

Education in prisons of Latvia



Number of prisoners (01.01.2017)

- Total number - 4243

Overview

- Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population) **218**

(based on an estimated national population of 1.95 million at beginning of 2017 (Eurostat))

- Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (percentage of prison population) **30.1%**
- Female prisoners (percentage of prison population) **8.2%**
- Juveniles / minors / young prisoners incl. definition (percentage of prison population) **1.0%**

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Overview

- Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population) **3.3%**
- Number of establishments / institutions **11**
- Official capacity of prison system **5 852**
- Occupancy level (based on official capacity) **75.3%**

Location of inmates in prisons

- Correctional institutions for juveniles – 0,54 %
- Open prisons - 2,15 %
- Semi-closed prisons – 15,91 %
- Closed prisons - 51,31 %
- *Investigative prisons* - 30,09 %

Breakdown of prisoners by age

Prisoners by age group	Number	%
Up to 18	80	1,6
From 18 up to 21	389	7,7
From 22 up to 25	986	19,5
From 26 up to 30	1077	21,3
From 31 up to 40	1390	27,5
From 41 up to 50	799	15,8
From 51 up to 60	268	5,3
More that 60	66	1,3

Length of sentences (imprisonment)

- Average length of imprisonment in Latvia - 4,46 years
 - ✓ males - 4,6 years
 - ✓ females - 3,5 years

Legislation

- The Latvian Constitution
- Education Law
- General Education Law
- Vocational Education Law
- Latvian Penal Code
- Procedure of Detention Law



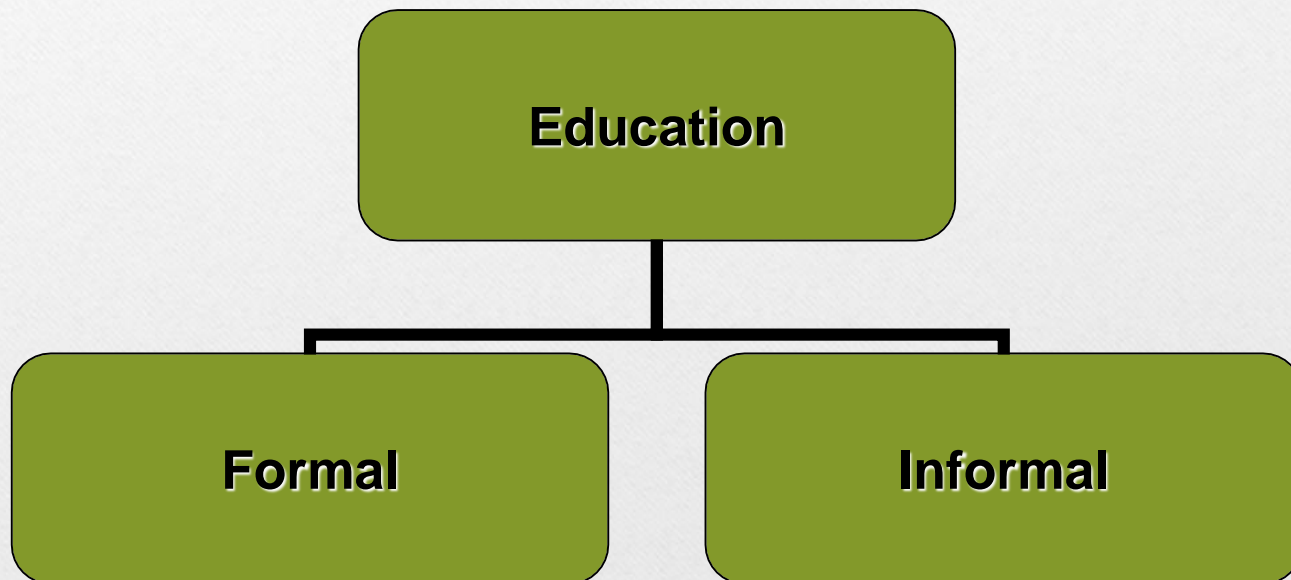
The Latvian Constitution

Everyone has the right to get education. The State must provide free access to basic education and secondary education. Primary education is compulsory (112)



The Education Law

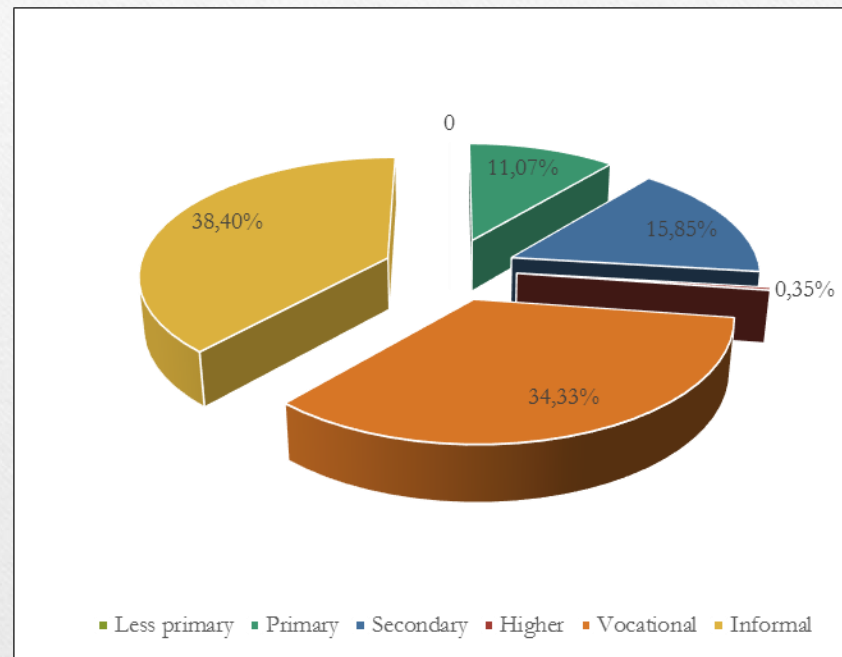
According to the Education Law, Education is divided into:



