

Electronic monitoring in SWEDEN

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Swedish Prison and Probation
Administration

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Technical options

- Transmitter
- Presence monitoring
- Real time tracking GPS
- Alcohol monitoring
- Voice verification
- Inmate tracking
- Domestic violence

Application of Electronic Monitoring

- Sentenced by court
- Serving imprisonment on E.M – Front door
- Pre-release measure – Back door
- Condition - Short leaves
- In open and closed prisons
- Pre trial
- Condition - After release
- Victim protection program

Prison and Probation Service

- 9.5 million inhabitants
- Prison : 4700
- Remand prison : 1900
- Probation service : 14500
- Alternatives : Probation, Parole, Contract care, Community service, EM- front door, EM-back door

The Swedish Model

Front door : started 1994

- Up to 6 months

Back door : started 2001

- 6 months = one month for every six months - 12 months (max)
- EM - short leaves
- TRACE in open prisons
- Start victim protection program

Basic Ideas and Objectives

- Trustworthy alternative
- Reduce prison population
- Address suitable offenders
- Minimize discrimination, discretion, intrusion in private life – cooperate with offender
- Support pro social behavior
- Reduce recidivism and other risks
- Technology appropriate to risk
- Cost effective

Support - organisation

- Monitoring center HQ 7/24
- Technical experts HQ 7/24
- Contractor - remote access 7/24
- Prison and probation 7/24
- Probation board 7

Offenders

- High risk offenders rejected
- Domestic violence, harm - rejected
- Criminal gang members rejected
- Offenders consent required
- Adult family members consent required
- Victim of crime informed

Demands and conditions

- Occupation
- Accommodation
- Programs
- Home visits
- Visit the probation office
- Urine + alcohol test – zero tolerance
- Front door – pay 6 euro/day
- Weekly schedule
- Violation – revocation - prison

Front Door - Probation

- Information
- Application
- Investigation – risk and need assessment
- Support
- Sentence planning
- Time schedule
- Conditions

Front Door Probation

- Decision making
- Installation of equipment
- Drug tests
- Home visits
- Program

The role of prisons – Back Door

- Inform the offender - application
- Risk and need assessment
- Support the offender
- Propose approval or not
- The Probation Service responsible for the rest of the process
- Regional administration – decisions

Participants 1 year

- Front door = 3000, revoked 9 %
- Back door = 750 - 900, revoked 2 %
- On average = 450 – 600

- In prison = 450

Re-offending rate - Front Door

	<u>EM</u>	<u>Control group</u>
	1 year	
● Convicted	11%	14%
● Prison	2,5%	5.2 %
	2 years	
● Convicted	21%	24%
● Prison	5,7%	8.5%

Re-offending rate – Back Door

<u>Risk-groups</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Control gr</u>
● Low	1%	8%
● Medium	11%	16%
● High	21%	22%

Social situation – Back Door

Start of EM program

- Own home 52 %
- Paid employment 31%

6 months after release

- Own home 72 %
- Paid employment 56%

Costs

- EM = 60 - 80 euro/day
- GPS more expensive
- Open prison = 100 - 130 euro/day

Views of offenders

- Supportive
- Engagement
- Professional performance
- Respectful control

Views of families

- Majority positive
- “Better to have him home”
- Good for the children
- Satisfied with probation staff

Ethical issues

- Balance between public safety and private freedom
- Importance of consent
- Impact on families
- Impact on other relations
- Technology appropriate to risk
- Life time tracking (USA)

High acceptance

- Court
- Prosecutor
- Government
- Politicians
- Public
- Prison and Probation Service
- Victims of crime – partly
- The National Council for Crime Prevention

Why The Probation Service ?


- Comprehensive roll
- Professional staff
- Legal aspects
- Professional network
- Balance control – pro social activities
- Intrusion in private life
- What Works
- Outcome measures - future prospects

Best practice

- Adjust organization
- New staff role – skilled staff
- Qualified contractor - equipment
- Define the role, tasks and responsibilities of probation- prison- contractor-others
- Cooperation – social and medical service, police, court, parole board

Best practice

- Suitable offenders
- Motivate and engage offenders
- Families (children)
- Intrusion in family life
- Victims of crime informed - regarded

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- Communication strategy internal -external
 - Limitations - possibilities
 - Realistic expectations – false security
 - Difference to prison
 - Media strategy