



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

Extending the Electronic Net in Australia and New Zealand

Developments in Electronic Monitoring Down-under

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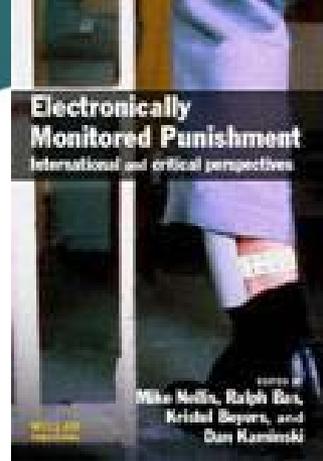
Introduction

Publication

- Research for a chapter in *Electronically Monitored Punishment: International and Critical Perspectives* (eds. Nellis, Bas, Beyens, K, & Kaminski, Willan Publishing 2010).
- Jointly authored chapter on Australia and New Zealand with Associate Professor Anita Gibbs, Department of Social Work and Community Development, University of Otago

Outline

- The rationale for electronic monitoring
- The technologies and operation of the systems
- Applications and legislative provisions
- Usage and completion rates in New Zealand and Australia
- Limitations, problems and prospects





The rational for electronic monitoring

New technologies of correctional management

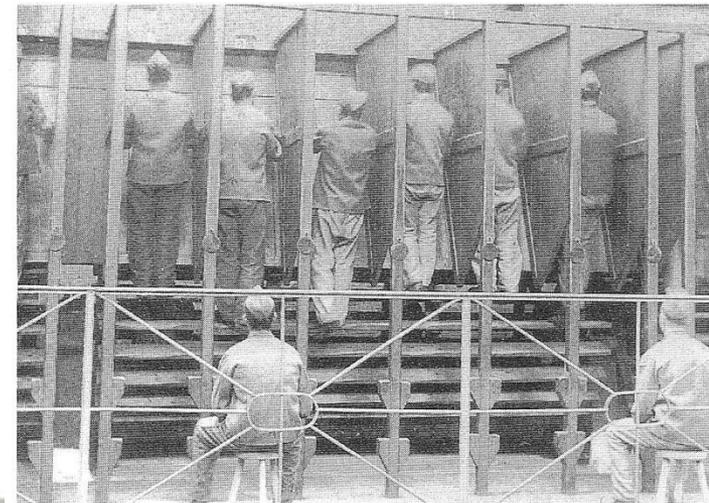
- Using technology in correctional programs hasn't always worked well
e.g. Melbourne Gaol Treadmill in the 1830s
- Modern surveillance technology of the 1970s – radio telemetry devices
- Electronic monitoring in Australia & New Zealand since 1990s

The drivers of electronic monitoring

- Prison over-crowding
- Increasing use of home detention
- Cost-savings
- Marketing by correctional corporations

New Zealand Pilot Program 1995-97

- Parole monitoring using telephone
- 37 offenders, 30% re-offended < 2 years





The technologies and operation of systems

Passive systems

- Tamper-proof device worn on wrist or ankle
- Periodic checks made by telephone to verify location and identity

Active systems

- Device worn that continuously emits a signal
- Signal detected by home station and transmitted to central office
- Used to limit movement and check identity or other measures

Global positioning systems

- Device worn that can be detected by network of stations with position triangulated through the use of three satellites
- Able to be used for detention, restriction and surveillance with offender being able to move to any permitted locations
- Surgically-implanted and video devices are being developed



Applications and legislative provisions

Pre-trial

- Bail legislation permits monitoring while on bail (WA, SA)

Primary sentencing (NT, WA, NSW) and (*Sentencing Act 2002* NZ)

- Home detention orders with a condition to wear a device
- Juvenile curfew order monitoring

Custodial monitoring

- Radio Frequency Identification Tags used to monitor offenders, staff and visitors in prison (ACT)

Post-prison

- Monitoring of home detention on parole (WA, Qld)(*Parole Act 2002* NZ)
- Extended supervision orders for serious and sex offenders (*Parole* (NSW, Qld, Vic)(*Extended Supervision*) *Amendment Act 2004* NZ) ×

Terrorism prevention

- Monitoring of terrorist suspects and security risks (Australia)



Usage and completion in New Zealand

Usage 2003-04

- 1,950 home detention orders; 595 mean daily detainee population
- Mean time on detention – 13 weeks

Age, sex, ethnicity

- 16-19 (10%); 20-29 (29%); 30-49 (47%); 50+ (13%)
- Male detainees (80.2%); female detainees (19.8%)
- European (46%); Maori & European (4%); Maori (35%); Pacific (8%); Maori and Pacific (1%); Unknown (6%)

Completion and re-conviction

- 82 to 90% completion rates; 26 to 37% two-year re-conviction rate
- (Cf – parole 44% re-conviction rate; community-based rate 43%)

