



NORWEGIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

24th Council of Europe Conference of Directors of Prison and Probation Services

“

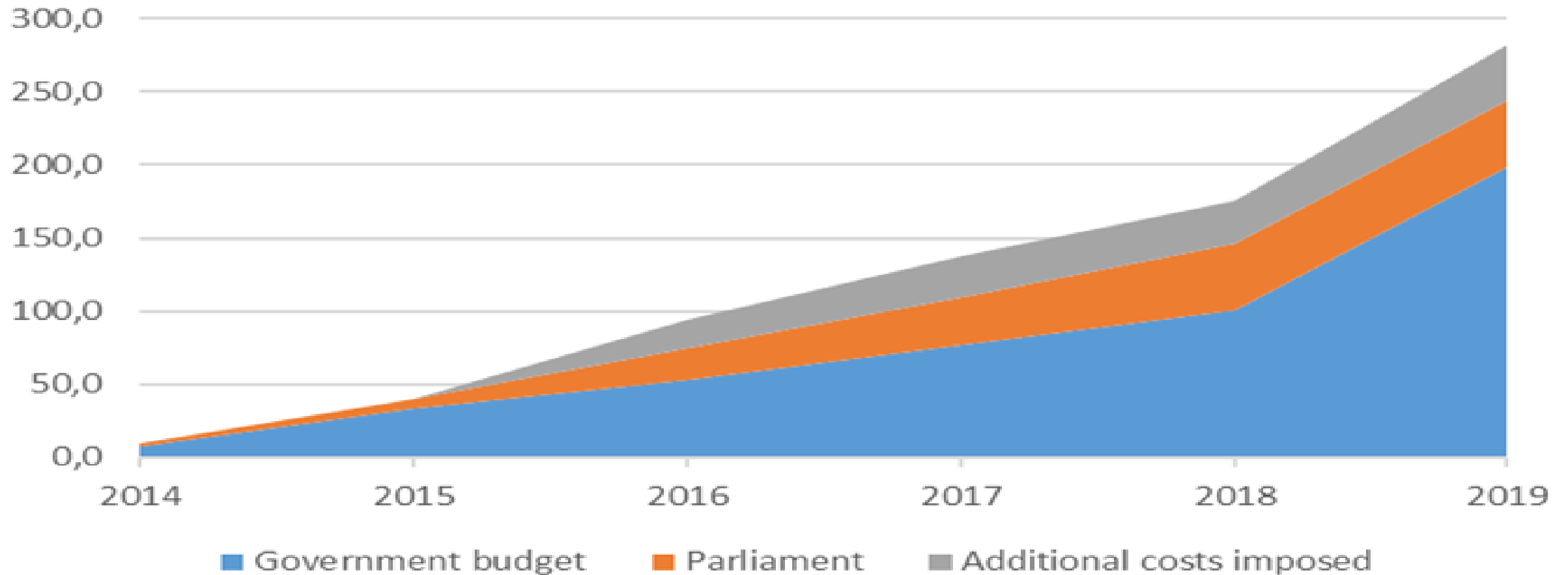
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND CHALLENGES RELATED TO NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Jan-Erik Sandlie, Deputy Director General, Norwegian Correctional Service

