



# The Danish Prison and Probation Service

Digitization across authorities

# Denmark



- 43,098 square kilometres
- 5.7 million inhabitants
- Social security
- 98 municipalities
- Homogeneous

# The Stakeholders

- Danish government
- Ministry of Justice
- Region
- Municipality - Local authority

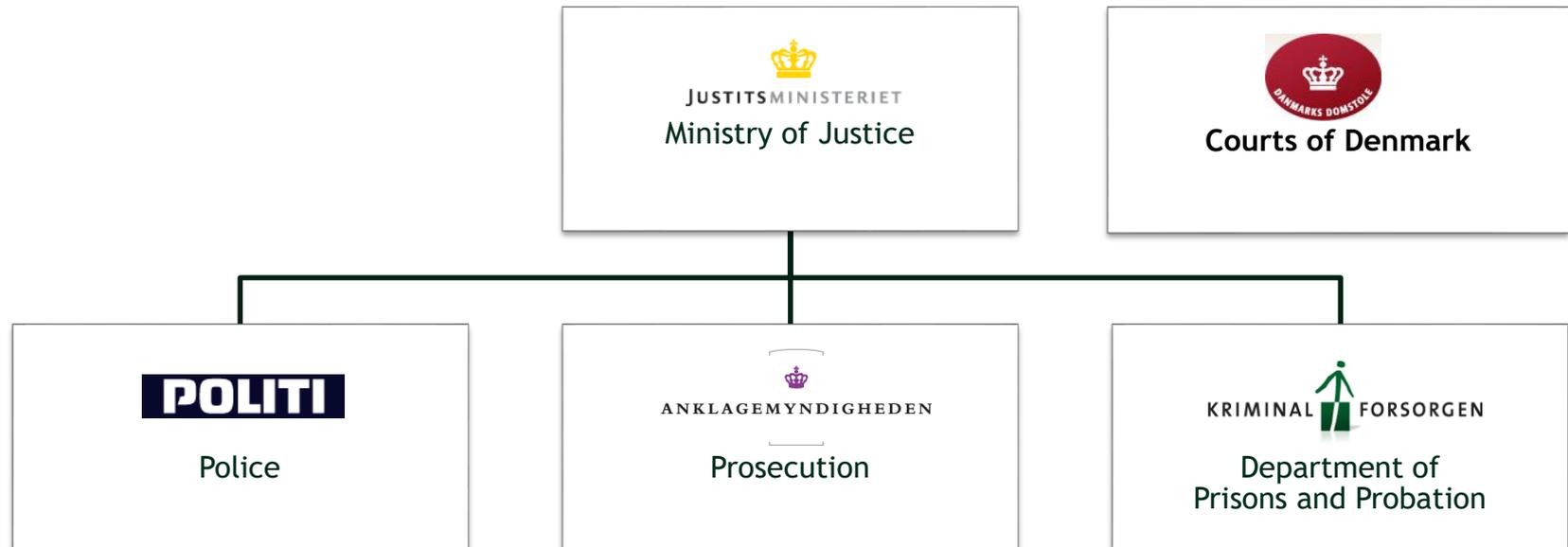


# Danish Government

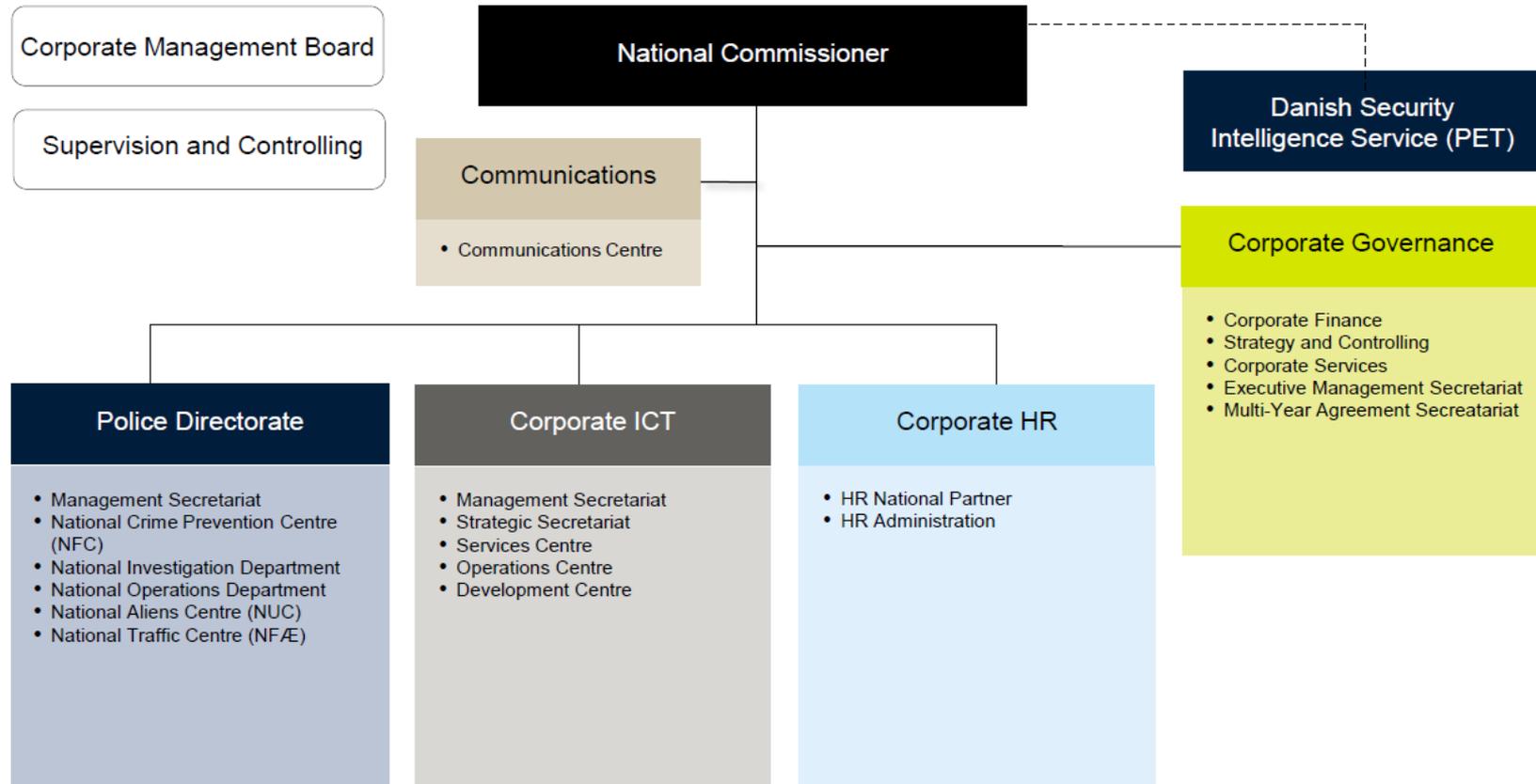
Danish Agency for Digitization

- Self service
  - In 2015, a total of 80 pct. of Danish citizens' communication with public authorities will be digitally based.
  - Citizens are required to use digital self-service for a wide range of services, and to receive digitally letters, notices and messages from public authorities.
- Mandatory Digital Post from public authorities
  - The Danish Parliament has passed an act which means that all citizens above the age of 15 must be able to receive Digital Post from public authorities.

