables;
 - To handle alarms

Numbers

	The Netherlands 2013	France 2013	The Netherlands 2014	France 2014
Offenders in supervision	17.388	Approximately 290.000	Approximately 18.300	1st jan. 174 108
Offenders with EM	1.570	>27000 (different people)	Approximately 1.800	1st sept. 11 002
Offenders GPS	Average 59 per month	Approximately 50	Average 115 per month	1st sept. 58
Offenders RFId	Average 217 per month	>27.000	Average 260 per month	1st sept. 10944

GPS and victim protection/support



- ☐ An exclusion zone with intersection of minimum 5 km
- ☐ Police interaction when offender enters exclusion zone
- ☐ 'Victim counter' by public prosecution

GPS and victim protection/support

France:

- Victim protection is ensured by exclusion zone; no specific action towards victims;
- Pilot for domestic violence for one year in 2012;

Benefits of use GPS/EM

The Netherlands:
□ Whereabouts are traceable
Also:
☐ Character of punishment
☐ Structuring of one's life
☐ Prevention of negative side effects of detention
Supervision more effective because of combination of guidance and control
☐ Victims benefit:
☐ Protection
☐ Recognition of their interests
☐ Prevention

Benefits of use GPS/EM

France:

- Protection of specific victims;
- Knowledge of habits => work on behaviour;
- Avoiding detention ;
- Supervision more effective because of combination of guidance and control;
- Evidence (alibi);

Similarities/differences:

Differences

- Role of the judge;
- Role of the probation service;
- Criteria for target groups;
- Victim protection;

Similarities:

- Equipment and system;
- Criminal proceedings;

Dilemma's related to use GPS

☐ High impact crimes (target group thinking versus individual approach)
 ☐ Technical opportunities and limits
 ☐ Dealing with mass EM
 ☐ Data use/protection
 ☐ Political opinion
 ☐ Public opinion

Interaction participants workshop

Questions

