

Estonian Prisoners' Register

Database of prisoners, detained persons, persons in custody and probationers

Who are you?

- Head of Department of State Enforcement Registers
- Responsible of management of:
 - Civil Enforcement Register
 - E- Arest (An environment to interact with banks and seizure of bank accounts)
 - National forensic and biometric registers (AFIS, CODIS)
 - National Criminal Records
 - National ECRIS (European Criminal Records IS) endpoint
 - Prison and probations systems:
 - Prisoners' Register
 - K-raha (I-money)
 - RH – Risk Assessment IS
 - Electronic monitoring

What is the new Estonian Prisoners' Register?

- A new software platform to support the work of the prisons and probation service.
- A first step towards a modern united system.

IT in prisons – A lesson in History

- First electronic information system to record prisoners -VangIS
- Development started in 1998.
- In use since 2000.
- Probation information system - KHIS
- In use since 2004
- 2008 the Prison system and Probation service was united

Strategy? What strategy?





RIK

Centre of Registers
and Information
Systems

Strategy? What strategy?



How the customer explained it



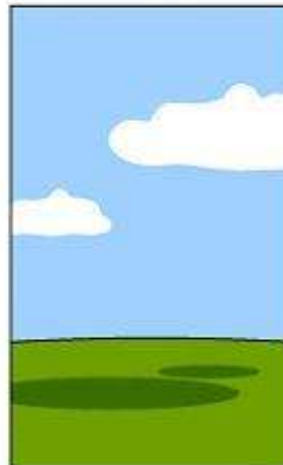
How the Project Leader
understood it



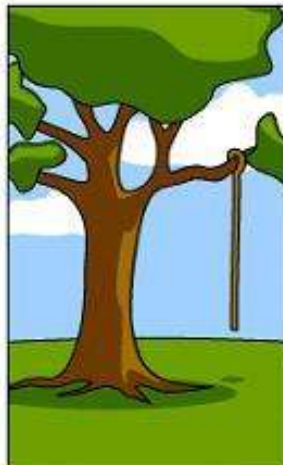
How the Analyst designed it



How the Programmer wrote it



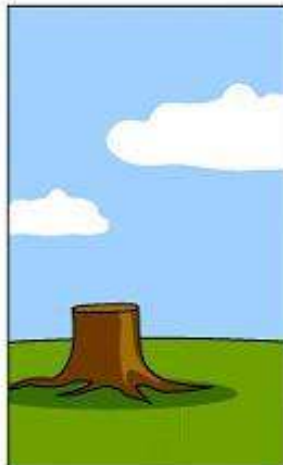
How the project was
documented



What operations installed



How the customer was billed



How it was supported

Strategy? What strategy?



