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Executive summary

The main aim of the following document is to provide a short overview regarding the issue of health promotion for young prisoners in the Czech Republic. It focuses on national background information on the Criminal Justice System (special attention is paid to juvenile offenders), national statistical background information on young people in the prison setting and on existing policies, practices and initiatives on health promotion for young prisoners. To fulfil these thematic issues, the text is systematically divided into 12 chapters. First part is dealing with the Criminal Justice System in the Czech Republic. Main relevant Acts and legal regulations are described here, while special attention is paid to legal regulation applied to juvenile offenders and to legal measures that can be imposed to them as a consequence of the committed crime. Following chapter describes basic background of the Prison System of the Czech Republic. The organization, tasks and structure of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, the armed security body that is mainly responsible for prison administration, is described here. Individual chapters are dedicated to legal regulations and structure of Prisons and Remand Prisons in the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic has a total of 36 prisons, of which 10 are primarily intended for pre-trial custody and 26 for offenders sentenced to imprisonment. Depending on the type of external guarding, security measures and application of reintegration programmes, prisons are divided into several categories. According the Law all prisons have to maintain basic conditions as regard the inmates' stay in these settings. In necessary cases accused offender can be taken to pre-trial custody (remand) even during the criminal procedure. In the Czech Republic there has been a continual increase in the prison population since 2002, to almost 22,000 in 2009. Basic statistical description of the prison population according to prisoners' age, gender and the number of prison population over a period of last 20 years is included in chapter 5. There are some specific groups of inmates in prisons (juveniles, women, foreigners) who, because of their particularities, need special approach. Legal requirements to this special treatment in comparison to general approach are also described in chapter 5. The main problem of prison settings is permanent overcrowding. There also exist some problems, specific for this establishment in the field of health care (e.g. lack of physicians, complaints about maltreatment etc.). As a target group of the project are young prisoners (including women, first time offenders, minority groups and foreigners) chapter 7 brings some more detailed information about their characteristics, social and criminal background. Treatment programme is a basic form of systematic and complex work with each inmate. These programmes usually consist from work activities, education activities, therapeutic activities, spare time activities and formation of external relationship. A social skills training programme "Stop, Have a Think, Change yourself" or a short course of conflict solving, targeted to convicted women and "Programme TP 21 JUNIOR" that focuses on violent juveniles are concrete examples of special motivational programmes and programmes focused on client needs. Drug abuse and drug addiction are widespread in prisons. Monitoring toxicological tests are carried out on the basis of reasonable suspicion as well as randomly, during the admission into prison and during the substitution care. Several services are provided to drug users in prison e.g. drug prevention counselling, substitution

programmes, detoxification, drug-free zones or treatment in specialised departments. Within the law framework, the Prison Service of the Czech Republic co-operate with relevant state institutions, but also with many various non-governmental and non-profit organizations. They are providing the Prison Service broad spectrum of social, charitable or drug use related services. These institutions are for example: Czech Helsinki Committee, which provides prisoners and their relatives with law consultation, Association of Non-profit Organization (ANO), focused on drug prevention, that provide interested prisoners with drug abuse related help as well as with any other help, Probation and Mediation Service, Masaryk University in Brno or Helping Hands Association that is targeted to motivated substance abusers. In 2005 the Prison Service of the Czech Republic formulated the Conception of the Prison System of the Czech Republic by the year 2015. The Prison Service would like to be modern, dynamic system, open to reasonable modifications. The main goal of this Conception is simplification of structure of external differentiation of prison settings. They will also emphasis on public relations as well as relations with institutions and organisations including foreign relations. This Conception is further described in chapter 11. The last chapter is dealing with the different forms of postpenitentiary care, as continual treatment is a basic premise for the prisoners' resocialisation.

1 Criminal Justice System in the Czech Republic

As regards the offenders age, in the Czech Republic, the criminal liability arises from 15 years of age. The basic Act that specifies the conditions for the criminal liability, particular definitions of criminal acts and sanctions that can be imposed for the crimes committed is the Czech Criminal Code - **Act No. 40/2009 Coll. (CC)** (This Act replaced the former legal regulation - Act No. 140/1961 Coll. and it came into force and efficiency 1.1.2010). The criminal procedure is regulated by the **act No. 141/1961 Coll.** These legal regulations are applied mainly on adult offenders (from 18 years of age, special Act is applied to juvenile offenders- 15-18 years of age, prior to general Act). Offender's full criminal liability arises in 18 years of age, although the court looks on the fact that the offender has committed an offence in the age near to the age of juvenile (18-21 years) as on a mitigating circumstance (§ 41 letter f of CC) .

According to the Criminal Code (§ 52) following punishments can be imposed to adult offenders:

- imprisonment (imprisonment rates for all crimes are set in the Criminal Code)
- house arrest
- community services
- forfeiture of property
- financial punishment
- forfeiture of a thing or other assets
- ban on operation
- ban on stay
- ban on sporting, cultural and other social events
- loss of honorary degrees and honours
- loss of military grades
- deportation

1.1 Juvenile offenders

In the Czech Republic, the special Act is applied on youth in case of crime commitment (or on cases when a child, under 15 who is not criminally liable, commits an act that otherwise could be considered as crime e.g. homicide) prior to general legal regulation. It is the **Act No. 218/2003 Coll.** about liability for illegal acts of youth and youth justice.

For the purpose of this Act the term youth includes juveniles and children:

- **child under 15 years of age:** a person who did not accomplish 15 years of age in the time of committing an act otherwise considered as crime
- **juvenile:** a person who accomplished 15 years of age but did not exceed 18 years of age at the time of committing an offence (crime) (young offender, juvenile offender)

Youth's cases are heard and decided by youth courts (specialised senates of general courts).

As a consequence of committed offence, only following measures (kind of sanction) can be imposed to

juvenile offenders:

- **educative measures** (supervision of probation officer, probation programme, educational duties, educational restrictions, admonition with warning)
- **protective measures** (protective treatment, preventive detention, confiscation of a thing or other assets, protective education)
- **punitive measures** (1. community services, 2. financial measures (fine), 3 financial measure of conditional deferral power, 4 forfeiture of a thing or other assets, 5 ban on operation, 6 deportation, 7 house arrest, 8 ban on sporting, cultural and other social events, 9 imprisonment suspended for a probationary period (conditional sentencing), 10 imprisonment suspended for a probationary period with supervision, 11 unconditional imprisonment.)

2 The Prison System of the Czech Republic

The prison system comes under the competence of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic. Prisons are administered by the Prison Service of the Czech Republic (an armed security body) that was established according to the **Act No. 555/ 1992 Coll.**

Administrative Structure

The Prison Service is headed by the Director-General (appointed and recalled by the Minister of Justice); each organizational unit within the Prison Service (PS) is headed by its own director (appointed and recalled by the Director-General).

The General Directorate is responsible for the fulfilment of tasks common to other organizational units, as well as for the methodological guidance and inspection of the units.

Organizational units are:

- General Directorate
- Remand Centres (prisons primarily intended for pre-trial custody)
- Preventive detention Units
- Prisons
- Prison Service Training Institute

The General Directorate is divided into departments which provide methodological guidance for and inspection of technical sections within the organizational units of the PS, perform analyses of findings and propose relevant measures, participate in the consideration of complaints and suggestions, design internal regulations, and participate in amendment proceedings concerning legal regulations.

