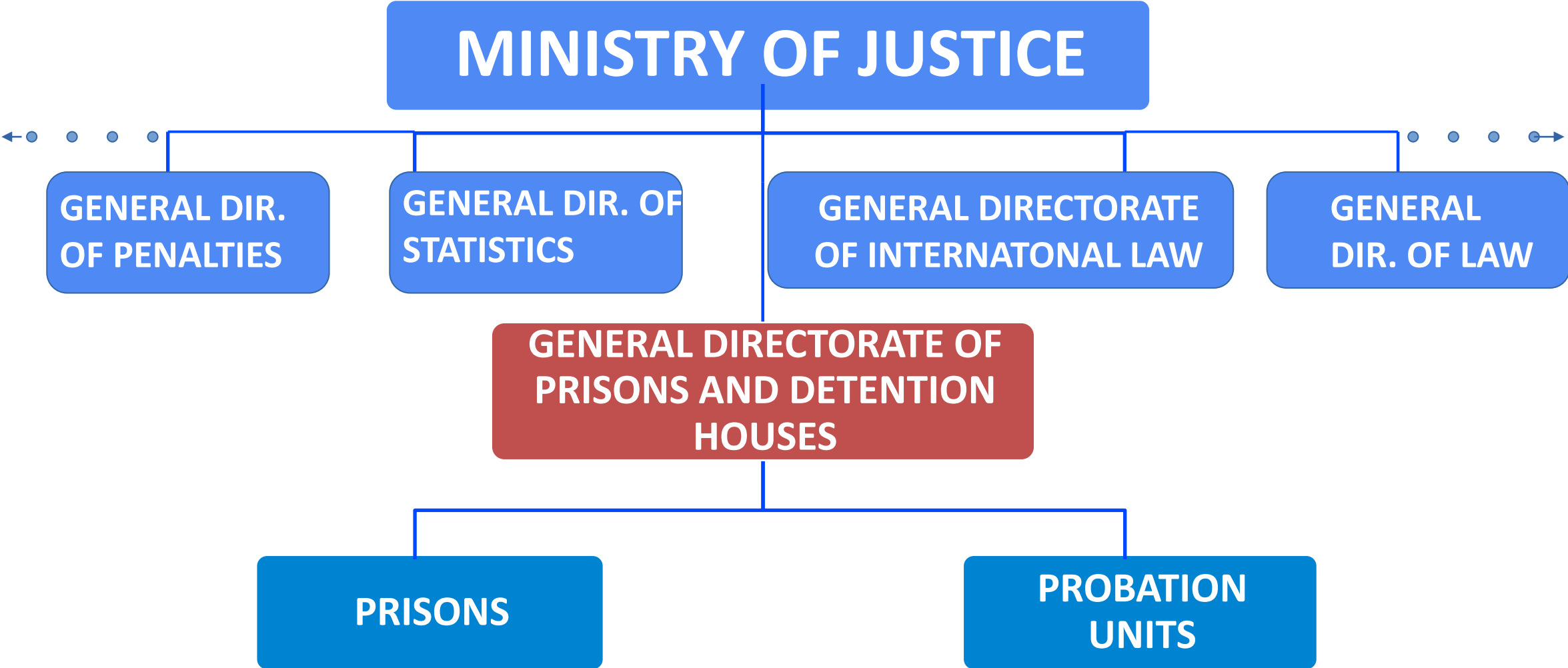


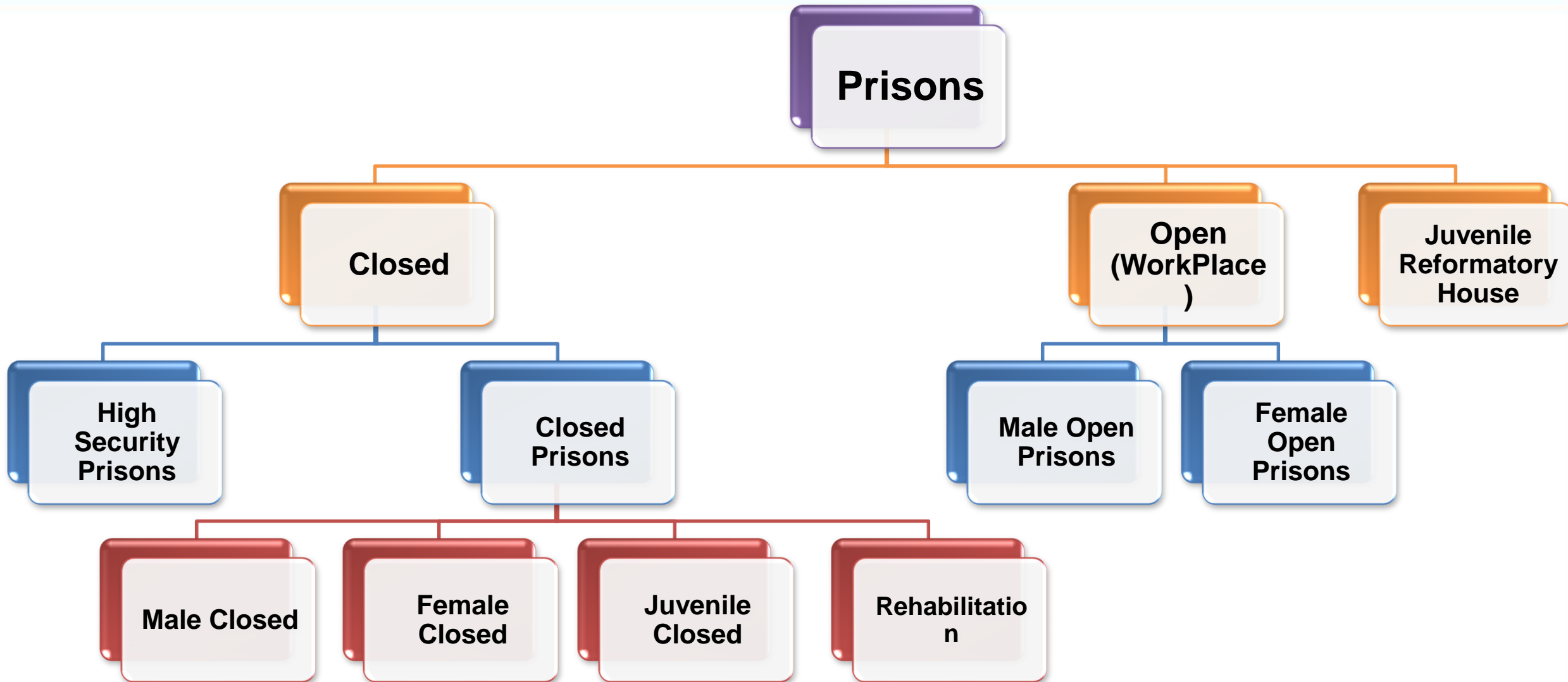
# TURKISH PENITENTIARY SYSTEM



# ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



# CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONS



# NUMBERS OF PRISONS\*

PRISON TYPE	TOTAL
Closed	313
Open	135
Juvenile Closed	3
Juvenile Reformatory House	2
Female Open	3
Female Closed	8
Rehabilitation and Health Care Prison	3
*As of 16 December 2016 - Total	448

# TYPES OF PRISONS

Type F High Security Closed Prison: It is composed of 5 blocks and it has the capacity for 368 people in total. Prisoners who are sheltered here are at the status of dangerous prisoners. It has the capacity for 368 people in total.

- Open and closed sports arenas
- Pre-interview room
- Workshops
- Children's nursery
- Canteen

