

### Long Abstract – Monographic Section

#### *INVESTING IN THE SOCIAL REINTEGRATION CARE FOR DETAINEES: TRENDS AND NEW PERSPECTIVES OF THE ITALIAN WELFARE SYSTEM*

*edited by Alberto Pesce e Veronica Valenti*

#### *House arrest between welfare needs and instances of control: a case study in Campania*

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In this article, the experiences of individuals serving sentences under home detention are examined through a qualitative methodology.

Over the past fifteen years, Italian legislators have consistently sought to expand access to alternative sentencing measures to mitigate the issue of prison overcrowding. This new phase in the Italian probation system is characterized not only by a quantitative increase in the number of beneficiaries, but also by a profound qualitative shift.

Indeed, in Italy, as in the rest of Europe, the rise in the number of beneficiaries appears to have generated a “net widening” effect, as it has not reduced the growth of the prison population. In this context, the evolution of home detention becomes emblematic: it represents the measure with the least rehabilitative content and the most evident deflationary impact on the penal system.

No longer statistically marginal, home detention is now assigned to approximately one-third of those in the probation system.

This study is therefore motivated by the opportunity to explore the needs of home detention beneficiaries, providing insights and empirical evidence that could enhance the understanding of professionals working in this area.

This paper presents the initial findings of a study conducted on a sample of individuals under home detention, monitored by the UEPE agency in Campania (15 participants).

The sample encompasses a degree of heterogeneity with respect to various sociodemographic and legal variables (including those entering directly from freedom or from incarceration).

In-depth interviews with detainees address multiple facets of their condition, including the punitive nature of home detention, relationships with family members, daily time management, imposed conditions, police supervision, interactions with social workers and plans for the future.