Home detention with electronic monitoring

- Introduced October 2007 as a sentence or community-based order



Home detention in New Zealand 2003-04

Region	Average Daily Number	Percentage
Christchurch	113	19.0
Bay of Plenty	84	14.1
Manakau	54	9.1
Auckland	53	8.9
Hawkes Bay / Gisborne	46	7.7
Wellington	41	6.9
Dunedin / Invercargill	39	6.6
Northland	37	6.2
Taranaki / Whanganui / Tararua	37	6.2
Waitemata	36	6.1
Hamilton	34	5.7
Nelson / Marlborough / West Coast	21	3.5
Total	595	100.0



Usage and completion in Australia

Usage 2008-09

- 665 restricted movement orders in Australia (mean daily number)
 - excluding Queensland, Tasmania and ACT
- 78.2% mean completion rate

NSW 2008-09 (N = 175 offenders on restricted movements)

- Male offenders (84%); female offenders (16%)
- Non-indigenous (88%); Indigenous offenders (9%); Unknown (3%)

Completion 2008-09

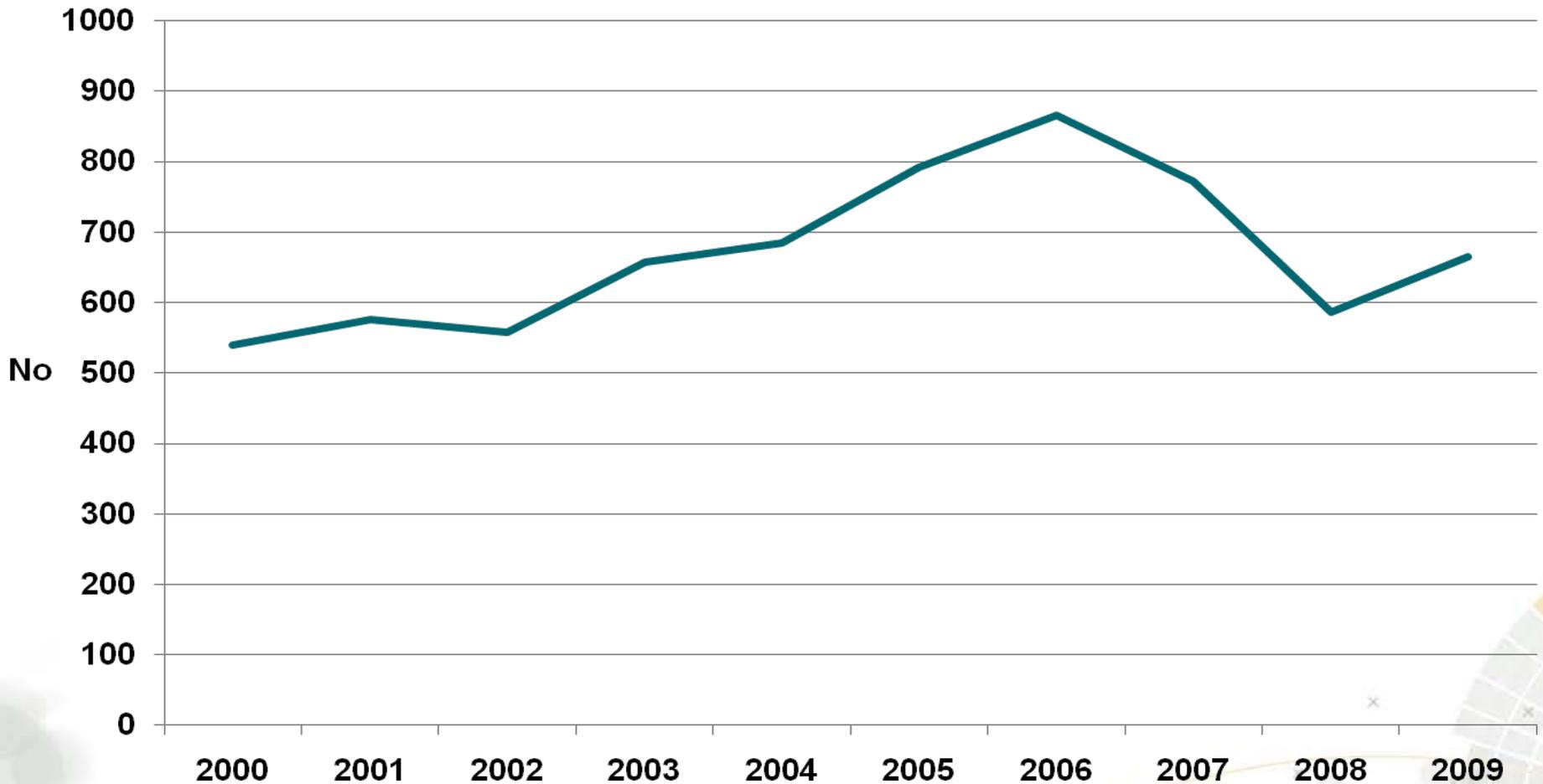
- Victoria (98%), South Australia (75%); mean (78%)

