

The Juvenile Unit West

Assistant Prison Governor Per Omdal

The New Law on Mediation 1. July 2014 included 2 new penal reactions

Youth punishment (YP) – alternative to prison and stricter community sentences, a court decision.

• Target group: young offenders(15-18) who has comitted severe or repeated crimes. Duration - 6 months up to maximum 2(3) years

Youth follow up (YF) – for youth at risk, can also be decided by local prosecutors.

 Target group: young offenders (15-18) considered to be at risk for committing more crime and/or has a need for follow up support.
 Duration – up to maximum 1 year.

Youth-unit. Architecture and functionality of building.

- The building must be designed to support the purpose and function of the facility. The building should not make a starting point in a prison neitheer a childward. The building must contribute more to the main purpose for the youth. F x wooden floors, decorations, color on walls, large windows....
- The design must ensure that it is possible to achieve a high degree of space adjustments. A need
 for flexible safe areas and litmitations. All to perserve a safe and calm gathering the spaceshapeing should be regulated and ajusted quikly in case of quick changes of situation.
- The described offer must comply with the international and national rules according to which children are to be treated. Convicted adults and children should not be socialized. The offer will in particular protect young convicts from sentencing zones with recurring problems and connections to organized crime.

A ruin or a lighthouse for future, that the world has never seen?



The Juveniles – Who are they?

Robbing several buses- people in cashmachines, murders, drugcases, fire-bug/arsonist....



Changes in the juvenile group

2009

- Boys
- Gang-related
- Violence/threats/robberies
- Cognitively well
- History with drug-abuse
- Short(er) time in prison
- "Angry young men"

2017

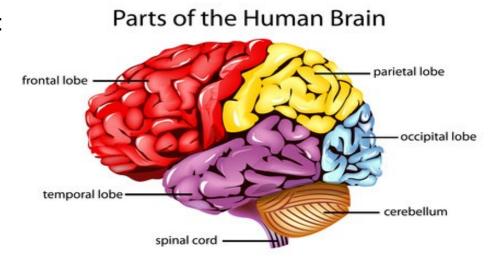
- Girls
- Individual criminals
- Murder / arson (pyromania) / threats
- Cognitive not well
- No history with drug-abuse
- Long stay in prison
- "Sick young women"

Child trauma – high degree. Executive-functions are disturbed and inhibit adult life. This can probably be found by age 4.

Et nevropsychological collective concept: Some effects:

- -Ability of planning
- -controlling attention
- -Organizing thoughts
- -lack of flexibility and adaptability.

Location: Frontal lobe.



How do we work?

The UN Convention on the right of the child, art 37 b)

"...measure of last resort and

for the shortest appropriate period of time"



What works?

- Punishment is not the path to change
- It is WHAT we do in the Juvenile unit that matters
- Accidental interventions may be positive, but doesn't necessarily reduce the risk of new crime
- We need to look for risk factors to reduce the risk of new crime
- Establish measures which need to be continued after release from the juvenile unit

Method

• Risk – Need – Responsivity (RNR-model)

Milieu therapy



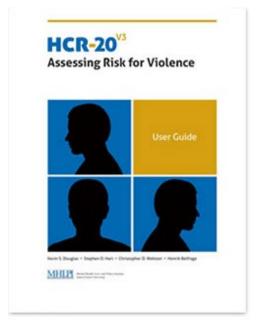
Our experiences

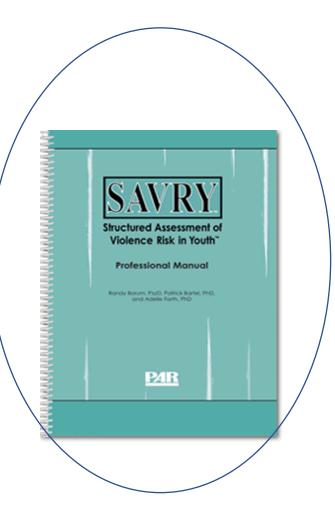
- Attitude among the juveniles (being in prison, wish to make changes in life etc...)
- Use the law (The Execution of Sentences Act) as a tool
- Highly competent, comforting, encouraging and patient staff
- Focus on the method (R-N-R)
- Flexibility and individual facilitation
- Positive contact with family and friends
- The number of staff (activities outside the prison, safe surroundings within the prison etc)
- The importance, competence and daily access to the multi-agency team