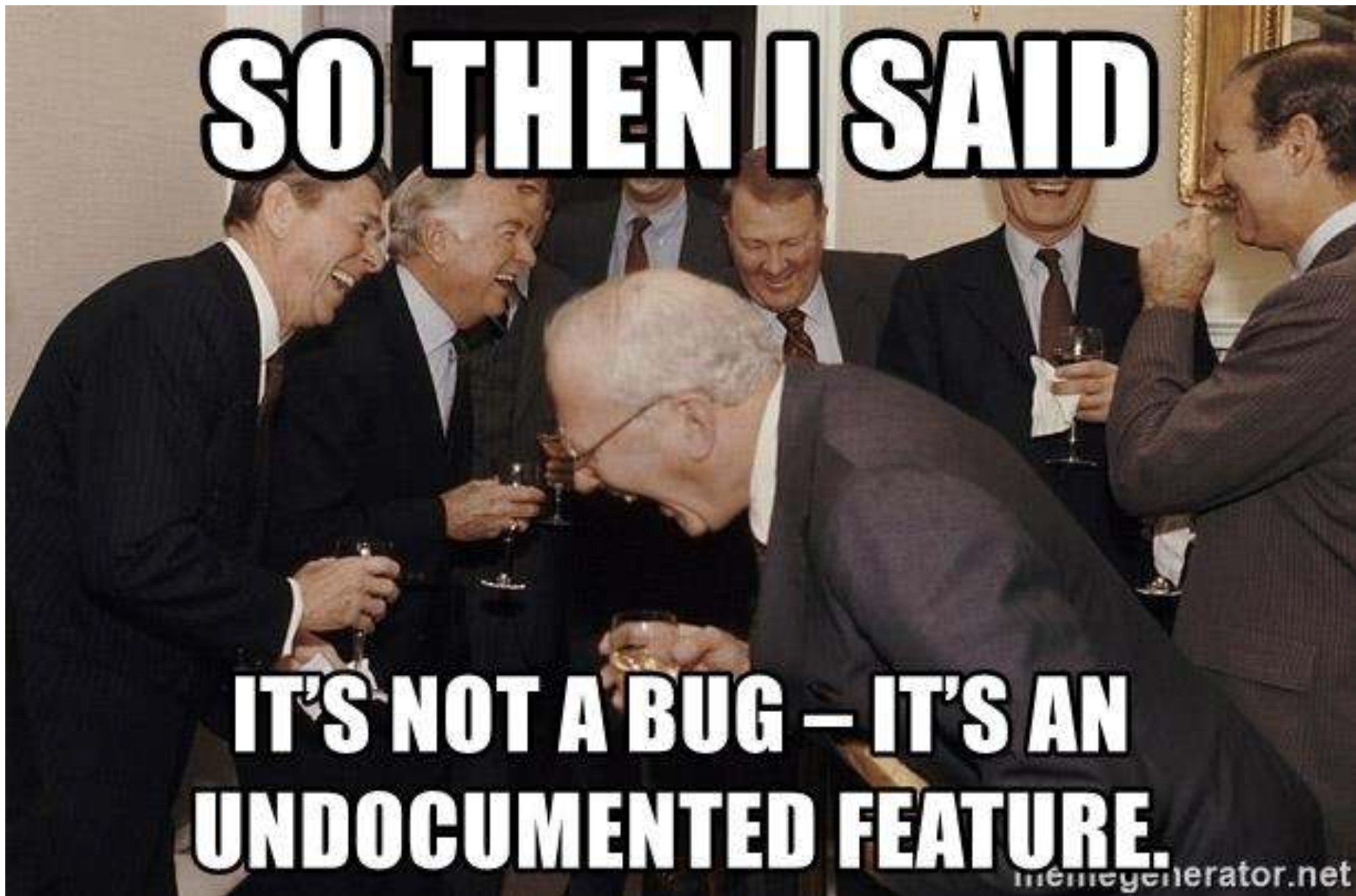
Project Organisation





RIK

Centre of Registers
and Information
Systems



Prisoners' Register - Vital Statistics

- Development started in 2011
- Version „0.9“ went live in 2014
- DOB April 9th 2018
 - In 4 years 16 versions were delivered.
- In use in all three prisons
- 1348 users
- Holds data on:
 - 391 detainees
 - 2134 prisoners
 - 4404 probationers



RIK

Centre of Registers
and Information
Systems



Obligatory screenshot

- Sõltuvused**
- Üldandmed
- Arvel oleku andmed
- Kontaktandmed, aadressid, ühised
- Haridus ja loogistamine
- Fotod ja piltide
- Tekstid
- Arstid
- Uusima koostöö
- Sõltuvused dokumendid
- Elukumised ja kutsed
- Päevikikalender
- Varad
- Sündmused
- Hõive
- Karistuse ja planeerimine ja talimine
- Suhted ja kontaktid
- Päringud / keelud
- Isolatsioonid / julgeolek
- Uimastid
- Registrid



John Smith

Mees, 40 a.
Sünnieeg. 01.06.1977
Isikukood: (pudub)
Tunnus: 5843

Asutus: Tallinna Vangla
Paigutus: (tsadmata)

[Registreeri sum](#)
[Põgenemine](#)
[Muuda](#)

Arvel oleku andmed

Kinnipidamisel süüdimõistetud

Alused: Süüdimõistetud 23.05.2010 - 23.07.2021 (Kehtiv)

Üldandmed

Rahvus: eestlane
 Kodakondsus: Eesti
 Emakeel: Eesti
 Eesti keele oskuse tase:
 Keeled: Eesti; Soome; Rootsi; Inglise

Perekoosseis: abielus
 Sünnikoht: Sängaste vald, Valga maakond
 Kontaktandmed:
 RR elukoht:
 Haridustase:
 Õppeasutus:
 Toovandja:

[Muuda](#)

Muu informatsioon

What data do we collect?

- Below are examples of what kind of data we collect in addition to personal data:
- Complete criminal history. Court Decisions to which the imprisonment is based on;
- Places of residence and contact information;
- Family, relatives and friends with data involving interactions with them;
- Education and employment, work ability and obligation to work;
- Addictions;
- Data on evaluations of behaviour and character;
- Danger assessment, restrictions and limitations;

What data do we collect? (2)

- Below are examples of what kind of data we collect in addition to personal data:
- Prescribed food norms;
- Personal documents;
- Movements inside and outside of the prison, reasons and planning thereof;
- Personal and Prison issued affects;
- Incidents occurred during imprisonment or probation with results;
- Planned activities during imprisonment or probation with results;
- Persons calendar.

