



## Electronic Monitoring in Belgium

Kristel Beyens and Marijke Roosen

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

### Key findings

- ❖ EM is used in Belgium as an alternative for pre-trial detention and as a way of implementing prison sentences. In 2016 it will be introduced as an autonomous standalone sentence and as a way of imposing restrictions on offenders with mental illness.
- ❖ The increasing use of EM is strongly linked to the persistent problem of prison overcrowding.
- ❖ The rehabilitative potential of EM has been limited by the increasing use of EM as a standalone order.
- ❖ Where EM is used for the implementation of prison sentences, it is organised as a two-track system, creating substantial differences between sentences of 3 years or less and more than 3 years. The system is standardised for the former, whereas a highly individualised system with the supervision of a Justice Assistant is used for the latter.
- ❖ The reduction or lack of supervision by Justice Assistants was reported to have reduced the effectiveness of EM.
- ❖ Respondents were critical of the policy relating to obtaining the consent of cohabitants of monitored people because a lack of informed consent can lead to difficulties during the EM period.
- ❖ The operation of EM is highly bureaucratic. The introduction of the Siset workflow system has facilitated information exchange between the agencies involved in EM, improved transparency and increased the speed of work processes.
- ❖ The mean cost of one day under EM is 25€ (staff costs included).
- ❖ The mean period under EM in 2015 was 109 days (3.6 months) but it varies considerably between the different modalities.
- ❖ Private sector involvement in EM is currently limited to the provision and maintenance of the equipment.

### Recommendations

- ❖ EM should be organised so that it assists monitored individuals to lead meaningful lives. The allocation of Justice Assistants to EM cases should be considered, based on individual assessments of monitored people's needs rather than sentence length.
- ❖ The introduction of a new role of 'EM Social Assistant' at the Monitoring Centres should be considered. They would assist monitored individuals and cohabitants with social, administrative and practical issues.
- ❖ The policy on informed consent should be revised.
- ❖ An inclusive approach should be considered, whereby monitored people have the same rights and minimal allowance as free citizens.
- ❖ Alternative accommodation should be provided for monitored people who do not have a suitable place of residence.
- ❖ The administration relating to the operation of EM should be simplified.
- ❖ The work processes and the staff's workload should be assessed to ensure adequate services are provided to monitored people. Sufficient time and opportunities should be allocated for positive personal interactions between the monitoring and supervision staff and the monitored individuals.
- ❖ Breach policies should be consistent across the different modalities of EM.
- ❖ The strict GPS regime at the pre-trial stage should be reconsidered and made more humane.



Co-funded by the Criminal Justice Programme of the European Union.

This briefing paper has been produced with the financial support of the Criminal Justice Programme of the European Commission (JUST/2013/JPEN/AG/4510). The contents are the sole responsibility of the authors and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission.

## Introduction<sup>1</sup>

Electronic monitoring (EM) has been used in Belgium as a way of executing prison sentences since 2000 and its use has grown continuously since. The number of monitored individuals has increased by broadening eligibility criteria, introducing new technologies in addition to radio frequency (RF) including voice recognition and GPS-tracking and by introducing EM at different stages of the criminal justice system. EM is considered as a solution to prison overcrowding. It reduces detention harm, the high costs of imprisonment and is a solution for the non- or partial execution of prison sentences. As a result, policy makers have always been very eager to implement and expand its use. EM is increasingly regarded by politicians as a way to reclaim the credibility of the sentence implementation system, which has become discredited due to the non- or partial execution of prison sentences.

### Legal framework and aims of EM

EM was introduced as a way of executing prison sentences. In 2015 it became used as an alternative for pre-trial imprisonment. In 2016 EM will be introduced as a standalone sentencing option. In the future EM will also be used with mentally ill prisoners.

#### *EM replacing prison sentences*

EM is mostly used as a modality of implementing the whole or a part of a prison sentence. Eligibility for EM is not determined by sentence length. However, a two-track policy has been established, which differentiates between prison sentences of 3 years or less and prison sentences of more than 3 years.

