



Supporting Ties in the Education of Prisoners – S.T.E.Ps

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Final Report

Intellectual Output 3

STEPs Innovation Box

Working Group IO3

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- Selection and presentation of the most innovative projects - methods

IO3 INTRODUCTION

STEPs Innovation Box - Description according the application

This output will be used as supporting material for partners' work on VR rooms and narrations' booklet.

It will contain a comparative survey and an innovation guide.

The comparative survey will focus on relative policies in Europe for the targeted groups and it will detect innovative initiatives, tools and methods.

The purpose of the survey will not be to get an academic report. It will be done in the idea to collect a maximum of information in terms of existing systems and intervention frames in order to define which could enrich the general topic of professional training to help prisoners, ex-prisoners for their social inclusion and support teachers', professors' and other professionals' work in terms of best practices and also in terms of case studies or tools. The results will have two parts, one in the form of data and the second one with the selected results which will be extracted and be illustrated in the innovation guide.

The comparative survey will have several aims:

- To make a comparative study about the mention policies relative to the transition phase and thus to provide a clear map of the intervention frame
- To collect ideas and needs of the professionals and this through questionnaires which will be spread
- To detect and gather everything which could contribute to a resource center and a future toolbox (not included in the project) : innovative projects (innovative in taken in the wide sense as innovation could be only something used in one country and not in another) – tools – methods and expertise – research results

The innovation guide will be the result of the survey and it could be used to support several valorization activities.

In general the innovation guide will be essentially a valorization tool and it will be designed linking to:

- A set of innovation projects, methods, courses detected inside and/or outside Europe, documented by links, publications and/or articles
- Main results of the comparative study referring indicators, studies, key-competencies
- The story of the project life, a summarize of comments of the participants from the involved working teams and of the advisory methodology committee

At the STEPs proposal there were four contents. The fourth one was the:

- Description and explanation of the transfer process and also the presentation and the results of the observation of the implementation through the testing phase/pilot test

This one has been transferred at the guide which had, in the application, the name "Methodology Report", but afterwards was replaced by the more general term "Guide".

SHORT PRESENTATION

It is a multimedia box consisting of different products complemented by the Innovation Guide and enriched by partners.

The Innovation Box looks like a staircase, a container and an archive, consisting of sections, where in the first step is the online research material and the final selection of the most important and flexible projects for innovation in prisons.

On the second step, the results of the survey of teachers and teachers in prison, in Italy and on a more limited target in Portugal, on their working conditions, where, in particular, the urgent need for space resources and adequate technological equipment is clearly apparent.

Then, the tools that have been developed for research and research, the links to the videos, the texts and the images that document the history of the project.

At the top of the stairs, finally, the indication of the guide for the use of virtual reality with the depiction of the method and its application, the proposed technology and pilot studies.

The Innovation Box is made up of two products:

- Comparative Survey about educational policies for the targeted groups plus detection of innovative initiatives, tools and methods
- Innovation guide based on the survey's results.

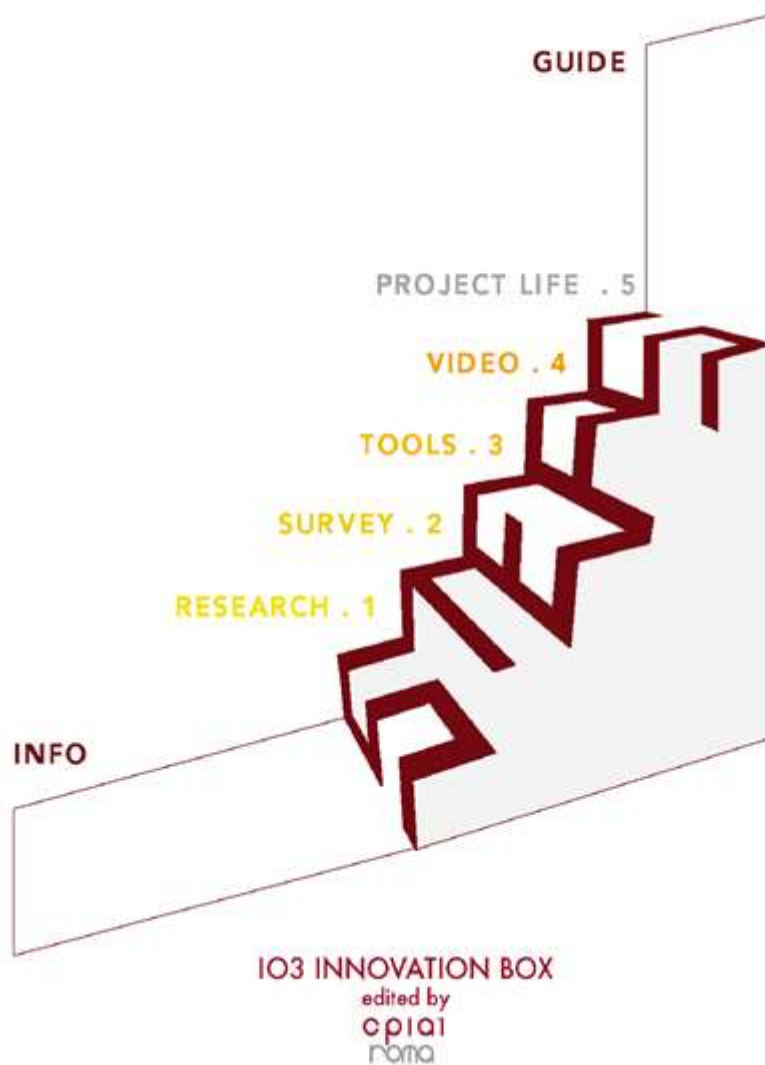
It will also include the narration of the Steps project.

The Comparative Survey conducted to the following phases:

selection of the Italian researchers' team based on their proficiency in different languages (Spanish, French, English, Italian)	December 2018	CPIA
selection of a set of relevant parameters in terms of innovation and creation of a draft of the research form	January 2019	CPIA
sample research focused only on a few countries to test, possibly modify and validate the research form	February and March 2019	CPIA
sharing of the research form with the partners	April 2019	ALL
launch of the survey	April 2019	ALL

collection and selection of the most relevant innovations	from April 2019	ALL
report of the Comparative Survey	from January 2021	CPIA

IMAGING



INNOVATION

What is meant by innovation in a project intended to make prisoners feel better and to foster their personal rehabilitation and / or full reintegration into the social community?

To answer this initial question, the team of STEP_s researchers of CPIA 1 set up a cognitive survey of current or recent experiences with original characteristics in particular with respect to:

Interculturality - aimed at foreigners and / or individuals / groups belonging to fragile communities

Inclusion - aimed at disadvantaged targets or particular sex offenders, violent men, HIV patients ...

Gender - aimed at women, women with children, Roma ... Artistic and visual languages, art-therapy paths, design Introduction of new technologies

Quality of contents and tools put in place

Oriented towards reintegration and / or empowerment

We have therefore created a descriptive card that would allow us to see the aspects of the method, the targets, the contents and the actions of the individual projects, particularly enhancing their innovativeness. We have deliberately left out more consolidated and well-known projects such as theatrical workshops or the making of films or documentaries which in Italy for example have taken on an independent dimension, with shows presented in internationally important reviews or those of cooking and catering, radio and the creation of bulletins.

Information, restricting the field to innovative projects of an educational and training nature.

The team examined projects through the WEB using the languages English, French and

Spanish; the partners proposed research fiches in Portuguese and Greek countries.

The selected cards are introduced by a brief description of the prison system of the country with references, where possible, of website and / or bibliography.

1. RESEARCH

Innovation Projects in prison worldwide selection of projects: a collection of innovative projects selected by the CPIA 1 team to identify initiatives, tools and methods, new technologies to collect information to support teachers and prisoners educators

https://drive.google.com/file/d/10wTwXUM8t9XtWca07bIIHKg-oWBEI_5P/view?usp=sharing

For this purpose, the team prepared a form where each item indicated which the innovative aspects were found in that project, and then we selected the most interesting in terms of innovation.

RESEARCH FORM MODEL

Country	
Correctional facility name	
Project title	
Target groups (underage inmates, women and inmates from special wards...)	
Level of education	
Project description	
Duration of the project	
Url	
Private or public	
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic, etc)	
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	
Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)	
<i>other relevant information (optional)</i>	

SELECTION CRITERIA

- I. ORIGINALITY of themes and unconventional paths, involving, creative, capable of arousing new interests.
- II. INCLUSIVITY projects aimed at foreign disadvantaged people and / or individuals / groups belonging to fragile communities.
- III. METHODS adopted, capable of mobilizing and putting individual resources into play and fostering personal involvement.
- IV. TOOLS AND LANGUAGES artistic, visual, art-therapy paths.
- V. INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES
- VI. TRANSFERABILITY

2. THE SURVEY

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1KsOmmLy3HCT5pjHoUioKFMJDi60SEIwC?usp=sharing>

Comparative survey on the innovation of didactic and/or educational practices in the Penitentiary Institutes of the Partner Countries of Erasmus + KA2 STEPs addressed prison educators and teachers.

In Italy and Portugal

The selection shows the variety of innovative projects also and not only on a technological level. None of these projects proposes the use of virtual environments for the education and rehabilitation of prisoners.

Therefore we turned to educators and teachers directly to listen the voice of those who work or have recently worked in educational activities in schools, in voluntary work, within prisons.

The STEPs team of CPIA 1 thus proposed a survey, without any sociological value, but capable of providing elements of evaluation about their basic conditions of work: spaces, times, equipment and to explain reasons and express their degree of satisfaction.

The objective of the questionnaire is therefore to investigate the conditions necessary to carry out innovative projects

Section of the survey:

- Places, spaces for educational activities;
- Times;

- Equipment, instruments and technology
- Suggestions and motivations
- Personal evaluation

The questionnaire was proposed through contact lists and through social networks, by CPIA 1 and by KERIGMA, between April and June 2020, at the beginning of the pandemic, when in Italy first and then in the rest of Europe, every external educational activity was suspended. No doubt it represented in part a limit to the diffusion and the number of responses received, about a hundred (83 for CPIA 1 and 14 for KERIGMA).

All the answers have been completed and in the majority all the fields, including free answers, have been evaluated.

