

„Prison, Reintegration, Education. Trainings to support social and labour market (re)integration of people in or after detention

15/KA2AE/13563

Trainings in prison

Workshop Booklet



1st international meeting in Budapest

09-11.11.2015.

PROGRAMME

Location: **Broadway City Panzió** (Budapest, 6. kerület, Nagymező u. 4./ Budapest, 6th district, Nagymező Street 4th)

1st day, Monday

10.00-11.00: About PRE project (overview of the project based Action Plan) –professional section (Kincses Tamás)

11.00-12.00: Financial information of the project (Csáki Anikó)

12.00-13.00: Questions-answers (crosstalk issues)

13.00-14.00: Lunch break

14.00-14.30: Váltó-sáv Alapítvány, Hungary (description and activities of the organization)

Trainings in prison – Hungary

14.30-15.00: EDUKOS, Slovakia (description and activities of the organization)

Trainings in prison – Slovakia

15.00-15.30: Grudas, Lithuania (description and activities of the organization)

Trainings in prison – Lithuania

15.30-16.00: Rubikon Centrum, Czech Republik (description and activities of the organization)





Trainings in prison – Czech Republik

16.00-16.30: Slawek Foundation, Poland (description and activities of the organization)

Trainings in prison – Poland

16.30-17.00: Coffee break

17.00-18.00: Summary, closing day

2nd day, Tuesday

09.00: meeting

09.00-11.00: travel to Balassagyarmat (Prison in Balassagyarmat)

11.00-15.00: visit in Prison in Balassagyarmat (general presentation, relationship with civic organizations, the prison everyday, meeting/conversations detainees)

15.00-17.00: travel back to Budapest

18.00: common dinner (hosting/invitation: Váltó-sáv Alapítvány)

3rd day, Wednesday

09.00-11.00: Operational issues (partnership contract, deadlines, starting the first intellectual output, about intellectual outputs, documentation, responsible and tasks of the Coordinator and Partners, etc.)

11.00-12.00: Summary and evaluation of meeting

12.00-13.00: Lunch break

13.00 –Back home



VÁLTÓ-SÁV ALAPÍTVÁNY – HU

The Czech, Polish, Slovakian and Hungarian data about the prison population is very similar, the inmate rate of these countries are exceeded the EU member states'. In Hungary according to a data from 31/12/2014 the prison population was 18 062 people, the 7,58% of this is women (1370 people), 7,39% is youth (1336 people). Age-wise the total number of people aged 31-45 is the 45% of the total headcount. The decreasing of the number of youth is a trend; however, the number of elderly is increasing similarly to the average population. Approx. the half of the youth is first offenders. The 70% of the prison population is finally convicted, mainly spending their punishment in prisons (high, medium, low security system). The number of foreign citizens is 4% of the total headcounts; half of them are from the union's countries. The fullness in Hungarian prisons is generally 141%. The partners agree on the main aspects of the reintegration, such as job, housing, education/training, social relationships. Almost all Hungarian penal institutions (28) give an opportunity to finish the primary school studies. The next level of the formal education is high school: on the one hand the secondary school preparing student for the school leaving exam, on the other hand there are vocational trainings. At present in Hungary nearly every penalty institute have grade 9-10., since several professions' input competency is the finished 10th grade. Much less penal institutes have 11-12. grade, furthermore school leaving exam can be taken only on few. Every penal institute offer opportunity for vocational education, but the type and the labour market value are questionable. Inmates can join higher education as well: in 2012, from the Prison in Szeged (high and medium security system) 32 convicted was admitted to social science faculty, librarian-informatics professional couple. There are examples for continuing studies from other penal institutes; this opportunity is defined/designated by the head of the prison institute and the higher education institutes. Other accredited/approved adult education is took place in penal institutes, furthermore trainings, courses, study groups. **Emerging problems, dilemmas, questions:** a) the question of labour market supply and demand, b) the geographical location of the penal institute and the different geographical position of the release, c) fast vocational trainings: there is no/little practice; there is no/little secure knowledge, because of the standard of the trainings and the security of the penal institute, d) in the case of vocational trainings: basic competencies are missing, without these the training is really hard/impossible (reading comprehension, mathematical competencies, learning methodology knowledge, etc.) , e) the labour market value of the trainings based on 8. and 10. grades are different, f) the taking of the school leaving exam is hardly supported (long, not cost effective, not really "spectacular/showy" – although reintegration-wise it is subjectively more efficient), g) alternative learning methodology is not/poorly supported (person-centred, individualized learning ways, e-learning, etc.), h) the trainers, teachers teaching in penal institutes not/poorly prepared for the special target group, from the point of didactics and methodology, i) lack of digital competencies of the target group (at the same time the lack of other opportunities) j) scarce methodological repertoire because of the special location (limited possibilities e.g. e-learning, verbal communication and printed materials are preferred or low security risk trainings, k) lack of foreign language trainings (lack of opportunities) , m)