The use of EM for prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment of more than 3 years is regulated by the Act on the External Legal Position (17 May 2006). For this group, EM is used before they are conditionally released. It is imposed by the sentence implementation court when prisoners are 6 months from their eligibility date for conditional release, if certain criteria are met. A social report is always produced and EM is always imposed with other conditions, which are supervised by Justice Assistants. Justice Assistants also provide information about EM to the monitored person and seek cohabitants' consent. Justice Assistants create an individualised time schedule, which defines the curfew and non-curfew hours, following discussions with monitored individuals.

EM is also used as a 'disposal at the sentence implementation court' in a very small number of

cases. When used in this way, EM extends beyond the end of the formal sentence period.

In relation to prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 3 years or less, the original provisions of the Act of 2006 are not yet implemented. Instead, the use of EM is regulated by the Ministerial Circular Letter ET/SE-2 of 17 July 2013, 'concerning the regulation of electronic monitoring as a modality for prison sentences of which the executable part does not exceed 3 years'. The prison governor begins the procedure and has the authority to decide whether EM is imposed. In cases involving sex offences against minors the final decision is taken by the Detention Management Service after a more detailed assessment has been completed. A standard time schedule is imposed with fixed non-curfew hours between 08:00 and 12:00, which may be adjusted following a written request including supporting evidence from monitored individuals. One member of the monitoring staff stated that many changes to the schedules are requested and granted suggesting that there is a reasonable amount of flexibility for this group. During weekends and after one month under EM, free hours increase systematically until the monitored person has free time between 08:00 and 20:00. If individuals are employed, enrolled on an educational programme or participating in a therapeutic programme, non-curfew hours may be up to 12 hours a day during the week.

A separate procedure was introduced in 2012 for individuals sentenced to prison sentences of between 4 months to up to and including 8 months, called 'home detention' with voice verification. No Justice Assistants are involved for this group. The technology of voice verification has recently been phased out and replaced by RF-EM for people serving prison sentences of 3 years or less. Convicted monitored people are also eligible for penitentiary furlough (periods without curfew restrictions) for 36 hours on a regular basis during their EM period because they have the legal status of prisoner.

#### *EM replacing pre-trial detention*

The scope of EM was further extended to the pre-trial stage and GPS was introduced as an alternative for pre-trial imprisonment in January 2014, with the implementation of the Act of 27 December 2012 'Regulating various matters in justice' and the Ministerial Circular Letter ET/SE-3 'Concerning arrest warrant executed under electronic monitoring'. The investigating judge or the investigating court takes all the decisions relating to EM. Similarly to convicted

prisoners, every day spent under GPS equals one day in pre-trial custody. To avoid net-widening, it is emphasised that pre-trial EM should be a genuine alternative to pre-trial detention. Therefore, defendants under GPS are confined to their house at all times. Exceptions can only be made with the explicit permission of the investigating judge and for specific reasons described in the Ministerial Circular Letter. As a result of the introduction of GPS, the monitoring centres now operate 24 hours a day.

#### *EM as an autonomous sentencing option*

EM was introduced as a freestanding sentencing option to be imposed by sentencing judges by the Act of 7 February 2014. It can be applied as a sentence for offences punishable with prison sentences of up to 1 year. The Act is expected to be implemented in May 2016. As individualised conditions are only available in exceptional circumstances, this constitutes another standalone use of EM, with no supervisory conditions or support from Justice Assistants.

#### *Consent*

Asking for consent is a complex matter and was frequently discussed during interviews<sup>2</sup>. It was regarded as important to guarantee the successful development of EM.

The consent of convicted monitored people is always required. However, the situation for cohabitants has changed in cases involving prison sentences of 3 years or less. If the address

where the monitoring is to take place is their permanent address, the consent of cohabitants is no longer required. Only where the persons are not monitored at their permanent address is the consent of cohabitants required. Consent is sought by the prison governor or administrative staff via telephone. For sentences of more than 3 years consent is sought by the Justice Assistant while preparing the social report for the sentence implementation court. The issue of consent is not mentioned in the legislation for the use EM at the pre-trial stage.