Why do we collect it?

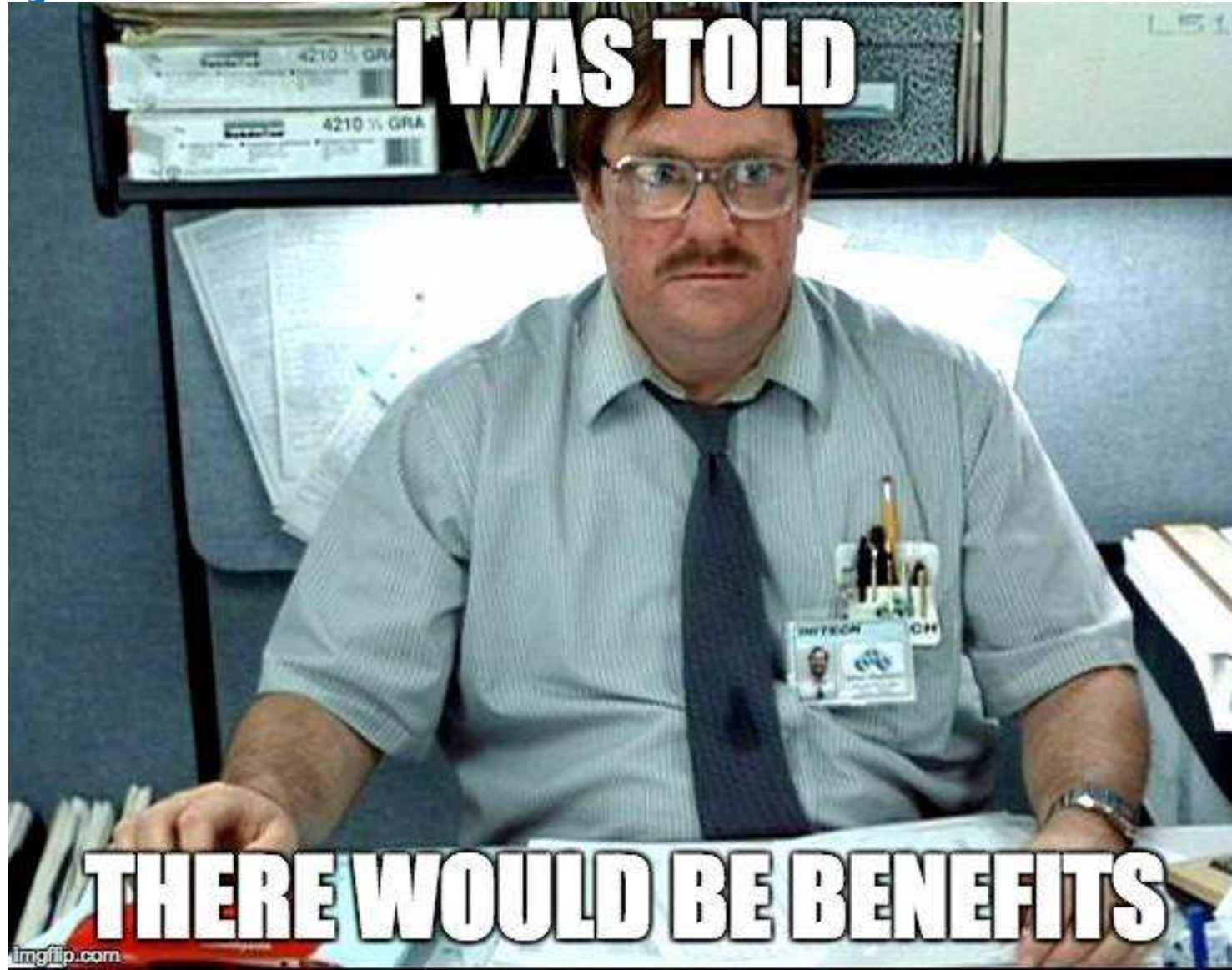
- Through the collection of this data we know:
 - Why the person has committed the crime;
 - What kind of interventions are appropriate;
 - How we should monitor and supervise the person;
 - If we can make an proposal to the court to release of the prisoner before the prescribed time or to supervise their conduct after the service of sentence
- The information in the Prisoners' Register is not only for us



RIK

Centre of Registers
and Information
Systems

Why do we collect it?



National Data Exchange Layer – X-road

CLICK ME!

