

Reclassering Nederland



Introduction speaker:

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Programme

- Integration of electronics within probation supervision
 - Why?
 - How?
 - New Techniques
 - Results
 - Next steps
 - Cooperation



Professionalisation Reclassering Nederland:

- Development of assessment tool RISc/Quick Scan (based on OASYS)
- Development of effective interventions regarding behaviour on the basis of "What Works", evidence based and scientifically tested
- Reinforcement of the monitoring element within probation supervision through electronic means
 - Legal modalities
 - Control of effective interventions
 - New techniques

Why integrate electronics?

Standard until 2005:

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID =monitoring with stationary tagging) emphasis on punitive character: curfew

At present:

Since 1995 using:

-RFID (stationary)

Research on:

- -Global Positioning System (GPS= Dynamic)
- -Voiceverification
- -Remote (on line) Alcohol Monitoring



Results product conference:

- Business innovation process:
 - Product Creation Process (PCP)
 - Product Introduction Process (PIP)
- Scientific formulation of research questions:
 - Is it possible?
 - Is it allowed?
 - Does it work?

Product Creation Process (PCP) – 2 years

Phase 1:

- Prototyping
- Test with volunteers
- Adjustment of draft

Phase 2:

- Test with defendants / offenders
- Simplification of draft

Product Implementation Process (PIP) – 1 year

- Stakeholders analysis
- Involvement of stakeholders in development
- Product-information to all involved actors
- National implementation of ready for use product

Scientific Research:

•Is it possible? - feasibility test

•Is it allowed? - does judicial framework offer

sufficient possibilities?

Does it work? - is the objective 'Reduction of

Recidivism' attained?

Scientific support of the research:

Rijks Universiteit Groningen



Global Positioning System GPS

 Monitoring the location of an individual using satellites in combination with GSM (mobile phone technology)

3 Types of tracking:

- 1. Passive or Retrospective tracking
- 2. Active Tracking
- Hybrid Tracking



Global Positioning System GPS

1. Passive or Retrospective tracking

The equipment monitors details of the subject's movements in real time, but the information is used retrospectively, and it therefore shows the trail of the subject



Global Positioning System GPS

2. Active Tracking

The equipment monitors details of the subject's movements in real time, and the Control Centre follows the movements permanent on screen down to a level of detail which shows the operator which direction a person is moving

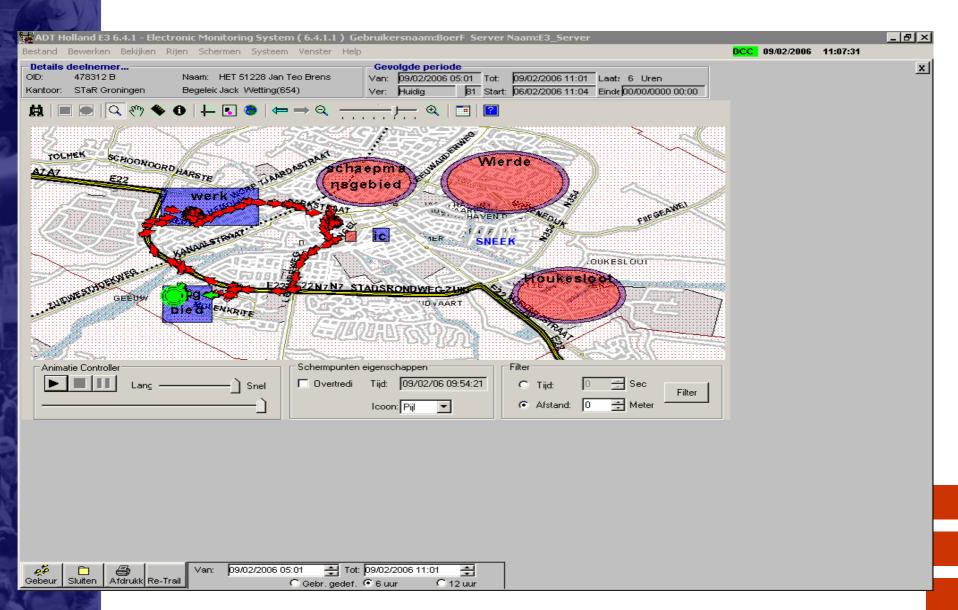


Global Positioning System GPS

3. Hybrid Tracking

When the subject breaches the tracking conditions or requirements – for example by entering an exclusion zone, the tracking device switches from the passive mode to the active mode and transmits a real-time alert to the Control Centre

Example Trail





Voiceverification

 Recording a voiceprofile with a computer and a verification of the voiceprofile by telephone

2 Types:

- 1. To exclude a subject from a certain environment by random verification during the exclusion time
- 2. To check the presence of af subject on a certain place at a pre-scheduled time: the subject calls the voiceverification-computer himself



Remote (on line) Alcohol control

 With an electronic breathalizer and webcam an online check of the use of alcohol

Scientific results of phase 1(GPS-research):

- The target groups:
 - domestic-violence and other violent offenders (restricted to a particular area and/or time)
 - Stalking
 - Prolific offenders
 - Juvenile offenders
- Sufficient legal possibilities if emphasized on monitoring the conditions and not on deprivation of liberty
- GPS monitoring leads to less violations of the conditions

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- Scientific research phase 1(GPS research)
 - Control combined with effective interventions regarding behaviour is most successful
 - Individuals with a very high risk are not suited for application of GPS:
 - Active monitoring does not replace surveillance
 - Active monitoring is time consuming and expensive
 - The connection between monitoring and effective interventions legitimises the involvement of the probation service

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- Ideas for the future (1)
 - 1. Use of electronic tools to check whether conditions are being met
 - 2. Very high-risk clients are not eligible for use
 - 3. Work with standardized implementation practice with limited number of levels of control (KISS)
 - 4. Risk level (RISc/QS) leads to standard level of control (low-medium-high)
 - 5. Relate the frequency of the face to face contacts to the counselling part of supervision within the framework of the level of control
 - 6. Integrated approach of the use of the different techniques



Results?

- 6 -

Standards

- Low risk: Curfew: 2

Curfew: 23.00 - 06.00

Duty to report presence

Voiceverification

Medium risk Curfew 21.00 – 06.00

Gather info about whereabouts

GPS: Retrospective

- High risk Curfew 19.00 – 07.00

In- or/and exclusion zones

GPS: hybride

- Very high risk: None Reclassering Nederland



Next steps

- Phase 2 research GPS:
 Increase number of participants up to 50
- Phase 2 research Voice verification Increase number of participants up to 50
- Test with Breathalyzer, to check alcohol consumption
- Development of protocols for method of working and cooperation with provider (security service) and tasksupplier