Risk assessment and risk management









Manual
for the
Sexual Violence Risk - 20

Professional Guidelines for
Assessing Risk of
Sexual Violence

Douglas P.
Boer
Siephen D.
Hart

P. Randall
Kropp
Christopher D.
Webster

Mental Health, Law, and Policy Institute
Simon Front University



Case management plans

Monitoring

Surveillance or repeated assessment

Treatment

 Rehabilitaion, including further assessment

Supervision

 Impositions of control or restriction of freedom

Victim Safety planning

 Enhancement of security resources for identifiable targets

The point is...

On the basis of accessible background information:

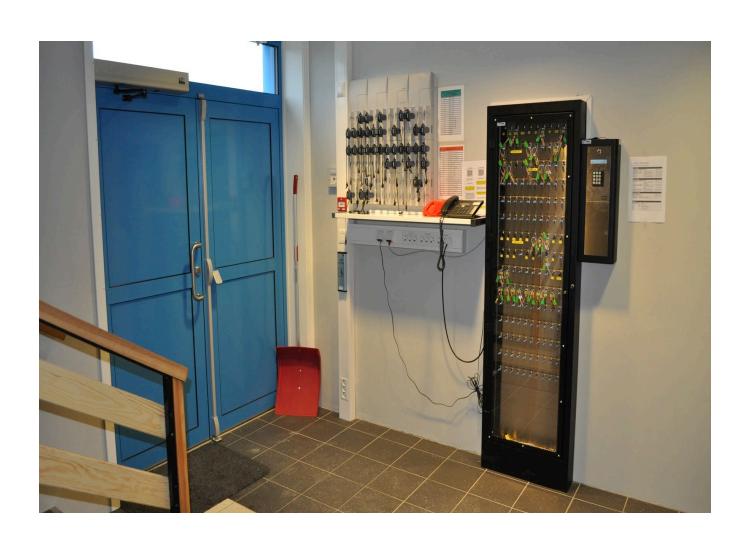
"Speculate whether an individual can commit violent actions and identify what is needed to prevent such violence from occurring"

Hart, 1999

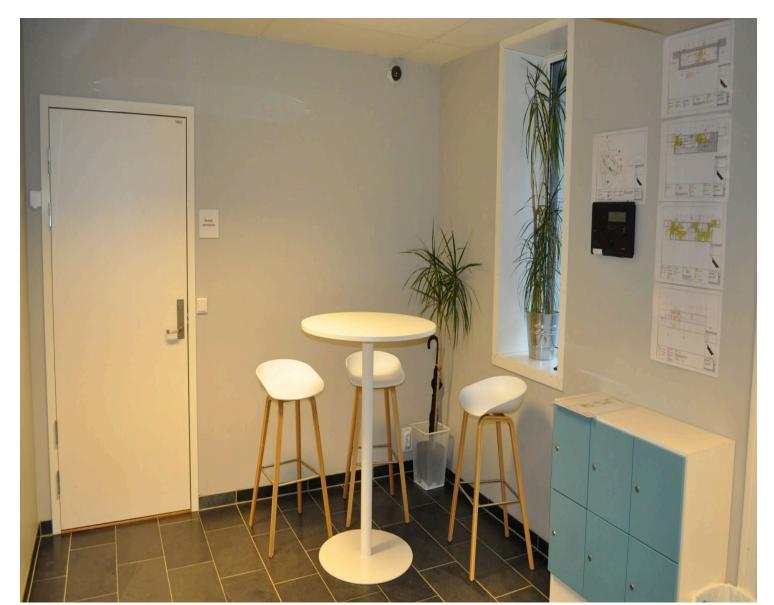
The Juvenile Unit in pictures...



