



Dienst Justitiële Inrichtingen
Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid



Judicial youth system

Exploring the Future of Juvenile Incarceration and the implementation of an improved judicial youth system

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5 november 2020

1. Motivations



Desire to change in 2015:

- Improve continuity in care and supervision by means of 'local' placement (decentralisation);
- Move from 'one size fits all' to personalized care and security requirements;
- An approach to placement and screening juveniles which is customizable and goal oriented;
- Employ healthy elements from juvenile's network (non-criminogenic factors);
- To improve the collaboration between chain partners, including the municipality (city or township).

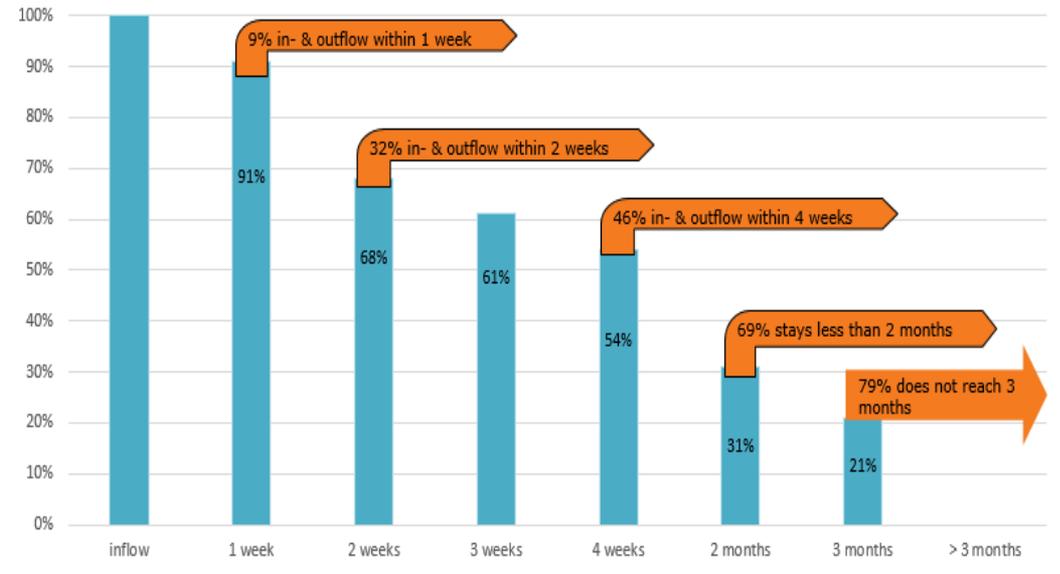
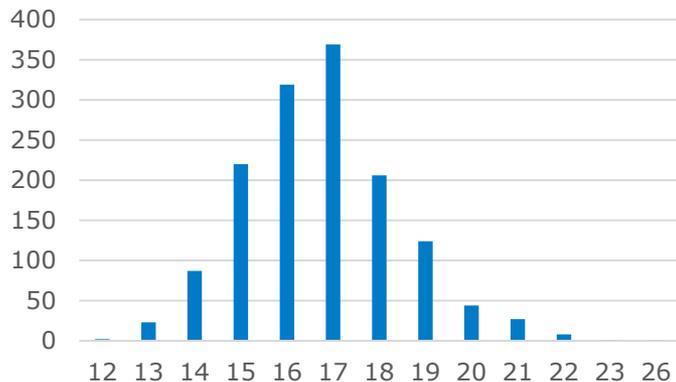
2. Juvenile data 2019



Pre-trial detention

- Age: average 17 years old
- Length of stay: approx. 50% < 1 month
- 54% first time in JJI
- Approx. 70% live at home before incarceration
- Approx. 70% have care contacts
- Many psychosocial issues as addiction, debts and early school leaving

Age pre-trial in juvenile centre 2019



Length of stay PIJ (measure, custodial treatment)