There are totally 14

# TYPES OF PRISONS

Type L

Type T

Type E

Type D

Type H

Type R

Type M

Type C

Type B

Type A

Type A1

Type A2

Type A3

Type K1

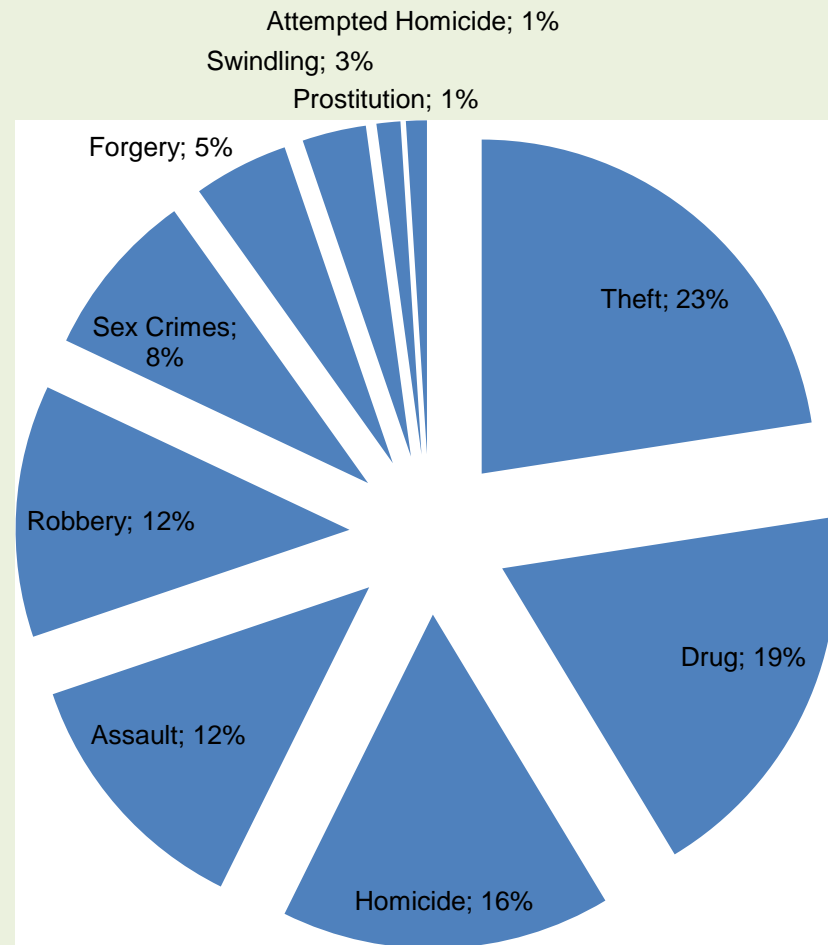
Type K2

# NUMBERS OF PRISONERS\*

	<b>Convict</b>	<b>Detainee</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>123.779</b>	<b>66.097</b>	<b>189.876</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>4.661</b>	<b>3.591</b>	<b>8.252</b>
<b>Juvenile</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1798</b>	<b>2.470</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.112</b>	<b>71.486</b>	<b>200.598</b>

\*As of 16 December 2016

# TYPES OF CRIMES\*





# FOREIGNERS



At the end of 2012,  
there were 2.100 foreign prisoners,  
but nowadays there are 4.390\* ... Majority  
of