21 May 2019 Ayia Napa, Cyprus

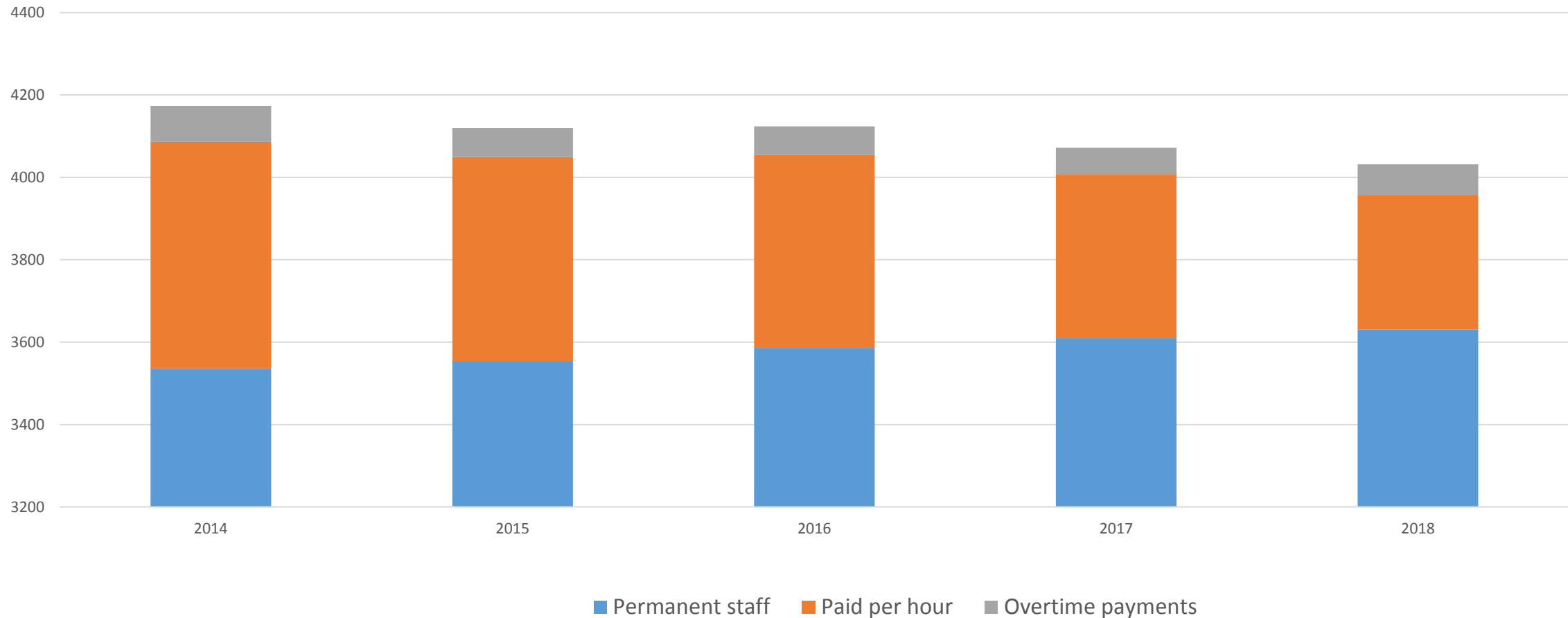


Budget cut since 2014 (accumulated)



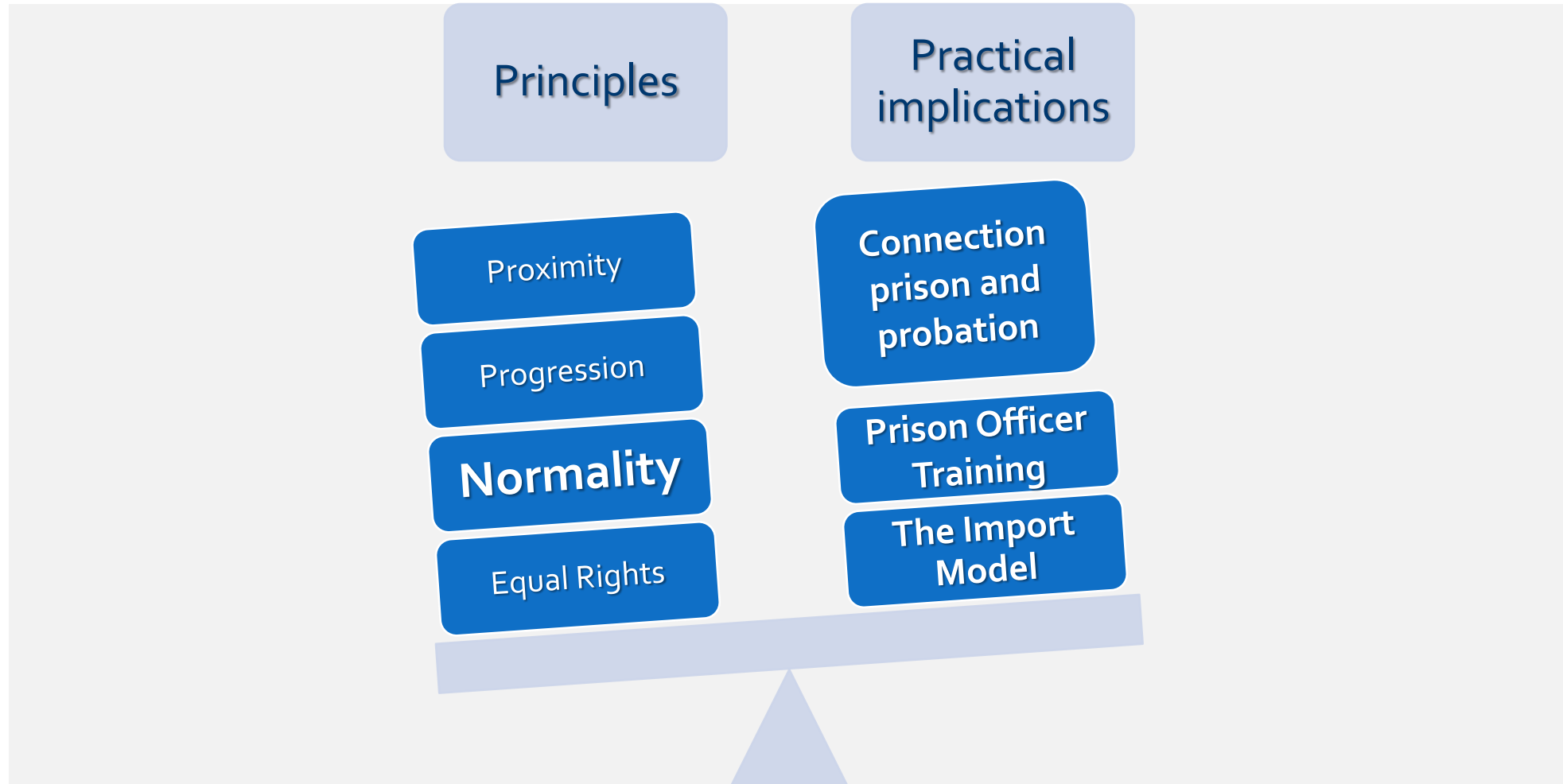


Prison staff, FTEs in prison





Norwegian corrections – a practitioner's approach on how to balance dilemmas





Principle of normality

Normality, not normalisation

- Retaining of rights
- Lowest possible security level
- «Normal» circumstances in prison

