



U.S.-EUROPEAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE INNOVATION PROGRAM

of the *Prison Law Office* and the
Criminal Justice & Health Program at UCSF

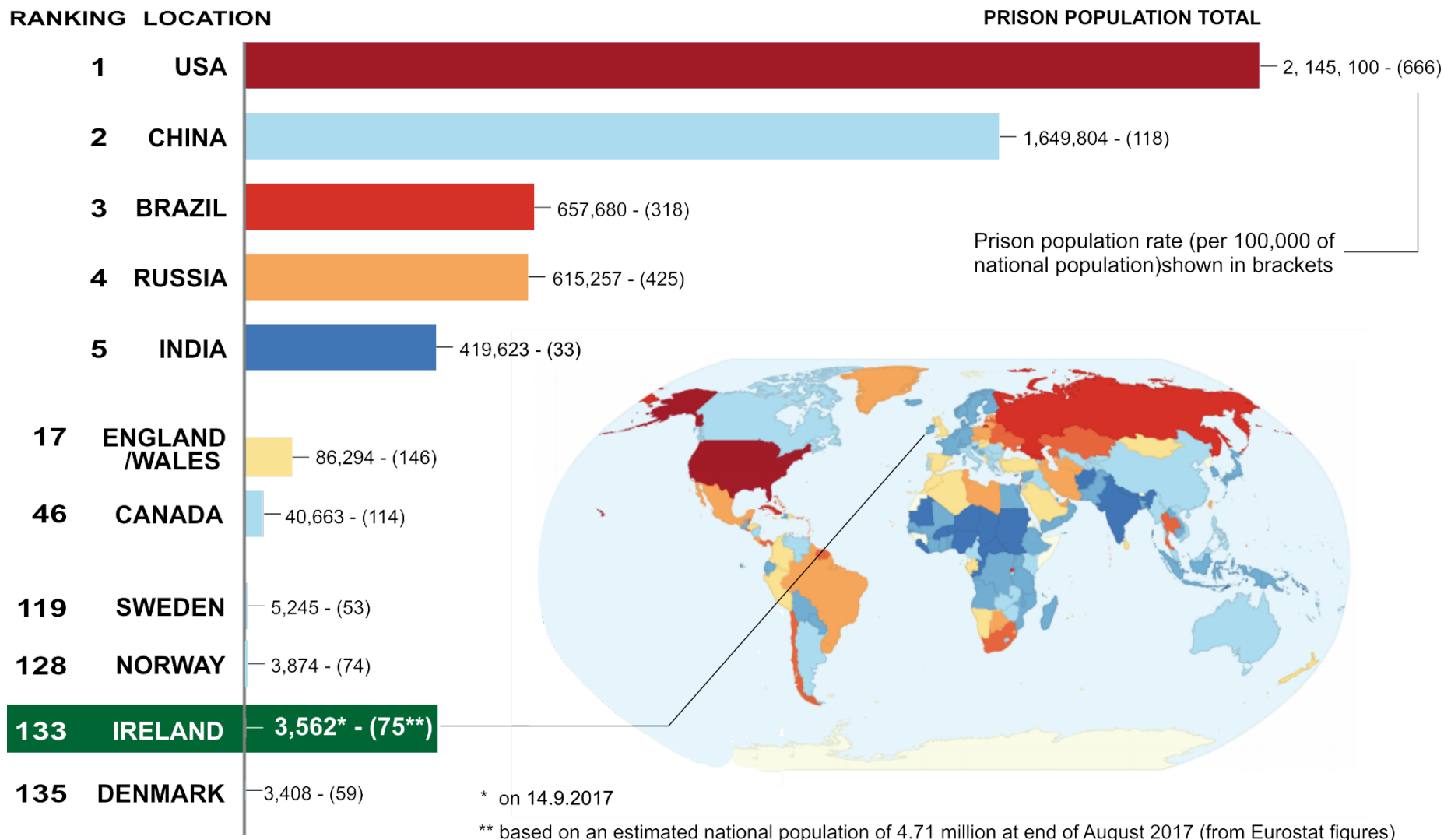


PRISON LAW OFFICE



**Criminal Justice & Health
Program at UCSF**

GLOBAL RATES OF IMPRISONMENT



	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>Sweden</u>
Population	742,0000	5,330,000	10,000,000
In Custody	5,267	4,000	5,400
Probation	4,795	7,000	
EM	392	500	
Recidivism	66%	10-20%	29%

Alaska prisoner data is from 2014 per the ACJC JIR 12/15 and does not include CRC population (682).