2015-2019: from 1383 days to 1174 days

3.Total overview Exploring the Future of Juvenile Incarceration



Contours System review JJI
VIV JJ report

Placement

Screening

National Facility

Local Facility

Advice
Future of juvenile incarceration

Objective:

A robust, future-focussed environment in which the juvenile is the main focus and the approach surpasses chain boundaries and is sustainable. Goal: reducing the chance of re-offending (recidivism)

Sub-goals:

- A. Juveniles at the right place (needed care)
- B. Professional care focussed on treatment, safety and security
- C. Good connection between forensic care and regular care
- D. Fully integrated network of chain partners
- E. Flexibility in treatment methods and capacity

Further elaboration of contours via:

- ❖ Experiments and trials
- ❖ Supplementary change questions

4. Building blocks



- 1) Placement, screening and global/integral plan
- 2) Local facilities (semi open setting)
- 3) National, specialist facilities (high secure setting)

Residence title incoming flow	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pre-trial detention	1.209	1.243	1.165	1.293	1.432
Juvenile incarceration	165	169	242	448	451
Measure Custodial treatment within a juvenile centre	55	30	26	33	37

4. Experimental phase



❖ Trials/experiments from 2016 till 2018



Small scale, local facilities with a lower security level:

- Local facility in Amsterdam
- Local facility in Groningen
- Local facility in Nijmegen



Integrated screening and diagnostics testing grounds:

- In JJI De Hartelborgt, Rotterdam
- In JJI Den Hey-Acker, Breda
- In Local facility Groningen



Taskforce national specialist facilities for incarceration of juvenile delinquents within a high security setting



Participants:

- Municipalities
- Certified institutions for Youth care
- Child Protection Agency
- Police
- Prosecution
- Parents
- Juveniles
- Advocacy
- Probation & rehabilitation organizations
- Education & Schools
- Science
- Healthcare
- Judiciary

5. Decision



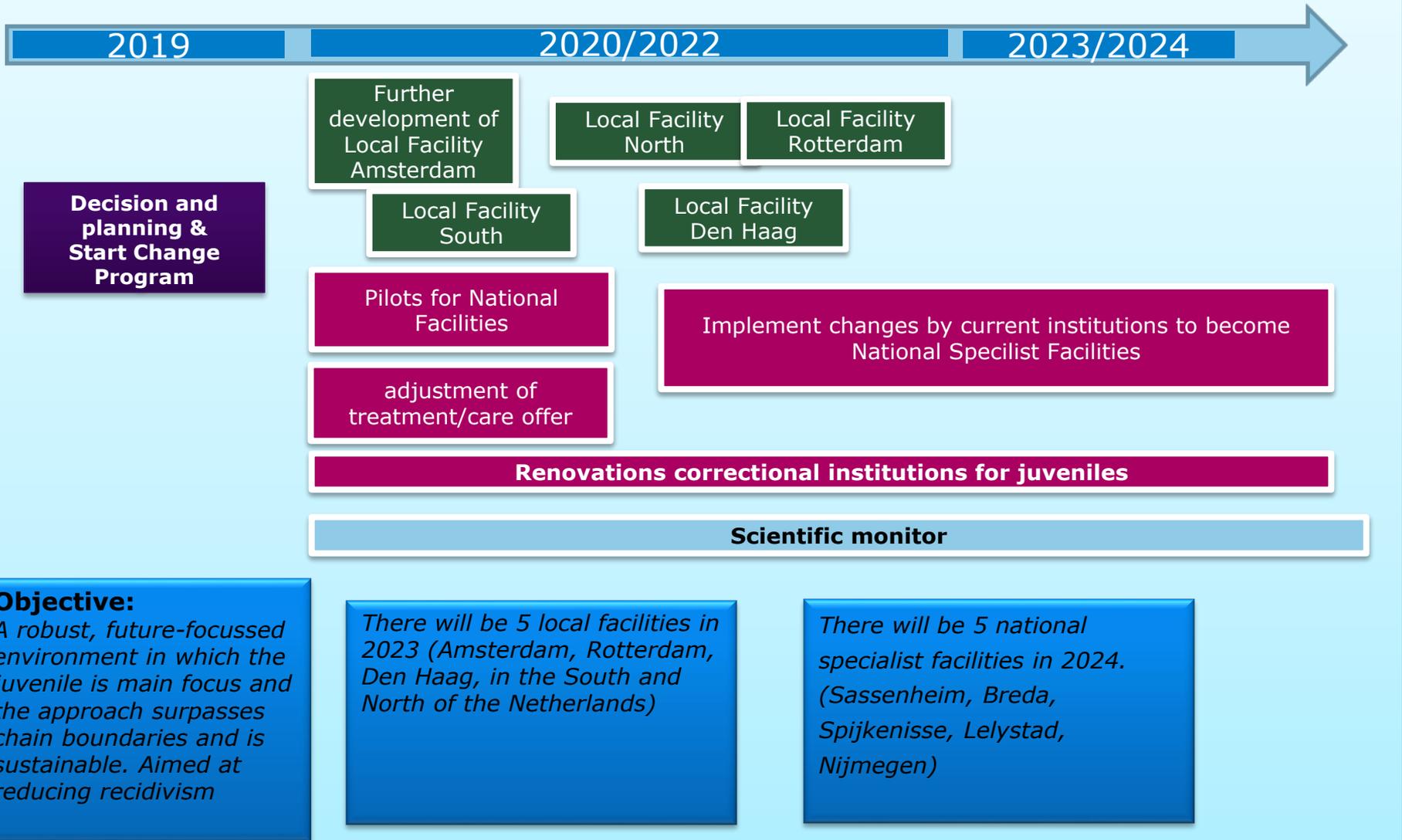
28th of June 2019 decision to change by Minister of legal protection Sander Dekker