The tasks of the Prison Service are:

- to administer and guard prisons (prisons, pre-trial custody (remand) prisons, preventive detention units)
- to guard, transport and escort individuals;
- to subject offenders serving their prison terms and certain groups of individuals held on remand to sentence plans in order to create the conditions for them to lead a law-abiding life once they are released;
- to conduct penological research;

- to ensure order and security in buildings housing courts, public prosecutors' offices and ministries;
- to create conditions for prisoners, detention inmates and pre-trial detainees (inmates) to be able to work and pursue other purposeful activities;
- to provide employment for offenders serving their prison sentences;
- to maintain records of inmates
- to provide training for both PS officers and civilian staff;
- to deliver health care to inmates, as well as PS officers and employees; to provide specialized care in community healthcare facilities;
- to investigate officers' criminal activities; in liaison with the Police of the Czech Republic, to prevent and detect crime in prison

The Prison Service consists of:

- Prison Security (guarding prisons; guarding, transporting and escorting people);
- Judicial Security (maintaining order and safety in courts, public prosecutors' offices and ministries);
- Administrative Service (including organizational, economic, training, educational and medical support);
- PS delegated bodies (status of a police authority in proceedings concerning criminal offences committed by the officers)

3 Prisons

The Czech Republic has a total of 36 prisons, of which 10 are primarily intended for pre-trial custody and 26 for offenders sentenced to imprisonment (there are also 2 preventive detention units- one exists in remand prison Brno and the second one in prison Opava).

The execution of imprisonment is regulated by the **Act No. 196/1999 Coll.** More detailed regulation are included in the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 345/1999 Coll. Apart from these general regulations, all prisons have their own internal regulation.

Depending on the type of external guarding, security measures and application of reintegration programmes, prisons are divided into the following categories:

- minimum-security
- medium-security
- high-security, and
- maximum-security.

Convicted people are categorized to these setting according to gravity of committed offences; the competent authority that decides on this is the court.

Apart from the basic types of prisons, there are special young offenders' institutions, special prison departments for juveniles, female prisoners and mothers with children. So long as this does not interfere with the purpose of imprisonment, there may be various types of departments in the same

prison.

Men and women are placed separately and juveniles are kept away from adults; there is an effort to separate repeat offenders from first-time offenders and inmates convicted of wilful offences from those having committed crimes of negligence; permanently unemployable offenders, individuals with mental and behavioural disorders and those under compulsory treatment and under preventive detention tend to be set apart, too.

Accused offenders held in remand are placed separately from prisoners (there exists also subsequent rules of placement among them).

If possible, the Prison Service seeks to place offenders into the prisons nearest to their domiciles. However, because of the current overcrowdedness of prisons this is rarely possible.

In rooms designed to accommodate more prisoners, one person has to have at least 4 m² of accommodation area. Cells or dormitories with accommodation area of less than 6 m² cannot be used for prisoners' accommodation. In rooms for more prisoners, one person can have an accommodation area of less than 4m² only if prisons are overcrowded

Storey beds can be used only if the distance of at least 80cm between the loading surfaces of the lower and upper beds will be maintained and if one prisoner will have at least 7m² of air. Upper bed must be equipped with a washer, which is impenetrable to dust.

On their request, non smokers are placed separately from smokers.

4 Remand

In necessary cases accused offender can be taken to pre-trial custody (the maximum duration even for most serious crimes is 4 years), if there is a real possibility that the accused offender will:

- run away or will be in hiding to avoid criminal procedure or punishment (so called runaway-custody)
- act on witnesses, co-accused offenders or will otherwise influence the criminal procedure (so called collusive-custody)
- will commit more crime (so called preventive-custody) (section I of the Act No. 141/1961 Coll.)

Except pre-trial custody in Czech Republic two special forms of remand exist as well: deportation custody and extradition custody.

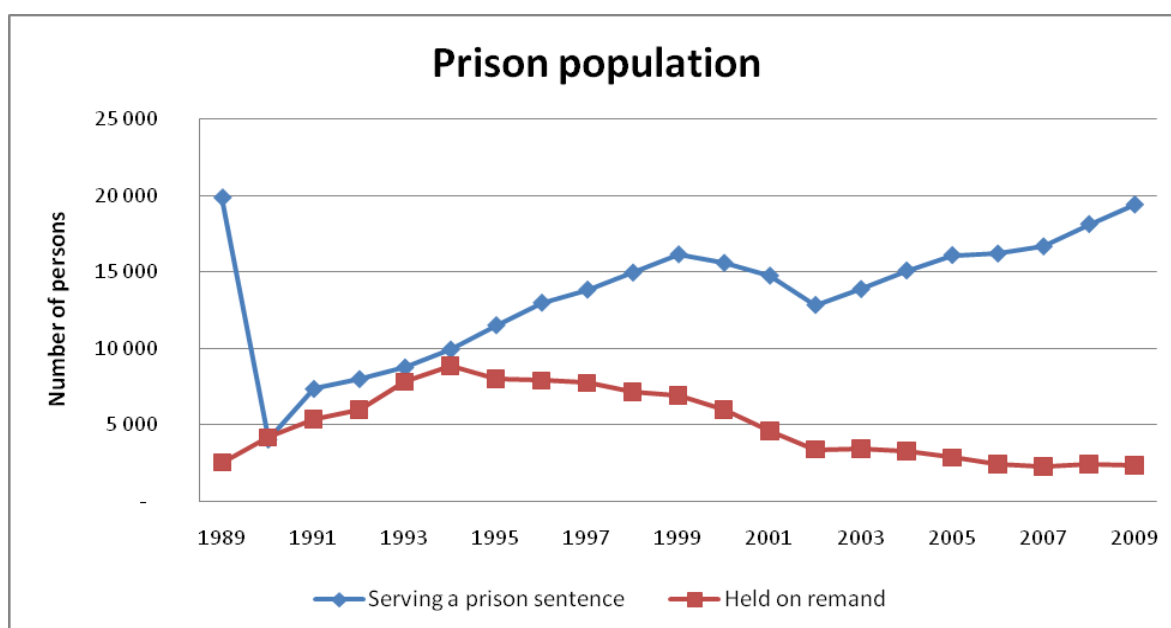
Regulation of remand is included in the Act No. 293/1993 Coll. and in the ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 109/1994 Coll.

During the remand, prison is obliged to offer the accused offender to participate in preventive

education, education, leisure and sports programs.

5 Prison population

In the Czech Republic there has been a continual increase in the prison population since 2002, to almost 22,000 in 2009. In 2009, there were 204 imprisoned people for every 100 000 habitants (Walmsley, 2009). At 30.7.2010, there were 21881 prisoners in comparison to 10 506 813 citizens of the Czech Republic (ČR) (ČSÚ, 2010). 2418 (11%) of imprisoned people are located in pre-trial custody. 46 (ca. 2%) of those people are younger than 18 and 178 (ca. 8,5 %) are women (VSČR, 2010). Following charts depict the number of prison population over a period of last 20 years.