Where EM is imposed as an autonomous sentencing option, cohabitants of the monitored individual may be consulted either when conducting social enquiry reports or by the judge at the court hearing (Art. 7) but there is no obligation to gain their consent.

#### *Living allowance*

Individuals under EM are officially considered and treated as sentenced or pre-trial prisoners, which impacts upon their access to social benefits in the community. They are not entitled to receive the minimal living allowance ('leefloon'), which free citizens without income normally receive. Instead, monitored people are entitled to receive a 'financial allowance' but this does not equate to the minimal living allowance. The organisation of the payment raises a lot of practical issues, which may have far reaching consequences for monitored individuals.

**Table 1. Overview of the differences and similarities between categories of EM**

Sentence Category	Technique	Imposition	Act/MCL	Consent prisoner	Consent cohabitant	Non-curfew hours	Social Report	Stand Alone	Penitentiary Furlough
Prison sentence > 3 years	RF	SIC <sup>3</sup>	Act	Yes	Yes	Individual	Compulsory	No	Yes
Prison sentence 4 months to ≤ 8 months	RF	PG <sup>2</sup>	MCL <sup>1</sup>	Yes	<b>no</b> if permanent address <b>yes</b> if no permanent address	Standard	No	Yes	Yes
Prison sentence >8 months to ≤ 3 years	RF - voice	PG <sup>2</sup> -DMS <sup>4</sup>	MCL <sup>1</sup>	Yes	<b>no</b> if permanent address, <b>yes</b> if no permanent address	Standard	Optional (<5%)	Mostly	Yes
Pre-trial	GPS	Investigating Judge	Act	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
EM as autonomous sentence	RF	Sentencing judge	Act	Yes	Optional	Standard	Exceptional	Yes	No

1. MCL, Ministerial Circular Letter; 2. PG, Prison Governor; 3. SIC; Sentence Implementation Court; 4. DMS, Detention Management Service

## Objectives of EM

Several objectives have been attached to EM. The changing practice shows a shift from an individualised approach, characterised by a balance between social support and supervision on the one hand and technical control on the other, to EM as a standardised measure, merely providing technical control of time schedules.

Two types of goals of EM can be distinguished. These are: *penological* goals, which focus on avoiding detention harm and facilitating reintegration; and *systemic* goals, which focus on providing a cost effective alternative to detention and aiming to resolve systemic problems due to prison overcrowding. Meeting the systemic goals has become more prominent over time to the detriment of using EM as an integrated measure. Reducing or discontinuing the support and assistance provided by Justice Assistants for the majority of monitored individuals has made EM a merely retributive punishment, to the detriment of rehabilitation and desistance.

The interviews demonstrated that different actors identified different priorities and that the goals vary between the different modalities of EM. At a policy level, EM is prioritised because it is a cost effective measure and is promoted as a standalone order as a result. EM has an estimated total cost of 25€ per day. In comparison to the cost of imprisonment, which is between 130€ to more than 200€ per day, the savings are clear. Several practitioners, however, regretted that, due to the current dominant use of EM as a standalone measure, the rehabilitative goal has been reduced. They linked rehabilitation with social supervision and disagreed with the decision to discontinue supervision for the largest group of monitored individuals because of financial concerns. However, it was recognised that keeping individuals out of prison and allowing them to continue their professional and family life, albeit with little support or supervision from Justice Assistants, had value as a form of 'passive rehabilitation'. EM was also recognised as an aid to providing structure for offenders with chaotic lifestyles. Although desistance was mentioned by the Minister of the French-Brussels Federation as a stated goal, it is still unclear how this is realised in the current practice.