# The penitentiary system



# Danish National Police 2017



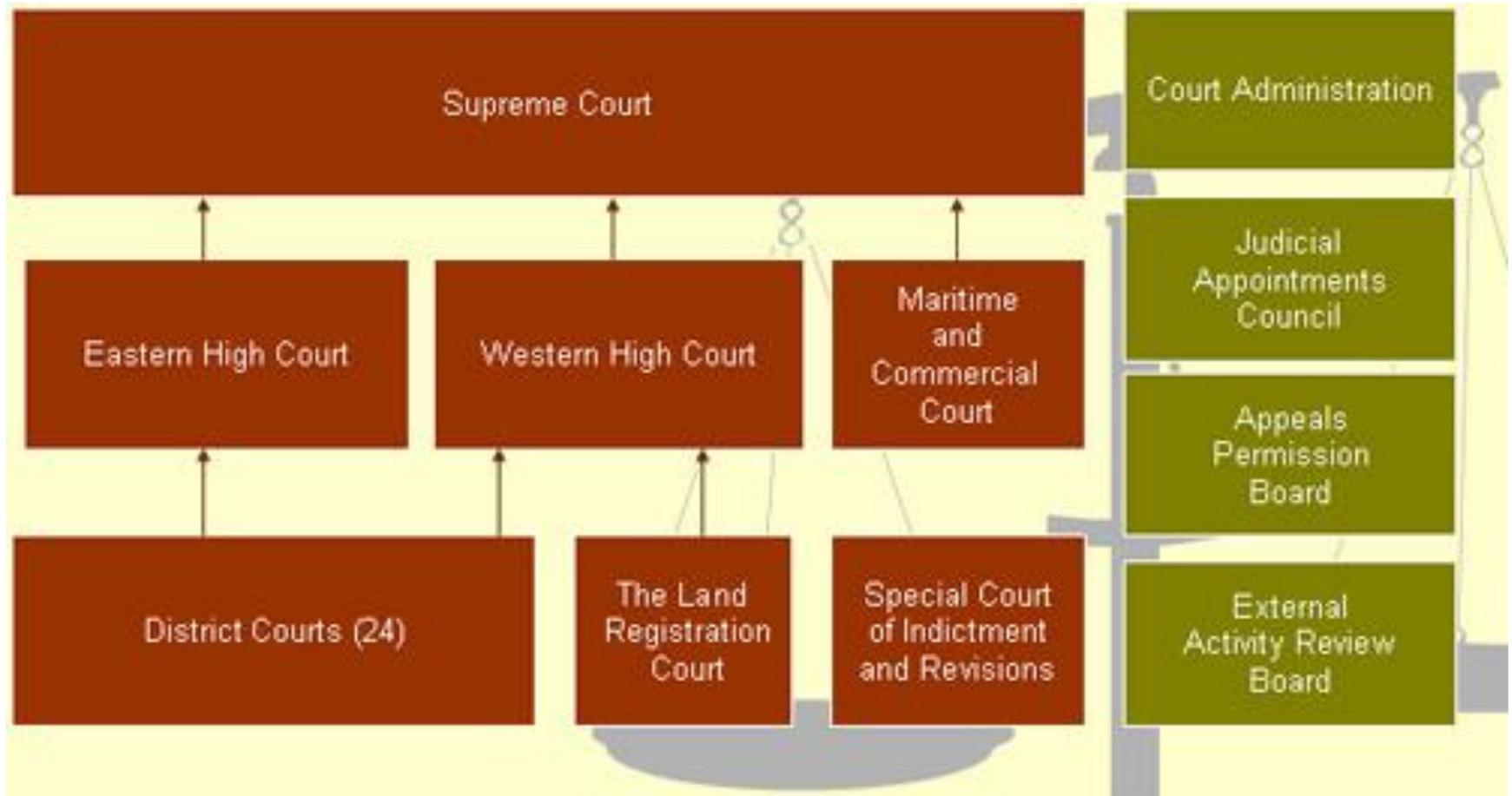
12 police districts - Police in the Faroe Islands and Greenland

# Police Staff

- The police employs around 14.000 employees
- Approx. 11.000 police officials
- Basic training of police officers constitutes a three-year programme