Alarms & keys



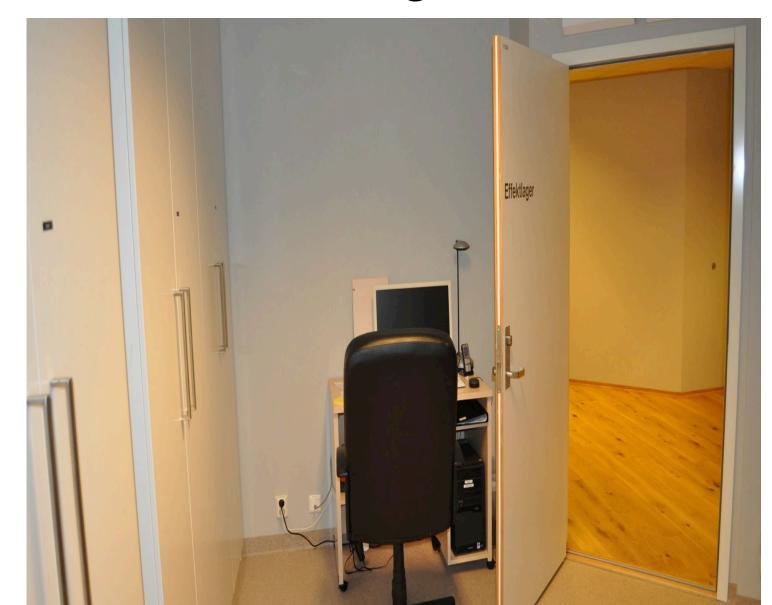
Reception area



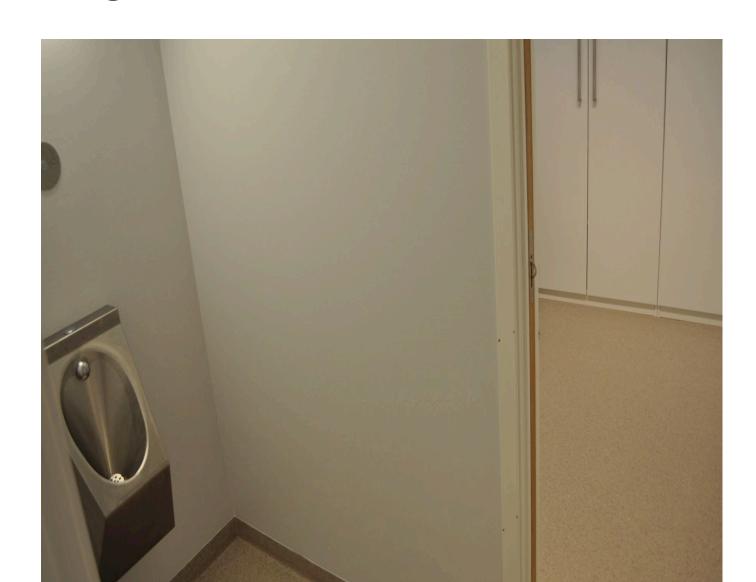
Multi-purpose room



Storage for effects and registration



Room for drug control



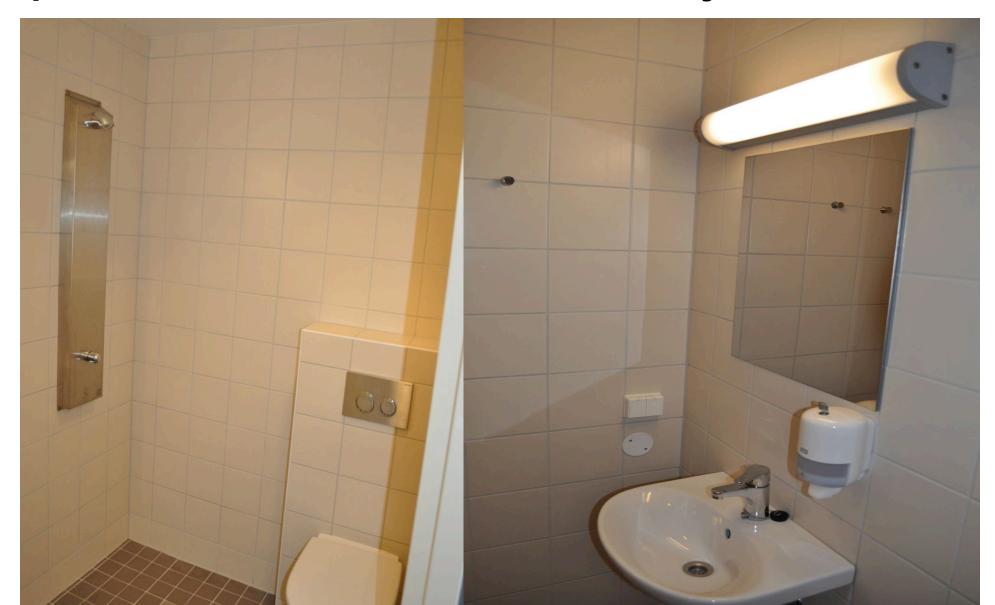
Small living room for juveniles



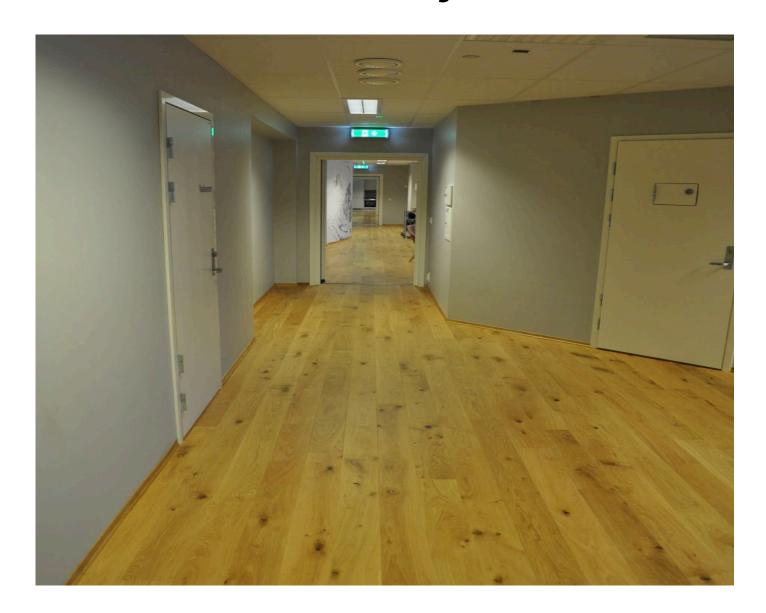
Room for juvenile



Separate bathroom for each juvenile



Common area for the juveniles



Kitchen area