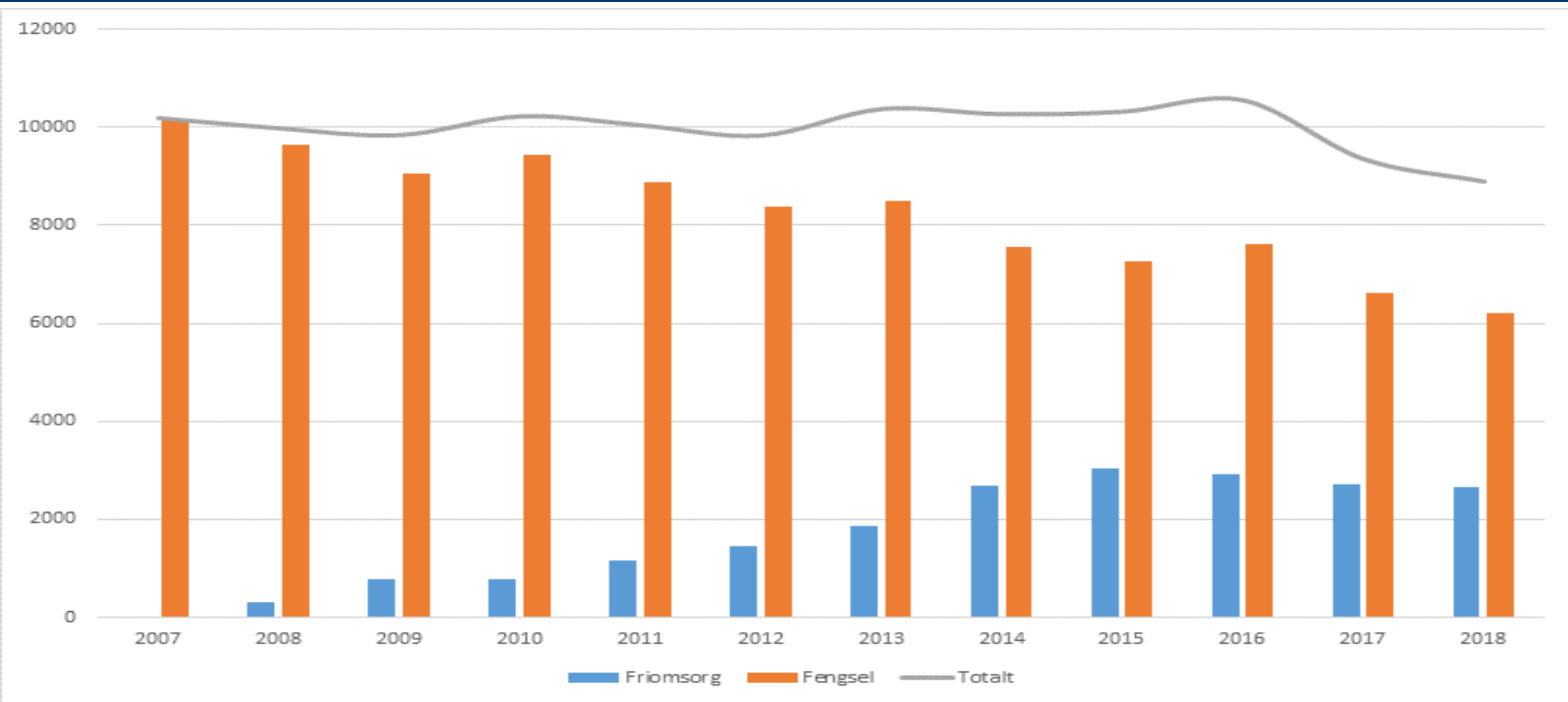


Human interaction and technology

- Not a matter of human interaction vs the use of technology
- Used wisely, technology is a good tool to support and possible increase the quality of human supervision and offender management
- Keep the clear goals:
 - human and trustworthy
 - the need for quality before the need for technology