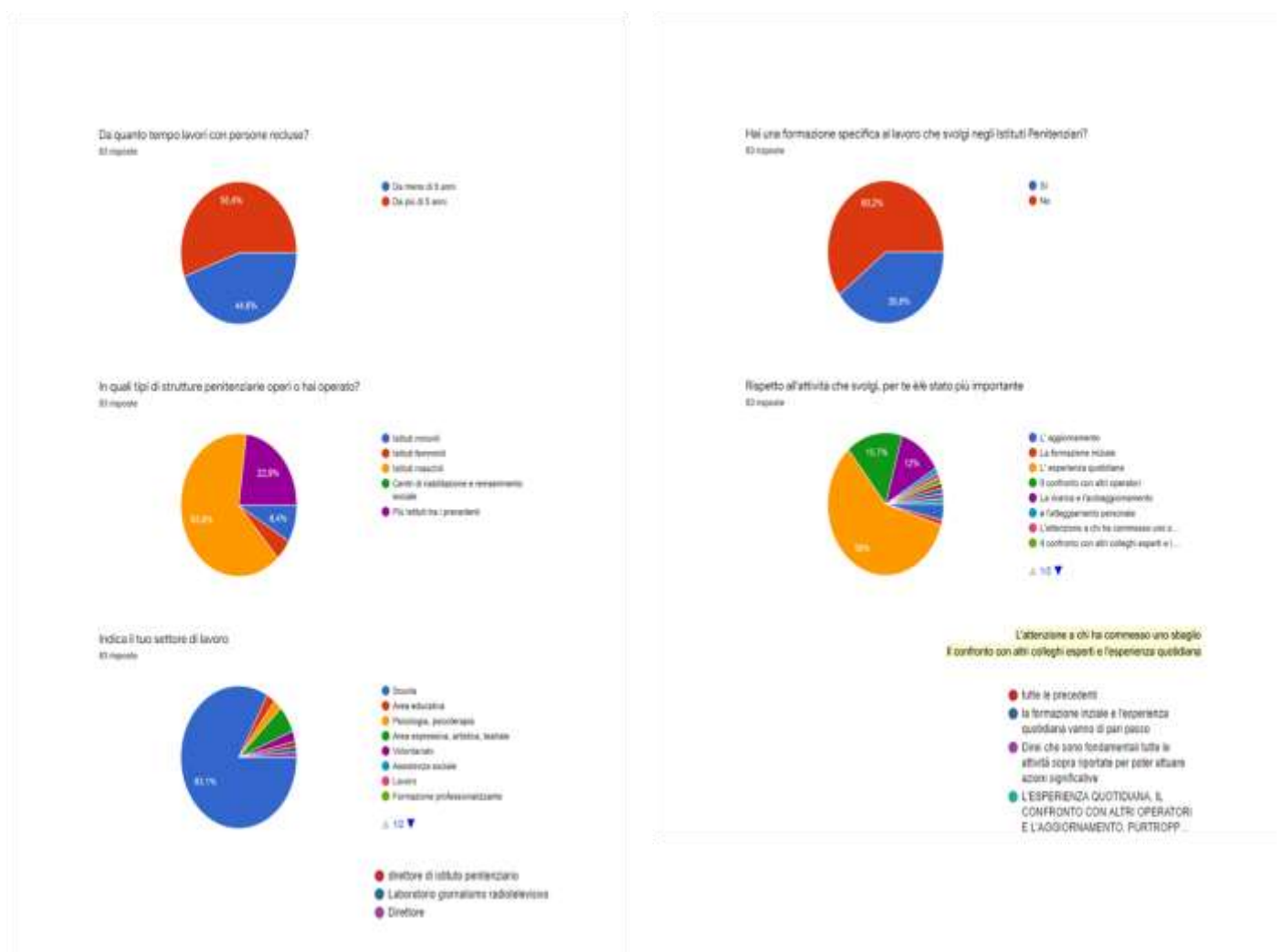
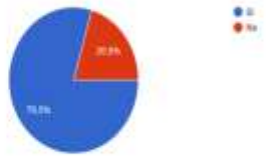
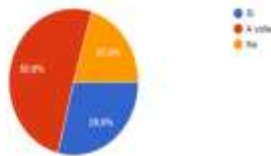


Figure 1 Italian results1

Partecipi o hai partecipato di recente ad attività di formazione o aggiornamento? 83 risposte



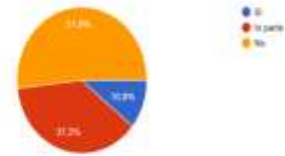
I luoghi in cui operi con le persone recluse rispondono alle esigenze della tua attività? 83 risposte



Motiva la risposta precedente e/o suggerisci modifiche: 60 risposte

"mancanza di adeguate spazi, strutture e strumenti"
"Occorrerebbero più strumenti informatici"
"Spazi esigui, difficoltà di collaborazione"
"Spazi e tempi non sempre adeguati"
"Sono aule scolastiche più o meno congrue"
"Servono più spazi"
"Spazi non attrezzati a multimedialità"

Disponi di mezzi tecnici e di strumenti tecnologici efficaci? 83 risposte



Quanto è vantaggioso disporre di mezzi tecnici e strumentazione tecnologica aggiornata? 83 risposte



Quanto sei soddisfatto dei risultati del tuo lavoro con le persone recluse? 83 risposte

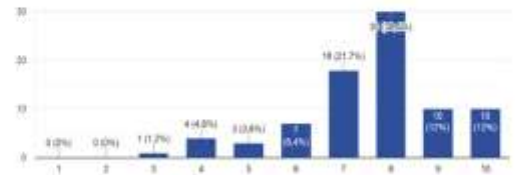


Figure 2 Italian results II

Results of the Innovation Guide Survey (21 innovation projects outside the project partner countries - USA 8, France 4, Canada 2, Belgium 1, Spain 1, Australia 2, New Zealand 2, Argentina 1 - at the most recent stage in the development of a product, incorporating the latest technology, ideas and features.

3. TOOLS

Websites

Set of research parameters

Validated research form

Model of the research form

All Research forms

- <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YhZtYoqWvRE8UANz-z8lctRNH1r1cNi?usp=sharing>

Survey

- https://docs.google.com/forms/d/18PUYh7_6xZnOarWoBmSgRYviqPNKQOQjrfgZ_seBdc8/edit?usp=sharing

4. THE STORY-LIFE OF A PROJECT

So we have come to the end of "STEPs" experience.

"Experience", yes: we prefer to write "experience" to "project" because in "experience" a polysemy is condensed instead absent in "project", a polysemy that perfectly gives the meaning and heart about what we lived and learned in the last three years.

"Experience" in fact refers to the risk and fascination of trying something that one does not know, or one knows very little, or one thinks one knows; "Experience" has sense of possibility to change one's starting condition thanks to what one experiences; Finally, if well thought out and well assimilated, "experience" has the privilege of influencing future choices and actions.

Try. Among the members of our group there are teachers of very different origins and backgrounds: some have been working in prison for many years, so they found themselves dealing with a reality that they already knew and that, without any presumption, they thought they knew; others have worked there for too short a time to already feel sure of the effectiveness of their contribution, but this has not frightened them or inhibited their curiosity; finally, many have never worked in a prison context and therefore found in "Steps" a pretext to approach a reality they had often heard about in school, but of which they did not have the direct experience they wanted to have. All, however, shared the same interest in experimenting (another connotation of the term "experience") new practices in a more or less familiar context, and in engaging in research that initially appeared to be poorly defined and therefore endowed with all the attractiveness that things we can give shape to have.

Change. "Caminante, no hay camino, / se hace camino al andar" wrote Machado. Our journey began on a September morning in a school classroom, but without any path, any map, any reference point other than the very lively flame of the enthusiasm typical of every explorer. There was a context, the prison; there were some indications, to listen to and collect stories to be reworked later for an application in VR; there was a time to respect, three years.

Nothing else. What to do?

Starting to go, hoping that the path would be made by going, in fact.

Meetings, comparisons, discussions, workshops have over the months created a methodological framework of reference, a "path" at least initial, but far from rigid; at the same time they have formed a more aware and more cohesive research group, more mature and more confident in the strategies to follow and to experiment, more and more enthusiastic because they are aware of being able to enjoy the freedom that only the traveler possesses. In short, if it is true that the path is made by going, it was also true in our case that the research group was made by researching, in the research itself: the

group was formed not at the time of the request for membership, but in the course itself. some jobs. He was trained and transformed, sometimes unfortunately also for reasons due to the temporary nature of the collaboration contracts with the school. But in any case it has "grown", as all the members who have been part of it from time to time have grown.

In short, many things have changed during the three-year journey, from teaching to the very idea of a teacher, from the practices of teaching to the identity of the teacher.

Moreover, every path inevitably presents obstacles that require a change of direction, or a temporary deviation, or a redefinition of times and ways of proceeding. In this sense, the pandemic has interrupted some activities and forced us to rethink and adapt them; led us to rethink the very distinction between inside and outside, due to an increasingly isolated, closed and unreachable inside, and a helpless outside which, moreover, has been transforming itself into another form of deprivation and confinement

Influence. "A real journey is not looking for new lands, but having new eyes" Proust reminds us. If, as we have seen, the path followed in these three years has been a continuous change of outlook and perspectives, the legacy of this experience consists precisely in the maturation to which it has led and can bring the capacity and openness to change. Yes, because the repercussions have been positive both for the research group itself, which has been enriched with a set of new and innovative, unexpected and improvised, formative and performative practices insofar as they act on the entire context at the same time as apply; and for the whole CPIA, and not just for that part of it that works in prison. The VR will be available for activities designed also outside the prison context; in the same way, the didactic practices prepared and tested from time to time by the research group will remain as a shared resource that can stimulate and support others in the future to reflect, improve, change. In this sense, research has supported and formed a group, but it can also stimulate new research and new proposals in the future.

The virtuosity of any positive experience consists precisely in the ability to feed oneself, following the trend of an upward spiral whose rings increase with each new turn.

PRISON SYSTEMS

Data on prison policies and systems for each country we are investigating

The prison system in Australia

There are 111 prisons in operation in Australia: 85 are government run prisons, 9 privately operated. There are additionally 12 cells linked to courts, 4 transitional centres and 1 periodic detention centre (facilities for women prisoners to be held prior to release) and 1 periodic detention centre.

Prisons are usually divided based on security level. New inmates go through a screening and induction program to identify needs, risk of suicide, mental illness and drug and alcohol withdrawal.

Maximum-security prisons hold prisoners whose escape would be highly dangerous to the public or state. Medium-security prisons are normally surrounded by walls or high security fences, but allow inmates to move around more freely within the facility. Minimum-security prisons hold inmates who can be trusted in open conditions with fewer physical barriers.

A new medium security men's prison is being built in Ravenhall, Melbourne was officially opened in 2017. This new prison accommodates 1000 prisoners, and aims to engage prisoners to reduce their risk of reoffending.

The prison system has approximately one prison officer (guard) for every 22 prisoners. Prison officers are responsible for day-to-day supervision and maintaining good order and security of the prison. They conduct searches, accompany prisoners, observe and assess prisoner behaviour, respond to emergency situations, operate security equipment, write case files and prepare reports. Prison officers are required to assist in prisoner rehabilitation and act as positive role models for prisoners.

The ratio of offenders on community release is one community corrections staff member for every 17 offenders. They supervise community-based sentences including probation, community service, supervised bail or home detention.

Social workers are employed by each State's Corrective service.

Duties include prisoner assessments and counseling. Social workers may work with certain at-risk offenders, repeat offenders and juvenile detainees to help rehabilitate and re-integrate them into the community.

Medical and health care staff provides physical health care services, specialist mental health care services, psychological services, outpatient consultation and alcohol and other drug treatment programs.