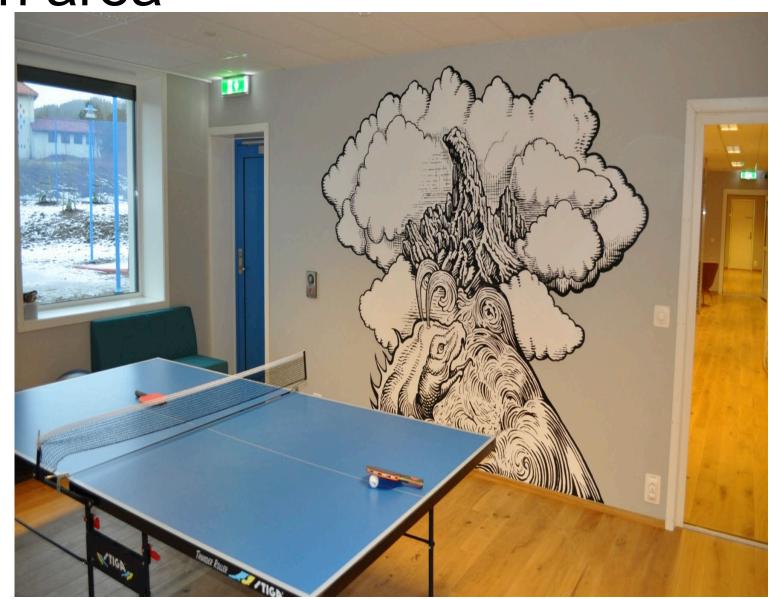


Kitchen area

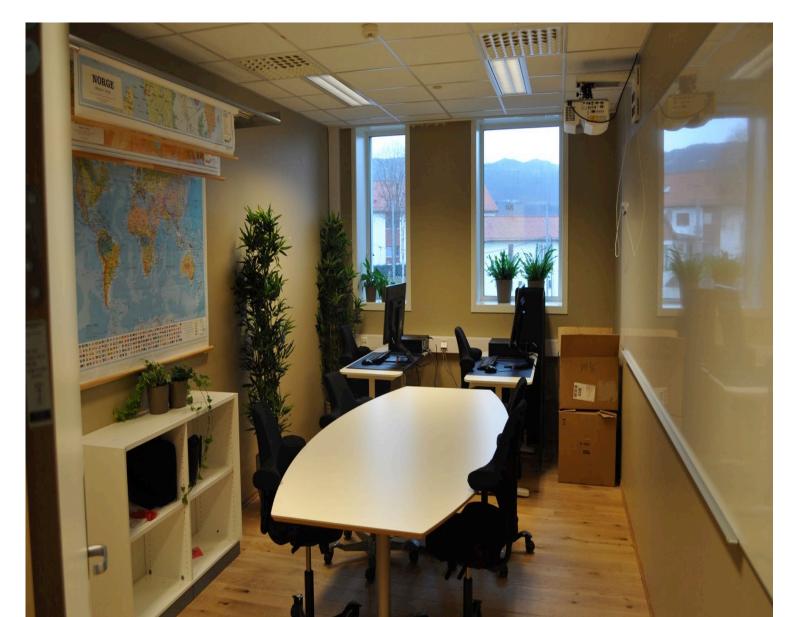
Diningtable



Recreation area



Room for education/school



Separate kitchen for juveniles



Observation room



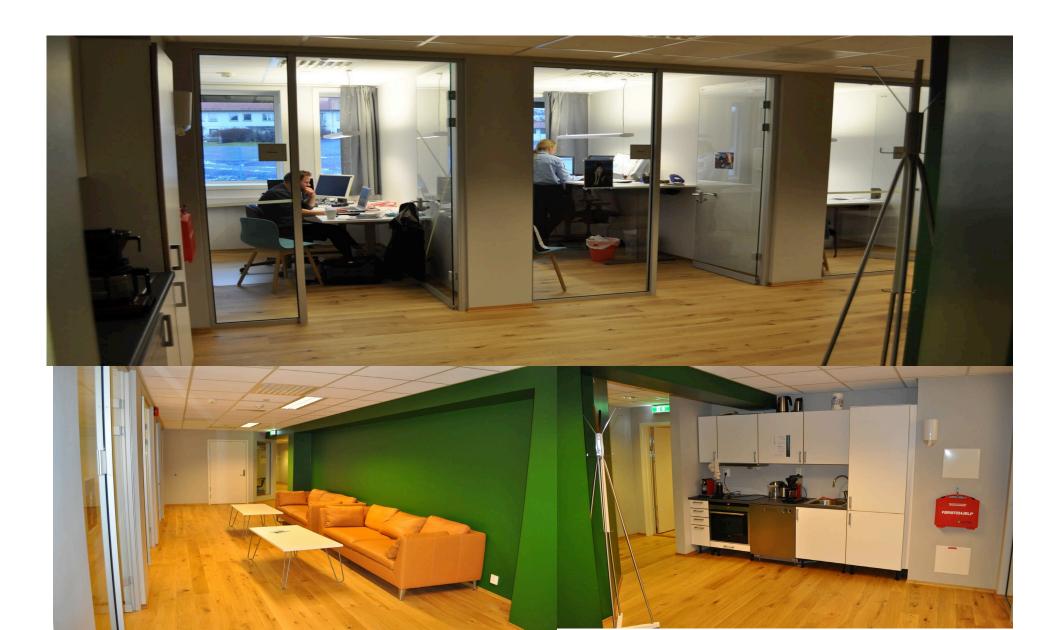


Isolation cell

Isolation cell



Administration



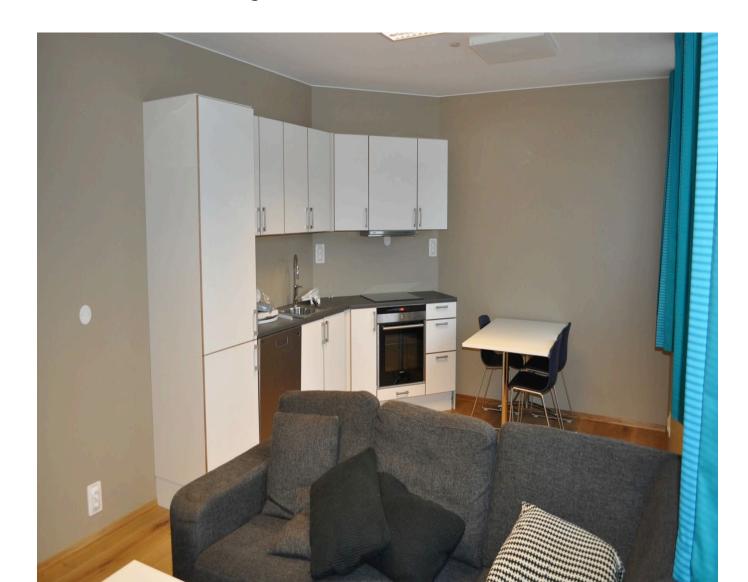
Half way house/apartment



Apartment for family/visitors