Unconditional prison sentences, prison or electronic monitoring



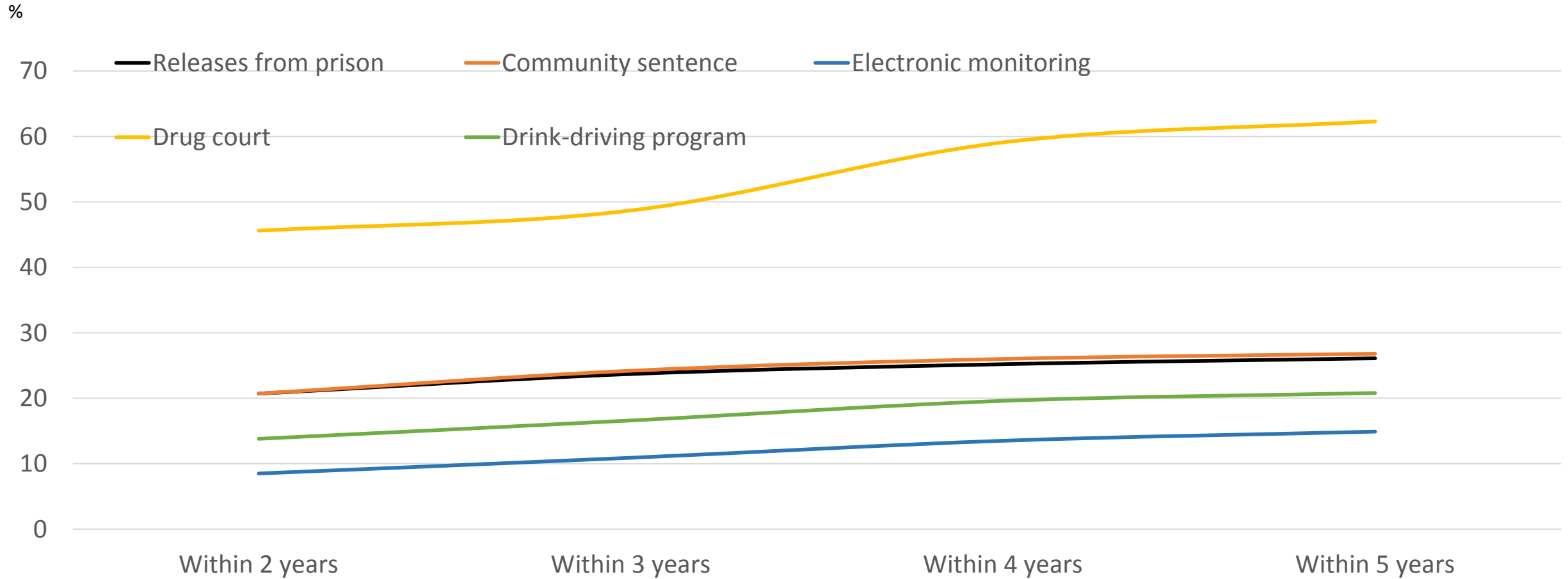


Skype in Norderhaven prison





Percentage of new crimes leading to a new correctional sentence among released prisoners and among implemented community sanctions in 2010 – 2014. Date of crime = recidivism.





ICT - crime and challenges in the correctional services

- Net-related crime is not specified as a category in itself in the Correctional Service's registration system
- At the same time, there seems to be an increase in the number of court sentences where the offence has been committed through the Internet
- The Directorate believes there is evidence for changes in the group of convicted offenders as a whole:
 - ✓ Offenders show an increasing know-how in the field of ICT
 - ✓ There is an increase in the number of offenders sentenced for net-related scams and frauds
 - ✓ There is an increase in the number of sex-offenders who have committed net-related abuse
 - ✓ There is increased net-related recruitment to violent extremist groups nettet