Prison population (census data at the end of year)

	Serving a prison sentence	Held on remand	Total number of entire prison population
1989	19 828	2 537	22 365
1990	4 059	4 172	8 231
1991	7 357	5 373	12 730
1992	8 002	5 965	13 967
1993	8 757	7 810	16 567
1994	9 925	8 828	18 753
1995	11 508	8 000	19 508
1996	12 973	7 887	20 860

1997	13 824	7 736	21 560
1998	14 942	7 125	22 067
1999	16 126	6 934	23 060
2000	15 571	5 967	21 538
2001	14 737	4 583	19 320
2002	12 829	3 384	16 213
2003	13 868	3 409	17 277
2004	15 074	3 269	18 343
2005	16 077	2 860	18 937
2006	16 179	2 399	18 578
2007	16 647	2 254	18 901
2008	18 100	2 402	20 502
2009	19 374	2 360	21 734

Held on remand (census data at the end of year 2009)

Prisoners' age	male prisoners	female prisoners	Total	% within the entire prison population
-16	4	-	4	0,17
16-17	18	-	18	0,76
17-18	22	-	22	0,93
18-21	148	7	155	6,57
21-25	305	30	335	14,91
Total	497	37	534	23,34

Serving a prison sentence (census data at the end of year 2009)

Prisoners' age	male prisoners	female prisoners	Total	% within the entire prison population
-16	1	-	1	0,01
16-17	15	1	16	0,08

17-18	46	3	49	0,25
18-21	602	19	621	3,21
21-25	301	124	425	12,52
Total	965	147	112	16,07

5.1 Imprisonment of juveniles

In juveniles' cases, the measure of unconditional imprisonment should represent really an "ultima ratio". The youth court will impose this measure to juvenile offender only if imposition of other less strict measures is insufficient to achieve the purpose of the correction (especially because of circumstances of the case, offender's personality and previous measures used).

Imprisonment rates are halved for juveniles (compared to those set in the Criminal Code for adult offenders) while the upper limit of the imprisonment may not exceed five years and lower limit one year.

In case of committing an offence, for which it is possible to impose an exceptional punishment according to the Criminal Code (imprisonment for more than 20 years up to 30 years or lifetime imprisonment), by juvenile, it is possible to sentence him or her to imprisonment from 5 to 10 years (if it is necessary because of the circumstances of the case).

The unconditional imprisonment of juvenile prisoners who didn't exceed 19 years of age is carried out separately from other prisoners (in special prisons or in special prison wings for juveniles). When young prisoner reach 19 years of age the court can decide about his/her transfer to normal prison

During the imprisonment of the convicted person that has not reached 18th year of age, particular attention is paid to his or her education and training, to ensure his future career.

To minimize the negative effects of isolation from society, mainly individual methods of treatment are applied on juveniles. These are focused on developing the intellectual, emotional and social maturity of young prisoners. Emphasis is placed on the acceptance of personal responsibility for committing the offense, the strengthening of self solving life's problems, control and coping with aggressive and inappropriate behaviour. Educational and work activities are focused on acquiring knowledge and skills to facilitate the inclusion of juvenile to employment after returning to civilian life. Juveniles are led to such leisure activities that meet their developmental needs while not conflicting with common social customs.

Based on the personality characteristics and committed offences, juveniles are divided into four basic categories of differentiation:

- A. juveniles with basic characteristics of the normal personality, whose behaviour disorders

resulting from inappropriate social environment, emotional and social immaturity, or mistreatment.

- B. juveniles with disharmonic development of personality.
- C. juveniles with behaviour disorders including behavioural disorders caused by the use of drugs, who require specialized treatment.
- D. convicts with mental retardation.

Groups differ in content and manner of treatment appropriate to the needs of desirable personality changes. Appropriate form of education and social training is a part of the treatment program in all four basic categories of differentiation.

These groups of internal differentiation of juvenile prisoners are subsequently divided into three groups. Juveniles are assigned to these groups on the basis of their behaviour, actions, attitudes towards committed offence and attitudes toward imprisonment.

Prison collaborates with parents of juvenile prisoner and the Department of Social and Legal Protection of Children.

There are different regulations for juvenile prisoners as regards visits, receiving of packages and disciplinary awards and sanctions that can be imposed to them, comparing to adult prisoners.

5.2 Pre-trial custody of juveniles (remand)

Pre-trial custody also represents an "ultima ratio" in the case of juveniles and it can be used only if other measures have failed.

The maximum duration of pre-trial custody cannot exceed 2 months in juveniles' cases. In particularly serious cases maximum duration of detention cannot exceed 6 months (in exceptional cases these time periods can be prolonged for other 2/6 months- once in pre-trial proceeding and once in trial proceeding).

According to the law, the pre-trial custody of the juvenile can be replaced by following measures:

- guarantee of trustful person for juveniles future behaviour
- juveniles written assurance
- supervision of probation officer
- monetary guarantee
- emplacement of juvenile to trustful person's care

5.3 Imprisonment of females

Prison sentence of convicted women is carried out in special prison or special prison departments.

Internal prison regulations, the content and forms of treatment with female prisoners in principle take into account the psychological and physiological particularities of women, as well as the special needs of pregnant women, women who have recently given birth and breast-feeding mothers.

In the dormitories for female prisoners, there has to be conditions for washing of personal clothing and daily bathing (in prison conditions word bathing can also means hot shower. Male prisoners have right to have bath at least once a week).

Female prisoners are allowed to use their own cosmetics when adjusting their appearance. Hairstyle is not confined.

Convicted women can wear their own clothes and shoes after work time at their discretion in prisons with minimum and medium security. In prison for juveniles, in prison with high and maximum security they can do so during visits.

In cases worthy of special consideration, if such a procedure allowing prison conditions and personal skills of convicted woman, on the request of convicted woman it may be permitted to her to takes care of her child in prison (usually up to 3 years of child's age). Prior to this decision an assessment of the prison physician and clinical psychologist, and social and legal child protection authority is required, whether such approach is in favour of the child.

The basis of the treatment program for such women is a full-time mother care of the child.

The mother provides all the needs of the child on her own expenses.

Every mother has a child with her in a separate bedroom, in which the child has a bed with mattress, changing table, children's linen closet and cosmetics, playpen and wash basin.

5.4 Imprisonment of foreigners

If possible, foreigners of the same citizenship or those who speak same language should be placed in the manner, that allow them to communicate together.

When possible, during imprisonment the prison takes into account the needs of cultural and religious traditions of convicted foreigners.

Immediately after admission to prison the foreigner is instructed (in his/her mother language or in language that he/she understands) about the right to apply to the diplomatic mission or consular office of the State of his/her citizenship and about the right to apply for transfer to prison in this country, as well as about legal consequences of this transfer. Refugees and stateless people are instructed about the right to apply to the diplomatic mission of the State responsible for protecting their interests or to international institutions and international organizations whose mission is to protect those interests.

6 Medical Services and Mental Health Care Provision in Prison

There are medical centres in all of the 36 prisons. The Centres are responsible for provision of basic health care, i.e. assessment and treatment/preventive care. Staffing of each centre is designed as follows medical prison staff in cooperation with external medical staff as needed (part-time) or health outpatient centres to which offenders may be escorted for necessary examination or medical intervention. Specialized and in-patient care is provided by 2 prison hospitals. Both facilities vary in terms of the specialization of the services provided (Praha-Pankrác Remand Centre: internal and surgical wards; Brno Bohunice Remand Centre: internal, isolation, mental health, TBC, recovery and after-care wards). Total hospital bed capacity in the Brno Remand Centre is 175 beds and in the Praha-Pankrác Remand Centre 111 beds. Capacity of mental health ward is 58 beds. Apart from the in-patient facilities, mental health care is also delivered on an outpatient basis. In operational terms, the availability of mental health care is sufficient. Psychiatric assessment is carried out when a GP finds it appropriate, particularly in the case of individuals whose personal history includes mental health treatment or substance use. The assessment is performed as part of the medical examination on admission. Any subsequent assessment is at the discretion of a psychiatrist. Psychological assessments on admission are required for all incoming prisoners whose sentence exceeds 3 months; they are not performed for shorter prison sentences.