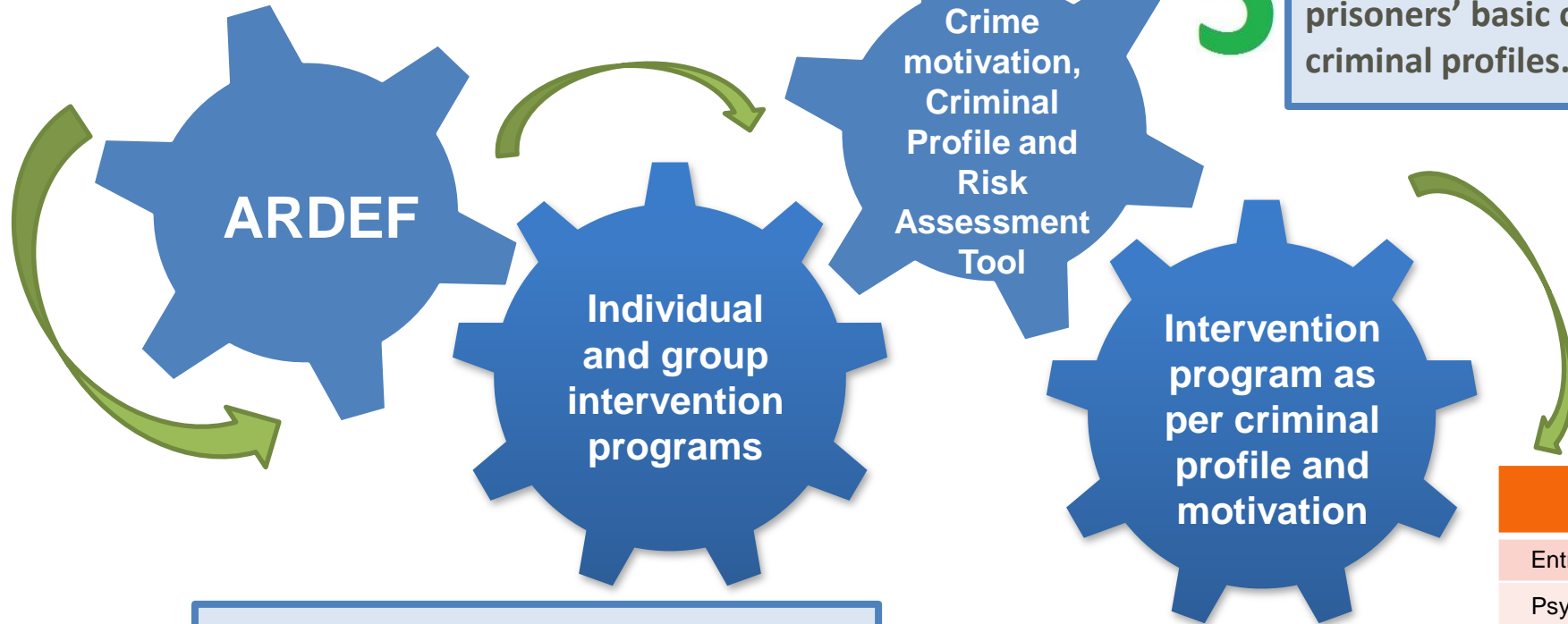


# **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN PRISONS**

# PSYCHOLOGICAL NEED ASSESMENT

1

An assessment tool is applied to prisoner to detect mental health problems, addiction and suicide risks. (ARDEF)-YARDM



3

As per result of assessment tools, appropriate programs are applied to prisoners' basic crime motivations criminal profiles. (DEPAR)

2

The individual and group intervention programs are applied by psychologist and social workers for risks identified.

## Three Stages

Entrance Staff	Staff Short Form
Psycho-Social Service-Staff	Staff Form
Psycho-Social Service-Expert	Expert Form

# Assistance on Mental Health Care and Drug Addiction Treatment Services in Prisons Project

Evaluation stage is started by admission of the convict/detainee to the prison and determining the convict/detainee's problem, informing and if required providing intervention are ensured by psycho-social service experts in prisons for each convict/detainee. Psycho-social service experts are supposed to have an individual interview with the prisoner within 3 days.

Project on “Technical Assistance on Mental Health Care and Drug Addiction Treatment Services in Prisons” is developed for **recognizing all risks and needs** of convicts/detainees at an **early period** in prisons by staff and for the training of the psycho-social assistance and health services staff and under this project, Examination and Evaluation Forms for Inmates (ARDEF) and Structured Mental Evaluation and Intervention Programs (YARDM) are formed.

# Stages of the Examination and Evaluation Forms for Inmates (ARDEF)

There are 3 stages in the system and it is completed by filling out an ARDEF (Examination and Evaluation Forms for Inmates) form

- firstly by institution admission officer,
- then prison security officer psycho-social services in charge
- and lastly psycho-social services expert.

and as a result of it a **risk and need report** for the convict or detainee is formed. In this **risk and need report**, individual and group intervention program is determined in compliance with economic, social, legal, psycho-social and mental needs.

# Stages of the Examination and Evaluation Forms for Inmates (ARDEF)

After deciding whether the convict or detainee would be subject to an intervention and/or medical treatment programs, intervention screens on our computers that function as patient monitoring systems and are also integrated into UYAP (National Judge Web Project) are activated.

- Intervention programs applied
- interviews,
- results of interviews and
- information on the progress made,
- information on treatment applied to them
- if they have a problem that requires medical attention is recorded in UYAP.

Thus, even if relevant convict/detainee transfer to other prison due to the administrative, legal or health reasons, their rehabilitation and treatment activities can be continued uninterruptedly in another prison.

# Stages of the Examination and Evaluation Forms for Inmates (ARDEF)

System automatically presents an emergency needs report according to the answers given to the questions asked in the forms. Room placements of convict/detainee are made in line with the results of the emergency needs report.

# System Can Produce Automatically Following Reports in Accordance with the Data Entered

- Emergency Needs Report
- General Needs Report
- Check List Intervention Need Report
- Check List Interview Report
- Psycho-social Officer Short Form Interview Report
- Psycho-social Expert Short Form Interview Report
- Short Form General Risk and Need Report
- Enmity Report
- Personal Intervention Report
- Need Monitoring Report
- General Directorate's Need Report
- Intervention Monitoring Report
- General Directorate Intervention Monitoring Report
- Psycho-social Performance Report
- General Directorate Psycho-social Performance Report
- Group Work Need Report
- General Directorate Group Work Need Report



# Aim of the Intervention Programs

Aim of these programs;

- To evaluate fast, efficient and accurate the convicts/detainees who have mental problems and to diagnose them,
- To form efficient intervention programs
- Provide a quality physical environment for mental healing and psycho-social support to be efficient in prisons,
- To protect mental health of prison staff and to increase awareness of the staff about mental health.