Norway and Sweden information based on data provided by their respective prison officials during presentations.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, IRELAND

Differences:

1. Culture/Society
2. History
3. Economic circumstances

Common:

1. Recognized need for change
2. Addressed as a country
3. Recognize that nearly all will be released back into the community
4. Systematic and integrated
5. All programs are evidence based
6. All interactions are evidence based - goal is positive change
7. Treat persons in custody humanely
8. Identify needs and provide related services
9. SUCCESS

1997- 98 – White paper:

A paradigm shift



In 2008, the Government
presented a White Paper
no. 37 for 2007-2008;
“Punishment that works –
lesser crime - safer society.”

More focus on reintegration

- return to society
- cooperation between the authorities
responsible for the prisoners



THE NORMALITY PRINCIPLE

The normality principle is an important part of the basic values of Correctional Services.

Both in international conventions and recommendations and in Norwegian law it is stipulated that inmates have the same rights as other citizens.

➤ The punishment is the restriction of liberty; no other rights have been removed by the sentencing court. Therefore the sentenced offender has all the same rights as all other who live in Norway.

➤ No-one shall serve their sentence under stricter circumstances than necessary for the security in the community. Therefore offenders shall be placed in the lowest possible security regime.

➤ During the serving of a sentence, life inside will resemble life outside as much as possible.

Similar to life in the community

Life under sentences shall be as far as possible similar to life in the community. The punishment is to take freedom from people. Imprisonment shall be no more burdensome than necessary, no one shall be subject to measures that feels like additional punishment.

PROGRESSION, TOWARDS REINTEGRATION

In accordance with the principle of normality, progression through a sentence should be aimed as much as possible at returning to the community. The more closed a system is, the harder it will be to return to freedom.

Therefore one will proceed towards release gradually from high security prisons to lower security prisons and possible through halfway houses.

IMPORT MODEL

Crucial services for reintegration are delivered to the prison by local and municipal service providers.

Prisons do not have their own staff delivering medical, educational, employment, clerical or library services. These are imported from the community.



The advantages are:

- A better continuity in the deliverance of services – the offender will already have established contact during his time in prison;
- Involvement from the community with the prison system – more and better cross-connections and an improvement of the image of prison and prisoners
- The services in questions are financed by other bodies as they are part of the rights of any inhabitant of Norway.

REINTEGRATION WORK

The Norwegian government has decided to have focus on reintegration work for inmate who served their sentence. They shall – if relevant – have help with getting employment, education, suitable housing accommodation, some type of income, medical services, addiction treatment services and debt counseling.

A new prison officer role

"From guard to also be a social worker "

From the White Paper on probation (1997-98):

"It will be a development of the traditional prison officer role. They shall contribute to efforts to help the inmates to live a life without crime. "

CONSEQUENCES FOR THE PRISON OFFICER

Must be able to discuss crime and measures with the inmates

Must be able to plan and monitor the execution of sentences

Must have good knowledge about the opportunity in the system

Must be able to connect opportunities and individuals


Must be able to contribute in general to the professional development of The correctional service

PRISON OFFICERS TRAINING



Prison officers in Norway go through a two-year education at the Staff Academy, where they receive full pay and are taught various subjects like psychology, criminology, law, human rights and ethics.


PRISON OFFICER



Correctional Service of
Norway Staff Academy

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PRISON STAFF ACADEMY



What does a prison officer do?

A varied and challenging career

By Christian Grønvdal - Thursday, October 15, 2009

Day to day is varied and challenging to meet you if you choose to become a prison officer. A prison is a small community inside the community where you are assigned a special role. As a prison officer

you will be responsible for the safety of inmates and staff in the prison, while you also maintain the safety of those outside the prison. That's why you have the responsibility for a Safer Society.

Contact officer

- coach
- motivator
- role model

Security

- guard duty
- searching (body, cell)
- conflict resolution

Leisure

- participate in leisure activities
- organize social arrangements

Cognitive program instructor

A prison officer have a dual role



Security work

Social learning & skills work



CONTACT-OFFICER

All inmates in Norway are assigned a contact-officer who assists in contacts with third parties like public service providers (housing, work, etc.) or officials within the correctional system.

The contact-officer helps the inmate finding the most appropriate way to serve their sentence and fill out applications.

NEW THINKING OF THE SECURITY WORK

Static security

Physical measures like high walls, cameras, alarm systems, bars and control measures such as static supervision under aeration, visitation and counting

Organizational security

Organizing work, responsibility and authority. Examples
Include staffing plan, local instructions, training and crisis management plans

Dynamic security


Interpersonal relationships and systematic forms for interaction between prisoners, convicts and employees.