Prison data

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	42 403 <i>at September 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics)</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	165 <i>based on an estimated national population of 25.72 million at September 2021 (from Australian Bureau of Statistics figures)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	35.9% <i>(average, July - Sept 2021)</i> Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	7.5% <i>(September 2021)</i> Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	0.0% <i>(30.6.2019 - under 18. Youth detention, including the detention of juveniles under 18, is the responsibility of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW); in mid-2017 there were 964 so held.)</i>
Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	17.1% <i>(30.6.2019 - prisoners born outside Australia)</i>
Number of establishments / institutions	111 <i>(2015 - 85 government operated prisons, 9 privately operated prisons, 4 transition centres, 12 court cell centres, 1 periodic detention centre)</i>
Official capacity of prison system	36 730 <i>(2017)</i>
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	112.2% <i>(2017)</i>

Sources:

<https://www.prison-insider.com/countryprofile/prisonsinaustralia?s=vue-d-ensemble#vue-d-ensemble>

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/australia>

Prisons in Canada

Overview

The Ministry of Public Safety is in charge of the prison administration. In Canada there are 230 penal institutions.

The main themes of concern in the Canadian penitentiary system are:

- the Canada's extensive use of solitary confinement, which has been repeatedly reported and denounced, among others, by government watchdog and NGO organizations;
- the persistent discrimination against Aboriginal Peoples (First Nations and Inuit); these groups continue to be over-represented in prisons: more than 20% of the prison population is Aboriginal, while the Aboriginal population in Canada is only 4 to 5 %.

Organization of the penitentiary system

Canada has 14 distinct correctional systems: one Federal and 13 Provincial and Territorial. Correctional Service Canada (CSC) comes under federal jurisdiction, and therefore has facilities across Canada. This is where prisoners with sentences longer than two years, including life sentences, are placed.

Ten correctional systems fall under provincial jurisdiction, while three are the responsibility of the territories. These systems are for defendants awaiting trial, prisoners serving sentences of less than two years, and others, for example, those whose immigration status is an issue.

The correctional systems vary a great deal. However, the Criminal Code applies to all of them. The costs and available resources for the prisoners are not all the same. The CSC has a much larger budget than the other correctional systems. At times, someone may ask for a more severe sentence in order to be sent to a federal penitentiary rather than a prison.

There are two main types of incarceration facilities:

- provincial and territorial prisons, where prisoners are housed while awaiting trial (defendants) and those who have been sentenced to less than two years of imprisonment. The defendants are kept separate from the sentenced prisoners;
- penitentiaries are run by the federal government: they are managed by the CSC. They are classified according to their level of security: minimum, medium, maximum, even super-maximum. Some facilities have different levels of security. There are also detention centres reserved for migrants.

However, some migrants may be placed in a provincial prison.

Community Correctional Centers (CCC) and healing lodges support the social reintegration of Aboriginal offenders into the community. The CCCs are community-based prison facilities, as the prisoners are under the supervision of corrections officers. The security level is low.

Transition Houses or Community Residential Centres (CRC) are privately run. There is a minimum of physical control.

CSC penitentiaries

Each major CSC correctional institution is like a small community. There are living units, offices and program areas. There are also buildings and spaces designed for spirituality, healthcare, employment, recreation, and other services. The nature of our work and the need for security often make these facilities unique and complex.

CSC is responsible for the management of:

43 institutions

92 parole offices and sub-parole offices 14 community correctional centres.

CSC also manages four healing lodges (included in the 43 institutions) and works in close collaboration and partnership with Aboriginal communities in the management of five CCRA Section 81 healing lodges to foster a traditional healing environment that supports the reintegration of Aboriginal offenders back into the community.

CSC also has non-government partner agencies. These agencies run about 200 community residential facilities across the country. They provide housing, 24-hour supervision, counselling and programming to offenders who have been released under supervision. Their work helps offenders to be successful as they reintegrate into the community.

Prison population

As of 2017 National Statistics, the Canadian prisons host 41 145 prisoners.

The incarcerated minors were 2.4 % of the total prison population, while those in pre-trial detention were the 36.2 %.

The incarceration rate of 113 prisoners (for both adults and minors) per 100 000 inhabitants does not vary from year to year.

In 2016/2017, males accounted for 83% of adult admissions to correctional services in the provinces and territories. Males made up a slightly larger proportion of custody admissions, accounting for 86% of custody admissions in the provinces and territories versus 79% of community supervision admissions. For federal corrections males account for 92% of custody and community admissions.

Adults under 35 years of age made up a large proportion (59% provincial/territorial and 53% federal) of custodial admissions in 2016/2017

There are more people held in pre-trial detention than people who are serving sentences.

Time served in detention in provincial and territorial prisons tends to be short. More than half (53 %) of the people released from custody in the 12 provinces and territories, had been detained the same year for one week or less. More than three-quarters (78 %) were detained one month or less.

Twenty-eight percent (28 %) of convicted prisoners in provincial and territorial facilities serve one week or less. Approximately 6 out of 10 convicted prisoners (59 %) serve a sentence of one month or less.

Prison Data

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	38 570 <i>average for year to 31.3.2019 (Statistics Canada - comprising 37,854 adult prisoners and 716 persons under 18 in youth custody. The figures, at the foot of this table and in the graphs, are for the 12 months ending on 31 March of the year indicated.)</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	104 <i>based on an estimated national population of 37.25 million at beginning of October 2018 (Statistics Canada)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	39.0% <i>(average, year to 31.3.2019 - adults only)</i> Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	c. 5.6% (2014) Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	2.6% <i>(average, year to 31.3.2015 - under 18)</i>
Number of establishments / institutions	216 <i>(2015 - number of adult institutions, of which 43 are federal and 173 are provincial / territorial prisons)</i>
Official capacity of prison system	38 771 <i>(average, year to 31.3.2015 in adult institutions, of which 15,348 in federal institutions and 23,423 in provincial / territorial institutions)</i>
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	102.2% <i>(average, year to 31.3.2015, in adult institutions - 98.8% in federal institutions and 104.4% in provincial / territorial institutions)</i>

The Aboriginal people in prison

The Aboriginal population consists of First Nations persons and Inuit.

The over-representation of Aboriginal people in the Canadian prisons has been consistent for years, and continues to be so. More than 20 % of the prison population are Aboriginal, while Aboriginal people comprise only 4 % to 5 % of the Canadian population.

In 2016/2017, Aboriginal adults accounted for 28% of admissions to provincial/territorial correctional services and 27% for federal correctional services, while representing 4.1% of the Canadian adult population. The proportion of Aboriginal admissions to adult custody has been trending upwards for over 10 years. Aboriginal females made up a greater proportion of custody admissions than their male counterparts, accounting for 43% of admissions, while non-Aboriginal females accounted for 57%.

Aboriginal youth accounted for 46% of admissions to correctional services in 2016/2017, while representing 8% of the Canadian youth population.

Aboriginal male youth accounted for 47% of male youth admissions to custody in the provinces and territories in 2016/2017. As with adults, Aboriginal females made up a greater proportion of custody admissions among youth relative to their male counterparts, accounting for 60% of admissions, while non-Aboriginal females accounted for 40% in 2016/2017.

Prison education concerns

More than seventy percent of the people who enter the federal prison system in Canada have less than high school education. Yet federal government reports show that education and training opportunities in federal prisons are very limited, and most prisoners exit with little in the way of usable skills or credentials.

In 2015 the Correctional Service (CSC) released an evaluation of its own education services. The first point to note is that the only formal education now provided in federal prisons consists of basic education or high school completion. With rare exceptions there is no longer any support provided for post-secondary education.

The Correctional Service spends about 1% of its budget on education. The cost reported by CSC in its 2015 evaluation is about \$2 900 per prisoner per year, compared with well over \$10 000 per student per year in Canadian public schools – and some \$120 000 per year to keep someone in a federal prison.

Not surprisingly, then, completion rates are poor; the Auditor General reported that only one-quarter of prison students completed their high school diploma prior to release.

Another important aspect of preparation for release is vocational training. Many prisoners have few work skills and have difficulty finding and keeping a job once released.

However here, too, opportunities in prison are very limited, and have got more so in recent years. A 2014 reports by Public Safety Canada showed that fewer than half of

federal prisoners got any vocational certification and of those only 30% got any kind of job within 15 months of release. The most common programs were fork-lift operating and construction safety, neither of which provide much advantage in finding or keeping a job. It's no surprise, then, that there was little connection between whatever training was provided and actual jobs in the community.

Sources:

Correctional Service Canada:

<https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/facilities-and-security/index-eng.shtml/>

Correctional officer:

<https://www.prison-insider.com/fichepays/prisons-canada/>

Statistics of adult and youth penitentiaries in Canada:

[https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54972-eng.htm /](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54972-eng.htm/)

The John Howard Company of Canada:

<http://johnhoward.ca/blog/problems-education-canadian-prisons/>

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/canada>

The penitentiary system in USA

The prison in the United States is one of the main forms of punishment and rehabilitation for the commission of crime and other offenses. The United States has the largest prison population in the world, and the highest per-capita incarceration rate. In

2016 in the US, there were 655 people incarcerated per 100,000 population. This is the US incarceration rate for adults or people tried as adults. In 2016, 2.2 million Americans have been incarcerated, which means for every 100,000 there are 655 that are currently inmates. This costs the United States government \$80 billion per year. The Ministry responsible is the Department of Justice, and the Prison administration is by Federal Bureau of Prisons, state and local correctional authorities.

Additionally, 4,751,400 adults in 2013 were on probation or on parole. In total, 6,899,000 adults were under correctional supervision (probation, parole, jail, or prison) in 2013 – about 2.8% of adults (1 in 35) in the U.S. resident population. In 2014, the total number of persons in the adult correctional systems had fallen to 6,851,000 persons, approximately 52,200 fewer offenders than at the year-end of 2013. The Female prisoners (percentage of prison population) are c.9.8% (31.12.2016) and Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition are 0.2%. There are 4.455 establishments in all USA. About 1 in 36 adults were under some form of correctional supervision – the lowest rate since 1996. On average, the correctional population has declined by 1.0% since 2007; while this continued to stay true in 2014 the number of incarcerated adults slightly increased in 2014. In 2016, the total number of persons in U.S. adult correctional systems was an estimated 6,613,500. From 2007 to 2016, the correctional population decreased by an average of 1.2% annually. By the end of 2016, approximately 1 in 38 persons in the

United States were under correctional supervision. In addition, there were 54,148 juveniles in juvenile detention in 2013.

Although debtor's prisons no longer exist in the United States, residents of some U.S. States can still be incarcerated for debt as of 2016. The Vera Institute of Justice reported in 2015 that majority of those incarcerated in local and county jails are there for minor violations, and have been jailed for longer periods of time over the past 30 years because they are unable to pay court-imposed costs.

According to a 2014 Human Rights Watch report, "tough-on-crime" laws adopted since the 1980s, have filled U.S. prisons with mostly nonviolent offenders. However, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that, as of the end of 2015, 54% of state prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year were serving time for a violent offense. Fifteen percent of state prisoners at year-end 2015 had been convicted of a drug offense as their most serious. In comparison, 47% of federal prisoners serving time in September 2016 (the most recent date for which data are available) were convicted of a drug offense. This policy failed to rehabilitate prisoners and many were worse on release than before incarceration. Rehabilitation programs for offenders can be more cost effective than prison. According to a 2015 study by the Brennan Center for Justice, falling crime rates cannot be ascribed to mass incarceration.