# An Important Step Towards the Individualization of Penal Services: YARDM

Within the scope of YARDM (Structured Psychological Assessment and Intervention) Project, we could identify whether the inmates have these problems or not:

- Alcohol and substance addiction
- Depression
- Suicide
- Anxiety
- Unexplained physical symptoms
- Conversion disorders
- Sleep disorders
- Mourning
- Mental problems induced by life events
- Psychic Trauma
- Manic episode
- Psychosis
- Cognitive impairments

# An Important Step Towards the Individualization of Penal Services: YARDM

- Mental incompetence (mental retardation)
- Attention deficit / Hyperactivity
- Antisocial personality
- Borderline personality
- Smoking (tobacco) addiction
- Impulsive behaviours
- Aggressive behaviours
- Self-Mutilative behaviours
- Obsessive behaviours
- Lack of confident behaviours
- Problematic sexual behaviours
- Sexual abuse

# PSYCHO-SOCIAL SERVICES for ADULTS

## CURRENT PROGRAMS:

- ✎ Individualized Rehabilitation Programme(BiSiS);
- ✎ Structurized Intervention Programme(YARDM);
- ✎ Observation and Evaluation Form(ARDEF);

## CURRENT INTERVENTION PROGRAMS:

- ✎ Prisoners' Developmental Programme Before Release ,
- ✎ Special Watch and Control Program,
- ✎ Anger Management Program,
- ✎ Cigarette, Alcohol and Drug Addiction Program,
- ✎ 0-18 Years Family Education Program,
- ✎ Program for Sexual Abusers,
- ✎ Awareness of Suicide and Self Harming Programme for Personnel.

## IN THE FUTURE (INTEGRATION WITH CURRENT PROGRAMS):

- ✎ Project for Development of Assessment, Profiling Tools and Rehabilitation Programmes(DEPAR):
- ✎ Tools for Assessment of Motivation, Risk and Profile,
- ✎ 15 Intervention Programs and "Rapid Assessment Tool"

# PSYCHO-SOCIAL SERVICES

## for CHILDREN and YOUTH

### GROUP WORKS:

- ☞ Anger Management,
- ☞ Addiction Intervention,
- ☞ Personality Development,
- ☞ Family Education,
- ☞ Safe Behavior,
- ☞ Cigarette, Alcohol & Drug Addiction,
- ☞ Anger & Stress,
- ☞ Communication.

### INDIVIDUAL WORKS:

- ☞ Sexual Assault,
- ☞ Family Education(Short).

### MODULES AS GUIDANCE:

- ☞ General Information,
- ☞ Approach for Sexual Abuse.

### SEMINARS:

- Reproduction & Sexual Health,
- Addiction Prevention,
- Hazards of Cigarettes,
- Life Regime,
- Protection from Abuse,
- Internet & Media,

# Main Group Intervention Programs Carried Out in Prisons

# 1- Think First (General Criminal Behaviour Program)

The “Think First” Program, composed of 23 sessions for prisoners, was created by the English academician Prof. James Mc Guire in approximately 10 years, and has been implemented in English prisons for a long time. The sessions last 90 minutes. The program begins with **problem solving** steps and proceeds with works on developing these skills. The implementers of the program are psychologists and social workers.

The aim of the program is to help develop thinking skills about problems and problem solving skills in real life conditions, apply these skills on the offending behaviour problem, and reduce the future risk of offending behaviour.

## 2- Program on Prisoner Development Before Release

This program, consisting of 10 sessions, was prepared for prisoners whose conditional release are near (6 months to 1 year). The programme is based on the researches about the skills that prisoners need for a successful release, and uses a cognitive and behavioural approach in relation to the acquisition of these skills. All sessions focus on such issues as preventing recidivism and life planning.

Each session was designed to last in 90 minutes. The implementers of the programme are psychologists and social workers.

It consists of these sessions, respectively: **communication skills, problem solving, negotiation skills, decision-making, making contact with family and friends, structured activities and stress management, rights, responsibilities and social benefits, and future planning.**



### 3- Awareness Program on Suicide and Self-Harm

It is an approaching model which was developed for preventing suicide in prisons, and informing the prison staff of suicide cases, raising awareness about them and developing team work for people to intervene in such cases. The programme, developed **for prison staff**, consists of 11 parts. The Programme Content is composed of Risk Assessment, Care and Supervision, Team Work, Case Studies, First Response to Case. The implementers of the programme are the specialists of the psycho-social service in prisons that is psychologists and social workers.

## 4- Special Supervision Program

It is a program imported from Canada and adopted by our specialists in prisons. Consisting of 23 sessions, its aim is to ensure that participants realise their anger and other negative emotions, avoid possible aggressive behaviours as a result of these negative emotions, and acquire necessary skills to control them. Sessions take 60-90 minutes. The target group of the programme, specifically, comprises of **violent prisoners who committed crimes ignited by anger and usually display impulsive behaviours**. The implementers of the programme are psychologists and social workers. Special Supervision Programme contains such titles for developing the participants' skills to control their anger and aggressive behaviours as Anger and Aggressiveness, General Stimulation and its Triggering Factors, Skills to Stop Negative Thoughts, Focusing on Different Thoughts, the Role of Thoughts in Anger and Aggressiveness, Restructuring the Perceptions, Steps in Problem Solving, Ignoring and Questioning Skills, Defining the Emotions.

## 5- Anger Management Program

This program consists of 10 sessions which last for 2 hours. It constitutes an introduction to Anger Management and depends on the Cognitive Behavioural Approach.

The programme focuses on such issues as the stages of anger, physical signs of anger, problem solving, self-soothing expressions, self-assertion, group pressure, self-confidence and anger in intimate relations.