This will increase society, employees, prisoners and convicts security.

Examples include presence together with the inmate in the unit, contact officer work, leisure activities, work and program activities.

HALDEN PRISON



 STATSBYGG
Halden fengsel

UNIT A – the strictest prison unit

- 56 Inmates
- Reception unit
- Custody
- Restrictions

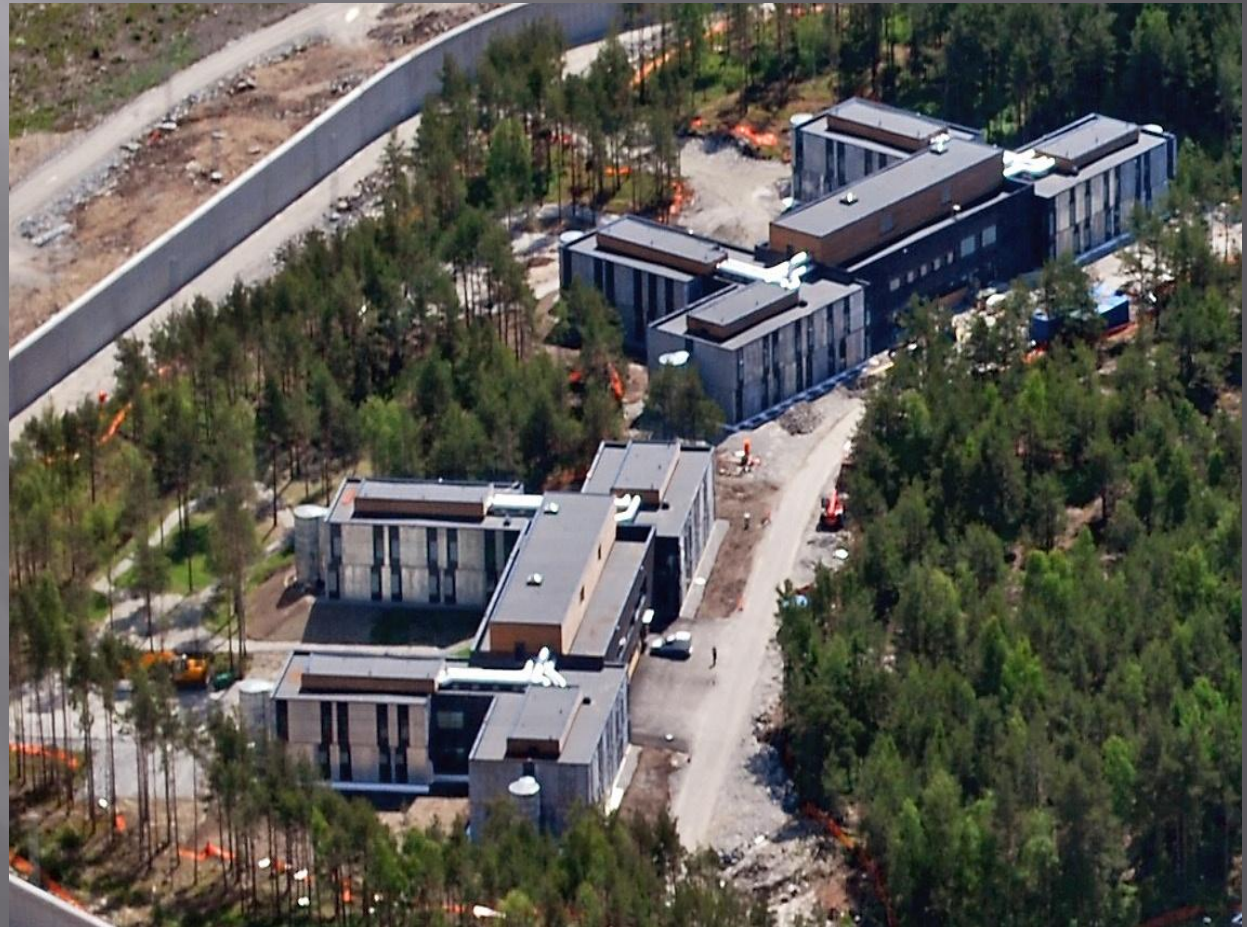


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



UNIT B AND C

- 84 Inmates
in each unit
- Primarely
convicts
- “Living unit”