Prison Data

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	2 068 800 <i>at 2019 (U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics – 734,500 in local jails at 30.6.2019, 1,159,900 in state prisons, 174,400 federal prisoners. In addition, there are prisoners in the 84 Indian Country Jails (2,870 at mid-year 2018)).</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	629 <i>based on an estimated national population of 329.1 million at end of 2019 (U.S. Census Bureau)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	c. 23.3% (2019) Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	c. 10.3% (2019) Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	0.2% <i>(2019 - under 18)</i>
Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	7.3% <i>(of those in state or federal prisons, 2019)</i>
Number of establishments / institutions	4 455 <i>(3,163 local jails at 2014, 1,190 state confinement facilities at 2005, 102 federal confinement facilities at 2005)</i>

Official capacity of prison system	c. 2 163 235 (2019 - 907,700 local jails, c. 1,121,402 operational capacity in state prisons, 134,133 rated capacity in federal prisons)
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	c. 95.6% (2019 - 80.9% in local jails, 130.0% in federal prisons, c. 103.4% in state prisons)

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/united-states-america>

PRISONS IN FRANCE

Overview

The Ministry of Justice is in charge of the prison administration. In France there are 186 penal institutions.

Prisons facilities

The size of prisons varies considerably. The smallest has an accommodation capacity of 10, the largest 3 000. And, on average, they vary between 100 and 600 places, depending on their construction year.

About half of the institutions date from the 19th or the beginning of the century. It is sometimes former religious premises (convents, abbeys, etc.) that have been converted in prison. These facilities are generally located in the heart of cities. The others were built at the end of 1980's or more recently (2000s to present). These prisons are larger (300-400 places for those constructed in the 80's and 500-600 places for the most recent) and usually located on the outskirts of cities (industrial zones, etc.) with poor access by public transportation. They are also designed so as to limit contact between inmates, but also between inmates and prison staff in a security perspective.

The penitentiary system

There are two main categories of prisons: the "maisons d'arrêt", and the "établissements pour peine".

a) The maisons d'arrêt, can host people on remand or in pre-trial detention and, exceptionally, prisoners sentenced to two years or less. The majority of detained population in France is hosted in the maisons d'arrêt (67,2%): with an occupancy rate of 140%, these prisons suffer a serious overpopulation. As of 2019, the pre-trial imprisonments represent 29% of the total prison population. There are 77 maisons d'arrêt and 56 maisons d'arrêt areas, with 34 165 places altogether.

b) The établissements pour peine, are reserved for prisoners sentenced to more than two years. Among these establishments, we must distinguish:

the "maisons centrales", prisons with a reinforced security regime; there are 6 *maisons centrales* and 7 *maisons centrales* areas, with 2.240 places altogether;

the "*centres de détention*" whose regime is supposed to be more oriented towards reintegration; there are 25 *centres de détention* and 42 *centres de détention* areas, with 20 284 places altogether;

the "*centres de semi-liberté*" (CSL) and the "*centre pour peines aménagées*" (QCPA), which are reserved for prisoners receiving or likely to benefiting from a measure of semi-freedom or placement outside; there are 10 CSLs and 20 CSL' areas, with 1.352 places altogether; there are 9 QCPA, with 611 places altogether.

In addition, there are also the *centres pénitentiaires*, penitentiary centers which group together distinct sectors that can belong to the main two prisons categories.

Public-Private Partnerships

The construction and management of new facilities are shared with the private sector. On 1 January 2017, 58 facilities were under delegated management.

The private sector is responsible for the day-to-day operations: food services, accommodations, training, work, maintenance. For the past several years it has also been in charge of family visits. The penitentiary administration is responsible for the management, the surveillance, the registry (follow-up of imprisonment), probation and re-integration.

Prison Data

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	69 812 <i>at 1.11.2021 (national prison administration - including French overseas departments and territories; excluding 13,746 persons not detained in penal institutions (écrouées non détenues))</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	103 <i>based on an estimated national population of 67.84 million at beginning of November 2021 (from estimates by INSEE - French national statistics institute)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	31.7% <i>(1.11.2021)</i> Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	4.2% <i>(1.11.2021)</i> Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	1.0% <i>(1.11.2021 - mineurs)</i>
Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	22.1% <i>(2.2.2018)</i>

Number of establishments / institutions	187 (2021)
Official capacity of prison system	60 494 (1.11.2021)
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	115.4% (1.11.2021)

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/france>

In July 2018, France reached a level of detention unparalleled since the nineteenth century, with 70 710 people detained in its prisons.

Since then, overpopulation has become the “norm”: 70 059 as of January 1, 2019. Disregarding the dignity of people, nearly 10 000 people are outnumbered in relation to the number of places.

96.4% of the detainees are men, half of those imprisoned are persons of age under 32, and about a quarter are under 25.

A large proportion of detainees comes from disadvantaged backgrounds and is in a precarious situation:

Education: 48.5% of detainees have no qualifications; 27% fail the reading report; 10% are illiterate.

Employment: the entry employment rate is less than 50%. Addiction: 38% of people imprisoned for less than six months suffer from an addiction to illegal substances and 30% to alcohol.

Psychiatry: 7% of prisoners have schizophrenia, 21% psychotic disorders, 33% generalized anxiety and 40% depressive syndrome.

Homeless people and those born abroad are overrepresented in the french prisons population.

As of April 1st 2014 there were 21.7% foreign prisoners in the french prisons.

Activities

A characteristic of French prisons is the lack of out-of-cell activities and the resulting idleness among inmates.

Sport: doing sport is the most popular activity for detainees. The majority of them have access to sports facilities for a time between one to three hours per week. However, the facilities are insufficient with regard to the waiting lists observed.

Education: teaching activities enable a quarter of inmates to attend school, for an average of six hours per week; during 2014, 16,9% of inmates attended vocational training courses. Teaching units exist in each and every institution but, due to a lack of

resources, they do not provide with all types of education. In terms of resources, priority is given to inmates that are the most in need.

Primary level education and programs against illiteracy are provided in every prison. Secondary level education is also usually ensured, but the number of places is very limited. For higher level education, and aside from some institutions in one district (Île-de- France) where professors come to give lectures, prisoners have to engage in distance learning programs. While efforts have been made to address illiteracy, they have not been applied consistently. The provision of basic education in prisons is the responsibility of the Ministry of National Education. At the beginning of the school year in September 2016, 483 full-time teachers at primary and secondary level were assigned to prisons, in addition to temporary staff. In total, the Ministry provides a little over 700 FTE teachers, offering training to around one- quarter of prisoners.

Cultural activities: an important part of cultural activities can be proposed in prison (writing workshop, theater, photo), but each workshop concerns barely a dozen detainees, so that a tiny minority has access to it.

Work: Prison work concerns a quarter of the detainees. Most of the proposed tasks are poorly qualified. Generally, a work is supposed to allow detainees to get out of their cell, but sometimes the proposed work is feasible in the space of the cell (folding work, bagging, ...). Work is often underpaid, the working prisoners are not protected by labor law, nor they have trade union rights. (If not specified, all data are as of 1st January 2019.)

Sources

- Observatoire International Des Prisons: <https://oip.org/>

- European Prison Observatory:

http://www.prisonobservatory.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=15&Itemid=119#EDUCATION

- Prison studies: <http://www.prisonstudies.org/country/france>

- Prison Insider:

<https://www.prison-insider.com/countryprofile/frenchprisons?s=le-systeme-penitentiaire#le-systeme-penitentiaire>

ESPERIENZE EDUCATIVE VARIE FRANCIA

1) TPE et raccrochage scolaire: innovation pédagogique destinée aux Jeunes Majeurs (2016)

Unité Pédagogique Régionale de l'enseignement en milieu pénitentiaire UPR PACA-Corse

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Toulon- La Farlède (C.P.)

<http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/spip.php?article430>

http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/sites/www.upr-paca-corse/spip/IMG/pdf/invitation_tpe_2016-2.pdf

2) CAFE PHILO (2016)

Unité Pédagogique Régionale de l'enseignement en milieu pénitentiaire UPR PACA-Corse

Avignon-Le Pontet (C. P.)

<http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/spip.php?article420>

3) Justice-prison (2003-2013), letters between high school students and prisoners (with book)

<https://lebertpascal.wixsite.com/pedagogie-du-projet/untitled-c10fk>

<http://eduscol.education.fr/experitheque/fiches/fiche11298.pdf>

4) La coupe du Monde du Football, un support pédagogique en or! 2018

Unité Pédagogique Régionale de l'enseignement en milieu pénitentiaire UPR PACA-Corse

<http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/spip.php?article550>

5) testimony of an inmate who taught a piano course (dal 2007 al 2010)

<https://oip.org/temoignage/le-detenu-qui-donnait-des-cours-de-piano/>

COMPETITIONS WITH EXTERNAL JURIES AND / OR WITH PARTICIPATION IN VOTES OUTSIDE THE PRISON

1) Concours «Philosophons en prison» 2018

Unité Pédagogique Régionale de l'enseignement en milieu pénitentiaire UPR PACA-Corse

- <http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/spip.php?article556>

- http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/sites/www.upr-paca-corse/spip/IMG/pdf/vivre_sans_foi_ni_loi.pdf

<http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/sites/www.upr-paca-corse/spip/IMG/pdf/affiche>

[concours_philo-2.pdf](#)

- http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/sites/www.upr-paca-corse/spip/IMG/pdf/grille_evaluation_philo_prof.pdf

2) Concours d'éloquence 2018

Unité Pédagogique Régionale de l'enseignement en milieu pénitentiaire UPR PACA-Corse

—

Toulon- La Farlède (C.P.)

<http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/spip.php?article548>

<http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/sites/www.upr-paca-corse/spip/IMG/pdf/bareme.pdf>

3) Prix Goncourt des lycéens, CD de Salon de Provence 2018

Unité Pédagogique Régionale de l'enseignement en milieu pénitentiaire UPR PACA-Corse

<http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/>

ORTI E GIARDINI

1) L'associazione Villes en herbes insieme ad alcuni altri partner propone da alcuni anni laboratori di giardinaggio in prigione e dal 2018 corsi "pre qualificanti" di orticoltura e giardinaggio (2018)

<http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/spip.php?article548>

<https://www.groupem6.fr/un-jardin-ecologique-collectif-au-sein-dune-prison/>

<http://villeenherbes.over-blog.com/2016/10/premiers-ateliers-de-jardinage-dispositif-respecto-mais-on-d-arret-de-villepinte.html>

2) Laboratori presso la Maison d'arrêt de Tulle (2018)

<https://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/nouvelle-aquitaine/correze/tulle-ils-jardinent-prison-1493121.html>

3) Articolo con riferimenti vari

http://www.anvp.org/offres/file_inline_src/58/58_P_3213_550abd6ce36c7_28.pdf

FRANCE-CANADA

1) Chairs incarcerés, laboratori di danza (con libro)

Laboratori di danza presso prigionieri francesi e canadesi tenuti da una coreografa e da una docente di criminologia

<https://www.gallimardmontreal.com/catalogue/livre/chairs-incarcerees-une-exploration-de-la-danse>

[-en-prison-frigon-sylvie-9782890912847](https://www.gallimardmontreal.com/catalogue/livre/chairs-incarcerees-une-exploration-de-la-danse-en-prison-frigon-sylvie-9782890912847)

http://www.danseenseine.org/lien_social/danse-et-detention/chairs-incarcerees-

[prolonger-la-reflexi on "Le corps sportif est valorise en prison, pas le corps non sportif sensue/."](#)

The penitentiary system in New Zealand

There are 18 prisons in operation in New Zealand: 15 for male offenders and 3 for female offenders. There are 10 male prisons in the North Island and five in the South Island. Additionally, there are 4 youth correctional facilities, referred to as Youth Justice Residences. According to World Prison Brief, the official capacity of the prison system was 10053 beds as of March 2019.