Data Exchange

- The following institutions receive information from the Prisoners' Register:
 - Defence Resources Agency
 - Police and Border Guard Board Citizenship and Migrations Bureau
 - The Estonian Chamber of Bailiffs and Trustees in Bankruptcy
 - The Tax and Customs Board
 - Police and Border Guard Board
 - Chancellery of Justice (Ombudsman)
 - Unemployment Insurance Fund
 - Statistics Board
 - The Criminal Records Database

Data Exchange

- During the second stage of developments we intend to connect:
- E-File system (case management and court decision information)
- Population Register (general, family, change of name and information on the death of a person)
- Police and Border Guard Board (information on personal documents, the right of stay in the country and deportation)
- Estonian Education Information System (information on education)
- Employment register (information on employment)

Where do we want to end up?

- Getting the same amount of work done with greater quality of outcome and less manpower.
- Low paper prisons.
- New cool features like:
 - E-shop + online entertainment
 - GDPR friendly archiving of data
 - Data warehouse + BI
 - Internet ready cells with appropriate infrastructure (tablets)
 - Biometric authentication
 - Video calls
 - E-ducation
 - Digital prisoner file
 - Integrated electronic monitoring with substance usage detection

Example of further developments

- Prison shop work process today:
- Prison official prints the produce list of the shop and information on inmates personal prison account balance (ca 12 000 A4 sheets per month)
- Inmates lists their orders on a request template on paper
- Prison official checks the list
- All order lists are then taken to the prison shop
- Shop employees then check the lists and enters the information to their own system and issues the goods for delivery.
- The goods are delivered to the inmate and is checked upon delivery against the list
- After delivery a request on paper is sent to the prison accountant to change the inmates account balance accordingly.