The punitive aspect of EM was recognised and considered to be crucial for the acceptance of EM as a genuine punishment. Data from the Siset database show that monitored people

sometimes voluntarily decide to return to prison (N=4 in 2015). The reasons for this are unclear but may be linked to difficulties arising from being monitored in the community. Furthermore, an increasing number of prisoners serving sentences of more than 3 years remain in prison for their full sentence instead of being released under EM. This may reflect prisoners' concerns about EM being a difficult measure. Enhancing the credibility of the criminal justice system has become a major concern of the consecutive Ministers of Justice over recent years, as a result of the non- or partly execution of prison sentences due to prison overcrowding.

## Target groups

Exclusion criteria, such as those relating to offence types, have always existed in relation to EM. However, as a result of the pressure to increase the EM population, the eligibility criteria have been gradually relaxed. Currently, no offenders are automatically excluded from EM, providing they have an address where they can be monitored and a telephone number they can be contacted on. Sexual offenders whose offences involved minors serving sentences of 3 years or less are subject to a more thorough assessment by the Detention Management Service. Following the terrorist attacks in Paris in late 2015, offenders convicted of terrorist-related offences are excluded or treated more cautiously.

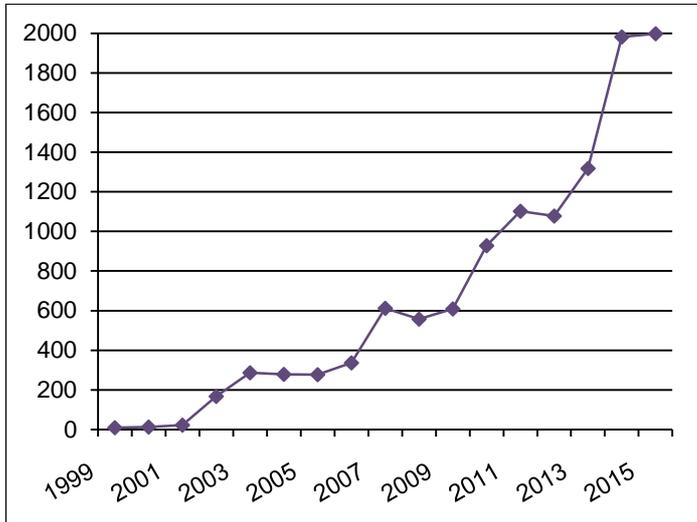
Some respondents suggested that a separate procedure should be devised for offenders of intimate partner violence to avoid individuals being monitored at the residence of their victim. Alternatively, it was suggested that offenders committing this type of offence should be ineligible. Furthermore, people with drug issues were identified as a potentially problematic group.

## Numbers<sup>3</sup>

Figure 1 provides an overview of the use of EM since it was first introduced. After a slow start and a period of stability and low use between 2002 and 2006, numbers increased from 2007, when EM became a real tool to implement prison sentences. Numbers have stabilised at between 1,900 and 2,000 monitored people per day since 2014. On 15 March 2014, 1,888 people were subject to EM in Belgium.

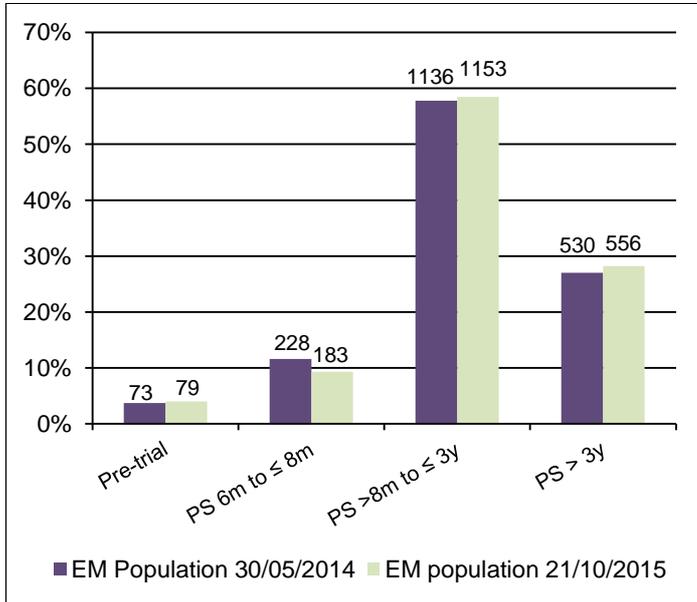
Figure 2 shows that the majority of the monitored people are serving prison sentences of 3 years or less (69 per cent in 2014 and 68 per cent in 2015).