Prisons are usually divided by security level (maximum, high, low medium, low, minimum). A security classification is given to prisoners within 14 days of sentencing and considers the risk posed by the offender. Security classification is used to decide what unit a prisoner should be in.

The prison system is managed by the Department of Corrections and is attached to the Ministry of Justice. The current Minister of Corrections and Police is Kelvin Davis. The Chief Executive of Corrections is Christine Stevenson.

The Department of Corrections employs around 8,000 staff members that work either inside prisons or in one the 151 Community Corrections.

Corrections officers are in charge of the secure containment of prisoners. They are the members of the staff that spend more time with inmates. They must follow a 12-month training program after recruitment.

Programme facilitators are responsible for therapeutic programs that aim to help offenders take responsibility for their actions and change their behaviour. They must have a degree in psychology, social work or counselling and complete an 11 week training program.

Other staff members include instructors (who provide professional training), case managers (to follow the prisoner's case), psychologists (to provide risk assessments and treatment), nurses, detector dog handlers, and service managers.

Sixteen prisons are administered by the Department of Corrections and two are either being built or operated under a public-private partnership (PPP) by Serco and the consortium Secure Future.

The government maintains a 25-year PPP with Serco and the Secure Future consortium in the new Auckland South Correctional Facility (ASCF) in Wiri.

The Auckland South Correctional Facility, known as Wiri, is the largest privately run prison in New Zealand. But what sets it apart is its bold application of an approach called payment-by-results, which links payments to outcomes. For Wiri, those outcomes include a 10 percent reduction in the rate of recidivism and better outcomes for inmates who are Maori, an indigenous group overrepresented in New Zealand's

prisons.

If Wiri outperforms state facilities on these measures, the consortium of private entities that built, operate, and maintain the prison will receive incentive payments. For every incident—a brawl in the mess hall, say—payments to the consortium are cut. More serious breaches, such as an inmate death or an escape, result in a financial penalty. At Wiri, the aim of lowering recidivism and improving prisoner outcomes shapes everything about the project, including the layout and construction of the facility itself.



Wiri prison in Auckland is the first private facility in New Zealand. (Google Maps)

The prison grounds include three X-shaped main buildings arranged in a row, followed by ten autonomous residences. The farthest building from the prison gate holds the most violent offenders and is the most restrictive. Good behavior enables inmates to move into the next building over, and then the next one, and, eventually, into the pavilion adjacent the gate. It's a symbolic progression, but also a calculated one. By the time inmates are in autonomous residences, they are moving about freely, doing many of the things they would do outside the prison walls—making their own meals, doing their own laundry, and scheduling doctors' appointments.

Inside the prison, inmates have access the cellphones and computers, to help them build

job skills and maintain connections outside the walls; they meet with family members in plain clothes, in a well-lit room with soft chairs and a play area for children. Officers are encouraged to build relationships with inmates, addressing them by their first name or by “Mr.” followed by the inmate’s surname.

Under this innovative private prison contract, the private consortium faces financial penalties for failing to meet recidivism reduction targets and for the occurrence of certain security incidents, while being rewarded for outperforming government-run prisons in reducing recidivism rates. Providing access to educational resources has been a major priority, with Wiri inmates receiving significant access to tablet and desktop computers as well as instructors to deliver educational services. Effectively reducing recidivism rates amongst the country’s indigenous Maori population, who make up about half of inmates in New Zealand prisons, will result in additional bonus payments to the consortium.

Audit NZ reviewed reoffending data from Wiri - which analyses how many prisoners are reconvicted within 730 days of being released.

Between April 2016 and March 2017, 7500 prisoners were released. Within a year almost 42 per cent were reconvicted, and just over 28 per cent were back inside, according to data released by Corrections in September 2018.

Of those released from Wiri, 30.9% were reconvicted, with 22.6% sent back to prison. That compares with Manawatu prison, where 54.1% were reconvicted and 34.6 back behind bars within a year

Families were invited to meetings to discuss post-release support and reintegration.

Prison Data

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	8 034 <i>at 30.9.2021 (Ministry of Justice)</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	157 <i>based on an estimated national population of 5.13 million at end of September 2021 (from Statistics New Zealand figures)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	35.6% (30.9.2021) Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	5.7% (30.9.2021) Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	1.0% <i>(30.9.2021 - under 20)</i>
Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	3.0% <i>(mid-2018)</i>
Number of establishments / institutions	18 <i>(2019)</i>

Official capacity of prison system	10 633 (30.6.2019 - operational capacity)
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	93.8% (30.6.2019)

Sources:

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/new-zealand>

<https://www.prison-insider.com/en/pays>

<https://www.nbr.co.nz/article/wiri-prison-becomes-more-profitable-lower-expenses-b-210748>

SINGAPORE

Prisoners in prisons have access to specialized training programs, from precision engineering courses to media skills training, to help them earn a career after their release.

The industry-specific training will cover the skills required in emerging markets identified by the Department of Commerce and Industry, and in collaboration with the Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (Score).

Score was founded in 1976 to assist prisoners in vocational training and skills development to help them secure jobs after their release.

Below are singapore prison population figures

Prison Data

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	11 198 <i>at 31.12.2020 (national prison administration)</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	185 <i>based on an estimated national population of 6.04 million at end of 2020 (from United Nations figures)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	10.6% (31.12.2020) Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	11.1% (31.12.2020) Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	4.0% (31.12.2020 - under 21)
Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	10.6% (mid-2019)
Number of establishments / institutions	13

	(2019)
Official capacity of prison system	16 249 (September 2013)
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	79.2% (September 2013)

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/singapore>

UNITED KINGDOM

Prison Data (North Ireland)

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	1 580 <i>at 26.11.2021 (Northern Ireland prison administration)</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	83 <i>based on an estimated national population of 1.9 million at end of November 2021 (from updated Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency figures)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	35.9% (31.1.2020) Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	3.9% (26.11.2021) Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	1.0% (31.1.2020 - under 18)
Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	11.0% (31.1.2020)
Number of establishments / institutions	3 (2021 - Maghaberry, Magilligan and Hydebank Wood)
Official capacity of prison system	2 321 (31.1.2020)
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	68.0% (31.1.2020)

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/united-kingdom-northern-ireland>

Prison Data (Rest UK, exc Scotland)

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	79 685 <i>at 26.11.2021 (Ministry of Justice - not including juveniles in Secure Training Centres and Local Authority Secure Children's Homes, of whom there were 147 at 31.3.2021)</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	133 <i>based on an estimated national population of 60.12 million at end of November 2021 (from Office for National Statistics figures)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	16.2% (30.6.2021) Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	4.1% (26.11.2021) Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	0.5% <i>(31.3.2021 - under 18. In addition to these 373 juveniles, a further 84 were being held in Secure Training Centres and 63 in Local Authority Secure Children's Homes.)</i>
Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	13.0% <i>(31.3.2021 - including those whose nationality is unknown)</i>
Number of establishments / institutions	118 (2021)
Official capacity of prison system	75 689 <i>(29.10.2021 - certified normal accommodation in use)</i>
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	104.9% (29.10.2021)

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/united-kingdom-england-wales>

GREECE

Prison Data

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	11 001 <i>at 16.7.2021 (Ministry of Justice)</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	103 <i>based on an estimated national population of 10.69 million at July 2021 (from Eurostat figures)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	23.3% (1.1.2021) Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	4.6% (1.1.2021)

	Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	0.2% (16.7.2021 - under 18)
Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	59.8% (1.1.2021)
Number of establishments / institutions	34 (July 2021)
Official capacity of prison system	10 175 (16.7.2021)
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	108.1% (16.7.2021)

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/greece>

Portugal

The selection shows the variety of innovative projects also and not only on a technological level. None of these projects proposes the use of virtual environments for the education and rehabilitation of prisoners.

Therefore we turned to educators and teachers directly to listen the voice of those who work or have recently worked in educational activities in schools, in voluntary work, within prisons.

Prison Data

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	11 638 <i>at 1.11.2021 (national prison administration – includes 210 in psychiatric institutions)</i>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	113 <i>based on an estimated national population of 10.3 million at beginning of November 2021 (from Eurostat figures)</i>
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	19.3% (1.11.2021) Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	6.7% (1.11.2021) Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	0.1% (1.1.2020 - minors)

Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	14.3% (1.11.2021)
Number of establishments / institutions	49 (2015 - 17 central prisons, 4 special prisons, 27 regional prisons, 1 'Cadeia de Apoio')
Official capacity of prison system	12 618 (1.11.2021 - not including places in psychiatric institutions)
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	90.6% (1.11.2021 - not including prisoners in psychiatric institutions)

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/portugal>

Italy

The selection shows the variety of innovative projects also and not only on a technological level. None of these projects proposes the use of virtual environments for the education and rehabilitation of prisoners.

Therefore we turned to educators and teachers directly to listen the voice of those who work or have recently worked in educational activities in schools, in voluntary work, within prisons.