According the law (§ 23 article 2 of Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 345/1999 Coll.) Preventive entrance, periodic, emergency and exit medical examinations of prisoners have to be carried out of earshot, and if the physician decides otherwise, also out of sight of the Prison Service, with the exception of medical staff.

When needed, detoxification is provided by the Praha-Pankrác Hospital (internal ward, in collaboration with a psychiatrist), as well as the Brno Hospital (psychiatric ward, in liaison with the internal ward).

Regarding compulsory treatment there are 4 types of **specialized compulsory treatment wings**:

- Institutional drug treatment – in 3 prisons;
- Institutional alcohol treatment – in 2 prisons;
- Institutional pathological gambling treatment – in 1 prison;
- Institutional sex offender treatment – in 1 prison

The status of these wings, i.e. the acceptance of institutional compulsory treatment being delivered within prisons, is an issue which has been discussed for a long time. Compulsory treatment is one of the so-called “protective measures” which may be imposed by a court (Act No. 40/2009, Coll.). This measure can be imposed in addition to the punishment. However, in the Czech Republic no separate legal regulation has yet been introduced covering the practice of compulsory treatment. It is currently going through the legislative process. The issue of human rights in the prison system has been dealt with by the Czech Helsinki Committee. However, at the moment it is not particularly focusing on exercising the rights of the mentally ill.

Treatment is provided in other specialized wings regard to 4 different target groups:

- offenders with personality and behavioural disorders induced by psychotropic substance use - in 7 prisons;
- mentally retarded offenders - in 4 prisons;
- offenders with mental and behavioural disorder - in 5 prisons;
- offenders permanently incapable of being employed - in 4 prisons;

Drug-free zones are meant for offenders who:

- have never used drugs but are at risk of using them
- have used drugs but are currently motivated to abstain
- have completed court-ordered or self-referral drug treatment, or have gone through a specialized wing where offenders with psychotropic substance-induced personality and behavioural disorders serve their prison sentences.

Drug free zone is a wing with lower capacity compared to standard prison wings (it means wings without any specialised program).

In 2009, there were 27 HIV/AIDS prisoners, 9802 drug dependent prisoners, 51 suicide attempts (1 woman, 1 juvenile), 7 suicides and 21 deaths among sentenced prisoners (VSCR, 2009).

On 7. 8. 2009, according to Health service department of VSCR (in Mravčík et. al., 2009) there were registered in all prison settings (pre-trial custody, prison sentence etc.):

- **1125 chronic type hepatitis B** infected persons, (874 drug abusers formed 78 %)
 - o 5 persons were in the virostatic treatment (interferonem)
- **2890 hepatitis C** infected persons, (2345 drug abusers formed 81 %)
 - o 51 persons were in the virostatic treatment (interferonem)
- At 20. 8. 2009 there were **17 HIV+** persons in the prison settings
 - o 12 were in antiretroviral therapy (ART); Number of HIV+ drug abusers was unknown to VSCR.

In general, health care provided by PSCR is comparable with health care provided to general population (Butala et al., 2006). Main problem is a lack of physicians (RVČR, 2009), complaints about maltreatment, circumvention of physician permission for disciplinary punishment (solitary confinement) and circumvention of medical supervision during such a punishment (Butala et al., 2006) and provision of information about their test results to individual inmates (HIV, HVB, HVC, syphilis etc.) (Butala et al., 2006). There is a routine that involves undressing inmates before medical examination. According to the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) committee, such routine is not necessary every time. There is often a warden present during medical examination (even gynaecological examination). According to CPT, such routine impair confidence between physician and inmate (Butala et al., 2006; Motejl, 2010). Each prison has its crisis departments. Most frequent reasons for inmates to be placed there were family problems (death, divorce, breakup etc.), interpersonal problems (blackmailing, bullying, indebtedness, humiliation,

homosexuality etc.) and similar problems. Considering the above mentioned, it is evident that care provided in prison settings is not equal to the care provided to general population.

7 Target groups

We noticed increased amount of recidivists among children up to the age of 15 who formed 10 % of the total recidivist population in 1999. 80 % of the total number of recidivists was up to age of 30 (Marešová, 2000). Offenders up to the age of 18 formed 15 % of the offenders population in 1998 (Večerka et al., 2000). Some trends were recognized: 1) A trend of increased relapsing among children and juveniles. 2) A trend of increased violent crime committed by juvenile offenders (blackmail – bullying, robbery and deliberately bodily harm) (Marešová, 2006). 3) A trend of „new criminality“(child prostitution, drug and gambling related criminality, formation of criminal groups, gangs and extremist groups). Offender`s age is generally decreasing (Večerka et al., 2000). Property crime remains a core activity of juvenile criminality (PČR, 2009). Offenders more often come from lower socio-economical classes (usually from families that are identifiable by living together in an atmosphere of strong conflict, or provide a care of poor quality for their children). Juvenile offenders usually have more siblings. An increased incidence of experience with tobacco and drug consumption over the rest of the prison population was recorded. This applies more specifically on the most impecunious juveniles. Drug abuse is often a motivation for criminal behaviour (Marešová, 2000). Juvenile offender profile from year 2000 is different from offenders` profile from 1990 (different way of socialization). Previous juvenile delinquents differed from the majority in the terms of personality, rather than socially. (E.g. problems with grades in school rather than with behaviour problems) (Marešová, 2000). A distinction between juvenile delinquents form year 1990 and year 2000 is most clearly manifested in changed social values (Redakce časopisu, 2009).

Women generally come from large families that provide poor upbringing conditions. Changing of care giving person is usual as well (step-father, step-mother etc.). Women frequently suffer form psychiatric diseases. 22% of imprisoned woman committed suicidal attempt in their history. Women commit thefts, robberies, murders and frauds (Prašek, 2004). Marešová (2000) highlights feminization of criminality among juvenile delinquents as well. There were 8 girls (166 boys) imprisoned. Altogether, juvenile delinquents formed 0,9 % of imprisoned population in 2009 (VSČR, 2009). There were recorded cases of pseudo-homosexual relations among women (Nedbálková, 2006).

First time offenders are often found guilty of property crime (fraud, theft, and defalcation). Claim amount is usually high. The act itself is usually motivated by an idea of quick enrichment. They also commit murders and robberies. The goal is often to gain a lot of cash. In such cases, cold-bloodedness and ruthlessness is a usual characteristic. Punishment is often imposed on the lowest level of possible imprisonment rate for committed crime. One-fourth was placed into lower security prison (Rozum et al., 2005).