psychosocial skills, focuses primarily on skills related to communication, assertiveness, managing emotions, coping with stress.

Sport trainings:

Prison Service is using sport training to enhance prison's participation and promote social inclusion but also to tackle intercultural competences and learnings, but also fighting discrimination and promoting social inclusion.

Testimonies, individual talks:

Convicted staying in the penitentiary don't believe that after release they can result in a fair, independent life in sobriety, without returning to crime. The Slawek Foundation organizes in penitentiary institutions meetings which former prisoners who after leaving prison began life in sobriety honestly, achieving professional success and family happiness.

„Read to me...” :

The project consists in recording fairy tale read by a prisoner - the recording is prepared professionally by a sound engineer and recorded on a CD with music and special effects and then sent to the child's. Detainees personally perform the drawing on the cover. The aim of the project is to help maintain emotional bonds between children and their parents deprived of their liberty.

Professional training courses:

Many people released from prison explains that "had no time" to study and obtain specific professional knowledge. Vocational courses enable them to rectify such failure. You can choose between courses of foreign languages, various professional courses, mastering the ability to use a computer and the like.

Therapies and trainings:

Among the people come out of the freedom of many in need of psychological support, and their children proper pedagogical approaches. A lot of them are addicted to drugs and alcohol. Training organized by the Foundation such as: "Overcoming aggression", "The behavior of sobriety", "assertiveness" to help them in an honest life and abstinence.

Artistic workshops:

The main objective of the workshop is to provide participants with opportunities to use their creative skills and get acquainted with professional artistic workshop. Workshops can be an important incentive for further work on the improvement of artistic skills, and above all on their own development. Skillful use of talent and acquire new skills help participants adjust to life in the wild. These workshops are a great tool in rehabilitation and resocialization of convicts participating in them.

SLAWEK FOUNDATION – PL

Slawek Foundation is a non-profit NGO realizing the difficult mission of assistance to people in prison, former prisoners, youngsters and their families. It operates since 1998. From the very beginning Foundation is focused on individual approach and comprehensive support to its beneficiaries. The organization was founded by the Łagodziński family - Mark, Danuta, Isabella and Christopher. During 17 years, Foundation has developed a number of programs and support models to allow effective social and vocational rehabilitation of offenders.

Slawek Foundation collaborates with the Prison Service, Ministry of Justice, Probation and other NGO's to continuously search for, development and implementation of effective methods of rehabilitation and social reintegration of sentenced and to create a system of Polish post-penitentiary aid. From 10.06.2015 we are members of the special team appointed by the Minister of Justice that is intended to prepare systemic solutions in the social rehabilitation of offenders along with the change of legislation. Team members are curators, probation officers, judges, prosecutors, academics, NGOs, and representatives of local governments)

The organization also runs a Centre for Rehabilitation and Social Re-adaptation in which accommodation, meals and support programs are provided to people leaving prisons and detention centres. Nowadays about 30 ex-prisoners can find safe harbour in the centre. Main rule of the house is to be active in empowerment and sober. There is a total ban on alcohol and drug use.