Apartment for family/visitors

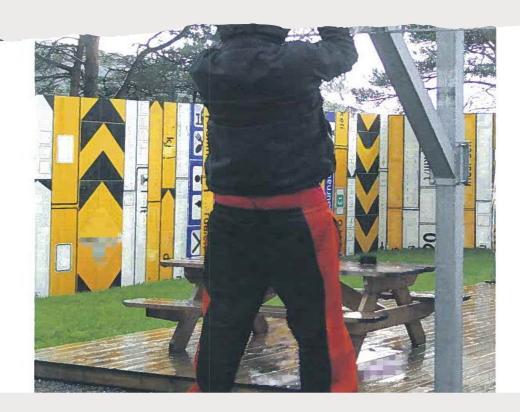


Outdoor area





critical and positive.
This unit belongs to all.



Academical

- Prof Linda Grøning Univ. Of Bergen, Faculty of Law.
 «Young offenders» may 2022.
- Prof Jørn Jacobsen Univ. Of Bergen Ethical issues of the execution of punishment.
- Prof Ray Corrado Fraser Univ. Vancouver
- Prof Steven Hart Fraser univ.
- Prof Ida Hydle Oslo met.

Norwegian-American cooperation

- Amend –
- 5 year agreement from 2019 –

Ref.

- Prof. Brie Williams. Amend
- Working in California, Oregon, Washington and North-Dakota. Earlier years also in Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Rhode Island, New York.
- Main purpose: Change the culture in prisons by reducing the negative health-effects caused by the work for staff. This will influence the attitudes towards inmates.