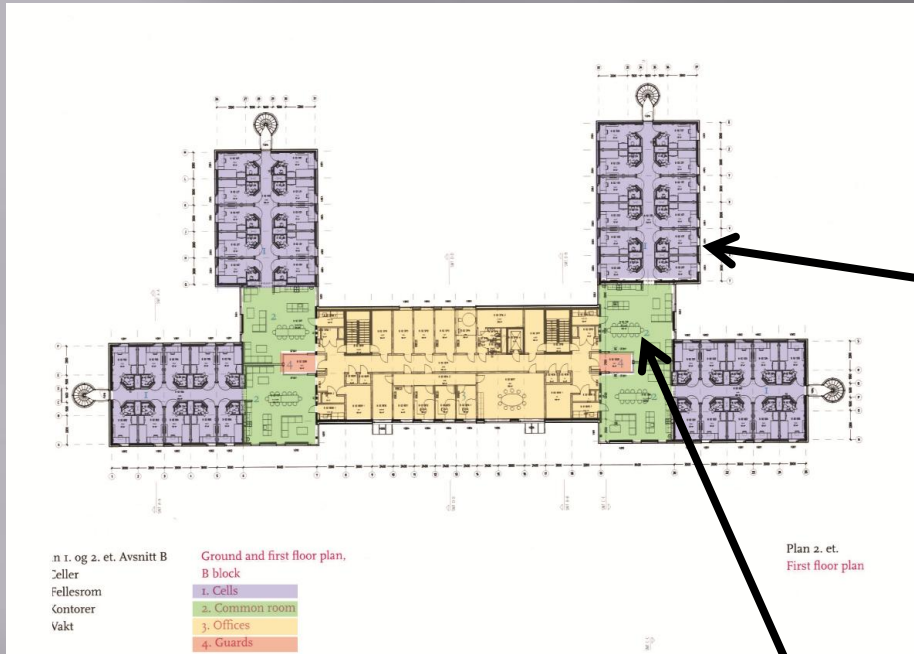
The outside yards for the inmates



All buildings are well integrated in the landscape , much forest is retained on the site to shield buildings and walls from each other



THE LIVING UNITS



CELL

12 SQM, PRIVATE TOILET/SHOWER, NO BARS



THE ACTIVITY CENTRE



THE ACTIVITY CENTRE

- Activities for all inmates
- First prison in Norway to integrate:
 - Work
 - Education
 - Programme activities
 - Labour & welfare services
 - Library
 - Service centre

in the same building, giving opportunities for new and improved cooperation

HALDEN FENGSEL

SAMARBEID OM ENDRING -
REDUSERT KRIMINALITET

POLICYDOKUMENT 2008



WORK SHOPS IN HALDEN PRISON

- Woodworking shop
- Assembly workshop
- Technique and Industrial Production
- Car care
- Building trades
- Graphic media workshop
- Visual arts and crafts
- Main kitchen
- Laundry
- Cleaning department
- Shop for inmates

EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS:

- Building and construction
- Design and craftwork
- Service and transportation
- Technical and Industrial production
- Restaurant and cooking
- Information technology
- (*Sale & service*)
- Paint
- Wood work/carpenter
- Training management
- Music
- Communication and media
- Graphics and photo
- Visuell art subjects
- Math
- Physics
- Chemistry



SERVICE CENTRE



The service centre in Halden prison is acrossfunctional centre that compilesthe different services the inmate is in need of, related to his sentence in prison, upon his relase and in his reintegration into society.

The available services in the centre is - among others – labour, social and housing.

The centre secures that the inmate receives the services he is entitled to.

Volunteers in Halden prison (visitors and social network)

- Red Cross
- The Salvation Army
- Prison Fellowship
- The Church City Mission
- Church's social services
- Pentecostal Evangelical Centre
- Offenders organization in Norway (RIO)
- Way Back (Offender organization)
- For relatives of prisoners (FFP)