# Courts

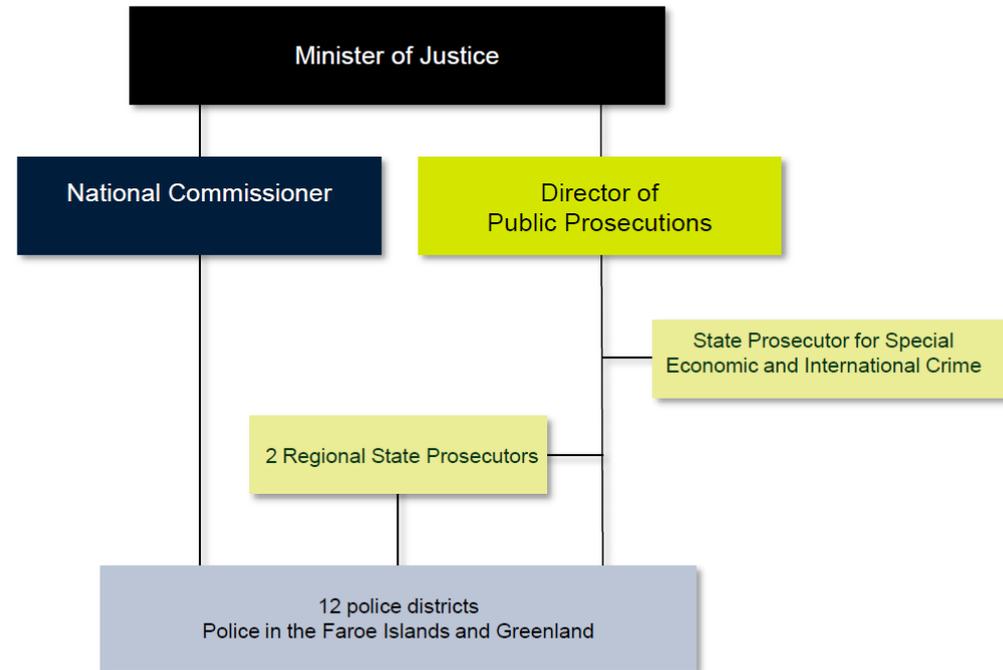


# Staff

- The Courts of Denmark employ roughly 2,400 employees
- 380 judges.



# Prosecution Service



# Staff

- The Prosecution Service employ 1,400 employees
- About 1,100 work in Denmark's 12 police districts



# Organisation



Ministry of Justice

Department of Prisons and Probation

**Prison and Probation Service for Greater Copenhagen**  
(Regional Office in Copenhagen)

**Prison and Probation Service for Zealand**  
(Regional Office in Ringsted)

**Prison and Probation Service for Southern Denmark**  
(Regional Office in Kolding)

**Prison and Probation Service for Central and Northern Jutland**  
(Regional Office in Hobro)

Nordsjælland Institution

Sjælsø Institution

Øresund Institution

Københavns Fængsler Institution

Københavns Omegn, Bornholm og Færøerne Institution

Jyderup Institution

Herstedvester Institution

Storstrøm Institution

Isefjord Institution

Bøgestrømmen Institution

Odense Å Institution

Lillebælt Institution

Nyborg Institution

Omme Å Institution

Midtfyn Institution

Vadehavet Institution

Vendsyssel Institution

Limfjorden Institution

Storeå Institution

Gudenå Institution

Kattegat Institution

Skjern Å Institution

Enner Mark Institution

25 institutions: open and closed prisons, local prisons, halfway houses, probation service