Nowadays Polish Prison System is based on traditional resocialization methods but is also using elements of newest methods - creative rehabilitation. Creative rehabilitation activity is conducted by cultural methods of personal development true art and supportive methods. The main aim of creative rehabilitation is the transformation of individual identity by stimulating the development of educational and cognitive activities, and equipping prisoners with new individual and social competence. These treatments - connected with theatre, sports, experience drama, art or music - can develop different personal characteristics of the prisoners. Below is description and examples of traditional and creative trainings run in polish prisons:

The most important trainings in prison:

Aggression Replacement Training:

Anger Control Training - to teach prisoners what not to do if provoked. Moral Reasoning Training - to promote values that respect the rights of others, and help prisoners want to use the interpersonal and anger management skills taught.

Psychosocial Competence Training:

Psychosocial competence training consists of training modules. The prisoners after acquiring the necessary theoretical knowledge, practice specific skills, so as to give is the transfer of these skills in everyday life. Training does not exhaust all the possibilities train the

project approach on education/trainings. The Váltó-sáv Alapítvány is a nationally operating, NGO supporting the social and labour market reintegration of people under and after detention, disadvantaged/marginalized people, deviants, people in vulnerable groups and their relatives (from 2002). The programmes achieved in penal institutes (e. g. Freedom is in focus: preparation group for release), penal institutes and after release (e.g. Competency development), and after release (e. g. job coaching programme). The base of our method is “throughcare”, and the helping/supporting relationship (civil support system), but we are working with a wide methodological repertoire (“more method instead of one method”). Several training, educational programmes are achieved on penal institutes (and after release) by the Váltó-sáv Alapítvány: a) accredited adult education programmes: Competencies in focus – competency development (20 hours, 5 competency areas: reading comprehension/communication, mathematics, thinking/problem solving, learning methodology, social and life management), Communicational and self-awareness training – 30 hours, Peer counselling training – 30 hours, Tolerance strengthening, anti-discrimination training – 10 hours, Digital competency development – 50 hours, b) competency development in group (e.g. Freedom is on focus – preparation for release, Working is in focus – labour market knowledge, etc.) c) personal competency developments (Váltó-sáv Information Base, job coaching programme), d) art therapies, personality development (literature, creative writing, /board/game therapy), e) Váltó (Changing) Programme – the unit of high school studies and helping/supporting work. We think that in helping work the education/training method is the key point of reintegration.



CHARITY AND SUPPORT FUND “GARSTYČIOS GRŪDAS” – LT

Charity and support fund „Garstyčios grūdas” since 2004 is implementing prisoner’s psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration into society and labor market activities. „Garstyčios grūdas“ has unique psychosocial rehabilitation centre for prisoners that are drug/alcohol addicts. Center „Oasis“ is situated in Alytus correction house 5th sector. Center at the time works with 35-56 prisoners that has drug, alcohol or criminal behavior addictions. Prisoners voluntarily chose to enter the psychosocial and vocational program for 1,5-3,5 years, until they finish their sentence. Center has joinery workshop, where prisoners gain vocational training.

Lithuanian imprisonment institutions may be divided into three groups: penitentiaries, jails and custodies. There are 7 prisons or correctional houses, 3 jails and 25 custodies. 5 prisons are for men, one for women and one for minors. Previously prisons in Lithuania were divided according to regime: strict, enhanced and common. First-time offenders have been sent to common or enhanced regime prison. Other times offenders have been sent to strict regime zone. Although the distribution under the regime gone, but the selection criteria has remained the same.

Almost 40% of prisoners in Lithuania carries out more than 5 years' imprisonment. More than 20% of prisoners have from 3 to 5 years of imprisonment. In 2015 in places of imprisonment were considered 9616 people. 1152 – the arrested waiting for trial, 8464 – convicts, 177 – sentenced to arrest, 99 – minors and 450 – women.