Restorative justice in Halden prison

In partnership with The Norwegian Mediation Service



CULTURE BUILDING



GYMNASIUM/ CONCERTS



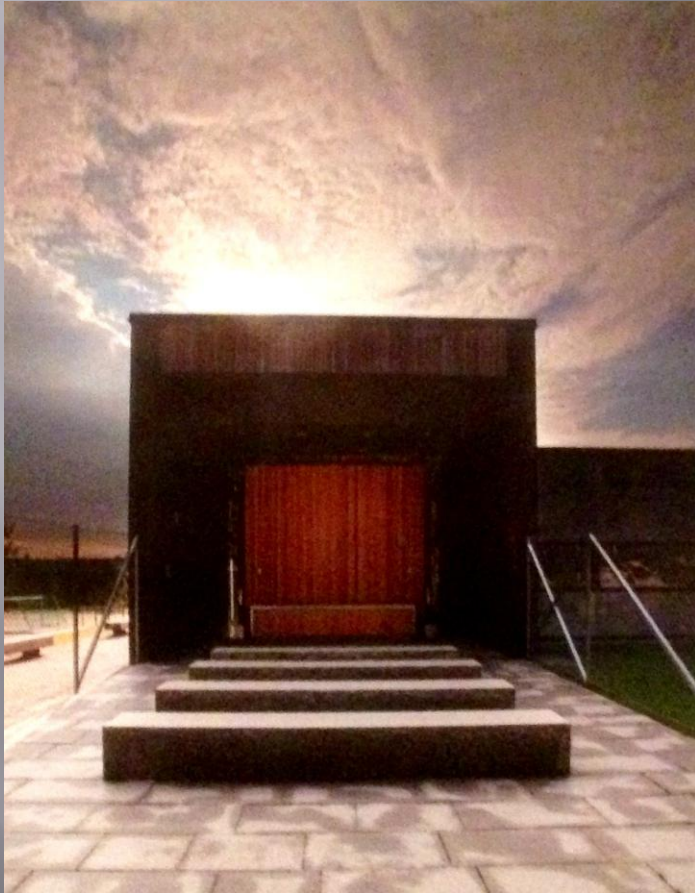
ART IN THE PRISON



"An overall strategy is that the art in Halden Prison should be in a humanistic tradition, and to represent care without being preachy. Art should be in dialogue with the inmates and staff."



THE HOLY ROOM



VISITING HOUSE

for inmates who have children. Here they have overnight visits



HALF WAY HOUSE

24 inmates



Does the prison environment change inmate behaviour?

- ▣ Aggression and physical violence between inmates are rare
- ▣ Aggression from inmates against staff are rare
- ▣ Physical violence from inmates against staff are close to non-existing

- ▣ Caused by:
 - The focus on humane treatment and dynamic security?
 - The prison facilities and outdoor areas?
 - The level of activity (work, education, leisure time)?
 - A combination of the above?

CONCLUSION

The officers (from the unit and from the workshops) have to be together with the inmates all day in a positive way.

In the unit – in the morning and in the evening

In the workshop – at daytime

In leisure activities – after dinner

You have to find the proper security level

That is the best security work

Dynamic security in Halden prison

- ▣ The dialogue between inmates and officers
- ▣ Humanism, respect, trust
- ▣ Prevention vs. detection
- ▣ Results:
 - Increases security on a systemic level
 - Increases security on a personal level
 - Creates a platform for cooperation, joint future planning, et.c.
- ▣ Believed to have an effect not only on inmates, but also correctional officers

SENTENCE PROGRESSION



Site Visits



Ringerike Prison: Monday, September 25, 2017

Ringerike prison is a maximum security prison, with the police custody and long-term prisoners as the primary groups. The facility has a capacity of 160 inmates.



Halden Prison: Tuesday, September 26, 2017

Halden prison is the most recently constructed - and 2nd largest - high security prison in Norway, with a total capacity of 259 inmates. The facility is constructed and staffed for the purpose of fulfilling Norway's focus on rehabilitation and reintegration of the offenders within a safe and secure environment that protects society. Halden prison's vision can be translated to "Punishment that works, change that lasts."



Sandaker Halfway House: Wednesday, September 27, 2017

Sandaker Halfway House is a transitional housing facility operating just outside of Oslo since 2003. Programming at Sandaker emphasizes life skills training and social training.



Bastøy Prison: Thursday, September 28, 2017

Bastøy prison is the largest low security prison in Norway. It is on an island in the Oslofjord. The prison is run according to human-ecological principles.



Staff Academy (KRUS): Friday, September 29, 2017

The Staff Academy (KRUS) is the only competence center for prison and probation staff in Norway and was accredited formally as a university-college institution three years ago. KRUS offers prison officer training and education and continuing education for all categories of staff including leadership and management. The Academy recruits 175 students a year and about 2000 individuals participate in courses yearly. KRUS is currently in the process of being qualified to offer a bachelor's degree.



Bredtveit Women's Prison: Friday, September 29, 2017

Bredtveit prison and shelter is located in the municipality of Oslo and is a nationwide facility for female prosecutors convicted and detained. It has a department with a high level of security with space for 45 inmates and also has a department with a lower level of security in Bredtveitveien 2b, accommodating 19 inmates.