This programme can be carried out **both for prisoners and staffs**. It asserts that managing the anger does not mean suppressing it, also that anger develops gradually, not in a minute, and that the destructive effects of anger can be prevented if this gradual process is realized and intervened by means of effective techniques. Also receiving feedbacks, the programme is measured with pre-tests before starting the sessions and with post-tests at the end of the sessions.

## 6- Family Education Program (0-18 years)

Our penal institutions run the 0-18 Years Family Education Programme in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education. Prepared for families with children in the age group of 0-18, this programme aims to increase the number of children whose paediatric development is supported, and tries to build up a supportive and protective environment to this end.

It comprises of 4 modules:

- 0-3 Years Family Education Program
- 3-6 Years Family Education Program
- 7-12 Years Family Education Program
- 12-18 Years Family Education Program

## 6- SAMBA- Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Addiction Program

Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Addiction Programme (SAMBA) was prepared by Prof. Kültegin ÖGEL in order to inform convicts and detainees in prisons about tobacco, alcohol and drug addiction and to help them obtain life skills. In general, SAMBA was developed as a structured treatment programme in the field of addiction.

The objectives of SAMBA:

- To give information on tobacco, alcohol and drug addiction
- To increase the motivation to change
- To decrease harm and to provide protection from communicable diseases
- To make the participants gain the skills for avoiding re-use of alcohol and substance
- To enhance anger and stress management, problem solving and communication skills.

# DYNAMIC SECURITY

- Positive relations between staff and prisoners
- Individual contact, connection and interaction
- Social and psychological intervention programs
- Educational and vocational training programs
- Rehabilitation programs proper to individual needs



# FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION IN PRISONS

In penal institutions special attention is given to training activities in order to **reintegrate** the prisoners into the society to continue their lives as an individual with a sense of responsibility. These trainings are carried out by the training service in every prison. The training activities are carried out in accordance with the Standards Systems established by our General Directorate with a Lifelong Learning Approach.

When the prisoners first arrive at the prison, their education and professional status are determined by the initial interview of the prison's teacher.

Even in the highest security institution, whenever they want, they are able to attend to primary and secondary level literacy courses and if a primary school graduate, they are able to complete open secondary school, open high school and open education faculty.

# FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION IN PRISONS

**The training service provides training courses and vocational courses.**

**Collaboration is made in order to maintain the education and training activities in institutions with;**

- **The Ministry of National Education**
- **The Ministry of Family and Social Policy**
- **The Directorate of Religious Affairs**
- **The Ministry of Labour and Social Security**
- **Universities**
- **NGO**



# FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION IN PRISONS

**The training services present the annual training plan to the training board of the prison.**

**Social and cultural activities such as**

**Sportive activities and tournaments**

**Conferences**

**Seminars**

**Concerts**

**Theatre**

**Knowledge contests**

**Ceremony and remembrance days**

**Debates are also planned by the training services in prisons.**

**Also, procedures for new registration, registration renewal, course selection, diploma follow-up and supporting courses for prisoners are carried out by training services.**

# EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

In 2015;

- 45.180 prisoners attended to educational activities from literacy courses to PhD level.
- 69.171 prisoners participated in vocational courses in prisons.



# EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

FOR PRISONERS: (12-15, 15-18, 18-21, 21 < Years)

- ∞ 1- First & Second Level Literacy Courses,
- ∞ 2- Formal Education,
- ∞ 3- Informal Education
- ∞ 4- Non formal Education
- ∞ 5- Online Education,
- ∞ 6- Religious Development & Moral Guidance
- ∞ 7- Library Services,
- ∞ **8- Vocational & Technical Training**
- ∞ 9- Social, Cultural and Sports Activities.

# VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

## Vocational and Technical Training Activities:

- ⌘ Appropriate training for prisoners' characteristics, skills and knowledge
- ⌘ Job opportunity and qualified employment after release,
- ⌘ Legal Regulations especially with Ministry of Education and the other related organizations,
- ⌘ for example Directorates of National Education
- ⌘ Affiliated with the Ministry of Education: Directorates of Public & Vocational Education,
- ⌘ The other related foundations, associations and NGOs,
- ⌘ Courses and Projects for Vocational Training: At least %50 of prisoners\* (21 November 2016)
- ⌘ In 2015: Vocational Work Course: 3.803 (69.171 prisoners - 34.150 certified)

# WORK IN PRISONS



Prisoners have opportunities to work in "prison workshops".

In 2015, in workshops:

- ✓ **49.560** prisoners worked;
- ✓ Of these **823** were women;
- ✓ Each working prisoner received wage and premium as well as health insurance.