Minority groups are not represented in PSCR statistical system; nevertheless the most numerous group is Romany minority. Offenders' often come from problem families. Romany tend to have problems at school (school results and disciplinary problems) earlier than the majority of children (Večerka et al., 2000). They are more often and earlier placed to the special schools than it is usual for the majority (Štěchová, 2004). There is a greater risk of social exclusion and manifestation of pathological phenomenon in Romany minority, particularly if wide usage of addictive substances among children and youth is fully manifested. Depending on locality there are problems with Heroin or Subutex® and Methamphetamine (Czech version – pervitin or „czeco“), which is considered fairly safe in the Romany community. A great emphasis on family and social relations is typical for Romany convicts. The most serious issues are insolvency, unemployment and housing (Mravčík et al., 2009). A co-operation between Russian-speaking and Romany convicts exists in the prison setting. The Romany often carry out cleaning jobs instead of Russian speaking convicts in turn for quittances (Scheinost et al., 2004).

Foreign prisoner population formed 5% of prison population in 2002 (States of former USSR 9%, Ukraine 23 %, Slovakia 31 %, Vietnam 9%). Prisoners from Ukraine and former USSR were convicted for robberies, murders, racket, disorderly conduct, contract falsifications and intentional bodily harm. Citizens from Balkan and Islam states focused on robberies, frauds, contract falsifications and drug crime. There is a concern for higher quantities of organized crime especially from Russian - speaking foreigners, who keep outer hierarchy of organized crime inside the prison system as well. They purposely avoid providing any personal information. The reason is that the most of them are recidivist, but by means of false documents they are treated as first-time offenders. It is possible to find higher rates of tuberculosis, HVB, HVC, but majority of them is in good physical condition. Drug use among foreigners is lower than in Czech prison population. Drug use is more connected to younger foreign population (Scheinost et al., 2004). The prisoners from Western Europe have biggest problems with adaptation. The rest is "well" adapted. There is high possibility that imprisoned foreigner would understand a guard if he or she is motivated to communicate. Problems with understanding are mostly purposeful. There are not conflicts among ethnics or nations. They preserve distance among themselves. Conflicts between prisoners and staff arise usually when prisoner experience a strong feeling of injustice. Foreigners are usually well familiarized with their rights. Men from traditionally patriarchal countries have problem communicating with women in situations of subordination; however, those men seek women when they are in need of something.

7.1 Pre-trial custody

Juveniles: They are usually placed in pre-trial custody because of the apprehension of hiding (no permanent address) or continuing criminal activity. Juveniles are regularly set apart from other prisoners in a special part of prison or in separated departments. There are also departments with mild

regime, but it depends on architectural potential of facility. Prison service authorities cooperate with local authorities on possibilities of obligatory school attendance, though it is problematic. Some schools are „avoiding” its responsibilities (Motejl, 2010). “The Czech Republic authorities are advised by CPT to ensure to all juvenile offenders that they are offered educational or rest programmes (or to allow them to continue utilizing them). Such programmes should respect the needs and age of juveniles. Physical exercise should be a basic component of these programmes” (Butala et al., 2006). Further CPT and Ombudsman warn about inconsonance between the law and established practise in the prison systems (Butala et al., 2006, Motejl, 2010).

Women: They are set apart from other prisoners in detached part of prison or have to be separated from the other cells by suitable barrier. According to CPT committee (Butala et al., 2006), it sometimes happen that the women are placed in originally male cells, which are not suitably equipped. Treatment programmes are not being used and possibility to have a walk is limited (Especially because of the lack of suitable clothes. Authorities state that the reason for deficiencies is a result of low and variable rate of woman in pre-trial detention).

Mother with minor child: Essential condition for allowing mother to care about her child is a fact that she cared well enough about her offspring before being imprisoned. Mothers can care about their children up to 1 year. Mother takes care of her child in every aspect in pre-trial custody. Mothers use their own financial resources to satisfy their needs and needs of the child. They are accommodated in separated bedroom, where child has its own bed, changing table, a wardrobe for children clothes, cosmetics, a playpen and a sink. Prison director and deputy social worker (Department of Social and Legal Protection of Children) decide whether it is possible for the child to be in prison individually in every case.

Foreigners: Foreigner is informed in a language he understands and placed in cell with other similarly speaking people. Needs related to faith, culture, literature are satisfied depending on possibilities of the particular prison. If foreigner in deportation arrest does not violate rules, he or she is supposed to be placed at department with milder regime; however this rule is not strictly abided. Prisons provide foreigners with necessary identity documents for deportation. According to Motejl (2010) foreigners are concentrated in pre-trial custody in prison Praha-Ruzyně in Prague, where specialized deportation mild regime department is located.

Specifics

"Pre-trial custody is frequently carried on under worse conditions than are usual for punishment itself" (Motejl, 2010, p.7). There is insufficient number of specialized staff in pre-trial custody prisons (psychologist, social worker, educator, spare time instructor). For example psychologist in some pre-trial custody settings has responsibility for over more than 200 prisoners or even more. "There are

almost no civil employees (specialized staff) in pre-trial custodies" (Motejl, 2010, p.13). „Top warden has two roles: 1) warden 2) educator" (Motejl, 2010, p.13). Such person usually does not know how many and which prisoners he or she is responsible for (Motejl, 2010). Imprisoned person could have problems with growth of aggression against others (wardens, cell-mates) or property due to such deficiency. It was pointed out that state of lighting is not adequate and barriers in windows complicate the situation (prevention of handing things over through windows) even more (Motejl, 2010). In practise there is a rule which says that only prisoners from the same cell can speak to each other. Prohibition of communication between prisoners from different cells could block more efficient ways of using the prison and staff capacity (Motejl, 2009). There is a lack of space which stems from an overpopulation. The lacking space could be otherwise used by specialized staff to fulfil goals of pre-trial custody (Motejl, 2009). This state is caused by the lack of financial resources as well as unsuitable architectonic and technical condition of buildings. A related problem of taking a walk exists. Walking area is usually very small (e.g. 12 m long and only 1 to 5 m wide). Some of these areas are not roofed and lack the needed sports or relax equipment. A possibility to borrow appropriate clothes is problematic as well (Motejl, 2010). Cases of limited possibility to visit library or choose a book were recorded. Only few books were offered to inmates. Visitor area is usually in a good condition. Premises for visitors are often in good condition. Open pre-trial custody or mild regime form 15 % to 28 % of total pre-trial custody capacity. Some juvenile offenders that are difficult to manage are placed at cells with adults because of “educational” reasons (Motejl, 2010). Educational institutions for young people or diagnostic institutions for young people are unwilling to keep in touch with their wards, although these institutions are supposed to substitute parent care and confidence in the best possible way.

7.2 Prison sentence

External differentiation - On the basis of court decision, the convicted person is placed at relevant prison type (4 types). Internal differentiation – After admission to a prison prisoners are kept in an entrance unit for a few days or weeks. Specialized staff under the guidance of educator carries out diagnostics of character, personal history and personal criminal activity. Such procedure leads to placement in correctional group and further participation in particular educational collective. At the same time convicted is offered possibility of joining treatment programmes or placement in specialized department of prison. In Czech prisons the majority of juveniles are placed in prison Všeřdy and the majority of women are serving their sentence in prison "Světlá nad Sázavou" (Světlá n.S.). Both prisons have some similar departments:

Entrance unit – In case of prison Všeřdy it is a weeklong stay and convicted persons are informed of the law, regulations, internal code and prison environment.