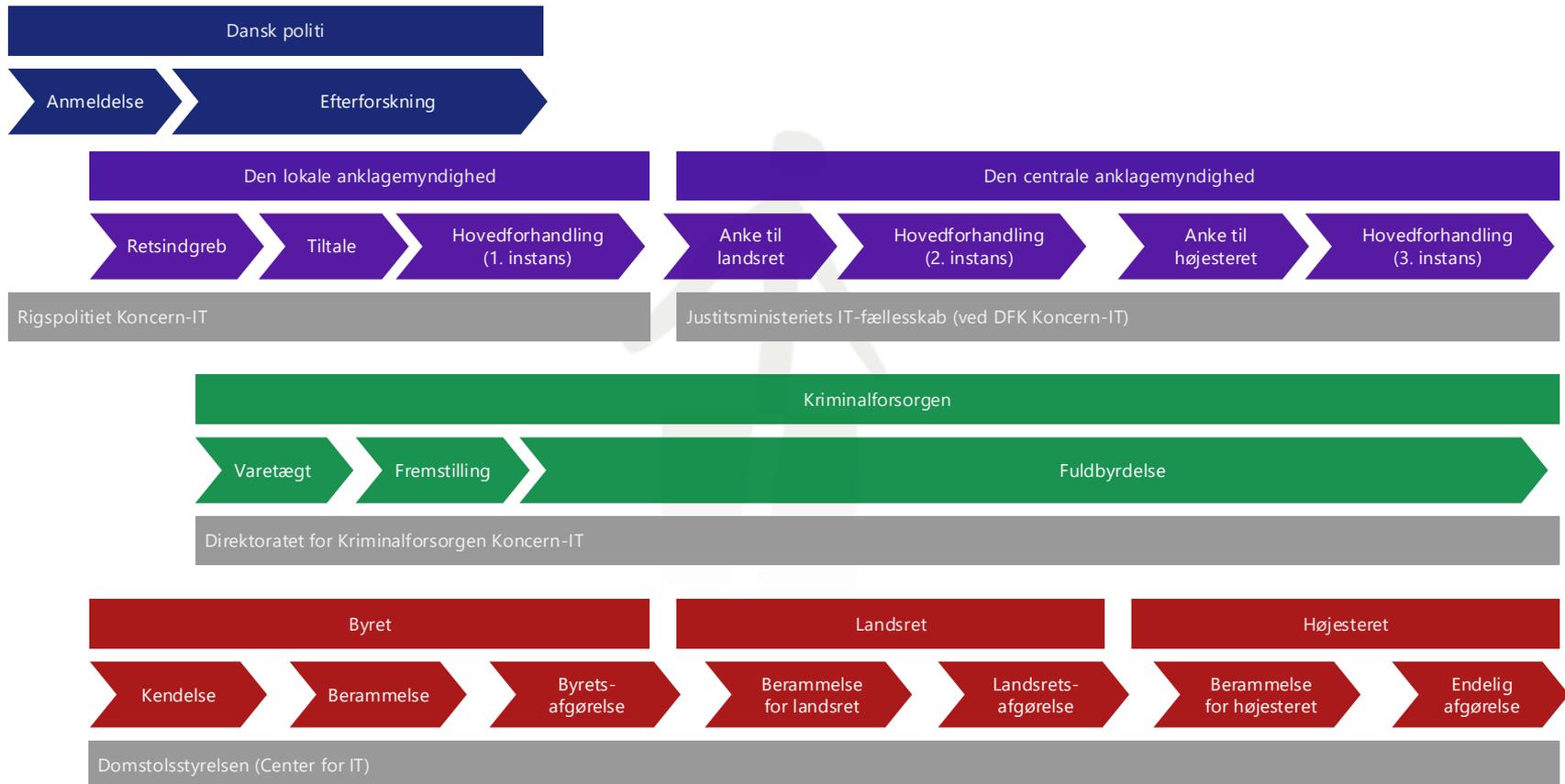
# Staff

- The service employs around 4,500 staff members (full-time)
- Approx. 2/3 are uniformed staff, and approx. 1/3 are civilian staff
- Basic training of prison officers constitutes a three-year programme