Victorian Parole Board

- 65 electronic monitoring orders 2004-05
- 5 serious breaches; 15 minor breaches
- Cost benefit – \$1.80 benefit for every \$1.00 spent on the program



Restricted movement orders in Australia 2000-09





Limitations and problems

Technology

- Weight, satellite coverage, bath-time, and wooden legs

Perceptions of leniency

- Madoff's accomplice bailed on electronic monitoring order (\$170b fraud)
- Paedophile released on monitored parole in Victoria in 2005
- Ability to continue to offend online while being monitored

Family and psychological burdens

- Stress on families who live in the same home as the offender
- Embarrassment for offenders and their families
- Psychological stresses on offenders who are under total surveillance

Net widening

- Electronic monitoring may increase the number of offenders given home detention orders rather than less serious sanctions



The future of electronic monitoring

Technological developments

- Enhanced satellite cover; video surveillance
- Physiological measurements – drug, alcohol etc.
- Surgical implants?

Financial developments

- Reducing overheads with increased roll-out
- Intensive marketing by correctional corporations
- Cost-recovery from offenders?

Ethical considerations

- Validity of consent to monitoring by offenders and sponsors
- Human rights implications of invasive surgical devices
- Gender bias in usage and impact
- Absence of evaluative research





The future of electronic monitoring

The longer a technology is used, the more entrenched in life it becomes. When technologies are new, or are used in newer ways . . . their uses are easier to modify and their consequences easier to control. . . . If we wish to question the unintended consequences of these developments, now is the time to do so.



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Why not join the Australian & New Zealand Society of Criminology?



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Newsletter

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME



Welcome to the first ANZSOC Newsletter for 2010 – and my first opportunity to welcome you as the 16th President of ANZSOC. I'm delighted to take on this role at a time when the Society is increasing in size and influence in Australia, New Zealand and internationally.

One of my goals for the two years ahead is to enhance our presence in New Zealand, both by recruiting new members and by providing more benefits for our New Zealand membership. New Zealand has not only been a wonderful host for our conferences, but has also provided a source of important developments in criminal justice policy and practice. The application of restorative justice is a case in point.

I'd also like to foster relationships with other criminology societies across the Asia-Pacific region, and beyond. There is now an established network of researchers with an interest in criminology in China, Hong Kong, Korea and Southern Asia. ANZSOC would like to develop closer links with each of these groups, as well as those in other parts of the world. All ANZSOC members can assist by distributing this Newsletter and information about our conferences and other activities

whenever you go to overseas conferences and meetings. Our Secretary can provide copies for you to take – so just ask her.

Another goal for the years ahead is to enhance the benefits for ANZSOC members of belonging to the Society. We now have a new Website which has enormous capabilities for the dissemination of information of interest to criminologists – including employment opportunities, career advice, help for young scholars, facilitating links with other researchers, updates on new developments in criminology, and upcoming conferences that might be of interest. This Newsletter is one way in which to share information; and the Website offers another. We'll be seeking your help in providing new content for the Website, and asking you how the Website could be developed to make it more useful, and easy to operate. Now that we have established our secure online payment system, keeping up to date with membership dues will be quick and simple. Members can also access the restricted sections of the Website to find other useful content – so try it out, and let me know how it could be improved.

In September this year, the annual conference will be held in Alice Springs, which is the first time we've travelled to central Australia for our annual meeting. Allan Van Zyl has been instrumental in securing the

Cont'd on page 3

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

NAME (include title):
POSITION:
POSTAL ADDRESS:
TEL:..... FAX:.....
MOBILE:
EMAIL:

Do Not send correspondence (newsletters, etc.) from ANZSOC via email.

I wish to become a member of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. In support of my application, I state that I:

- (a) hold a tertiary qualification in criminology or an allied field, namely: (qualification), or
- (b) hold a responsible position in criminal justice or an allied field, namely: (position), or
- (c) am a student who is pursuing studies that would lead to a qualification in Criminology or an allied field, namely:..... (nature of studies), or
- (d) am a person with a scholarly interest in Criminology, namely:..... (insert details)

In the event of my admission as a member, I agree to be bound by the rules of the Association in force at the time.

Signature of Applicant
Date

I, Secretary of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Inc., nominate the applicant for membership of the Association.

Signature of Secretary
Date

NOTE: The Rules of the Society are available at <http://www.anzsoc.org/society/rules.html>

• \$20 joining fee and \$80 annual fee for students