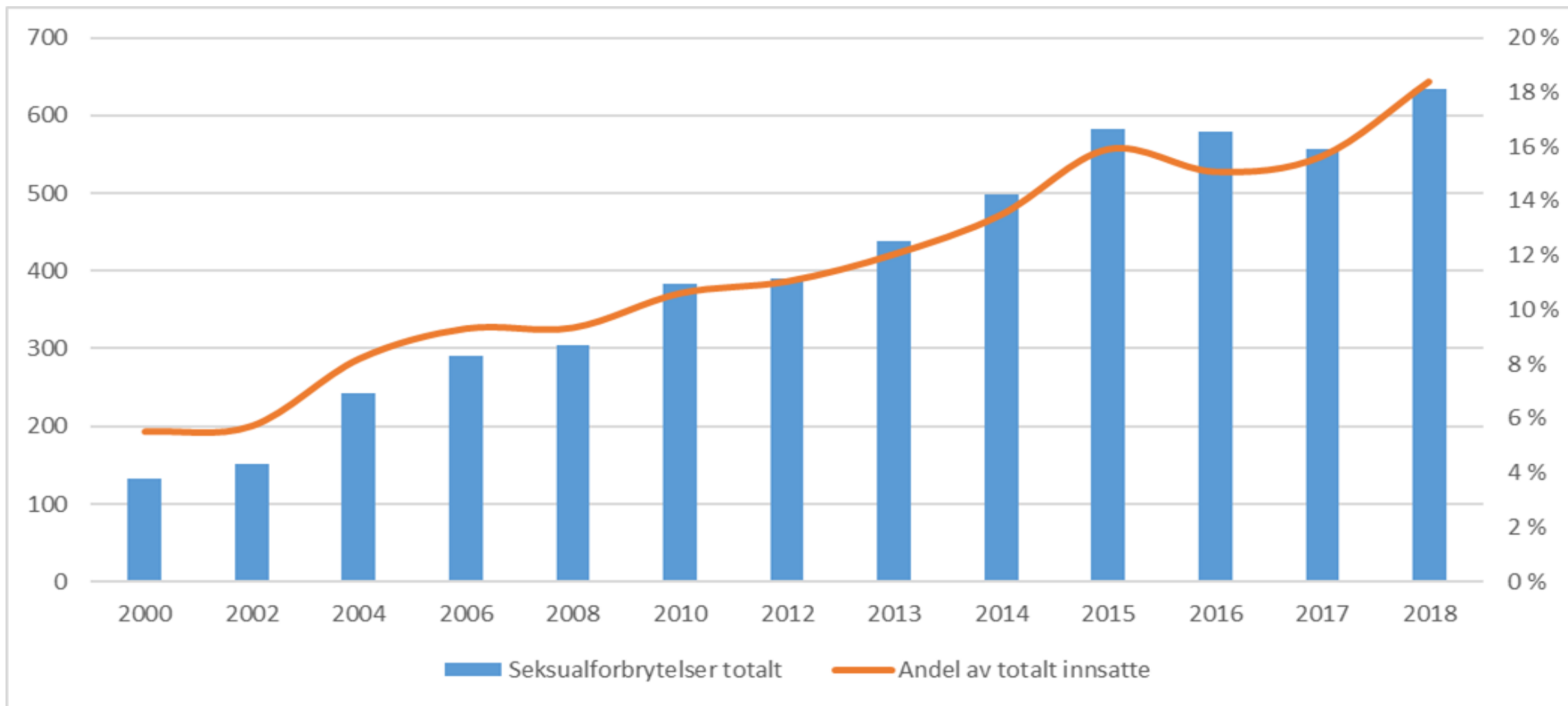


STRASAK-report 2018

Type of offence	Number of cases	Share of ICT-related cases
Financial	10 727	66,0 %
Other	2 824	17,0 %
Sex-related	1 617	10,0 %
Property	718	4,4 %
Violence	281	1,7 %
Residual	58	0,4 %
Total	16 225	100 %



Sex offenders in prison





Dilemma: Digital normality vs. digital security



- The importmodel carries with it an increased risk
- Large (financial) interests increase the risk of corruption
- We wish to facilitate for digitalisation within the prison walls in order to secure a better chance of re-intergration for the prisoners
- However, no new digital measures must be set out until it is clear that the risk of new criminality can be avoided

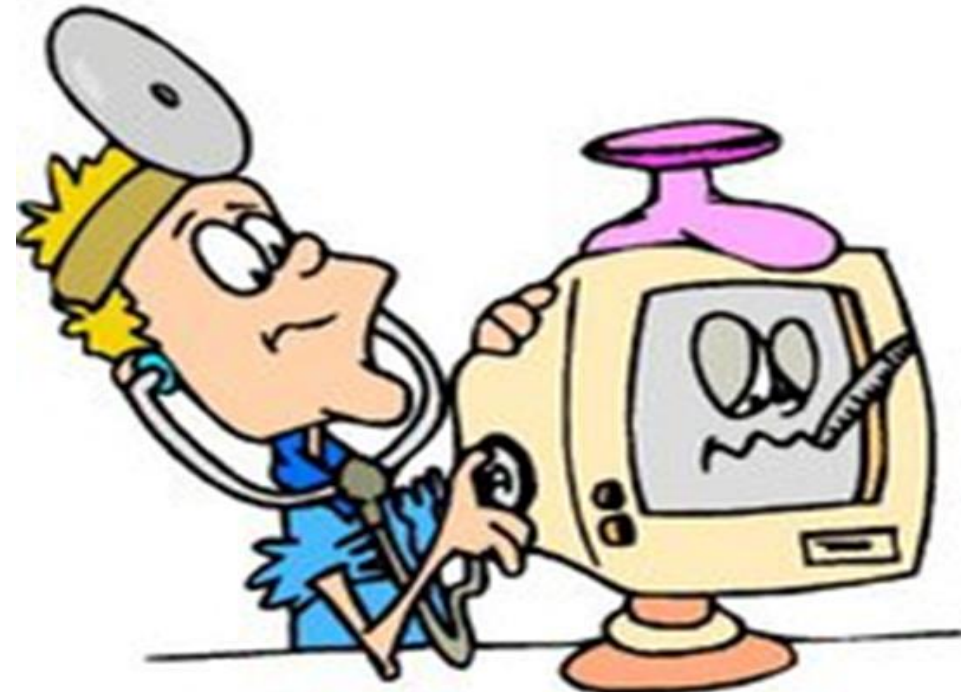
Example: education using ICT-equipment



New OMS - Seamless



- **Kompis KIA (1991) Prison**
- **Kompis KIF (1996) Probation**
- **K. Reskonto (1997) Money**
- **K. Booking (2004)**





Agder prison, summer 2020 - Digitization



Agder Fengsel, avdeling Froland



STATSBYGG

ARKIPARTNER AS

RAMBOLL

© Darwin Ceballos / Skatju



Agder Prison, location





Main Goal of The Digitization Project

"Develop specific suggestions for digitization that are forward-looking, and that help to streamline work processes and tasks for employees, inmates, partners and the outside world. Solutions should be sought to help strengthen communication and not remove the value of direct human contact between employees and inmates. All solutions should be delivered as a centralized service from our central data center."





Agder prison, digitization



Digital self-service

External solution

- Visitation
- Calender
- Messages (slow chat)

Release
1.0



ID-porten



POLITIET

Solution for employees

- Management of rights
- Visitation
- Calender
- Intranet/IPTV
- Messages, external
- Messages, internal
- Receive applications
- Surveys
- Digital services, electronic ID
- Telephony, Video telephony