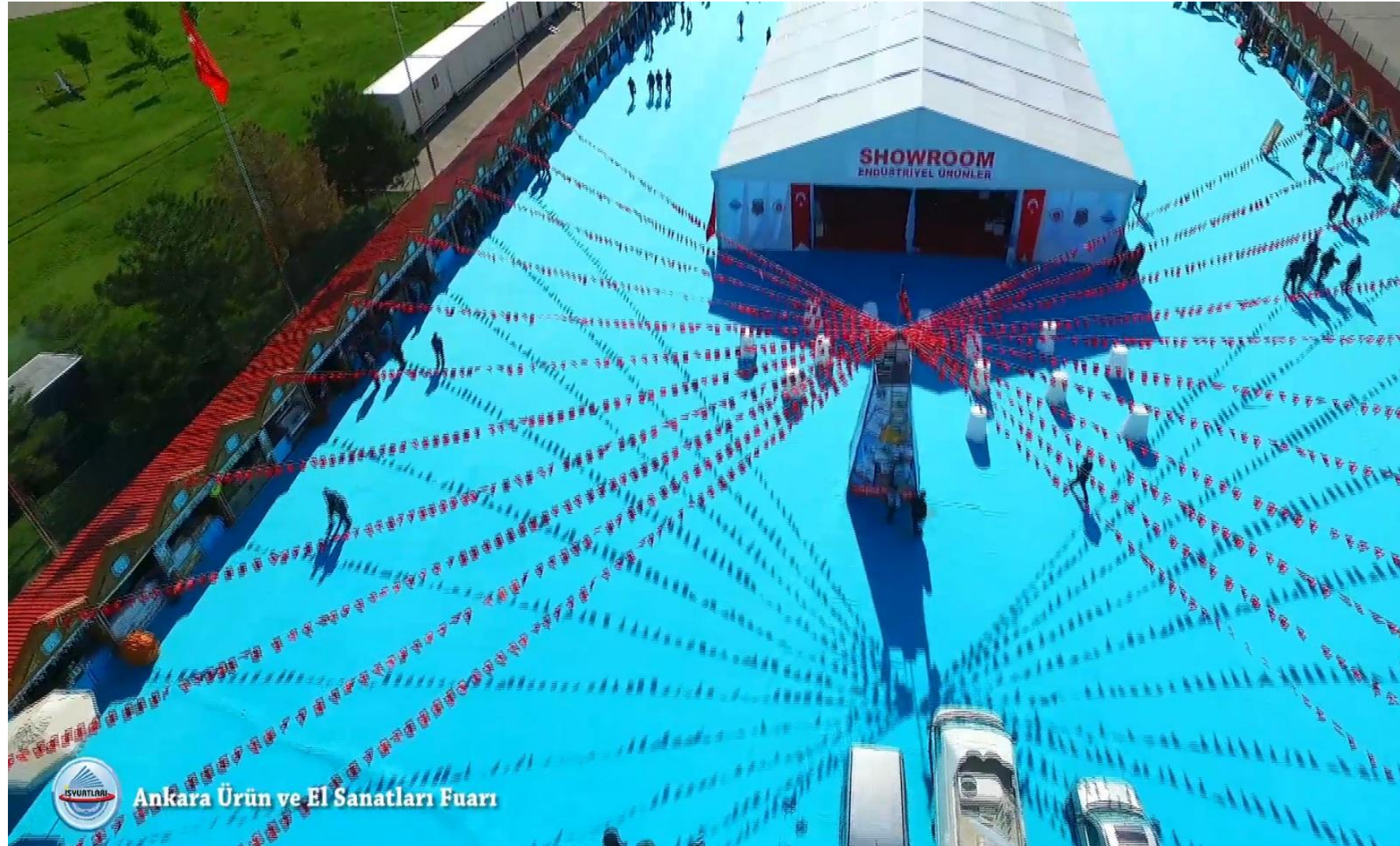
# WORK IN PRISONS



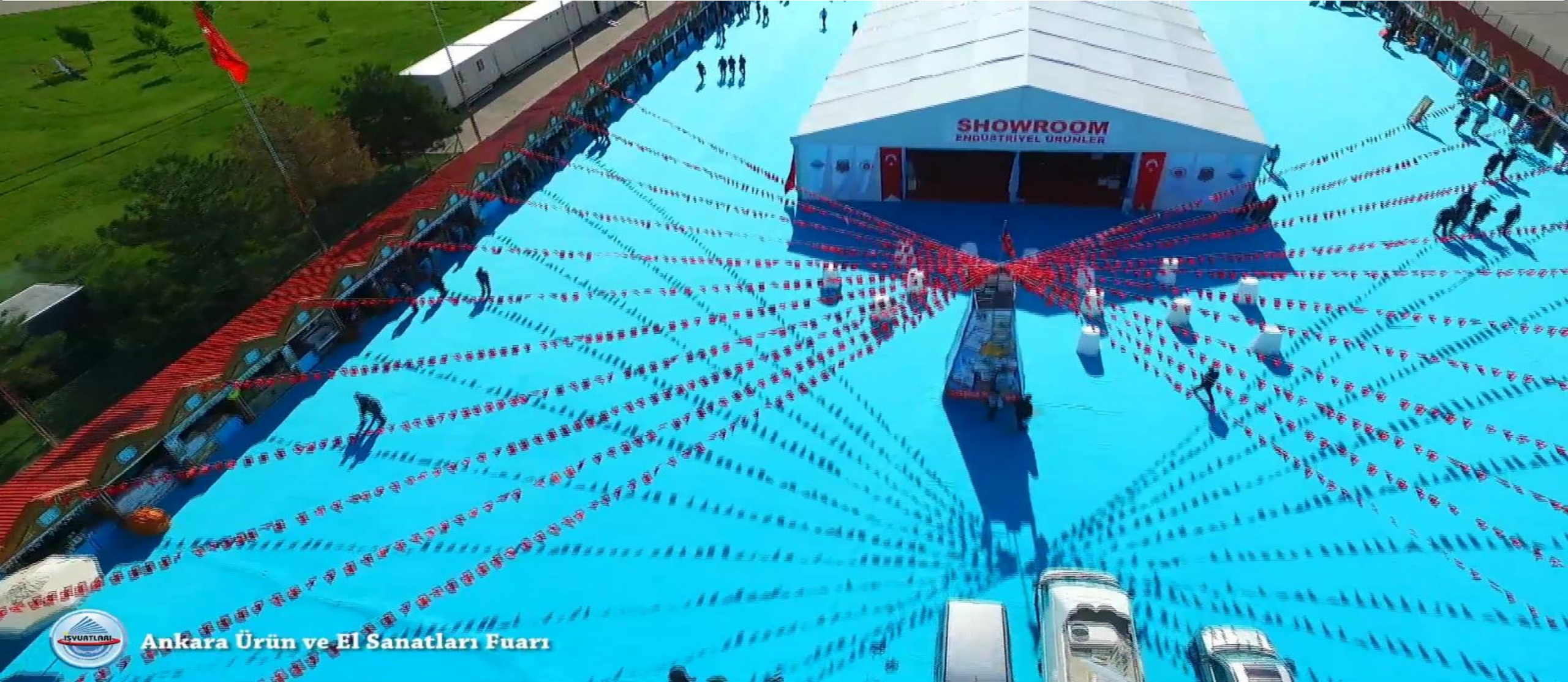
An Office room with furnitures designed and produced by prisoners.