**Figure 1. Daily EM population 1999-2015**



About 28 per cent of all monitored individuals were serving sentences of more than 3 years. Defendants under GPS-tracking comprised about 4 per cent of all those subject to EM. The proportionate use of EM between different groups is relatively stable. The total daily EM population in Figure 2 is 1,967 and 1,971 on the respective days.

**Figure 2. Daily EM population on 30 May 2014 and 21 October 2015 according to the different modalities in absolute numbers and percentages**

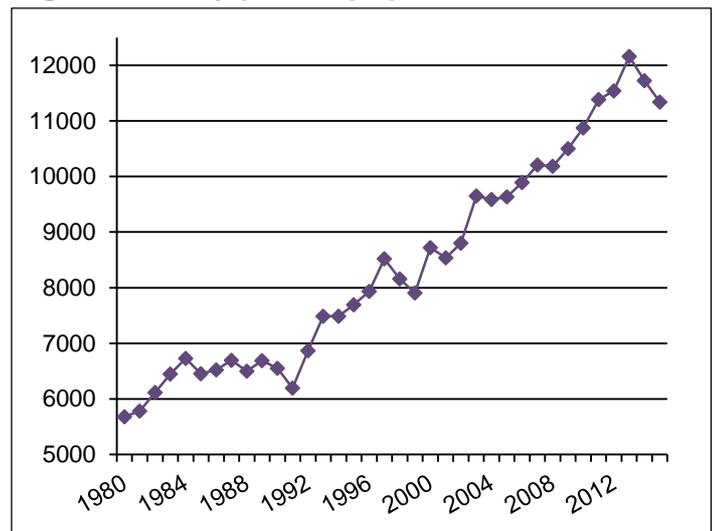


The mean EM period in 2015 was 109 days (3.6 months). The duration of an EM period varies according to the EM modality with a mean period of 252 days (8.4 months) for those serving prison sentences of more than 3 years, 120 days (4 months) for those serving sentences of between 8 months to up to and including 3 years, 38 days (1.3 month) for those serving prison sentences of between 4 months to up to and including 8 months and 62 days (2 months) for those under GPS as a replacement of pre-

trial imprisonment. The maximum period under EM was 1,278 days or 42 months or 3.5 years. The minimum number of days under EM was 1.

In relation to the size of the prison population, Figure 3 shows that, before 2013, the increase of people under EM did not lead to a decrease in the prison population. However, since 2014 a slight but clear decrease of the prison population can be observed. More in-depth research is needed to understand the role of EM in this decline but one hypothesis may be that the sharp increase of the use of EM has been a driver in the decline of the prison population.

**Figure 3. Daily prison population: 1980-2015**



The daily prison rate on 22 August 2014 was 101 per 100,000 registered inhabitants and the daily EM rate was 17 per 100,000 inhabitants. Taking both rates together, Belgium had a rate of around 120 people serving prison sentences either in prison or in the community under EM. This is a high level of detention previously unseen in Belgium suggesting that EM has been a vehicle to implement an expansionist penal policy.

### Technology and costs

The technical equipment is currently provided by 3M. At the time of writing (January 2016), a tendering process is underway to find new providers and the deadline has already been extended several times. Besides the technologies currently in use, such as RF, voice recognition and GPS, biometric verification and devices with/for victims have been included in the tender.

Three techniques are currently used, two of which provide static location monitoring. RF-technology is the most widely used and it is believed that its use will continue, despite the availability of GPS-tracking. The use of voice recognition has reduced due to practical reasons and is currently only utilised in cases

where RF is not suitable because of health reasons. Paradoxically, GPS is used to enforce 24-hour home detention. It is not used to track individuals to enable them to carry on with their daily lives or to participate in rehabilitative activities, such as work or education. Instead it is used only to track the movements of individuals required for judicial investigation raising questions about its added value.