Release unit - A capacity of this department is 4 people in prison Všeřdy. There is a kitchen with

basic equipment, a washing machine and an iron. The purpose of this department is to practice self serving activities (cleaning, meal preparation, washing, ironing etc.) (Šrajber, 2009). Only 2 juveniles used it in 2009. Girls in prison Světlá n.S. are permanently placed in this department and there is space for another 15 convicted. Standard length of stay here is 4,5 month and 77% of women are employed in this department. Besides other things, self-serving activities are practised here in the extent of 7,5 hours a week and other course of sewing and cooking takes place here in the extent of 3 hours a week (Meclová, 2009).

State prison Všechny

Basic data: space for 206 juveniles; department of minimum security, medium security and specialized treatment department for convicted with personality disorders and behaviour disorders caused by drug use (capacity 43 convicted). In 2009 total of 82 convicted used this department. Treatment programmes consists of extra sport activities and specialized educational procedures in specialized department. Staff consist of 3 educators and 1 educator - therapist. Therapeutic programme T21 with focus on drug use prevention is ongoing (Šrajber, 2009).

State prison Světlá nad Sázavou:

Basic data: Capacity is approx. 12 juveniles (girls); departments of medium, high and maximum security. There are three kinds of convicted women in these departments: 1) standard regime, 2) mothers with children and 3) women permanently incapable of being employed. There was detected increase of required health care in the last mentioned group of women. At the same time, the number of convicted women with psychiatric diagnosis is increasing. Such women need to be placed at specialized department for convicted with psychiatric disorders (Meclová, 2009).

8 Treatment programmes

According the law (§§ 40,41 of Act No. 169/1999 Coll. and chapter IV of Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 345/1999 Coll.), to achieve the aim of the imprisonment, prison sets a detailed treatment programme for each convicted person (with prison sentence that exceeds 3 months).

Treatment programme is a basic form of systematic and complex work with each inmate.

The content of a treatment programme is based on the complex report about the inmate (psychological, pedagogic and medical aspects).

These programmes are divided to:

- work activities (employment- mandatory for all inmates, work necessary to everyday operation in prison, work therapy)
- education activities(mainly school education)
- special education activities (special individual or group pedagogic and psychological actions leaded by appropriate professionals)

- spare time activities
- the formation of external relationships

Fulfilment of programme's aims is regularly evaluated.

On the basis of placement to particular correctional group or kind of regime (mild, standard, strict) i.e. in accordance with internal differentiation, inmates are offered treatment programmes. Main aims are realization of guilt and complex preparation for ordinary life.

Work activities – special committee rarely allows convicted juvenile to work (exceptions are usually obligation to pay child alimony and previous experience with particular kind of work). Working habits are acquired mainly from one bout and cleaning activities in the prison itself. From a statistical point of view, the therapeutic and educational programmes are classified as work activity. Unlike work, these programmes are not paid or in any other way made more advantageous, therefore they are not equal. Adult women have higher chance to be employed. Also, an activity time table was created for juvenile boys, who are not enabled to work. It consists of 21 hours of activities a week (Šrajber, 2009).

Education activities – are a priority when working with juvenile. Prisoners are formally educated (primary and secondary school) in School educational centre (Školní vzdělávací středisko, ŠVS). In case of prisons Všehrdy and Světlá n.S, those are situated in the area of prisons. In the course of imprisonment every juvenile pass at least one kind of education within ŠVS. Those may include finishing primary or secondary school or obtaining a certificate of apprenticeship or a certificate of completed training course. In Všehrady prison they are teaching 7 two-year certified subjects of study - operation of collective catering (restaurant services), electro technical production, flower growing, building operations (construction work), mechanical production, wood processing, house painting and other five-month courses. If convicted is not integrated in formal education, he is offered an "educationally-instructional programme" within his educational collective. It is a long-term programme of educational activities, discussions and lectures, which are led by educators and specialists (psychologists etc.). Here are some of implemented activities: legal conscience, literature education, self-service activities, Czech grammatical rules, code of conduct, drug related issues, purposeful use of spare time, activities focused on partner and family relationships, basics of communication, sensible self-assertion, issues related to minorities and race intolerance etc. In 2009, 36 from 266 convicts attended study courses and 41 attended other courses in prison Všehrdy. Also, "self-servicing programme" was implemented - cooking, washing and other habits necessary for civil life (Šrajber, 2009). A subject "clothing industry" was taught in two classes, general educational course was taught in four classes and teaching of practical courses took place in two classes in the prison Světlá n. S. ŠVS ensured co-operation with vocational school in Humpolec and could offer a four-year long study of entrepreneurship for convicted. Also, it participated on the coordination of the curriculum for one convicted woman at the University in Brno (Economical Administration Faculty).

Therapeutic activities - psychotherapy, art therapy, music therapy, relaxation etc.

Spare time and sport activities are favoured by inmates. They are led by individual specialists. Educators teach prisoners a variety of hobbies e.g. fish keeping, cooking, basics of work on computer, gardening, wood modelling and plastic modelling, basics of foreign language, history or various sports. Remedial teachers lead music courses, English language class and conversation in German language, chess etc. Social workers lead art lessons and ceramics. There are programmes for foreign prisoners as well: Czech language, information course about habits and cultures of various countries and nations, creative workshop. Foreign prisoners are mostly interested in sport activities: football, floor ball or table tennis (Šrajber, 2009).

The formation of external relationships. Means of achieving the goals of this field are letters, parcels, family or friend visits and communication courses. Centralization of juveniles and women is a problem for visits. Families with children are discouraged by large distances between home and prison (Valeš, 2008).

8.1 Examples of concrete programmes

Special motivational programmes and programmes focused on client needs are being developed and implemented:

Programme "Stop, Have a Think, Change yourself" (in Czech "Zastav se, Zamysli se, Změň se"...3Z). Change of insight and social behaviour in a relation to committed criminal activities are main goals of this experimental programme. It is a social skills training. It motivates imprisoned persons to change not only their thinking, but also their behavior. Programme is based on cognitive-behavioural psychotherapy and is designated for broad prison population, especially for convicted expecting a potential conditional pardon. It is held in a group and spans over three months. On the basis of evaluation, the prison service of the Czech Republic will decide whether to fully implement this special kind of programme into the standard treatment programme (Uhlářová, 2009).

Short course of conflict solving – The target group of this programme are convicted women that easily get in trouble with other convicted women or are easily influenced by them. Total of 9 sentenced women were put in this programme in 2009 (Meclová, 2009).

Programme TP 21 JUNIOR. Due to general increase of violence among sentenced boys, PSCR prepared treatment programme for violent juveniles. Programme is being tested in the Všehrduy prison. Programme is 3 months long. The programme is in development and third pilot stage was finished in 2009. Target group of this programme are juveniles with behavioural disorders, manifesting violence and aggression in their collectives or with unsuitable behaviour with bullying tendencies. Predominant number of juveniles experienced institutional care. Large numbers of these juveniles have problems related to drug addiction, lowered mental level, personality and behaviour disorders. Sense and goal

of such programme correspond with assumption that the very first step of any kind of treatment with young offenders is realization of his own responsibility and acceptance of consequences of his behaviour. Other goals are to motivate convicted to create positive insight into unsuitability of conflict solving by the means of violence.