# WORK IN PRISONS

- 5 times a year, Workshops Products and Handicrafts Fair is organized.
- In 2015, a total of 900.000 people visited these fairs organized in 5 different cities.



# WORK IN PRISONS



Ankara Ürün ve El Sanatları Fuarı



# NEW PRISONS

Ankara Juvenile Reformatory House



# PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS



# STAFF\*



Staff	Number
Teacher	641
Psychologist	670
Social Worker	249
Sociologist	426

**Total Staff Number: 49.332**

**\*As of 1 December 2016**

# STAFF TRAINING



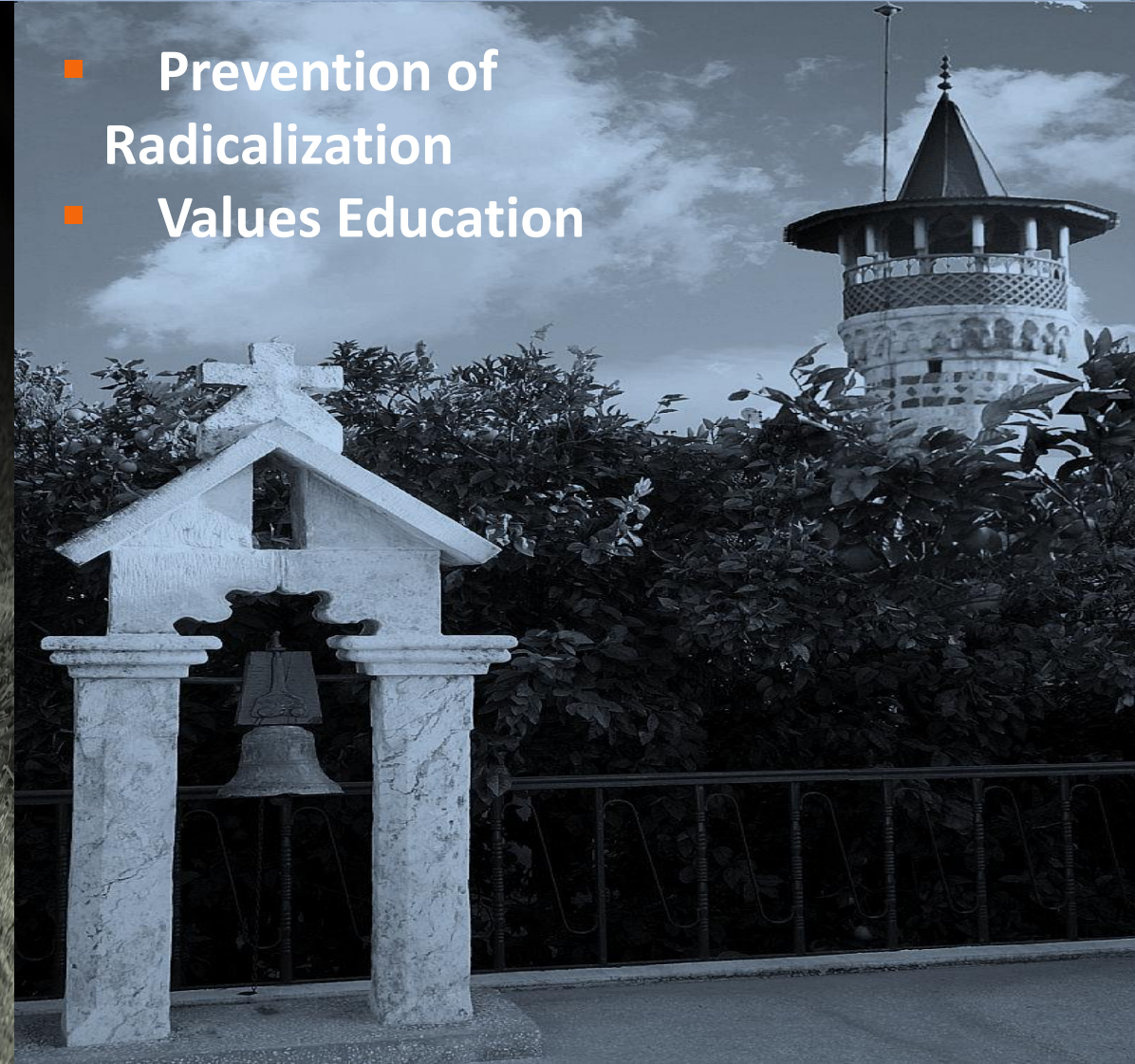
**In 2015, the pre-service and in service trainings are given to 25.310 staff in 5 staff training centers. (In 2016 – 8429 Staff)**