The costs of the equipment vary with the technology. RF EM is the lowest cost at 4.37€ per day. Voice recognition has a slightly higher daily cost of 5.56€ per day, whereas GPS is significantly more expensive at 8.51€ per day. The mean all-in EM cost per day for all the different modalities, including staff costs of the Houses of Justice and of the Monitoring Centres is 25€. The cost of 1 day of supervision by a Justice Assistant is estimated to be 5€.

### **Operation of EM**

Until 1 January 2015, both the Flemish Centre EM and the Centre for EM operated as one monitoring centre, known as the National Centre for Electronic Monitoring. Following the Sixth State reform in 2014, the responsibility for the operation of EM was transferred to the Flemish and the French Communities, leading to the split into 2 monitoring centres. These centres are responsible for the installation and de-installation of EM equipment, technical controls and follow-up. A night shift was introduced in January 2014, following the introduction of GPS-tracking at the pre-trial stage. Since the split, there has been a high staff turnover at the Flemish monitoring centre, which has led to understaffing in several units. Forty-nine staff are employed at the Flemish Monitoring Centre and 53 at the French Monitoring Centre. This equates to 102 staff that are responsible for monitoring around 2,000 people on a daily basis.

Justice Assistants located at the Houses of Justice are involved in preparing the social reports, social supervision and breach procedures. Their role in the execution of EM has however changed and, in particular, diminished over time for prisoners serving sentences of 3 years or less. This also results in monitored people or their cohabitants making regular contact with the control room or asking field officers questions that previously would have been dealt with by Justice Assistants. Monitoring staff are not qualified nor prepared to resolve these problems and do not provide the necessary information or support.

### *Installation and de-installation process*

Waiting lists for people to commence EM are commonplace and have existed since the introduction of EM. There can be up to 1000 candidates waiting for equipment to be installed after the decision to impose EM has been made. Reasons for delays include a shortage of equipment or staff or a delay in the provision of the social reports by the Houses of Justice. Several strategies have been developed to improve the efficiency of the allocation of the equipment to those on the waiting list. Currently, the monitoring centres work with 'slots', with a fixed number of installations that can be performed each day, allowing for long-term planning. If the number of planned installations significantly exceeds the slots for a given period waiting lists are created. Criteria for priority installations have been developed in order to avoid individuals waiting for EM in prison. These must be completed within five days after the monitoring centre is informed about the decision to impose EM.

The installation of the equipment at monitored individuals' homes is undertaken by field officers from the monitoring centres, who always work alone. The installation procedure for GPS equipment is slightly different. Field officers go to the prisons where defendants are detained. Tags are attached in prison and individuals then travel to their place of residence while being GPS monitored. The control room monitors the routes taken in real time. When defendants and field officers both arrive at the house, field officers install the base unit.

The de-installation process has evolved recently and the collection of the equipment varies according to the workload of field officers. If possible the field officers collect the equipment at the monitored individual's house. If the workload is too high, monitored individuals remove their own equipment and take it to the prison at their own expense. This was reported to be a temporary measure due to a shortage of staff. It has the advantages of enabling field officers to recover several sets of equipment at once and saves time and transportation costs.

### *Risk management*

Although there have been no notable incidents, increasing levels of verbal aggression from monitored individuals towards the field workers, were identified during interviews. This was linked to the growing frustrations of the monitored individuals because of the lack or absence

of support and assistance from Justice Assistants. Recently the issue of the safety of field workers has been raised. Staff training has been undertaken on dealing with aggression and improving communication skills, which is based on respect, understanding and empathy.