His decision focussed on differentiated arrangements in security, care and supervision. Aims to improve the continuity of care, care that is customizable and goal oriented. In order to contribute to reduce recidivism.

In order to achieve this the following measures need to be taken:

- Reducing the number of cells (capacity) for delinquent juveniles by closing down 2 correctional institutions for juveniles.
- Introducing local facilities for delinquent juveniles.
 - Placement in a local facility after a thorough screening and risk assessment.
 - Local care partners for juvenile help and judicial chain partners
 - Clear involvement by municipality/township (they are 'their young people') and local (care) partners are essential. (Preferably/where possible, involvement of juvenile and his/her parents/network)
- If there are contra-indications a delinquent/suspect will be placed in a high security national specialist facility.
 - Screening also contributes at creating a plan of action for the juvenile (long term)
 - Better involvement of parents/partners (older juveniles) and other healthy elements from network (non-criminogenetic factors)
 - Combination of specialised expertise

6. Total overview implementation of changes in judicial youth system





Why all these developments ?

- Population
- Science
- Adolescent criminal law



Population

- Diverse in individual, social and contextual factors
- Diverse in risk and protective factors

- Developmental problems
- Lower Cognitive abilities
- Trauma
- Personality problems
- Long criminal carriage

- Older



Science

'Unfulfilled development'

- Biological
Maturity of the brain (prefrontal cortex)
inhibition, regulation, planning, decision making, problem solving
- Cognitive
- Social-emotional
risk taking, influence
- Moral



Juvenile criminal law in the Netherlands

- criminal responsible from the age of 12
- juvenile criminal law between 12 and 18

2015 Adolescent criminal law

Between the age of 16 and 23 experts advise the court: Juvenile or Adult Criminal law

- psychological/psychiatric problems
- cognitive developmental problems



Issues in clinical practice

- Juveniles sentenced by adult criminal law
- Young adults in facilities with juveniles



Where do we stand now?

Five Forensic Youth Centres

Five small scaled facilities

Pilots:

- Lower secured units
- Transforensic care
- Screening and diagnostics
- Risk management
- Neuro biological intervention
- Interventions for older adolescents



Challenges

Developing change in a running business.....