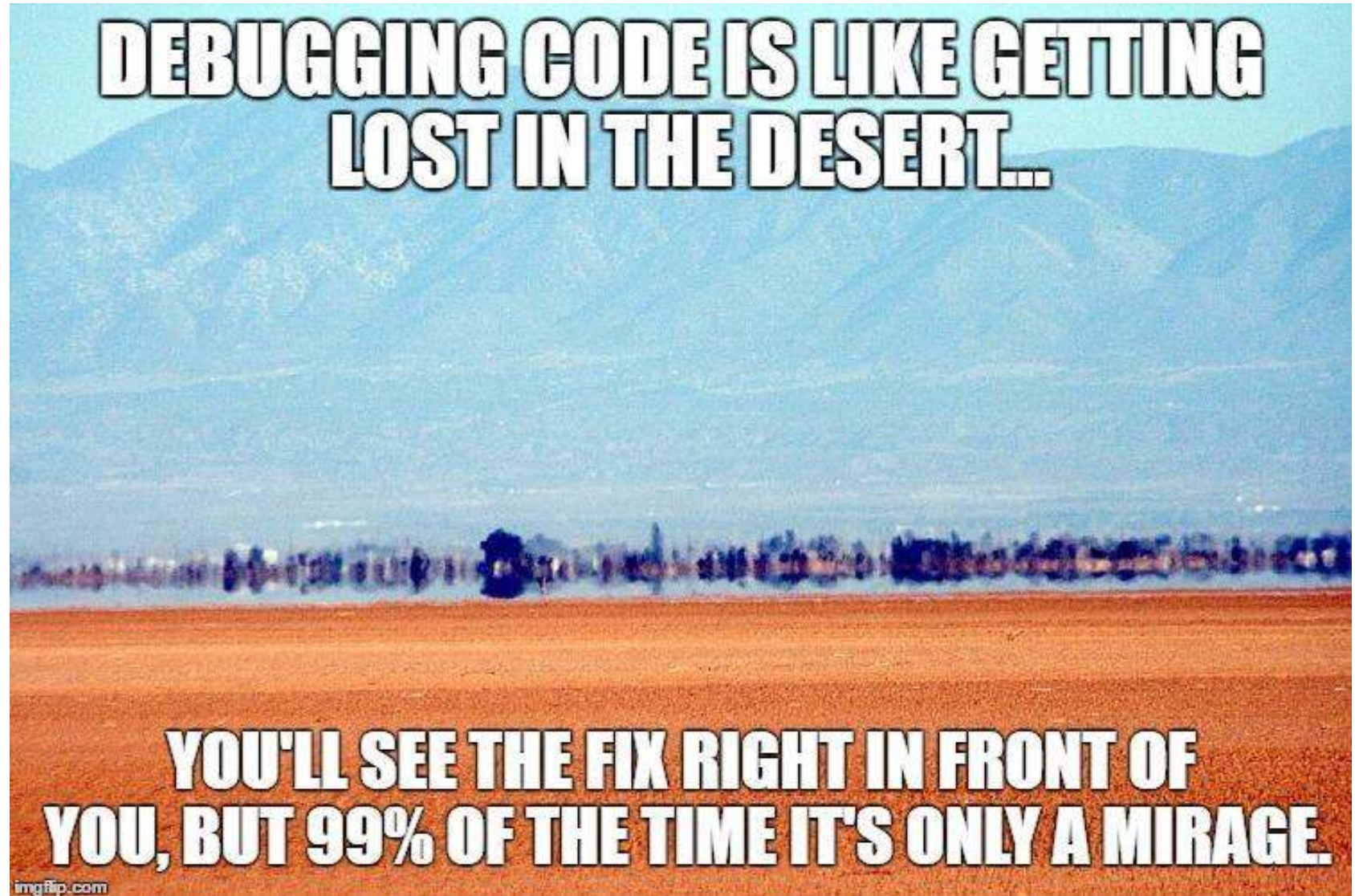
Example of further developments

- Prison shop work process „tomorrow“:
- There's a digital list of the inventory for purchase.
- Inmate can authenticate themselves to the system and see the list and their account balance.
- They then make their order like in a web store.
- The information system will check the purchase against a set of protocols and will create a delivery order.
- The shop will “package” the order and it gets delivered to the inmate. The sum of the order is automatically deducted from the inmates account.
- Delivery is made by robots?

Example of further developments

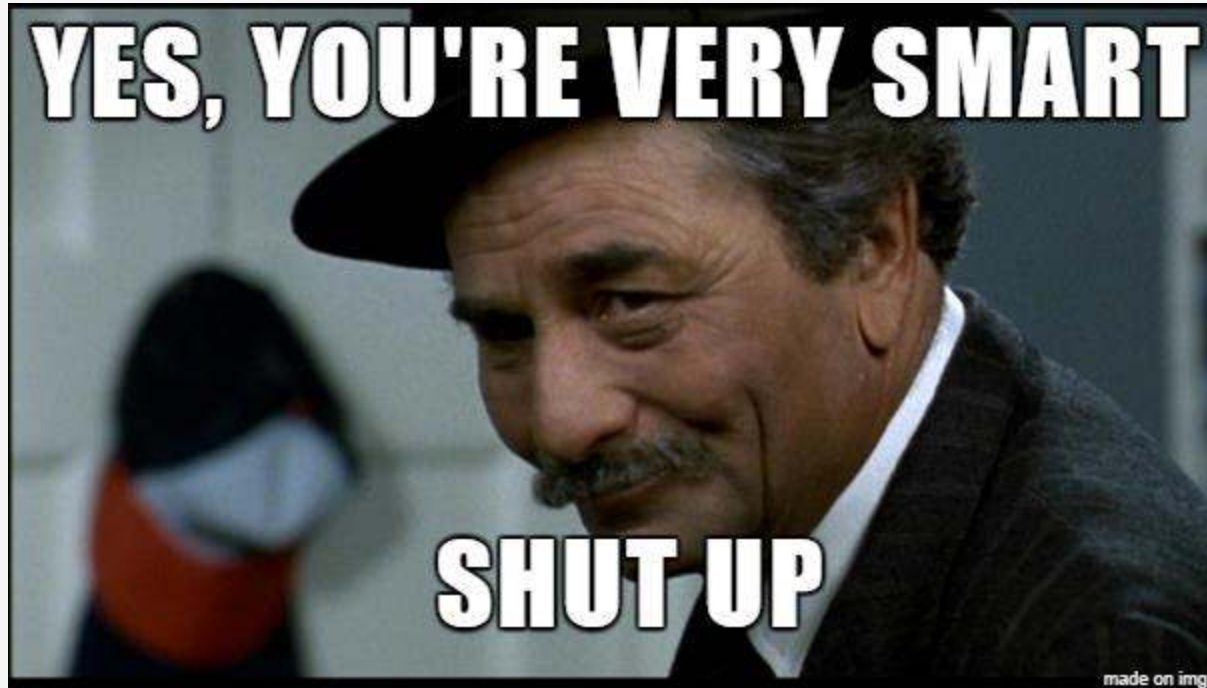
- Reducing the amount of paper that is exchanged between inmates and prison or state institutions such as courts.

Lessons learned



Lessons learned

- Big projects tend to grow and the bigger they get the foggier they get
- Data transfers – not only plan them early but carry out ASAP!
- Check data quality – there's no such thing as too often!
- Miscommunication – have clear goals for each functionality



Seeing solutions instead of problems!

Today the solution is to learn from our experience 😊

Thank you for your attention!