Prison Data

Prison population total (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	54 307 at 31.10.2021 (Ministry of Justice - not including those in institutions for minors, of whom there were 409 at 30.6.2019)
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	92 based on an estimated national population of 58.94 million at end of October 2021 (from Eurostat figures)
Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population)	30.5% (31.10.2021 - not including those in institutions for minors) Further Information
Female prisoners (percentage of prison population)	4.2% (31.10.2021 - not including those in institutions for minors) Further Information
Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population)	0.3% (30.6.2019 - under 18; including those in institutions for minors)
Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	31.9% (31.10.2021 - not including those in institutions for minors)

Number of establishments / institutions	206 <i>(2020 - 189 penal institutions for adults, 17 for minors)</i>
Official capacity of prison system	50 851 <i>(31.10.2021 - not including penal institutions for minors)</i>
Occupancy level (based on official capacity)	106.8% <i>(31.10.2021 - not including those in penal institutions for minors)</i>

<https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/italy>

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS – ACTIONS

Country	CANADA
Correctional facility name	Various prisons in the Ontario region.
Project title	PASAN Prisoners with HIV/AIDS Support Action Network
Target groups (underage inmates, women, and inmates from special	Prisoners, ex-prisoners and their families/communities
Quantitative data on participants	Not available. 2000 issues of the bulletin distributed every year in Canada.
Level of education	Health education
Teachers	Volunteers And Peer Educators (prisoners and ex-prisoners)
Project description	<p>PASAN is a community-based prisoner health and harm reduction organization, based in Toronto, that provides support, education and advocacy to prisoners, ex-prisoners and their families across Canada. PASAN conducts HIV prevention education programs in many adult institutions in the southern Ontario region. This program includes a Peer Educators Group, whereby ex-prisoners living with HIV are educators for current prisoners.</p> <p>PASAN produces a quarterly bulletin entitled CELL COUNT. This publication contains written and artistic content by/for/about prisoners and ex-prisoners. It is the only newsletter in Canada providing an uncensored forum for prisoners and youth in custody to explore and share their own experiences, ideas, and fears about HIV. CELL COUNT is free for prisoners and people living with HIV in Canada. 2000 issues are distributed every year to prisoners, institutions, and agencies across the country.</p> <p>Since its beginnings in 1991, PASAN has always maintained a focus on systemic issues of HIV/AIDS and prisons, producing for that many systemic advocacy efforts such as presentations to the Parliamentary Subcommittee on AIDS and the Organization of the first National Workshop on HIV/AIDS in Prison.</p> <p>Furthermore, PASAN support ex-prisoners and their families and communities with a meeting, held weekly in a public park in Toronto, called Neechi Sharing Circle: as its name suggests, it's a meeting based on the traditional practice of the sharing circle, that is common in some Indigenous communities from various parts of North America, a meeting designed to ensure everyone has an equal opportunity to speak and to share their opinions and ideas.</p> <p>Besides that, PASAN offers people who have experienced incarceration the possibility to collaborate with community engaged art projects, as a way to help them find an employment: for that aim, in 2019, PASAN made a partnership with "Art to Power", a no-profit public art agency.</p>
Duration of the project	Since 1991
Url	http://www.pasan.org/ (last visit on June 2019)

Private or public	Private: volunteers, ex-prisoners
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic, ...)	Health education
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	<p>The community-based PASAN's projects show interestingly the philosophy, culture and ethics of Aboriginal Canadian people. The Canadian state is characterized by numbers of multicultural measures directed to the Indigenous population. In the realm of imprisonment, for instance, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) affirms that, in various penitentiary institutions, it manages spaces designed for spirituality and healthcare (healing lodges) in collaboration and partnership with Aboriginal communities. But Indigenous groups continue to be overrepresented in Canadian prisons: more than 20 % of the prison population is Aboriginal, while the Aboriginal population in Canada is only 4 to 5 %. PASAN projects differ from state initiatives because they are grass root initiatives, they aren't compulsory, and take as their mission the rehabilitation of ex-prisoners in the community, by means of social and cultural practice, the sharing circles among others, shared with non-prisoners. In fact, interestingly, prisoners and ex-prisoners are concerned by PASAN as well as their families.</p>
Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)	<p>The final output: Cell Count, the quarterly bulletin edited and distributed by PASAN, is a unique example of a publication through which prisoners and ex-prisoners can find information, recognition and empowerment. Indeed, in the pages of the bulletin, one can read news, information, mutual and self-help suggestions, lists of supporting organizations that revolve around imprisonment, HIV but also addiction and social relationships. Furthermore, in Cell Count there are also poems, letters, autobiographical texts, personal reflections, fiction stories, drawings, comics, composed by prisoners and ex-prisoners themselves. In this way, Cell Count can be seen as a sort of impressive and choral diary that bears witness to life experiences obscured by confinement and precarious health conditions. Moreover, the bulletin gives a recognizable public voice to people experiencing or concerned in some way by incarceration: it helps unite them in a sort of community, despite the fragmentation and individualization due to the penal condition. The traditional medium of the journal appears here as an innovation, due to the lack of internet access and the widespread solitary confinement that can be found in Canadian prisons.</p>
other relevant information (optional)	
Keywords	Health education / Community based / Peer Educators / community engaged art projects.

Country	FRANCE
Correctional facility name	Centre pénitentiaire de Toulon - La Farlède
Project title	Ateliers de light painting
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Non-native french speakers
Quantitative data on participants	Not available data
Level of education	Alphabetisation
Teachers	Prison teachers and the artist Virgilien
Project description	<p>In the frame of the alphabetisation course, this project was meant to reinforce the learning of writing with a series of artistic workshops based on light painting and light writing. The workshops took place in a set carefully arranged: a complete darkness and a camera with a long exposure time, able to take only the sources of strong light. The students had to "paint" and "write" in front of the camera with a lamp, taking a picture of their actions. In fact, the camera could capture all movements made with a light for a time of 30 seconds. The students had to draw in the void with lights, but they had the difficulty that the lamp they used left no trace behind it. In order to realize their light paintings, they could place and arrange in the set also various objects and people.</p> <p>By this technique, the participants performed and composed numbers of images and photos: in each picture, the light functions as a sign, a mark, or generates colorful written words.</p>
Duration of the project	2019
	http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/spip.php?article570 (last visit on June 2019)
Private or public	Public: prison pedagogical unit with INES - INitatives Educatives Scolaires- fund
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic, ...)	Educational / Artistic
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	<p>The project shows a playful and kinesthetic approach able to give expression to the emotional dimensions and socio-cultural backgrounds of students. The graphic mechanisms were in fact reinforced in a non traditional way, that involved body movements and teamwork. In the pictures realized one can detect individual and collective expressions: the sparkling light lines crossing the darkness testify the speed of gestures, the moods and feelings, the social ties, the creativity, the dynamism of the inmate students. Due to its spontaneity, the artistic outputs recall the outsider art and recount as well the urban culture that characterize the collective and imaginative students identification.</p>

<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>The methodology: The project focuses on the graphic gesture as a complement of the teaching of writing itself. However, in the workshops the gesture was approached in a very innovative way: the action of tracing a sign was both detached by its traditional supports and subjected to new regulative mechanisms. In fact, on the one hand, the horizontal plane of the blank white page and the pen, were replaced by the black void and the light: in this new kind of undefined, three-dimensional page, the lines found an incredible freedom. On the other hand, an entire new array of operations were open in this new page, operations that required students to learn self-regulation and self-control (metacognition): due to the brief period of time during which they could trace a light line, they had to carefully forecast the consequences of their gestures in order to take photos.</p> <p>In fact, as the teachers explained, the core of the workshops were all the visuospatial skills that are the prerequisites for learning the written word: to orient oneself in space, to perceive the objects of the environment and to organize them into a coherent visual scene, to mentally imagine a physically absent object.</p> <p>Finally, we could say that, thanks to the light lines, the action of writing emerged in this project as a performance, that involved not only the hand and the sheet, but the entire body and the entire space around it.</p>
<p>other relevant information (optional)</p>	
<p>Keywords</p>	<p>Light art / alphabetisation / graphic gesture / performance / metacognition.</p>

Country	FRANCE
Correctional facility name	Centre pénitentiaire de Toulon - La Farlède
Project title	<i>Les Falaises de V.</i>
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Not available data
Quantitative data on participants	18
Level of education	Not available data
Teachers	Prison teachers and an artist (Laurent Bazin)
Project description	<p><i>Les Falaises de V.</i> is a dystopian film of ten minutes, realized in Virtual Reality, that puts the user in the shoes of a prisoner ready to exchange his eyes against a few years of freedom.</p> <p>The author, artist L. Bazin, has been invited to show his work to inmate students: provided with a Virtual Reality helmet, the students were immersed in the film with a 360° vision, free to see what they want, but also deeply involved by the emotions raised by the plot.</p> <p>The viewing was prepared in class and was followed by a philosophical debate in the presence of the teachers and the entire film crew.</p> <p>During the discussion, as the teachers reported, the students questioned the notion of Virtual Reality, talked about their own relationship to the Real, considered the commodification of the body and the price of freedom.</p>
Duration of the project	2017
Url	http://www.upr-paca-corse.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/spip.php?article481 (last visit on June 2019)
Private or public	Public: prison pedagogical unit
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic, ...)	Educational

<p>Worth choosing because (researcher’s point of view)</p>	<p>This educational experience, although experimental, shows the potential of the Virtual Reality in the frame of the digital education. Interestingly, the students were confronted with a film that, although dystopian, concerned them directly, by recalling their own condition as inmates: they lived an intense emotional experience about being restrained and desperately missing freedom.</p> <p>Furthermore, the possibility to meet and speak with the film crew, as well as the philosophical discussion regulated by the teachers, seem important cues to consider. Virtual Reality raises a powerful and vast emotional landscape where a reflexive frame seems both useful and necessary. In this case, the viewing allowed students to speak about the impossible, the extreme desire of freedom, without denying it, while the presence of author and teachers helped them to enlarge their reflections, and to situate them culturally and historically.</p>
<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>The methodology using the medium of Virtual Reality allows students to become “actors” rather than “spectators”, giving them, in an unprecedented technologically mediated way, the visual freedom they lack and the possibility to live an intense emotional experience.</p>
<p><i>other relevant information (optional)</i></p>	
<p>Keywords</p>	<p>New media and digital education.</p>

Country	New Zealand
Correctional facility name	Arohata Women's Prison and Rimutaka Men's Prison
Project title	Bedtime stories from inside Programme
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Women and man which are parents
Level of education	Any
Project description	<p>Bedtime Stories is a programme that goes into prisons and records prisoners reading stories for their children. The book they have read is then sent home along with the recording and message to their children. The goal is to keep mothers and fathers (recently Rimutaka Men's Prison, joined the project) connected to their children during forced separation. This encourages children to know that they are loved and wanted, even when Mum and Dad can't be around because they are incarcerated.</p> <p>The Bedtime Stories Programme promotes literacy and getting good quality books into the homes of vulnerable children and helps to forge relationships with children and has also helped to improve prisoner's literacy skills.</p>
Duration of the project	Since 2016
Url	<p>https://www.boosted.org.nz/projects/bedtime-stories-from-inside</p> <p>https://www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/afternoons/audio/2018669332/bedtime-stories-recordings-by-mothers-and-grandmothers-behind-bars</p>
Private or public	private
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	

<p>Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)</p>	<p>The programme gives children the opportunity to hear the voice of someone special to them whenever they need to.</p> <p>One of the benefits of the program is that it helps the prison check that women can read, and teach their children to read. Nationwide, 71 per cent of prisoners have trouble reading and writing.</p>
<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>Arohata houses the country's only drug treatment unit for women, its inmates are drawn from prisons nationwide, so bedtime CD's are the only way to keep the bond between parents and children.</p>
<p><i>other relevant information (optional)</i></p>	<p>The Bedtime Stories Programme received the Arts Access Corrections Community Award 2017.</p>

Country	Singapore
Correctional facility name	Community Action for the Rehabilitation of Ex-Offenders (CARE) Network
Project title	The Yellow Ribbon Project
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Prisoners and former offenders
Level of education	Not applicable
Project description	The Yellow Ribbon (YRP) Programme spearheaded by Community Action for the Rehabilitation of Former Offenders (CARE) aims to improve the effectiveness of the rehabilitation of former offenders in Singapore through rehabilitation initiatives to help them reintegrate into society. The YRP includes public, private and non-governmental bodies that work together to help former offenders find employment and housing, reconnect with families and friends, learn new skills and feel welcome back in society. Once released from prison, they are offered vocational training and work programs through an agency called Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises to help them find work.
Duration of the project	Not applicable
Url	https://www.yellowribbon.org.sg/
Private or public	Public, private and NGO bodies working together
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic, ...)	Vocational training
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	YRP works in a two-fold manner, by aiming to prepare on the one hand ex-offenders for their re-integration to the society but concurrently, to prepare the community to accept them. This is something that
	distinguish it from other similar-like projects, as it confronts the issue of re-integration of ex-prisoners to the society holistically. Rehabilitation programmes would help to reform and prepare the ex-offender for release but equally critical, ex-offenders need the support of their families and the community for them to reintegrate into society successfully.