State institutions involved in participating in the social integration of former prisoners are: labor exchange, municipalities and their member institutions, probation service. Public groups involved in participating in the social integration of former prisoners are: non-government organizations, various communities, volunteers, relatives of ex-prisoners. Major NGO’s cooperating with the probation services are: Caritas Lithuania, Lithuanian Prisoners' Aid Society, charity and support fundation “Garstyčios grūdas”, christian charity "Father's House“, conditionally released persons care organization.

In the first stage of social integration of convicts in Lithuania correctional institutions actively pursuing the primary, secondary and vocational trainings, as well as organize various social programs to increase convicts resocialization. Social programs are implemented by both the public and non-governmental organizations. The most often used programs in Lithuanian prisons are:

- Prisoners adaptation program - dedicated to help new arrivals to prison inmates, to analyze the problematic adaptation causes and eliminate them.
- Prisoners resocialization program - helps inmates to meet their daily needs, to minimize the loss of communication with the public, relatives, aims to make inmates to behave according to accepted norms of behavior in society. Convicts are encouraged to acquire a profession.

RUBIKON Centrum in prisons

RUBIKON Centrum in prisons cooperates with around 13 prisons. The rules for cooperation are free will, motivation for change of life, possibility to attend 1 or more activities, max. 9 months before release. One of our programs in prisons is ZZ Motivation Program – Get to work! with time allocation 24 hours and group of 5 – 14 inmates. The interactive program is divided in 2 parts - recidivism prevention and competition needed for getting and keeping job. We provide also Retraining courses, with the goal to enhance and develop prisoner’s skills increase their success in the labour market. RUBIKON Centre also creates Workshops for developing of work habits. In this workshop have prisoners an opportunity to strength work habits, improve qualification and motivation and make something meaningful, because products goes to the charity. We organize also discussion called „Steps before and after release“ which takes about 2 hours. It is part of preparation for the situation after release and motivation for first steps as Jobs, accommodation, offices, contacts, Introducing of RUBIKON Centrum activities. We run also Courses for Financial Literacy and Debt Resolution which takes from 3 to 6 hours and are led by interactive form. The goal is to inform clients about the problems of debts and to develop the knowledge and skills needed for debt solution. For personal assistance by dealing with debt and issues associated with them we run in prisons also Movable Debt Advice.

In statistics for years 2012-2014 run RUBIKON Centre 28 turns of ZZ Motivation Program – Get to work! in which graduated 276 prisoner. We run 19 turns of retraining courses in which graduated 239 persons. In 10 turns of workshops was joined 122 prisoners and 560 graduates passed Courses for Financial Literacy and Debt Resolution in 54 turns. In Movable Debt Advice was in the year 2014 joined 149 graduates in 30 turns. Altogether passed through programs of RUBIKON Centrum 1321 clients in prisons.



RUBIKON CENTRUM – CZ

We support people with criminal record to find quality work and break the intergenerational cycle of disadvantage and crime; We change attitudes amongst employers, media and society; We decrease the rate of recidivism. In our client services we support our clients through every step of their journey into work in Programs to Increase Employment, Debt Programs and Programs to Increase the Effectiveness of Alternative Sentences. In Employer services we offer a bespoke recruitment service to forward-thinking employers through Hiring through RUBIKON Centrum or Volunteering opportunities. We Influence key stakeholders and legislative solutions, public education, publicizing. Our Experts teach in Courses of Financial Literacy those experts who work with people indebted. We have also Innovative solutions such as Roma Mentoring project, what is based on original know-how from Danish Probation Service or Programs for juvenile delinquents, what is the only probation program for young law-breakers spread all over the whole Czech Republic. We run non-commercial Recruitment Agency specialized on the candidates with criminal record and social business - Rubikon Centrum Service.