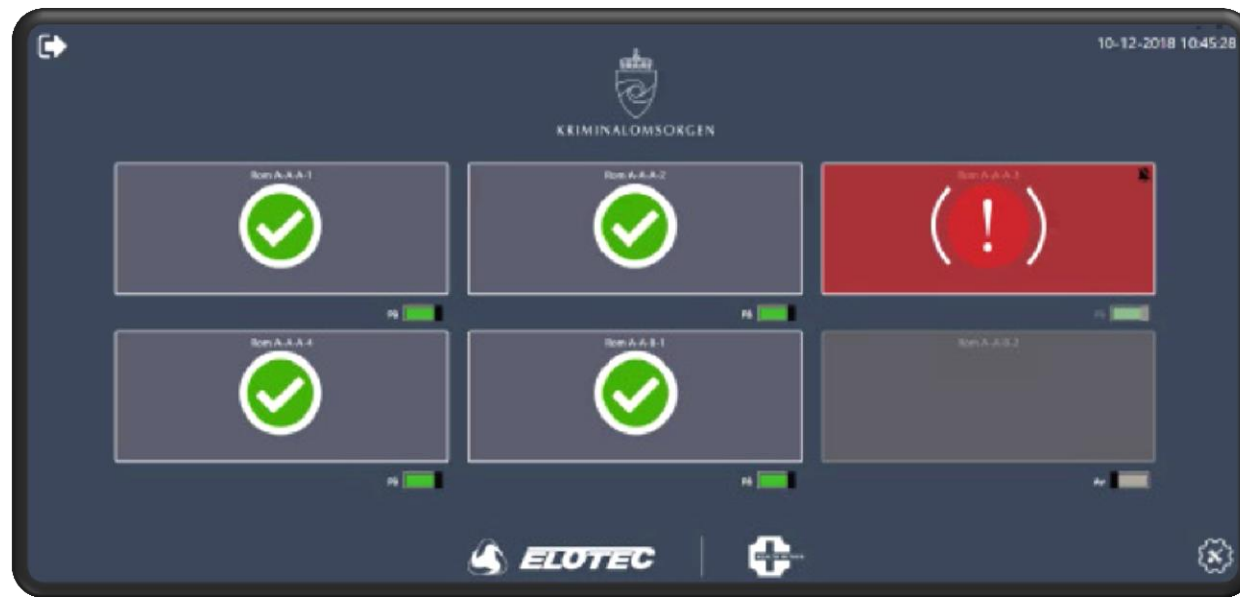
Solution for inmates

- Visitation
- Calender
- Messages, external
- Messages, internal
- Fill out applications
- Intranet
- Surveys
- Digital services, electronic ID
- Telephony, Video telephony
- School



Detection of respiration and movement

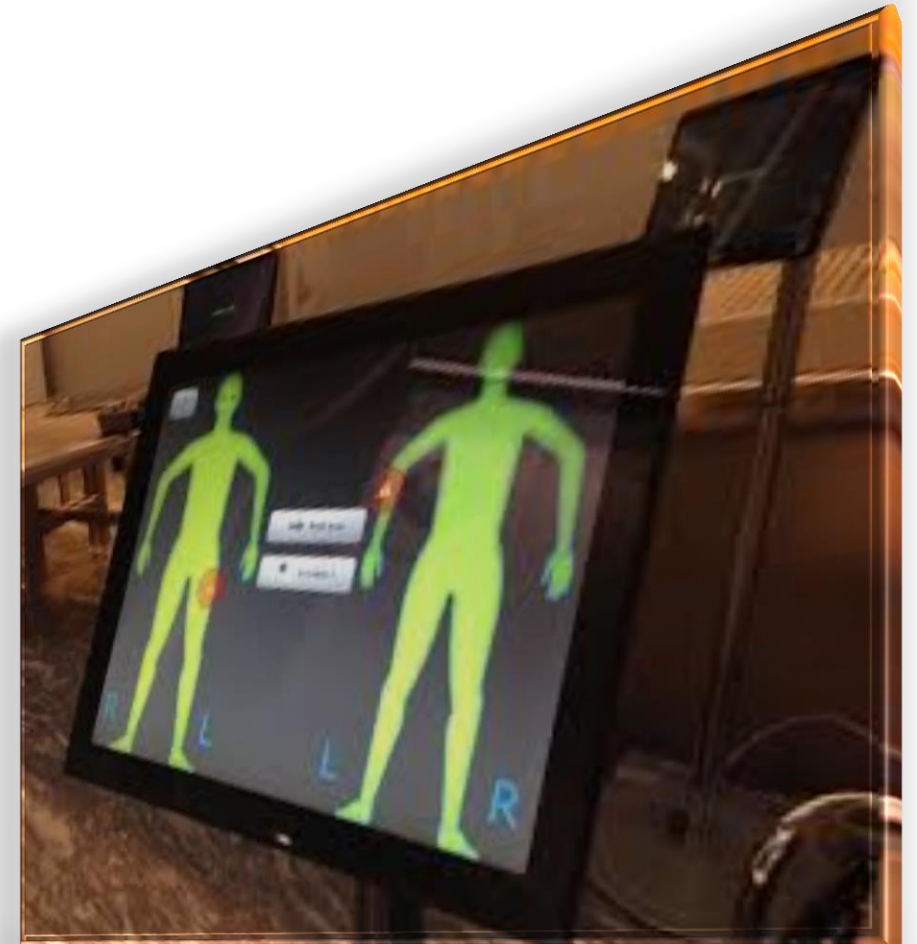
- Purpose: Prevent death by overdose and suicide
- A new device with technology that can detect respiration and movement.
- Non intrusive, only sets of alarm if respiration goes below preset respirations pr minute (6-8).
- Will be installed in 66 cells as a pilot-test.