### Compliance and breach

A distinction is made between two broad categories of violations: violations against curfew hours and other violations including manipulation of devices, insults and threats to staff and non-compliance of other conditions. In relation to the first type of violations, monitored individuals are not sanctioned immediately but only after a number of violations have accumulated. When violations of the second type occur an immediate response often follows, depending on the severity of the violations and the degree to which they were intentional. Not being contactable for more than 4 hours is considered to be a serious violation and monitored individuals are reported to the police and recalled to prison. Breach procedures differ considerably according to the EM modality. When EM is imposed at the pre-trial stage, the investigating judges make all decisions. Non-compliance can lead to GPS tracking being replaced by custody.

The breach procedure is described in significant detail in the Ministerial Circular letter for prison sentences of 3 years or less. The monitoring management decide whether or not to start breach proceedings for every violation, even in cases in which they are minor. Possible consequences following non-compliance include warnings, reducing free hours, increasing the period under EM by a maximum of 6 days or revoking EM. With regard to the latter, monitored individuals are recalled to prison to serve the remainder of their sentence in prison. In these cases, prison governors make the final decision. During interviews it was reported that their breach decision-making varies considerably and is linked to the level of overcrowding in their prison. The discretion of prison governors and especially the swift re-release of individuals from prison to continue their sentence under EM is regarded as problematic by the monitoring staff and the Justice Assistants because, in their view, it undermines the credibility of EM generally and the breach procedure particularly.

For prison sentences of more than 3 years a greater number of actors are involved in the breach procedure and is, as a result, more lengthy. Justice Assistants initially assess whether or not to report certain violations to the sentence implementation court, which takes the

final decision. It was mentioned in several interviews that the court's response to curfew violations is less strict or prompt because compliance with curfew hours is regarded as only one aspect of a general assessment of the monitored persons' behaviour. If monitored individuals are complying with all the other conditions, such as participating in treatment, the sentence implementation court may decide not to sanction curfew violations. Individualisation in breach decision-making is considered to be important because violations may indicate underlying problems, which may impact upon the successful completion of EM. Revocations are seen therefore as part of a longer trajectory rather than necessarily the end of an EM measure.

### Ending of EM

EM can end in different ways: revocation, provisional release (pre-trial), early release (convicted prisoners) or the end of sentence. Data on the possible ways EM can end give an idea of the success of EM in terms of completion rates. However, it is difficult to obtain reliable data. Figure 4 gives an overview of the different ways EM ended in 2015. The categories provide an indication of the variations between the different modalities. Revocation/Discipline means that there has been a disciplinary measure or a revocation. A disciplinary measure does not necessarily lead to a revocation but it gives an idea of the problems encountered during EM

**Figure 4. End of EM and disciplinary measures according to different modalities in 2015, in absolute numbers and percentages**

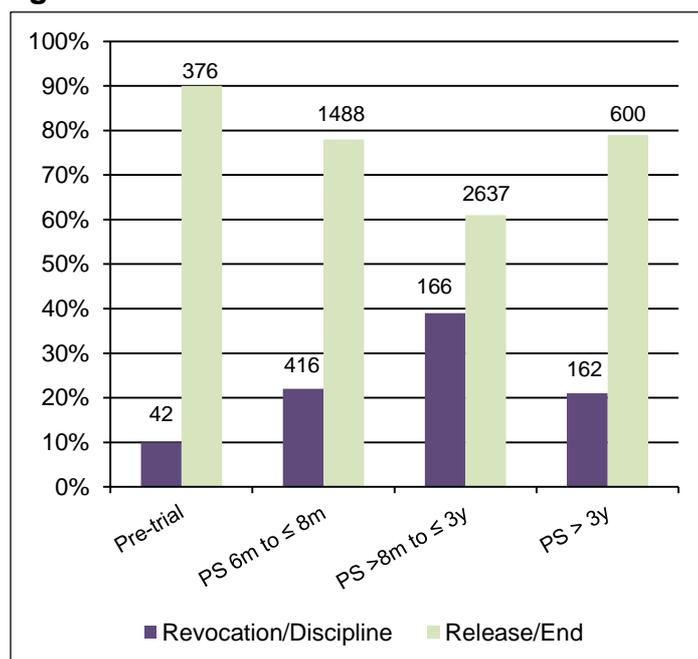


Figure 4 shows that the majority of the EM cases end successfully. Sentences of between 8

months to up to and including 3 years have the highest disciplinary measures/revocation rates. Furthermore, there is an increasing proportion of revocations in 2015 compared with 2014.