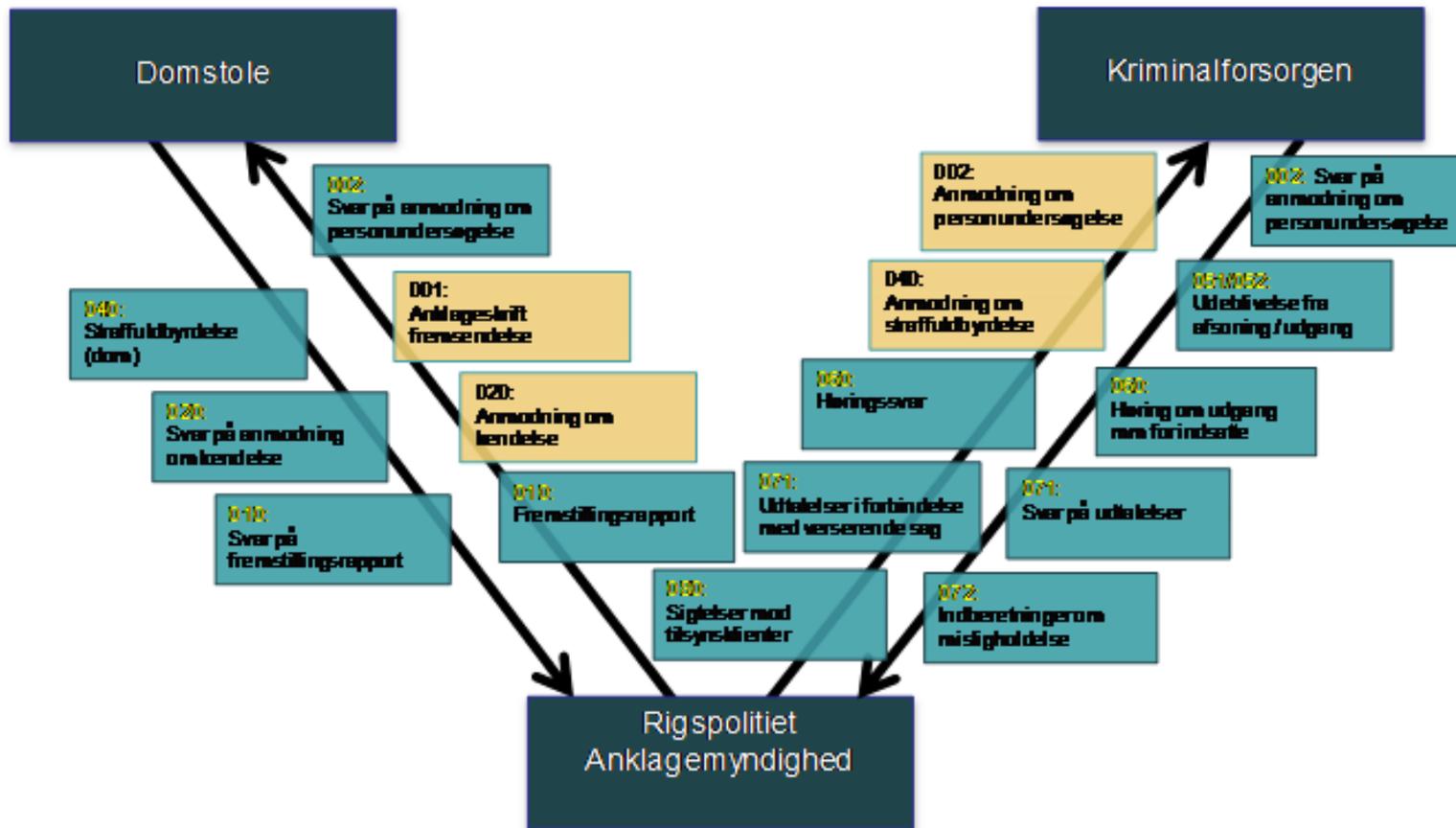


# Today's situation