# CORRECTIONAL ACTIVITIES

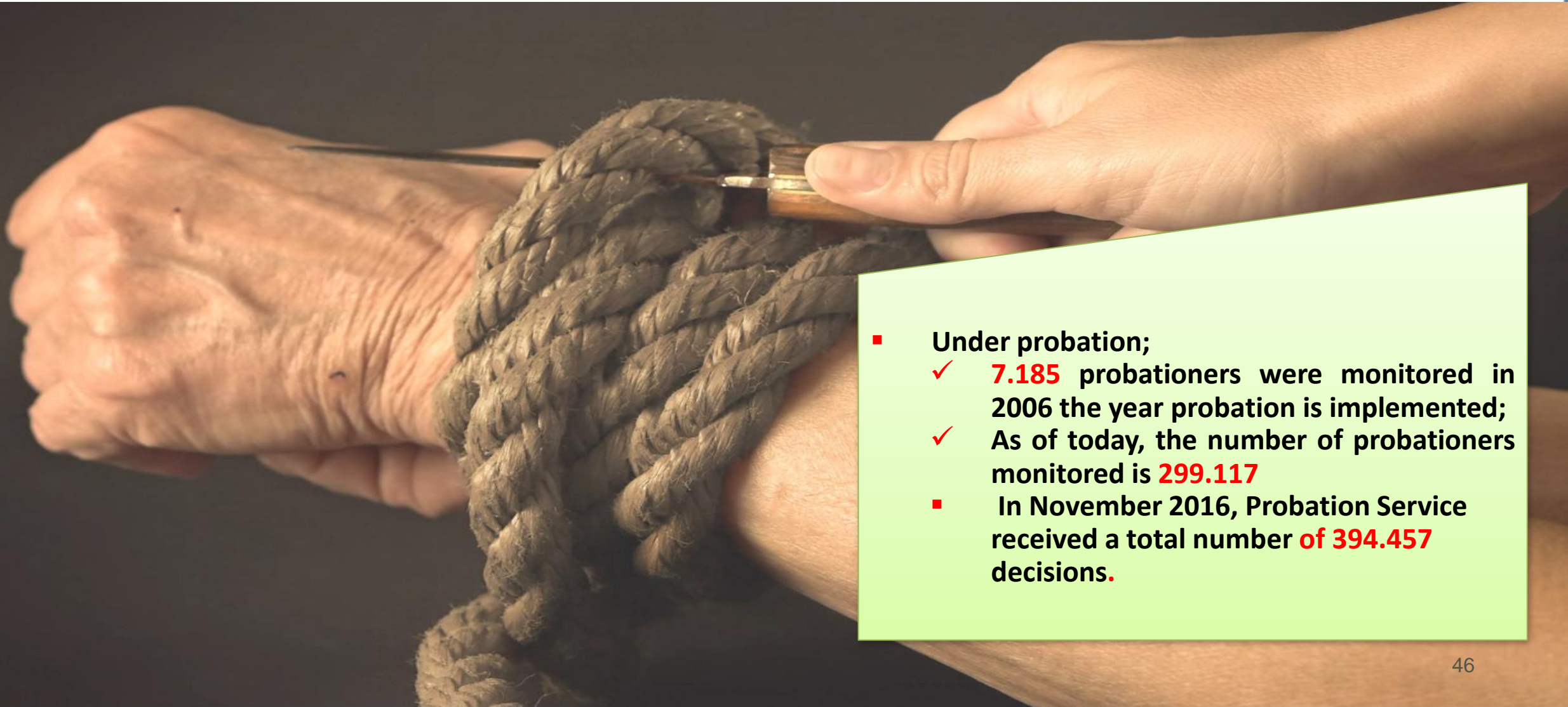
- Cultural, social and sportive activities
- Expand the awarding practices



- Prevention of Radicalization
- Values Education



# ALTERNATIVE MEASURES



- Under probation;
  - ✓ **7.185** probationers were monitored in 2006 the year probation is implemented;
  - ✓ As of today, the number of probationers monitored is **299.117**
- In November 2016, Probation Service received a total number of **394.457** decisions.

# ALTERNATIVE MEASURES IN NUMBERS



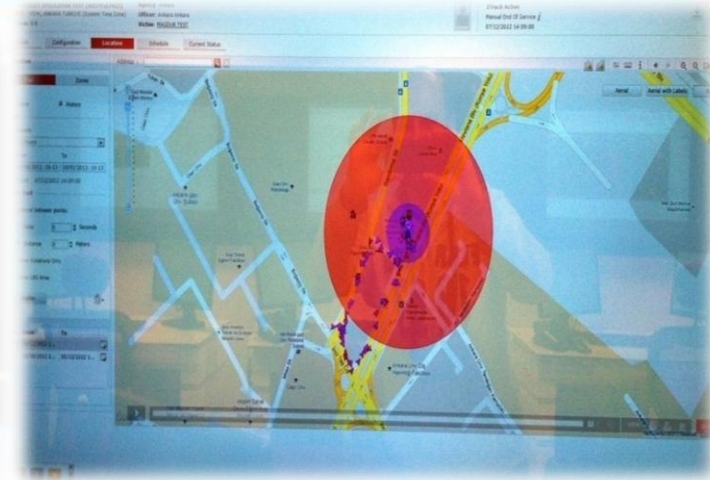
# ALTERNATIVE MEASURES





# ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Since the establishment of the system on 1 February 2013, a total of **19.200** probationers have been monitored. Currently, **2.941** probationers are under monitoring.\*



# ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

## Seminars & Programs:

- ∞ **Seminars:** Job Finding Skills, Health, Activity, Family, Probation, Personal Development, Religion and Morality, Societal Life.
- ∞ **Programs:**
- ∞ Cigarette, Alcohol & Drug Addiction Intervention Program,
- ∞ Basic Approach Intervention Program for Children,
- ∞ Alcohol & Substance Abuse Intervention Program for Children in Probation,
- ∞ General Criminal Behavior Intervention Program for Children,
- ∞ Change for Life Intervention Program,
- ∞ Cigarette & Alcohol Abuse Intervention Program for Youth

# ***“ just behind the closed doors ”***

All the works in question as also emphasised in Mandela Rules are performed under the important principles such as;

- ✓ Establishment an environment close to outside world,
- ✓ Reintegration into society ,
- ✓ Respect Human Dignity,
- ✓ Adequate open air time,
- ✓ Prompt access to medical attention ,
- ✓ Meet all requirements of health and hygiene
- ✓ Health care services free of charge and incorporation with general public health administration
- ✓ No sanction except under the principles of fairness and due process ...

Thank you for your time and attention

ab147795<sup>20</sup>@<sup>63</sup>adalet.gov.tr