<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>Through YRP, prisoners engage in work that connects them to the outside world while still in prison. This engagement gives them the opportunity not only to be better prepared for their re-integration to society but also to develop tangible work. For instance, they are trained in website development and work on real projects for businesses. They also work in a prison-based bakery that produces bread and all kinds of other baked goods for various retail outlets in Singapore.</p>
<p>other relevant information (<i>optional</i>)</p>	

Country	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
Correctional facility name	Northern Ireland Prison Service, the Probation Board for Northern Ireland, the Arts Council of Northern Ireland, the Community Relations Council and the Community Arts Forum
Project title	Prison Arts Foundation (PAF)
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Prisoners, ex-prisoners, young offenders and ex- young offenders in Northern Ireland.
Level of education	Not applicable
Project description	The Prison Arts Foundation was founded by the Northern Ireland Prison Service, the Probation Board for Northern Ireland, the Arts Council of Northern Ireland, the Community Relations Council and the Community Arts Forum. Its aim is to create access to the arts for all prisoners, former prisoners, young offenders and former young offenders in Northern Ireland. Through "artist in-residence" programmes the Foundation promotes and widens the practice and appreciation of the arts to all those serving custodial sentences. Workshops are organized on a variety of art forms including writing, drama, fine art, craft, music, circus/physical theatre and dance. These workshops allow prisoners to explore their more creative side and to bolster their self-confidence. Prisoners who enrol in the Prison Arts Foundation are sometimes supported in their artistic endeavours after release as a way to help them reintegrate.
Duration of the project	Not applicable
Url	http://www.prisonartsfoundation.com/
Private or public	
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	Artistic
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	The impact of PAF in Northern Ireland is noteworthy and their way of working is very innovative. They have managed to engage thousands of prisoners giving them the opportunity to develop practical skills and self-confidence which will facilitate their re-integration to the society after their release. Moreover, PAF has established a very professional way of working and managed to gain support and form partnerships with a wide range of partners.

<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>PAF take seriously the fact that too many people who have a history of being involved with the criminal justice system think the arts are not for them, and our 'Inspiring Change in the Community' programme aims to break down this preconception by making arts fully inclusive. To achieve this they organise every year hundreds of workshops and programmes engaging more than 6000 prisoners in all three prisons of Northern Ireland.</p>
<p>other relevant information (<i>optional</i>)</p>	

Country	United Kingdom
Correctional facility name	Trailblazers
Project title	Trailblazers Mentoring
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Young offenders (18-25)
Level of education	Not applicable
Project description	Trailblazers is a national charity set up to mentor young offenders (18-25), with the primary objective of helping to reduce their re-offending.
Duration of the project	6 months prior to release and with possible extension for a period up to 9 months after the release.
Url	https://www.trailblazersmentoring.org.uk/
Private or public	Non-governmental organisation.
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	Mentoring education
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	They have achieved a significant tangible impacts in terms of decreasing reoffending of their project's participants. According to the organization, the average over the two years was a reoffending rate of 9 per cent, compared with government figures of over 70 per cent.
Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)	Through weekly 1 hour, 1:1 mentoring sessions – both inside prisons and “through the gate” once they are released – aiming to educate, encourage and inspire mentees to change their future and make a positive impact on their communities.
other relevant information (optional)	

Country	USA: the project was particularly successful in the maximum security prison of the State of Indiana.
Correctional facility name	Maximum security prison of the State of Indiana.
Project title	<i>National Corrections Library (NCL)</i>
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Male and female inmates
Level of education	Literacy and media literacy
Project description	<p>The project is based on the production of a software which allows the detainees to enter a recreational digital library: they use tablets with an Android system and they have a limited number of accesses.</p> <p>The program is progressively developing; it respects both the readers' needs and the restrictions of the prisons.</p>
Duration of the project	2017 - today
Url	https://apds.libraryreserve.com/10/50/it/Default.htm
Private or public	<p>Private:</p> <p>the project was thought by a private company from New York, American Prison Data Systems, in collaboration with OverDrive team and with many prison librarians.</p>
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic, ...)	Online education.
	Besides a general diffusion and implementation of prison population's literacy level, there are many

	<p>advantages compared to printed books:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimization of spaces; • Reduction of contraband; • Support to readers with learning disadvantages such as impaired vision or dyslexia thanks to audiovisual tools. <p>In the maximum security prison of the State of Indiana, the increase of this project has produced a decrease in violent acts among inmates.</p>
<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>Digital and sound reading.</p>
<p><i>other relevant information (optional)</i></p>	

Country	<p>USA</p> <p>- Seat of the Association which ran the project: Morgantown (Monongalia County) - State of WestVirginia</p> <p>States where the project was spread:</p> <p>Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia</p>
Correctional facility name	<p>Prison structures in the States:</p> <p>Kentucky Tennessee Ohio Maryland Virginia West Virginia</p>
Project title	<i>Appalachian Prison Book Project (APBP)</i>
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Male and female inmates
Level of education	Literacy
Project description	<p>APBP sends free books to inmates in six Appalachian States: (West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Maryland). The project was born from professor Katy Raya's idea; she teaches "jail literature" at the West Virginia University; she realised how important books are for inmates and noted that all over the State (Virginia) there was no library in the prisons.</p> <p>In the federal prison Hazelton (West Virginia) she runs a project "The book club" which gives women and men in prison, the opportunity to read, discuss and write about literature.</p> <p>At the moment she's working to bring for –credit college into a regional prison.</p>
Duration of the project	2005 - today
Url	https://appalachianprisonbookproject.org/
Private or public	Public: voluntary partners of the West Virginia University.
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	Education/literature/writing

<p>Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)</p>	<p>Success of the project.</p> <p>Inmates' demands of books are very high; however it's very difficult to get books in prison (no prison library; online buying is very expensive).</p> <p>When professor Katy Rayan came in contact with the first prisons, many volunteers got involved in the project.</p> <p>At the moment volunteers are working for more than 200 prison in West Virginia; more than 100 demands per week are sent. Since 2005 more than 30,000 books have been delivered.</p>
<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>Methodology in the demand:</p> <p>Inmates send their demands by a letter; the APBP volunteers answer them; in this epistolary relationships, book demands and private stories interwave.</p>
<p><i>other relevant information (optional)</i></p>	<p>Curiosity:</p> <p>the most demanded book is dictionary.</p> <p>Then: drawing books, western books, science fiction novels, spell books, user manuals how to survive out of prison.</p>

Country	Westchester County New York State
Correctional facility name	Federal jail: <i>Metropolitan Correctional Center</i>
Project title	<i>Parenting, Prison, & Pups (PPP)</i>
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Women with children
Level of education	Not available data
Project description	<p>The project is for incarcerated mothers (about the 70% of the American incarcerated women has at least a child); it is based on a number of meetings (twice a week for two months) and interplays with dogs in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessen the depressant effects due to the separation between mother and child; • Improve the ability to express mothers' emotional states (women are interviewed before and after the meetings with the animals); • Maintain parenting skills by looking after animals; this will promote reconciliation with their children after the incarceration experience; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate their future criminality (mothers without a relationship with their children, after imprisonment are likely to go back to prison and their own children –one in six- can become offenders themselves once adult)
Duration of the project	Fourteen weeks (2017 - today)
Url	https://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1107&context=jper
Private or public	The project is run by the no profit organization The Good Dog Foundation and by Dr. Kimberly Collica-Cox, Associate Professor, Pace University's Dyson Collage- Criminal Justice Department. It is financed by Pace University and by an anonymous benefactor from New York.
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	Educational/ rehabilitation

<p>Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)</p>	<p>The project pays attention to the emotional condition of those women deprived of their parental role; it also gives importance to the positive effects of the interaction with animals. The women involved in the program claimed that they have improved their communicative and listening skills, they have reduced their violent attitudes , they have developed higher parental competences. Students of Dyson College join the meetings in the prison.</p>
<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>Innovation in methodology: animal-assisted therapy.</p>
<p><i>other relevant information (optional)</i></p>	

Country	Greece
Correctional facility name	Larisa Prison
Project title	Creative Writing Program
Target groups	Adult Students
Level of education	Non formal secondary education
Project description	Creative writing is an educational method, which aims to promote self-expression, interpersonal communication, building social relationships and mental liberation through written language and the utilization of various creative tools.
Duration of the project	The Creative Writing Program was implemented for the first time at the Second Chance School of Larissa in 2018, as a unit of the Summer School Program 2018. The tradition of the module continued throughout the academic years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 as a voluntary laboratory in collaboration with OKANA's "Life Laboratory".
Url	https://www.okana.gr/ http://www.kplarisa.gr/
Private or public	OKANA operates since 1995 as a legal entity of private law and is reported to the Ministry of Health.
Area of interest	Educational
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	A Creative Writing Program in a school prison environment offers incarcerated students the opportunity not only to express themselves by communicating feelings and ideas, but also to creatively use incarceration time to combat issues related to incarceration, gain self-confidence, activate their creativity, escape isolation and institutionalization, to cooperate, build relationships, increase their personality and change their self-image.