Body scanner

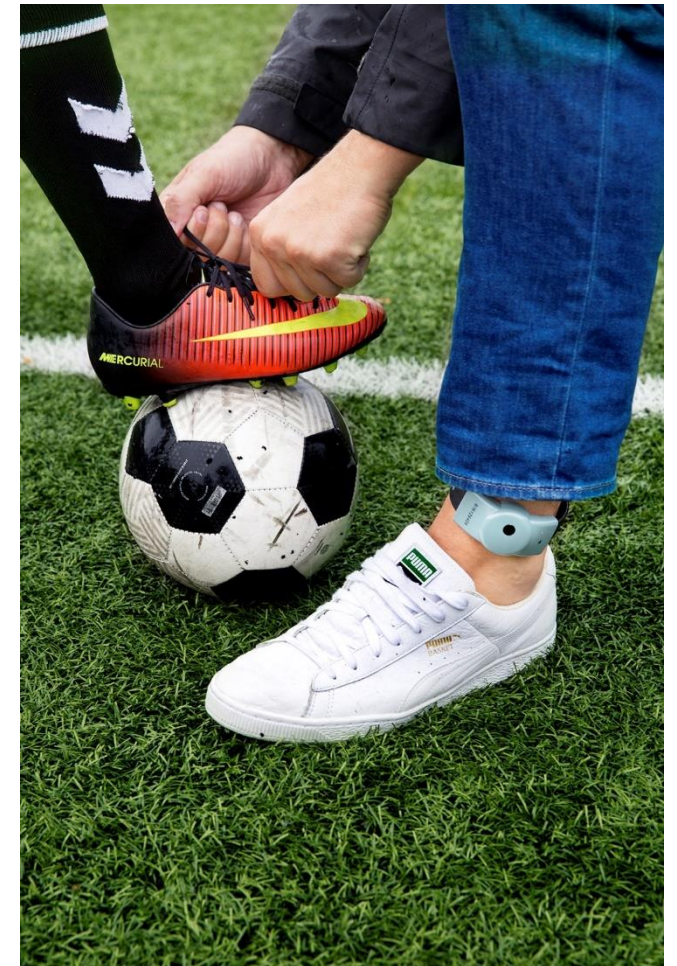
- We are in a procurement process to buy millimeter wave body scanners.
- Purpose:
 - Better security in the prisons access area by controlling visitors, lawyers and staff (avatar picture)
 - Easier and less intrusive control of inmates to and from visits (raw format picture)





The Norwegian EM-model - an example of fruitful combination of human and technology

- Maintain and advance the social and economic capabilities of the offender
- EM is integrated in probation service, with mixed staff of both prison officers and social workers
- Close and dynamic supervision of the offender; both support and control
- The Correctional Services have the superior responsibility of all parts
- RF technology - supports the dynamic and close supervision by staff
- Technology is only a tool to support the quality of human supervision and offender management





EM in Norway Possible technical developments

- GPS - mostly for back door-offenders with higher risk, to reduce imprisonment
- Biometry - better quality of control
- Remote alcohol testing - less travelling and time spend, preventive effects
- Video-meetings/conversations – less travelling and time spend, more frequently contact



NORWEGIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

A glimpse into the future of correctional service



What next?

Technology transforms everything around us. We all depend on technology in our daily lives.

In today's society, the normality principle should also include modern, digital services.

Returning to society is easier when you are comfortable using digital, public services like an average citizen.

By using more technology, officers can spend more time with the inmates, and focus on interpersonal relationships.



Tomorrow



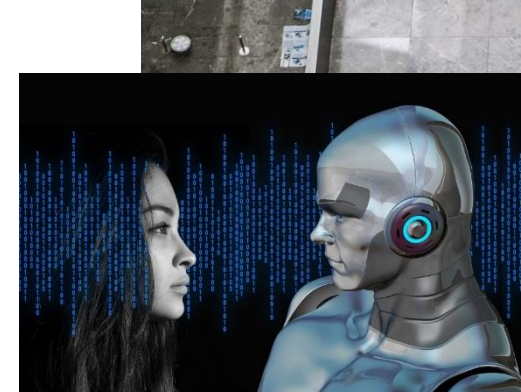
Using data to prevent social and psychological challenges

Automatically register change in sleeping patterns by monitoring health status using radar technology in the cell.

Data is collected by monitoring usage of digital self-service. Cameras can track inmates' movement and actions in the common area, eating habits and the degree of social interaction.

We can use machine learning and artificial intelligence with all this data to initiate balanced social interaction with officers, get medical attention at an early stage and give the inmates targeted rehabilitation and care.

By doing this, we can instigate countermeasures at an early stage to prevent depression and other mental or health issues.