8.2 Critique and initiatives

PSCR in some cases does not adhere to the rule of 4m². The Světlá n.S. prison reached 115 % state of overcrowding in 2009. It is a concern of adult prison population, rather than juveniles (VSČR, 2009). Increase of inmate population is causing reduction of rooms for treatment programmes. Such rooms are used as an extra accommodation capacity (Krutina, 2006). Visit rooms (except for visit rooms where convicted can be without control) are very plain and unpleasant in some prisons. Such visit can be more stressful for families with children. According to generally decreasing number of employees there has been found a decrease in interaction between inmates and wardens. (Butala et al., 2006). CPT issued a statement that wardens should abandon visible carriage of weapons (truncheon with tear gas) and rather prepare for hand to hand self-defence (Butala et al., 2006). An increased number of complaints concerning prison rights was recorded (Meclová, 2009; Šrajber, 2009, Kula, 2009). Unfortunately, their processing is not transparent (Krutina, 2006; RVČR, 2009). In some cases, inmates are placed into specialized departments as a form of reward for good behaviour. Such department is usually better equipped than standard department both materially and personally.

9 Drug issues

Monitoring: 9390 imprisoned people have been addicted to psychoactive substances and alcohol in 2009 (8338 in 2007). Monitoring toxicological tests are carried out on the basis of reasonable suspicion as well as randomly, during the admission into custody (pre-trial custody, sentence) and during the substitution care. In 2008, 9165 imprisoned undergone drug tests (10 527 in 2007). Tests detect multiple drugs at the same time. There were 1177 positive tests (12,8%) (21,4% in 2007). Methamphetamine was largely represented in samples (ca. 50 % of positive tests), THC (ca. every third test), benzodiazepines (ca. every third test) and opiates (ca. every tenth test). PSCR uses trained dogs to search for drugs (Mravčík et al., 2009). Inmate with positive test is directed to drug prevention counselling (Marešová, 2000). According to Bajcura (2004), drug related problems concern much broader prison population (50-60%). There were 393 drug addicts (from total of 969 men) in Všehrduy prison. Also, there were 48 juvenile drug addicts (from total 266 juvenile boys) (Šrajber, 2009). Almost 55% of all new coming women had a record of using addictive substances in their medical records in Světlá n. S. prison (Meclová, 2009).

Drug prevention counselling (Protidrogové poradenství, PDP): They provide specialized

counselling and other kinds of care. Their aim is to reduce health and social risks that are caused by drug use and to motivate drug users to undergo the treatment during serving the sentence. Individual and group psychotherapy is used. Total of 6892 imprisoned used those services in 2008 (Mravčík et al., 2009). 500 sentenced used service of PDP in Všehrdy prison, which also participated on cooperation with organisations outside PSCR: Probation and Mediation Service (PMS), representatives of Church and non-profit institutions. PDP in Všehrdy also participated on programme TP 21 JUNIOR (Šrajber, 2009).

Substitution programmes: Programme can be recommended by a physician or inmates can be placed in this programme upon their own request. In 2008, total of 76 imprisoned used substitution programmes in 7 prisons (Mravčík et al., 2009).

Detoxification: Depending on the severity of conditions, a physician can choose form of detoxification: outpatient or institutional. Opioids, benzodiazepines or neuroleptics are prescribed. In 2008, total of 208 imprisoned (171 men) in 4 prisons underwent detoxification (Mravčík et al., 2009).

Drug-free zones: Aim of such zones is to limit the inmates' exposition to drugs, to lead them to live without drugs and alcohol and to change their lifestyle. Convicts could be placed at the drug-free zones upon their own request or psychologist recommendation. During 2009, capacity in all prisons was 1998 inmates and total of 3646 inmates went through those departments. Drug-free zones are further differentiated on the basis of sex, age and drug abuse history (Mravčík et al., 2009).

Specialised departments: 1) Departments for sentenced with personality and behavioural disorders induced by psychotropic substance use are present in 6 prisons with capacity for 262 inmates. 422 sentenced people underwent the treatment in 2009. 2) Departments that provide compulsory institutional alcohol and gambling treatment had capacity of 120 men and 206 people undergone the treatment in 2009 (Mravčík et al., 2009).

10 Cooperation of different agencies

Within the law framework, the PSCR co-operate with relevant state institutions, but also with many various non-governmental and non-profit organizations. They provide the PSCR with broad spectrum of social, charitable, drug use related services etc.

Czech Helsinki Committee (Český Helsinský výbor, ČHV) - ČHV provides prisoners and their relatives with law consultation. The CHV is conducting a long-term systematic monitoring of CR prison system and points out law imperfections or deviations from adherence to prisoners' rights in cooperation with the Institute of Ombudsman as well as The Committee for the Prevention of Torture

and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT). The CHC also helps to organize assisted visits for inmates and their families. In 2008, the psychologists spent 43 hours in total with 12 imprisoned parents and 14 assisted visits were arranged (55 children, 25 parents and 24 people, who care about children). CHV representatives trained 6 members of PSCR in communication courses (ČHV, 2008).

Association of Non-profit Organization (ANO) - There are 7 NGO which focus on drug prevention that provide interested prisoners with drug abuse related help as well as with any other help. They exchange correspondence. Some of these NGO cooperate with inmates on postpenitentiary care (Follow-up drug treatment, sheltered workshop, sheltered housing and day care centre).

Probation and Mediation Service (Probační a mediační služba, PMS) - Czech government approved the pilot project of alternative punishment - house arrest. Because of the financial crisis, the programme is expected to run from the beginning of 2011. The programme is expected to use stationary system and convicted co-funding. Juvenile and young adults' probation provided by PMS is also based on regular group encounters. Probation institute looks after 742 juvenile offenders who serve community service and 713 juvenile offenders under surveillance of PMS representatives. Number of alternative punishments is increasing (3780 cases in 2005 and 4416 cases in 2009) (PMS, 2009).

Masaryk University in Brno – Bachelor`s degree (Economical administration faculty) (Bumbálek, 2004). Convicted is offered a 2-year distance education followed by a one-year full-time study. Exams take place at prison in cooperation with the PSCR.

The Association for Probation and Mediation in Justice (Sdružení pro probaci a mediaci v justici, SPJ) - Their main objective is to increase the awareness of restorative justice possibilities among prisoners, organisations and experts. Together, 11 (from 36) prisons were cooperating with SPJ. The association warns against prisoners' low awareness of employment possibilities. Particularly, SPJ emphasis the awareness of possible returns to meaningful work, which fills one's life (and not only "janitorial work"). Other objectives include strengthening of inmates' skills needed for life without violation of law and improvement of their labour market position. Target group: people imprisoned because of property crime and violent crime of lower severity, whose release term is in range of 2-12 months after the course's end. Content of **Complex Reintegration Course - Debt related education** (basics of law, indebtedness counselling and "financial literacy") is provided during 2 three-hour meetings. Motivational course "Get a job" (Získej zaměstnání, ZZ) is based on the concept of cognitive-behavioural therapy, motivational interviews and restorative justice principles. The target group include convicted adults, who are on probation or before release from prison and do not have psychiatric or drug abuse related problems. Total length of the course is 24 hours (12 two-hour meetings). Retraining programmes (e.g. courses in carpentry workshop, motor mower course, lift truck course, PC courses) and other ways to increase qualifications (practise and consolidation of working

habits). Last but not least, outcome of such courses is a meaningful work (e.g. inmates produce wooden toys for kids living with their sentenced mothers and in other institutions, where could be children placed). Such work helps prisoners to think about their own families. Other activities include talks about labour market and communication skills courses.