<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>Creative Writing is a method that incorporates multiple tools to achieve defined goals: words, phrases, images, music, poetry, literature, comics and movies. In addition, it has a wide scope, since it can be used in various (educational) settings, including schools, prisons, mental health institutions, etc. The final product ranges from books, plays to songs, videos and comics.</p>
<p><i>Other relevant information (optional)</i></p>	<p>The Second Chance School of Larissa has published two collections of prisoner stories produced annually: "With a forehead" (2018) and "Intentionally" (2019).</p>

Country	Portugal
Correctional facility name	(2 prisons) "Custódias" and "Santa Cruz do Bispo"
Project title	Janelas para o mundo/ <i>Windows to the world</i>
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	5 groups of inmates from Custódias; 2 intergenerational groups of mothers and their children from Santa Cruz do Bispo
Level of education	Not defined
Project description	This project results from the cooperation between Serralves Foundation (responsible for the implementation of the project) and two prisons and it aims to promote the psychosocial development of inmates, encourage cooperation between prisoners and foster a dialogue around the concept of identity and self-esteem. These goals will be achieved through a pedagogical exhibition, laboratory workshops in the fields of science and the arts, theoretical-practical sessions and virtual reality. These activities happen 3 times a week. Furthermore, prisoners will have the opportunity, once a month, to make a guided visit to the foundation and its park.
Duration of the project	3 years (start date: April of 2019)
Url	https://inovacaosocial.portugal2020.pt/en/project/janelas-para-o-mundo/ (in english) https://observador.pt/2019/03/16/serralves-leva-realidade-virtual-a-reclusos-de-custodias-e-de-santa-cruz-do-bispo/ (in portuguese) https://www.dn.pt/lusa/serralves-leva-realidade-virtual-a-reclusos-de-custodias-e-de-santa-cruz-do-bispo-10686220.html (in portuguese) https://www.rtp.pt/noticias/cultura/janelas-para-o-mundo-leva-atividades-aos-reclusos-de-custodias-e-santa-cruz-do-bispo-v1147026 (in portuguese)

Private or public	Both
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	Educational/artistic/cultural
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	<p>It has some similarities to Steps since it uses virtual reality as a tool in the psychosocial development of inmates but its more expansive in its approach since it also includes a different array of educational and artistic activities .</p> <p>According to the information released, the project will be followed by a team of psychologist who will study the impact of these activities on prisoners. Therefore, its final output may lead to new findings that may be relevant to our own experiences with Steps.</p>
Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)	<p>Methodology (modern art workshops; environmental education methodologies; virtual interaction using augmented reality)</p> <p>Working space (access to a museum, architectural sites and gardens)</p>
<i>other relevant information (optional)</i>	<p>To better understand the project, its relevant to know that Serralves Foundation "holds a valuable historical and cultural heritage, namely a Museum designed by architect Álvaro Siza, winner of the Pritzker Prize in 1992; Casa de Serralves, a unique example of Art Deco architecture; and a Park designed by the french architect Jacques Gréber who was awarded with the "Henry Ford Prize for the Preservation of the Environment" in 1997."</p>

Country	Portugal
Correctional facility name	The project is implemented in 4 prisons: Setúbal Prison, Pinheiro da Cruz Prison, Alcoentre Prison and Leiria Prison. (After receiving an award for the success of the project, an expansion to other prisons in Viseu, Castelo Branco and Santa Cruz do Bispo is/was expected.)
Project title	Horta Solidária/ <i>Solidarity Vegetable Garden</i>
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Inmates who have shown good behavior and are in a flexible phase in their sentence (period of adaptation to the "outside world" with permission to go home for three days).
Level of education	Not defined
Project description	The project results from the collaboration between the Portuguese Federation of Food Banks against Hunger and the mentioned prisons. Inmates work on agriculture and throughout the year the products they produce are distributed by local food banks to private Social Solidarity Institutions.
Duration of the project	The project began in 2007 and seems to be ongoing. (note: the information collected is based on an article from 2016)
Url	https://www.noticiasmagazine.pt/2016/por-uma-vida-sem-fome/ (in portuguese)
Private or public	both
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic, ...)	Vocational training and social reintegration
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	Using the words of Ana Paula Ramos, "They prepare the land, care for it, cultivate it and reap their products. Just as in their lives: they are here to prepare the inner ground, to plant what they have not been able to do on the outside, and for that reason they ended up in a prison facility. They have to take care of what they have already acquired while they are here to be able to reap the reward later: not to return to prison. That is what I tell them when I give them this regime." In other words, this project helps them acquire discipline, value hard work, gain a sense of community, social awareness and self-esteem.
Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)	Final output: Help those who are in need

<p><i>other relevant information (optional)</i></p>	<p>Prisoners' Testimonies:</p> <p>Mário Luís, 57 years old - "We are imprisoned but we are doing something useful and helping those in need. [...]Being in the open is a big change. The air you breathe, the sound of birds... In prison, there is a lot of confusion and we are enclosed between four walls."</p> <p>José, 36 years old - "If we had more men working here, it would be better. I had never worked in agriculture, I am learning a few things."</p>
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Country	Portugal
Correctional facility name	Ponta Delgada Prison and Montijo Prison
Project title	(No name)
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Prisoners who are already serving time
Level of education	Not relevant
Project description	<p>Two prisons will be built from scratch and according to the architect in charge, Jorge Mealha, "The idea is to create an environment that reduces stress and hence aggression, enhancing the quality of life of prisoners and prison workers".</p> <p>The cells, almost all single, will be ten square meters (the current average is six). There are larger cells, with twelve square meters that will have room for two inmates. But they will be an exception. The only bars will be in the windows. Unlike most current single cells, they will not have a shower. Each wing will have a collective shower instead.</p> <p>The prisons will have three floors, where the ground floor is occupied by the courtyard and the other two by cells. The jail will be divided into nuclei of fifty cells that have access to their own courtyard. The nuclei will be separated from each other by concrete beams that let in natural light but where a head cannot pass through. There are no bars. Each nuclei will have a common space and a small bar run by inmates.</p> <p>Note : nuclei can be understood as "housing center".</p>
Duration of the project	The first prison to be built (Montijo) is expected to take 3 years.
Url	https://expresso.pt/sociedade/2019-07-07-Novas-prisoas-portuguesas-sem-grades-nem-celas (in portuguese)
Private or public	Public
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	Psychological Development

<p>Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)</p>	<p>One of the great innovations is the existence of green spaces throughout the prison and a central alley with grass and trees that separates the various "nuclei". Although this isn't directly related to the general topic of professional training, its an important component that can impact the mindset of prisoners and therefore, shape their attitude towards training.</p>
<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>Space: Architectural design</p>
<p>OTHER <i>relevant information (optional)</i></p>	

Country	Italia
Correctional facility name	Casa Circondariale Femminile
Project title	Le studentesse di Rebibbia alla biennale dei licei
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	women prisoners
Level of education	High school
Project description	To make the female prisoners participate in the national selection of the biennial exhibition of works of art "the Biennial of artistic high schools"
Duration of the project	from 2018
Url	https://www.liceoartisticoenzorossi.it/ https://www.renaliart.it/
Private or public	public
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	artistic and educational
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	the students were put in a position to participate fully and in equal measure as each pupil of an artistic high school from the ideation phase to the last executive phase passing through the design and various plastic sketches
Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)	for the first time the students worked and participated in a national project for all artistic high schools
<i>other relevant information (optional)</i>	The artwork created by the students was exhibited in the city of Matera in December 2019.

Country	Italia
Correctional facility name	Casa Circondariale Femminile di Roma
Project title	Bookciak azione
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	women prisoners
Level of education	High school
Project description	Four books are offered to the students, who choose one and after reading it reinvent the end or reinterpret it by producing short films of three minutes each. Short films include works of art created within the annual teaching.
Duration of the project	dal 2018 ancora in corso
Url	https://www.liceoartisticoenzorossi.it/ https://www.premio-bookciak-azione.it/
Private or public	public
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	Artistic area
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	Because the students are transformed into directors, screenwriters, scenographies, experimenting with a new art form.
Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)	For the first time in Italy inmates students are involved in a film production.
<i>other relevant information (optional)</i>	Some short films were awarded at the Venice Day in the 75th and 76th editions of the Venice Film Festival.

Country	Rome/ITALY
Correctional facility name	Women's Institute of Rebibbia District House (Rome) Setting: rooms of the Female Institute Library
Project title	"A room all to ourselves". Collective readings for women, by Elena Zizioli
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	11 restricted women of different nationalities (Italian, Romanian, Slavic and Rom)
Level of education	Different degrees of education
Project description	<p>The project took place with a series of reading meetings in no-formal educational context.</p> <p>For these no formal readings, silent books have been used, that is books without text oriented on topics such as migration and mother-daughter relationships.</p> <p>Four books have been chosen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Migrating" by Mariana Chiesa Mateos; - "The wave" and "Lines" by Suzy Lee; - "Ladybugs' race" by Amy Nielander. <p>Each meeting included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a first individual silent reading step (reading in mind, leafing and leafing through the books) - a second collective step of interpretation and discussion among the participants.
Duration of the project	Five meetings (once a week).
Url	/
Private or public	Public. Project created by Prof. Elena Zizioli of the University Romatre in collaboration with Stefania Murari e Laura Vinci (the services of the Libraries in prison of Rome Municipality) and the Educational Area of the Institute.

Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	Non-formal educational initiatives Literature as an educational path
Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)	The emphasis is on women. Women represent a minority in penal institutions (4% of the prison population); They live in an institution designed and planned for men, they undergo a condition of minority linked to the quality of their treatment.
Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)	Use of silent books and wordless picture books aimed at an audience different than children and teenagers. For some years now, there have been many experiments with children and teenagers. However, due to their structure and composition, silent and wordless picture books can be read by everyone indiscriminately. They represent alternative spaces where through the visual language it is possible to cultivate imagination, avoiding the risk of easy conformism or insidious coercions.
other relevant information (optional)	/

Country	Australia
Correctional facility name	Cessnock Penitentiary Mid North Coast Penitentiary Centre Bathurst Penitentiary Wellington Penitentiary Dillwynia Penitentiary South Coast Penitentiary
Project title	High Intensity Program Units (HIPU)
Target groups (underage inmates, women, inmates from special wards...)	Prisoners who are held in pre-trial detention or with sentences of less than six months and who therefore do not have access to traditional educational pathways applied to prison. The prisoners who have priority access to the program, who, considering themselves to be at a higher risk of relapse, are women and aborigines.
Level of education	-
Project description	It is a principle of the project that the rehabilitation of a prisoner at high risk of recidivism requires intensive support and training. For this reason, each group of detainees must complete the HIPU programme within four months. During this period, detained students will participate in the program for seven hours each day for five days a week through an intensive retraining program aimed at correcting any delinquent behavior, training and supporting reintegration. Participation in the program is mandatory for all eligible prisoners. In 2017 alone, 1,200 prisoners participated in HIPU.
Duration of the project	It started in 2017 and still continues
Url	https://www.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Reforms/HIPU http://www.justice.nsw.gov.au/reform/reducingreoffending https://www.cessnockadvertiser.com.au/story/4756863/short-term-offenders-on-government-agenda/ https://www.westernadvocate.com.au/story/5581543/unit-helps-inmates-at-bathurst-jail-get-back-on-track/
Private or public	Private
Area of interest (vocational training, educational, artistic,)	Educational, facilitating access to the world of work with release.

<p>Worth choosing because (researcher's point of view)</p>	<p>It is very interesting that a support programme has been designed for prisoners belonging to the weakest sections of the Australian population: aborigines, first of all, and women.</p>
<p>Innovation elements (methodology, final output, working space...)</p>	<p>A significant number of offenders are sentenced to six months or less. Until now, these prisoners have had limited access (or have had no access at all) to rehabilitation programs aimed at reducing the risk of relapse. The innovative idea consists precisely of the goal of the educational work.</p>
<p>other relevant information (optional)</p>	<p>Two HIPU projects, one in Wellington Prison and one in Mid-North Coast Penitentiary, have been specifically designed for Aborigines and indigenous residents from 'Torres Strait Archipelago'.</p>