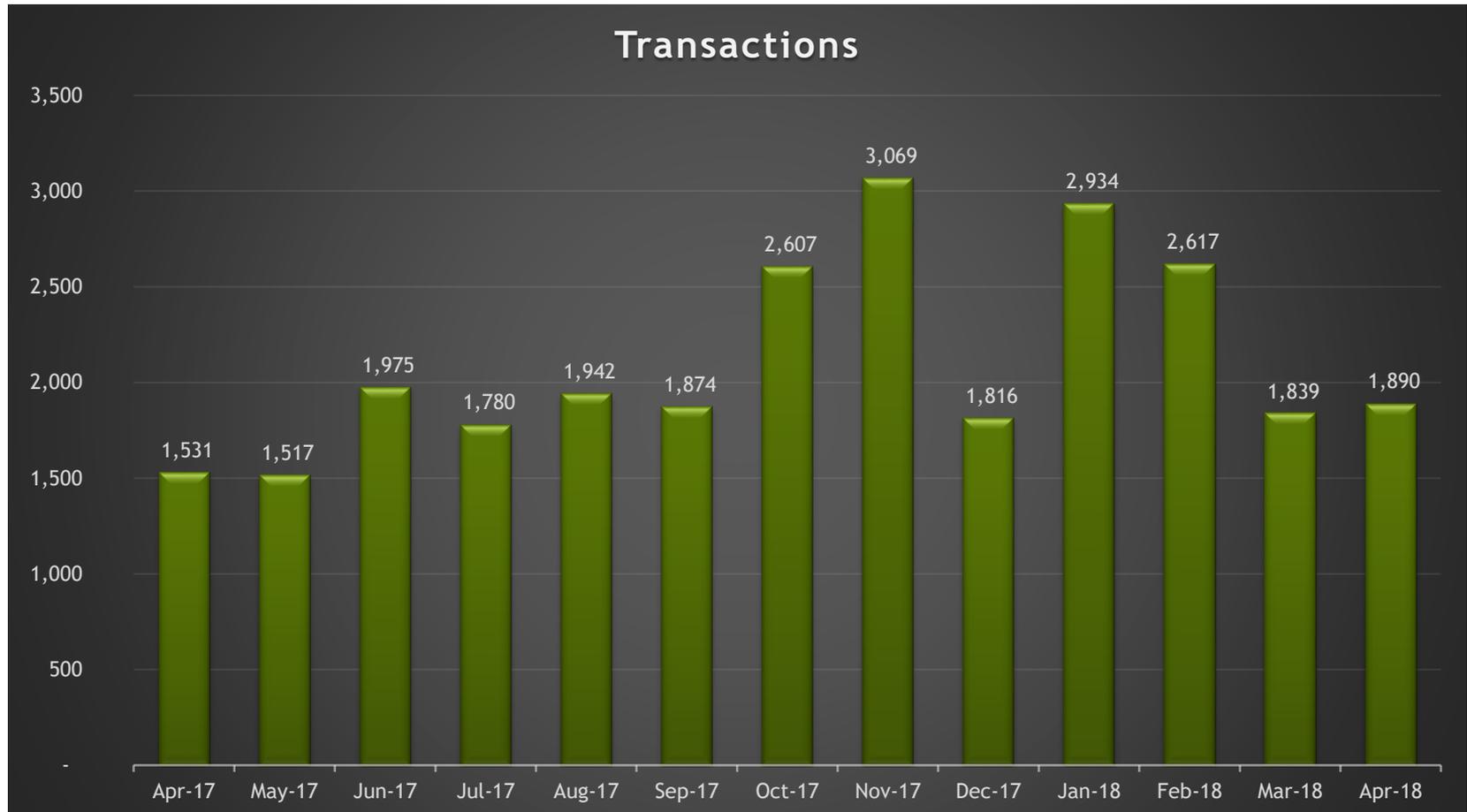
## Straffesagskædens myndigheder og deres IT-understøttelse



