

Sentence Planning and Treatment



Sentence Planning and Treatment

- 1. High risk offenders should be subject to a specific prison regime

Sentence Planning and Treatment

- 2. First: An evidence based screening at the beginning of the sentence

Sentence Planning and Treatment

- 3. Risk and Need Assessment:
 - concentrates on high risk factors
(not on the length of the sentence)
 - is done by specialized interdisciplinary staff
 - by using evidence based instruments

Sentence Planning and Treatment

- 4. The procedure contains:
 - as much relevant and available information as possible
 - an interview with the prisoner
 - encouragement concerning the cooperation of the offender
 - a written explanation of the offender's criminal behavior

Sentence Planning and Treatment

- 5. A standardized sentence plan includes:
 - a system of priority setting
 - keeping the full length of the sentence in mind
 - transition back into the community as part of the plan
 - updating every six months based on case conferences, the prisoner should be actively involved

Sentence Planning and Treatment

- 6. The principles of effective treatment are: risk, need and responsivity
 - The sentence plan based treatment interventions should include:
 - psychological interventions
 - vocational training/employment
 - prosocial contact with the outside world
 - life skills
 - Interventions have to be evidence based and programs must be structured/standardized

Sentence Planning and Treatment

- 7. Prison environment has to be supportive of change and hope

Sentence Planning and Treatment

- Structure and time schedule for Forum 2

14:30 h – Questions and discussion on the introductory paper

14:50 h – Attila Juhász (Governor, Heves Country Penitentiary Institute, Prison Service, Hungary) “Everybody matters – Sentence Planning and treatment of High Risk Offenders”

15:10 h – Questions and discussion

15:30 h – Break

16:00 h – Steven Feelgood (Director, Social Therapy Unit, Brandenburg an der Havel Prison, Germany) “The good Life – The effective Treatment of High Risk Offenders”

16:20 h – Questions and discussion

16:40 h – Annette Keller (Director, Hindelbank Prison, Switzerland) “ Sentence Planning as a multidisciplinary and joint task”

17:00 h – Final Questions and discussion, working on the plenary presentation

17:30 h – End of Forum

Sentence Planning and Treatment

- Questions, which could be discussed in Forum 2
 - Do you generally agree with point 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7?
 - Have you additional aspects which you consider to be necessary?
 - Can this be a part of a good model for Europe?

Sentence Planning and Treatment

Outcomes from Forum 2

- 1. Standardized sentence plan
 - A sentence plan should be a minimum standard for all high risk offenders
 - It was agreed that this plan should be an **individualized** sentence plan, reflecting the that each offenders risk factors, crimes and needs are different.
 - a system of priority setting e.g. serious addiction issues should be addressed as a priority where addiction issues may not allow the prisoner to address other criminogenic factors .
 - keeping the full length of the sentence in mind- it should be a realistic plan
 - transition back into the community as part of the plan
 - updated every six months based on case conferences, the prisoner should be actively involved.

Outcomes from Forum 2

- 2. High risk offenders should be subject to a specific prison regime.
 - The prison regime should have the capability to provide all the services needed to support the high risk offender to fully engage with the agreed sentence plan.
- 3. The process for making the plan should include;
 - as much relevant and available information as possible
 - an interview with the prisoner with an emphasis on motivating the prisoner to take responsibility for setting the goals and delivering on the goals to be achieved.
 - a written explanation of the offender's criminal behavior
- 5. An evidence based screening at the beginning of the sentence. e.g. LSI, OASys, HCR 20 should be used.

Outcomes from Forum 2

- 4. Risk and Need Assessment- there was much discussion around which model was best to use in the case of high risk offenders. Risk Needs Responsivity (RNR) model versus The Good Life Model. It was agreed however that both of these models are very good and either one could be used.
- 5. The sentence plan treatment interventions should include:
 - psychological interventions
 - vocational training/employment
 - prosocial contact with the outside world
 - life skills
- 6. Prison environment- should be an environment which reflects hope and works towards motivating the prisoner to fully engage with his sentence plan.

Thank you all for listening.

Ethel Gavin



Contact

Dr. Jörg-Uwe Schäfer

Bützow Prison, Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania

Governor

Justizvollzugsanstalt Bützow

Kühlungsborner Straße 29a

D-18246 Bützow/ Germany

Tel.: +49- 38461 55- 2100

E-mail: joerg.schaefer@jva-buetzow.mv-justiz.de