Helping Hands Association (Sdružení Podané ruce, SPR). Project "Enjoy together" 2006-2008. The target group were motivated substance abusers. Representatives of SPR established contact with inmates during their sentence. Main part of the project was based on the postpenitentiary care. It consists of individual consultations, counselling (debts, housing, social issues), family encounters and work in sheltered workshop. Total of 70 people used this programme.

Other providers of the postpenitentiary care. Many non-governmental and citizens' organizations that are dependent on local, national and EU project funds has appeared in recent years. Their objective is to provide social care in wider range and in risk communities.

10.1 Prevention

Early intervention system (SVI) – The main idea of this project is co-operation via data sharing. A database is supposed to contain this data: juvenile criminal activity, criminal activity committed during childhood and youth, social worker information, probation officers information, city police records and county court information. Project introduced easier way to announce criminal activity (physician, teachers etc.). Primary objective is diversion of audience from criminal activity (MVČR, 2006). Secondary objective is improvement of child-in-risk care system. The pilot project has begun in city Svitavy in 2000 (ca. 17000 habitants). Nowadays, 25 cities co-operate on the project (including one district of the capital city). National system should be fully functioning in 2013 (RVPPK, 2010).

11 Conception by the year 2015 and recommendations and other proposals

Prognosis: The conception was build on the basis of these prognoses: 1) Emphasis on security for society, staff and prisoners and 2) liberalization of punishment in compliance with prisoner rights; 3) "The number of prisoners will not stop increasing. There will still be a problem with overcrowding in prisons. Such state will negatively influence quality of treatment programmes" (VSČR, 2005, p.7).

General goals: Simplification of structure of external differentiation (only 3 types of prisons) a) medium security prison b) high security prison c) pre-trial custody (VSČR, 2005). The PSCR would like to be modern, dynamic system, open to reasonable modifications. There will be emphasis on public relations as well as relations with institutions and organisations including foreign relations. The PSCR will reconstruct and build capacity for prisoners according to standards (6 m² per one person). PSCR

will increase numbers of employees who are directly working with imprisoned people (VSČR, 2005).

11.1 Pre-trial custody

The PSCR will improve accommodation and walking area standards as well as general hygienic conditions (VSČR, 2005). According to Motejl (2010) capacity for "mild regime" should also be increased. There will be better conditions and improved offer of meaningful activities. Inmates should be participating in educationally preventive programs, instructional activities, hobbies and sport activities (VSČR, 2005).

11.2 Imprisonment

1) Differentiation and individualization. Main goal is to put emphasis on punishment individualisation (to fit inmate in a specific group or transfer between groups). "Switching from complex reports to concept of risk and needs evaluation (Project SARPO) represents basic, in essence revolutionary, change in classifying and treating imprisoned individuals" (VSČR, 2005, p.18). Electronic version and suitable initial training of diagnostic tool SARPO for both the PMS and the PSCR is necessary. Such introduction implies union of SARPO's criterion and therapeutic programmes or general evaluation of sentence progress (2010). In 2010, authorities will decide whether to fully implement recent extent and shape of SARPO into PMS practise or not (VPPK, 2010, p.22). The PSCR is confronted with a task to extent number of specialized departments in some prisons (RVPPK, 2010).

2) Security and Atmosphere. From the security point of view, the PSCR intends to promote dynamic security principles and active forming of positive social atmosphere in prisons. Among those principles is adherence to 1) moral principles, 2) the PSCR employee's code and 3) elements of anti-corruption programme. Furthermore, the PSCR will put emphasis on maintaining discipline and order as well as understanding imprisoned people needs (VSČR, 2005). Dynamic security is a manifestation of high professionalism. The goal is to decrease tension. Such decrease acts as an efficient emergency prevention. The PSCR particularly highlights external security: reconstruction and construction of new suitable buildings (VSČR, 2005). The PSCR is looking for a solution to the problem of cell phones in prison settings (RVPPK, 2010).

3) Staff. According to the government resolution No. 436/2007 Coll., Ombudsman recommended to exempt the PSCR from obligation to decrease number of staff every year (Motejl, 2010). Changes towards progressive and liberal regimes should not imply loosened discipline and abandonment from military organisation system (VSČR, 2005).

4) Treatment programs. For a long time, the PSCR strives to increase employment of prisoners. During 2010, the PSCR intends to carry out certified programme "Stop, Have a Think, Change yourself" (3Z) at least two times a year in 13 prisons. They would like to evaluate and then implement programme TP 21 JUNIOR (RVPPK, 2010) in accordance with obtained results. There is an effort to increase number of inmates in educational and retraining courses. According to Committee for criminality prevention (Výbor pro prevenci kriminality, VPPK) recommendations, there should not be a decrease of extramural activities for those shortly before release or those who are in release preparation programmes. The VPPK also recommends maintaining the capacity of drug-free zones.

5) Medical services. Drug abuse issues will be solved, above all, by decreasing supply of drugs in prisons and motivating addicted inmates to healthy lifestyle and abstinence (specialised departments and drug free zones). Substitution care, harm reduction programmes (HIV-AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases) or namely issues of inmates' mental health are not mentioned in recommendations (VSČR, 2005).

12 Postpenitentiary care

Probation and mediation services (PMS). The PMS objective is to process the information about possible methods of evaluation for PMS's expert field practices. The PMS should start a pilot project of alcohol testing for its clients. An increase in the number of probation officers and their assistants is recommended. It is also recommended to further co-operate with organisations providing probation and reconciliation programmes, particularly ZZ and Mentor (SPJ and co-operating institutions). Objective, in this case, is to standardize these programmes and implement them or increase their use in the PMS centres (RVPPK, 2010).

Mentor (SPJ) - Denmark is a country of project's origin. It is a voluntary programme for inmates from risk communities. They are offered this programme shortly before release from prison. Only Romany can become a Mentor. It is necessary to have a clean criminal record and there must be an evidence that applicant has shown effort to help other Romany in the past. Each mentor is educated and trained. Mentor works with two or at maximum three clients. Project success rate is ca. 50 % of not relapsing clients.

Didactic programme – Young (SPJ) - It is originally a Swiss project. Programme consists of 13 two-hour meetings that are based on cognitive-behavioural therapy principles. Main objectives are: to increase awareness of juvenile offenders to consequences of criminal behaviour, to enable them to assume the responsibility and to avoid such behaviour for the next time. Programme works with strong personality aspects and it is related to content of an ordinary day of the client.

Financial Rehabilitation – (SPJ) offers out of court settlement to convict and his or her creditors

(there are exceptions in law). The settlement is in average ca. 25 % of unpaid balance. There is a condition to pay instalments for 3 years and a creditor's agreement is necessary.

Committee for probation (PMS, PSCR, ČHV). The pilot project is inspired by practice in Great Britain. It has started in 2008. Violent crime offenders are the target group. Condition for involvement is that offender has already spent at least one year in sentence and convicted is motivated to cooperate. After first contact between offender and committee, tasks are distributed between members of committee (financial position, housing, work, make contact with victim). After committee accumulates related documents, a probation hearing takes place. Result may be a final recommendation to condition pardon. In 2009, altogether 9 convicts took part in this project.

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