# Today's situation



# Today's situation



# The Future

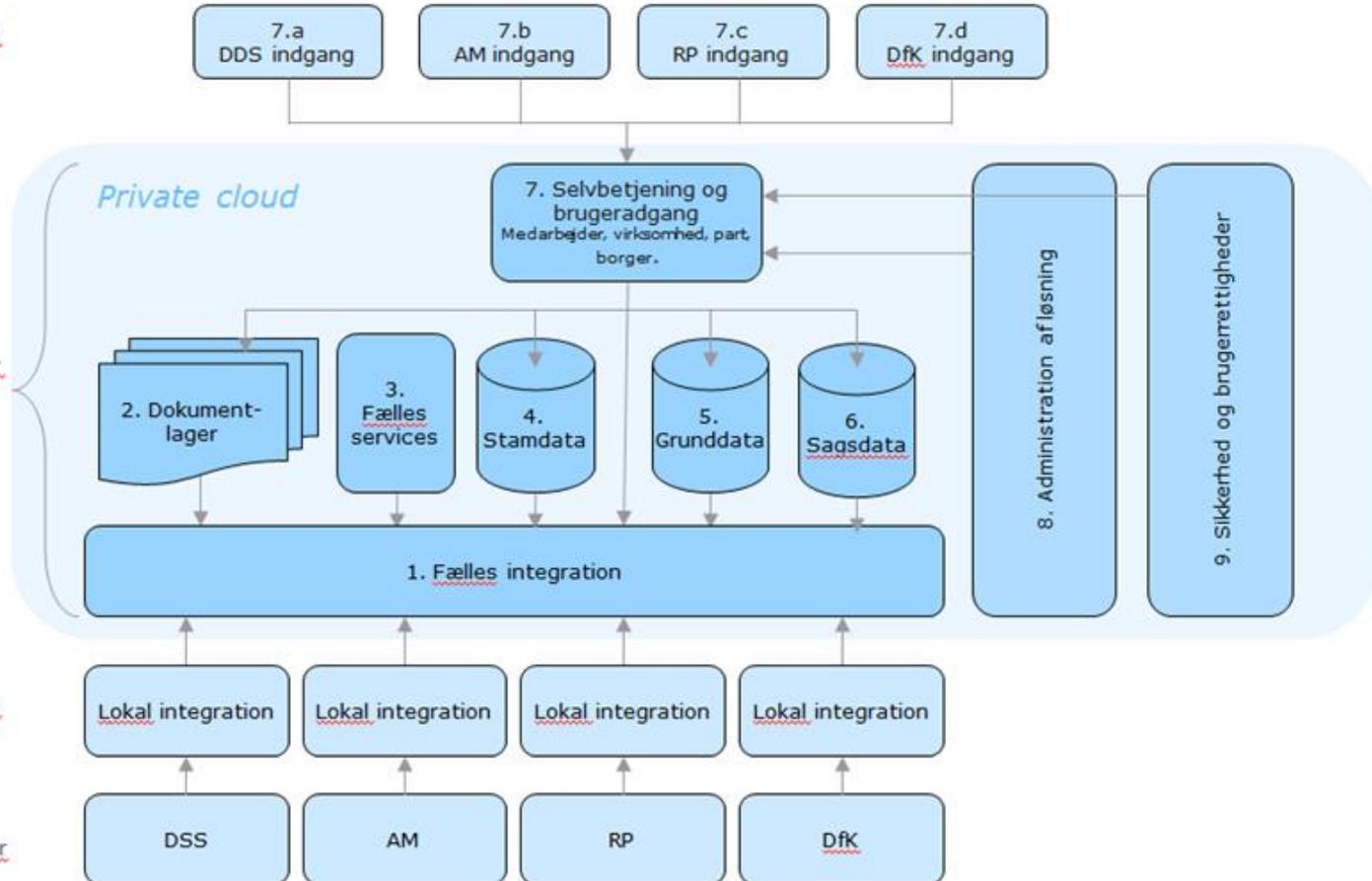
## Konceptuel målarkitektur

Myndighedsspecifik  
netidentitet

Fælles infrastruktur  
og services  
(private cloud)

Myndighedsspecifik  
integration

Myndigheders  
forretningssystemer



# Roadmap

## Architecture and roadmap focus:

- Create common synergies
- Common platform for communication with external parties (citizens, businesses, other authorities)
- Common digital solutions (data and documents)
- Common security model
- Gradual migration, acquisition and replacement of components
- Reuse existing solutions and aim for CUTS systems
- Sector specific master data



# Challenges

- Some of the information to be exchanged is still born on paper
- Systems are document centric
- Legacy systems with different concepts and terms that suit the production and goals of each organization but are not designed for cross-use
- The various IT landscapes of the authorities
- Different security models make it complex to exchange information

# At Organizational level

- Requires joint management if the authorities are to succeed
- Cooperation between authorities to achieve the necessary agreement, timing and prioritization of work.
- Entails new workflows and new collaborations across authorities.

# New OMS - Why?

- Outdated security model based on a client-server 3-tier architecture
- Not supportive of General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or the Law Enforcement Directive
- Does not support a clear client identification
- Prevents IT from being used to optimize and streamline the Correctional Service
- Business needs are not at the center
- Expensive to develop in
- Difficult to exchange data with other authorities
- Document based system

# AS-IS