Education in prison

In the course of the 201 year **1978** inmates engage in less primary, primary, general, vocational, higher and informal education programs.

Education programs and number of inmates



Education Act: Education Document

- According to the Education Law, a student after obtaining formal education programs receive appropriate educational qualifications /document.
- The document does not mention that education is obtained in prison.



Philosophy

Latvian prison education planning policy is based on the following principles:

- The principle of availability
- The principle of separation
- The principle of development
- The principle of continuity and succession
- The principle of re-socialization

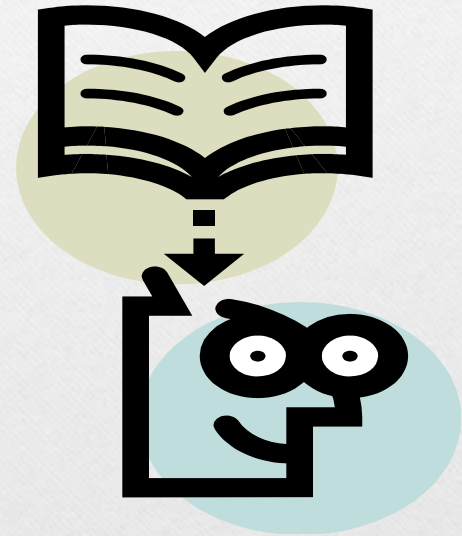
The principle of availability



All prisoners must be ensured with access to education, which consists of general education, vocational education, creative and cultural activities, physical activities, social and educational opportunities for access to information in libraries and information opportunities provided by modern communication technologies

The principle of separation

Education for prisoners should be like the education provided for similar age groups outside of prisons. Prisoners must have as wide possibility to choose training subjects as possible.



The principle of integration



Prisoner education is organized in the country in the institutional frames of existing education and training

Principle of development

Prisoner education must be evolutionary. Its mission is to develop the personality as a whole, taking into account social, economic, cultural and developmental characteristics and needs



The principle of continuity and succession



Education offered in prisons should provide possibility to continue the education in another prison and integrate in the total public education system after release from prison

The principle of re-socialization

Education is one of the most important element in the process of resocialization



General education

- 1244 prisoners from 11 prisons were involved in general education programs

Vocational education

710 inmates from **9** prisons were involved in vocational training programs, that have been accredited by the state

Vocational education



Specialities

- Elektrician (Jelgava, Jēkabpis, Rīgas Centrācietums)
- Stoker (Jēkabpils)
- Tailor (Ilģuciems, Brasa, Rīgas Centrālcietums, Jelgava)
- Woodworker's (Jēkabpils, Daugavgrīva, Šķirotava, Valmiera)
- Welder (Jelgava, Jēkabpils, Šķirotava, Valmiera)
- Lathe operator (Jēkabpils)
- Finishing worker (Jēkabpils)
- Bricklayer (Daugavgrīva)
- Cook's mate (Ilģuciems, Jēkabpils)
- Hairdresser (Ilģuciems)

Informal education

849 inmates (19% of prison population) were involved in informal programs

Informal education



Informal Education



Mediation – mission is (im)possible



- Daugavgrīvas Prison Daugavpils Department
- 12 Life-long sentenced inmates
 - 10 sessions
- Daugavpils University students



Informal program for persons' action understanding, their contribution to the provision of the restoration of justice. Conversation and cooperation without disagreements, disputes and conflicts.

- ☐ Social Painting
- ☐ Joga
- ☐ Work with natural materilas
- ☐ Group work
- ☐ Role plays
- ☐ Dumb show
- ☐ Creation of emotional masks



Story about myself

The aim of the project is to create the film for preventing the crime committing by young persons, to retratin them from incorrect action.



Daugavgrīvas Prison Grīvas
Department

8 persons

10 sessions

Daugavpils Art School students

Daugavpils Street Workout
Association members







«I can, I can»

Daugavgrīvas Prison Grīvas
Department

15 persons

10 sessions

Daugavpils Art School students

Daugavpils Street Workout
Members

Sport inside the Prison

- 2016 - 627 Sport competitions (Volleyball, Football, Table tennis, Chess, Darts)

Section 8. Purpose of the Execution of Punishment

The purpose of the execution of punishment is to apply all the provisions of the execution of a punishment laid down in this Code to the convicted person, thereby ensuring the resocialisation of the person and his or her lawful behaviour after execution of the punishment.

The Sentence Execution Code of Latvia [14 July 2011]

Latvia opens addiction treatment center at Olaine prison

«The idea is that mentors will play these team sports together with the inmates and learn [to cooperate]. It's part of the therapy»