RUBIKON Centrum was established in 1994, our services already passed over 20 000 clients, we realized more than 50 projects, we won - International Community Justice Award (2000), Crystal Scales of Justice (2009), National Career Counselling Awards (2013), National Career Counselling Awards (2015), RegioStars Finalist (2015).

Prison Service in Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic there are 10 Remand prisons; 25 Ordinary prisons; 2 Detention facilities and 9 Training schools. In 2014 there was 18 658 prisoners (177 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants). Average number of prisoners has been since 2002 increasing (In 2002 was average number of prisoners 17923, in year 2012 23337). Cumulation of prisoners problems are low social skills, low qualification, lack of working habits, debts. General relapse according to official statistics is 65 %. Czech Republic is among the European countries one with the highest recidivism. The most prisoners achieve elementary or secondary vocational education: Elementary education about 44 %; Secondary vocational education about 37%; University education – about 1,3%. The employment rate of prisoners was in 2014 around 65 percent.

There are some release programs in prisons, the basics programs are: Reintegration „Treatments programs“, what is set of activities compiled for each convict (education, work – jobs, therapies, free time activities, motivation programs, debt counselling). Prison release program is preparation for life out of prison for prisoners who are in prison for at least three years. After-care program is provided on an optional basic as welfare or in the form of mandatory government surveillance of ex-prisoners at risk of social failure.

Formal education in prison is an education in specific subject and finished with apprenticeship certificate or another certificate. Prison service runs 9 school training centre, Certified trainings, Trainings for finishing elementary education or languages courses. Prisoners can also get extra allowance for distance education at university or high school.

- Prisoners integration into society program –dedicated to prepare prisoners to be released. The aim is to teach to solve the social problems that come from prison, to accommodate the ever-changing society, provide law and social knowledges.
- Social support program - helps inmates originating from socially negative environment to deal with domestic problems, to organize leisure time and religious ceremonies.
- Law and social education program – dedicated for convicted persons to familiar with law system of Lithuania, applicable laws and others regulations, which are relevant to released prisoner.
- Drugs prevention program – helps prisoners to avoid drugs using.
- Psychological and social rehabilitation program – dedicated to prisoners with various addictions help to learn live without using psychoactive substances and change criminal thinking.

Charity and support fund “Garstyčios grūdas” has an agreement with Alytus prison administration and all activities which are carrying out by our fund is formal. As it was written before „Garstyčios grūdas” since 2004 is implementing prisoner’s psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration into society and labor market activities. One of „Garstyčios grūdas“ activity in prison is social rehabilitation. This is individual and group motivation on purpose to form or restore social and self-sufficing skills improving by personal needs assessment and psychologist, social worker individual consultations. Another branch of activities in prison that “Garstyčios grūdas” runs is vocational rehabilitation. This is personal training for work and employment opportunities enlargement, which includes: computer literacy training, law literacy training, English language training, mentor individual and group counseling , work therapy, recruitment consultant individual counseling, joiner profession theoretical and practical training. And also practical training in the workplace - practical job skills training.

The biggest prisoners reintegration problem in Lithuania is lack of funds for busyness and employment organization. Another major obstacle to pursue prisoners reintegration in Lithuania is lack of specialist. Institutions don’t have enough social workers and psychologists. The third obstacle – public attitude to ex-prisoners. Public members, potential employers of former prisoners have a preconceived negative opinion about ex-prisoners, which creates overall negative opinion of people and thus interferes former prisoners integration into society.

In order to change this situation we need:

1. **Bigger preparation of workers and specialist for work in penalty institutions.**
2. **Regular, intensive and complex trainings for prisoners, prison staff and NGO staff.**
3. **A variety of ways to raise public awareness for changing negative opinion about minorities and socially disadvantaged groups.**

EDUKOS – SL

Edukos (Slovakia): works with people under or after detention and their relatives. The focus of the projects implemented by Edukos is to help its clients to succeed at the labour market and in their lives in general, strengthen their proactive approach in the search for employment resp. self-employment by means of acquired legal knowledge, PC skills, social and communicational competences. Edukos has also tried to remove prejudice and discrimination against this target group during and after their prison sentence, especially in case of Roma clients and help them integrate into the society. The organization has 5 full-time colleagues and 20 external co-workers.

