



Dienst Justitiële Inrichtingen
Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid

“Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law at the Heart of Prisons and Probation”

Council of Europe
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Outlines of this contribution

1. Facts & figures
2. Security levels / regimes
3. High risk offender classification
4. Healthy prison concept
5. Prison intelligence



Facts & figures



- > On daily basis 9000 prisoners
- > About 34.000 throughput annually
- > 5% is female (3 women facilities throughout the country)
- > Remand/prison equals 50/50
- > Average detention length 3,5 months
- > Average age prisoners 37 years



Security levels & Regimes

- > **Limited security:** limited security facility
- > **Normally secured:** regular (seperate male/female & remand/prisons)
- > **Extensively secured:** 10 facilities with extra security measures
- > **Extremely secured:** high security unit

Security Levels			
Judicial insitutions service of the Ministry of Justice and Security			
		Extensively secured	Extremely secured
	Normally secured	penitentiary psychiatric center, control regime for fysical agression terrorist unit, intensive supervision department	extra secure department
Limited security	Regular prison, remand prison, institution of systematic perpetrators, penitentiary psychiatric center		
limited security facility, electronic supervision, extramural phase			



High risk offender classification





High risk offender classification

- > GVM: prisons with high risk on escape and/or disturbance in society
 - > 900 extra attention – 150 GVM – 9 extreme risk
 - > 1% op population faces additional formal security measures, 0.1% in extreme security regime
- > GVM-list:
 - Due to power, network or profile
 - Based on intelligence
 - Formal placement (objection and appeal)



High risk offender classification

New legislation is in the making

- > Possibility to completely exclude someone from contact with the outside world
- > Limit on number of lawyers





Healthy prison concept



- > All prisoners have the same minimum basic rights (airing, visits, phone calls, activities)
- > Safety and humanity: Dutch penal philosophy of relational safety and procedural justice
- > High risk prisoners often housed in small extra supervised units
- > Unwanted effects of those circumstances: stress, boredom, frustration, hostility
- > Better prison conditions, better behaviour (within security boundaries)
- > When extra security and supervision is somewhat compensated, the extra measured are more easily accepted
- > Risk-need-responsivity model



Prison intelligence



Structure:

- > Local intelligence units
- > National intelligence units
- > Detention Intelligence Unit (DIU)

Results so far:

- > Prominent role of women and young people
- > Networks are changing during detention
- > Threat to staff



Prison intelligence



Detention Intelligence Unit

- > Partnership between police, public prosecution service and the custodial agency.
- > Added value lies in enriching each other's information position and then interpreting it together.
- > Work in progress
- > The custodial agency is not an investigative agency



Challenges



- > Exit strategy for high risk offenders
- > Healthy prison concept for special regimes
- > Receiving all relevant/necessary information



Thank you