### **Diversity**

There are no specific diversity policies relating to gender or minority ethnic groups, although many individuals under EM have foreign names<sup>4</sup> or speak a language other than the official Belgian languages.

Exceptions are made for monitored individuals who have medical conditions or hearing impairments. Although there is no official policy, efforts are usually made to accommodate the needs of as many monitored people as possible and to look for alternative solutions for various medical impairments.

### **Information exchange and multi-agency working**

The operation of EM is characterised by a heavy administrative burden for monitored individuals as well as for the control and supportive staff.

Recent developments in information technology within the monitoring centres have altered the way information is exchanged between the agencies. Previously, information was exchanged through faxes and letters. At the end of 2014, the Siset workflow system was introduced. Siset contains all relevant information regarding the EM process and decisions and is accessible to the staff of the monitoring centres, the Houses of Justice and the prisons. This has improved the efficiency and transparency of information exchange in relation to the process and decision-making. No information about individual EM files is officially shared with third parties and the police do not have access to the Siset database. To clarify the streams of information between the police and other criminal justice agencies, a Ministerial Circular Letter called 'INFOFLUX' was issued in 2013 which describes in detail the different steps that must be taken and by whom before information is shared as well as how to exchange information relating to decisions and changing situations.

### **Effectiveness**

Recidivism rates are not available. However, it is recognised that EM can avoid detention harm and increase the opportunities for reintegration by keeping jobs, housing and social networks, despite the restrictions that are experienced by monitored individuals.

As already stated, there are indications that the systemic goal of reducing the prison population

has been met since 2014. However, this is to the detriment of investment in social supervision.

### **The future of EM**

There are no indications that the use of EM will decrease in the future and more extensive use is expected. The move towards the use of EM as a means of control and less leniency in the use of EM for those with a prison sentence of 3 years or less has been outlined above.

In his recent White Paper the Minister of Justice announced the intention to consolidate and even extend the current two-track policy by differentiating between sentences of 5 years or less and more than 5 years instead of 3 years. This will mean that an increasing group of prisoners will be subject to standalone EM, without individualised follow-up by Justice Assistants.

---

#### **Footnotes**

1. We thank Pedro Ferreira Marum, Antonia Le Roy and Sandra Pascariello from the Monitoring Centres for their help and providing recent non published statistical data.
2. The fieldwork for this research was conducted between February and June 2015. Empirical data have been collected through interviews with actors involved in the application and operation of EM, and through observations in the Monitoring Centres and the Houses of Justice. It is important to note that the operation of EM in Belgium is regularly subjected to changes
3. All figures are based on data from the databases of the Belgian Prison Service and the Monitoring Centres
4. Statistical data on nationality for individuals under EM are not at our disposal

More information is available from: Professor Kristel Beyens, Department of Criminology, Research group Crime & Society (CRiS), Vrije Universiteit Brussel, [Kristel.Beyens@vub.ac.be](mailto:Kristel.Beyens@vub.ac.be)

This briefing paper is one output from the European project: 'Creativity and effectiveness in the use of electronic monitoring as an alternative to imprisonment in EU member states' by Professors Anthea Hucklesby (University of Leeds, UK), Kristel Beyens (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium) Miranda Boone Utrecht Universiteit, the Netherlands), Frieder Dünkel (Universität Greifswald, Germany), Gill McIvor (University of Stirling, Scotland) and Dr Hannah Graham (University of Stirling, Scotland). Further information about the project including briefing papers and full reports from each jurisdiction and a comparative report and briefing paper can be found at: [www.emeu.leeds.ac.uk](http://www.emeu.leeds.ac.uk). Alternatively contact Professor Anthea Hucklesby ([A.L.Hucklesby@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:A.L.Hucklesby@leeds.ac.uk))