The penal politics of the Slovak Republic

The SR declares by its penal politics the level of protection of the basic human rights and freedoms. It is based on the traditional continental penal process and on a relatively rigid substantive and procedural legal rules. The sources of the penal right are the Constitution of the SR. The penal law regulates the basics of the criminal responsibility, kinds of punishments, kinds of protective measures and their imposition. The code of criminal procedures regulates the procedures of the law enforcement authorities and the courts.

The Body of the Prison and Justice Guards provides the execution of remand, imprisonment and penitentiary care for the convicts. There are 18 penal facilities for remand and imprisonment in Slovakia at present

The criminal responsibility starts at the age of 14 and in cases of sexual criminal acts at the age of 15 of the criminal.

The prison population

In the year 2014 the average number of accused in Slovakia was 1392, of convicts 8707 and the total of 10 099.

The special categories of convicts are minors, women, foreigners and persons without nationality. By December 31, 2014 there were 62 minors, 543 women, 8096 men in prison. Out of the total number there were 177 foreigners, mostly from Vietnam (30), the Czech Republic (23), Hungary (14) and Ukraine (14).

The imprisonment is executed in three degrees of guarding – the minimal, medium and maximal degree of guarding. By December 31, 2014 there were 4450 prisoners in the minimal degree (4092 men, 358 women), 3600 prisoners in the medium one (3433 men, 167 women) 589 prisoners in the maximal degree (571 men, 18 women) in Slovakia.

Reintegration programs

The number of illiterate persons, persons with incomplete elementary education and persons without secondary education reaches on the long-term basis 50% of the total number. By December 31, 2014 there were 195 illiterate persons, 761 persons with incomplete elementary education, 3394 persons with elementary education. Approximately 50% of prisoners don't have any work habits and the potential to succeed at the labour market after release. By December 31, 2014 there were 3727 prisoners without any work qualification. One third of the prisoners falls within the age group of up to 30 years of age (2817 persons).

The convicts have the possibility to acquire education as part of the obligatory school attendance at the secondary vocational schools, by means of individual learning, at grammar school and also by means of educational and vocational courses. The education is performed in the form of detached classes in the penal institution or in form of individual learning.

In the year 2014 438 convicts were engaged in the educational process, out of this number 369 were men, 26 women and 43 minors.

In the year 2014 there were 239 convicts engaged in all educational courses out of this number 25 were minors, 189 adult men and 25 adult women. 47 convicts attended the literacy course out of whom 41 were adult men and 6 minors.

38 adult men attended vocational courses – the gardener (14), PC skills (15), welding (9). 19 adult men attended the course for increasing or extending qualifications. 135 convicts attended other courses – the barber (15), works at heights (16), right for everyday life (24), the association of legal clinics (22), legal clinic for the community (14), the basics of the English language (6), the course for completing elementary education (38).

The cooperation of the penal institutions with non-governmental organisations was realised in the field of education, edification of convicts and legal awareness.

The trainings in prison

In the year 2014 only 193 convicts attended the trainings, which represents 2,22% out of the total number. They were focused on getting to know oneself, communication, management of conflicts, stress, assertivity, etc. At present the psychologists from the imprisonment department are in charge of the implementation of trainings. In the past NGOs provided them as well, but their implementation is dependent on the finances of the organisation which is itself dependent on grants. At present there are no other organisations involved in the implementation of trainings in the course of penitentiary care.

The expectations in the field of education and trainings in prison

The desired state is that each person released from prison has elaborated his/her individual action plan in support of job-finding. On the basis of shown interest prisoners should attend vocational courses in the professions identified as lacking at the labour market. Another ambition is also to increase the number of attendants of the financial literacy course and the social-psychological trainings.