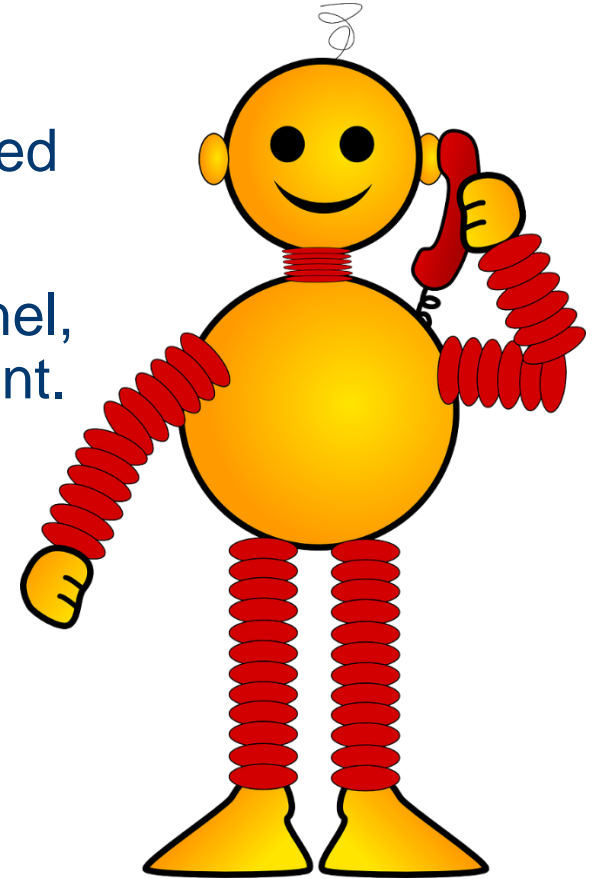


Chat bots, automatic wiretaps and mail inspection

Simple questions by inmates, officers, family and friends, can be answered by a pre-programmed smart digital service.

Phone calls, digital letters and messages can be analyzed and flagged automatically when containing indications of illicit content.

By filtering information, and routing only relevant inquiries to personnel, we become more effective, and can focus more on quality and content.





Being present at home or in school

By using technology like robots, parents in prison can interact with their children and have a more personal presence.

Participating in public education not available in prison. This can include secondary, college and university education programs.





Virtual reality can be an important aid

VR is a low threshold opportunity for social and anger management training.

In addition, VR can be used to counter effect the negative effects of isolation.





Detect changes in the «genpop» behavior

By analyzing the sentiment in the population, we can know which groups of people are in most need of contact.

This will enable us to be in the forefront of negative trends, and coach the inmates in making the good choices.



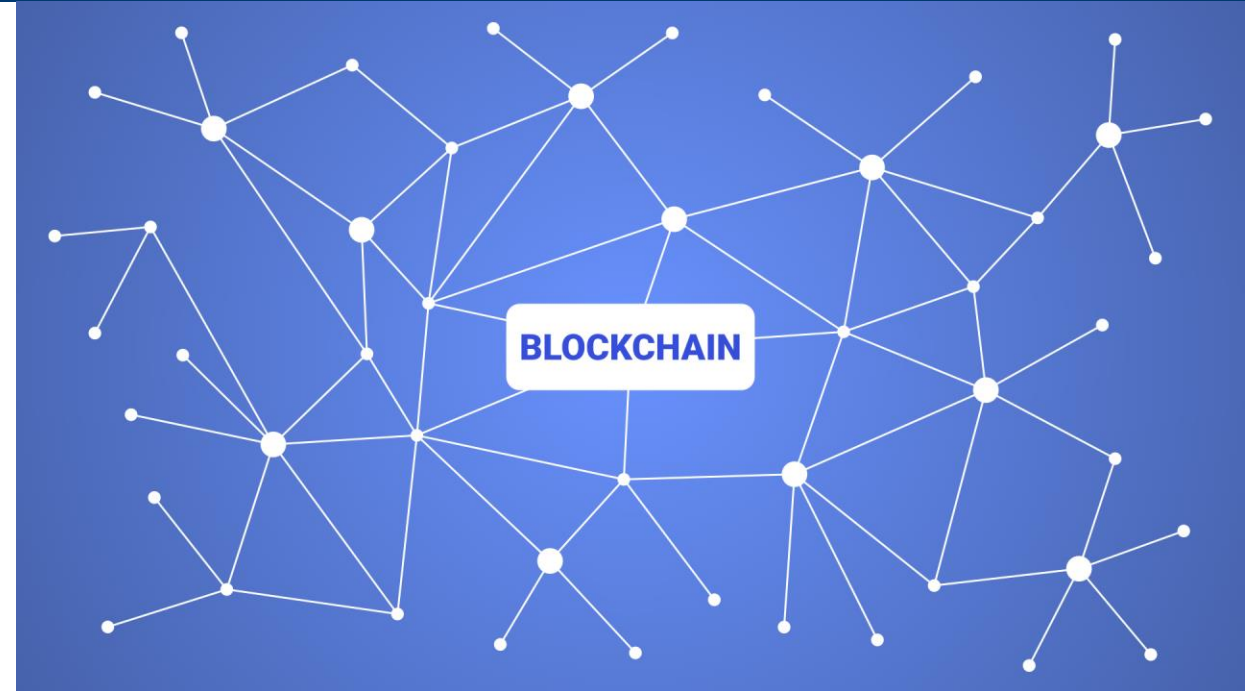


Digital wallets and cryptocurrency is ready

The future of currency is digital.

The inmates' money can be kept in a personal digital wallet. Payments in prison stores can be done via a chip connected to the digital wallet.

When inmates are on leave, they can pay using the same digital wallet connected to one of many payment apps available today.





Thank you for your attention!

jan-erik.sandlie@kriminalomsorg.no

www.kriminalomsorgen.no