



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

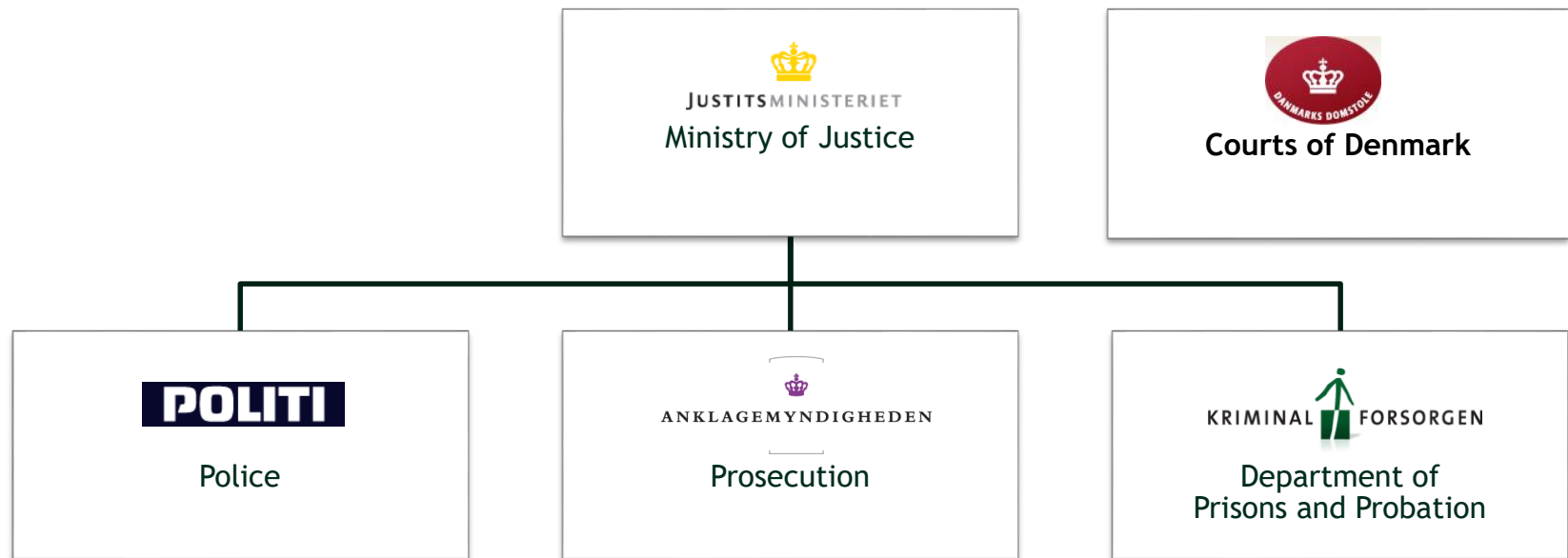
- Danish government
- Ministry of Justice
- Region
- Municipality - Local authority

Danish Government

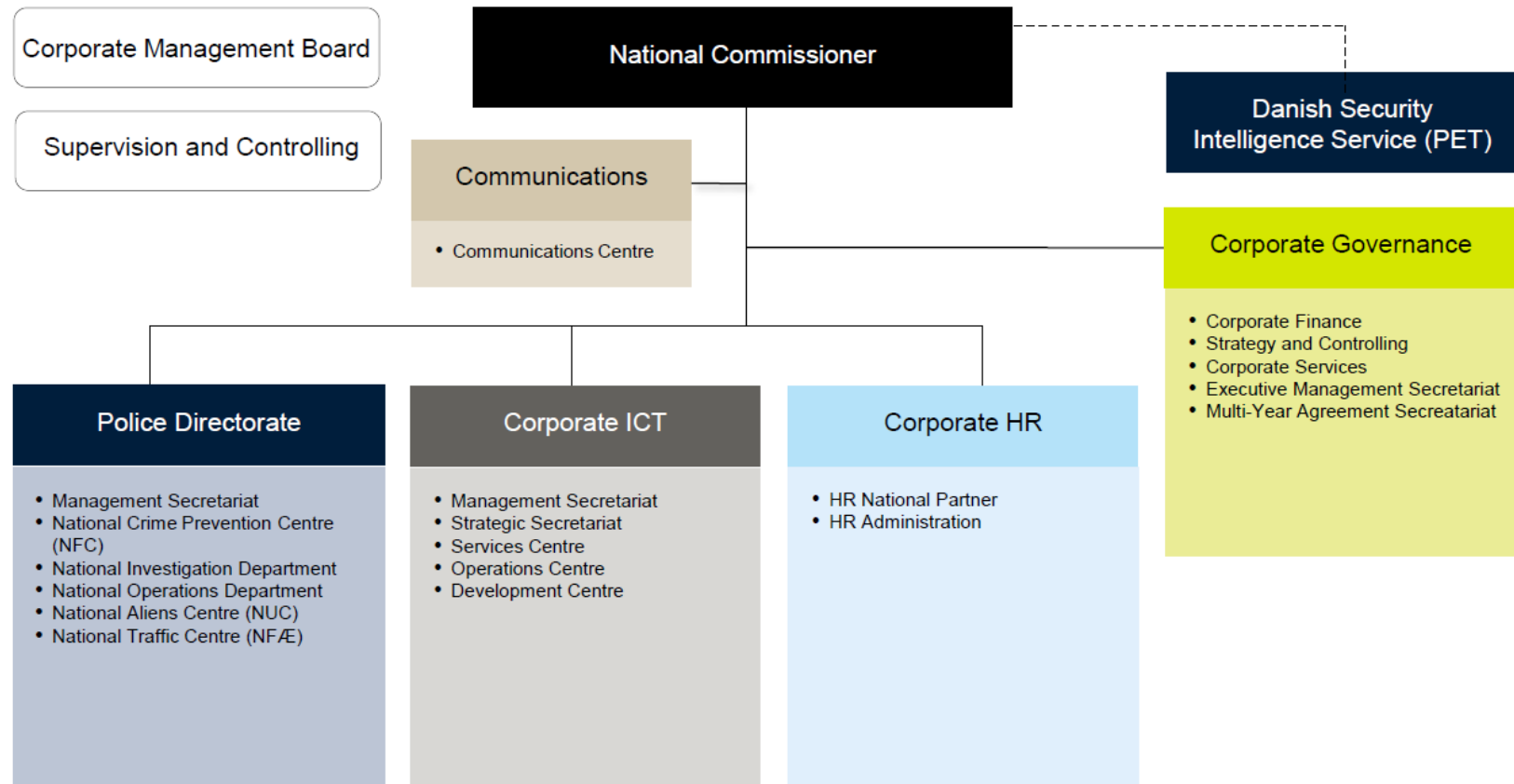
Danish Agency for Digitization

- 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



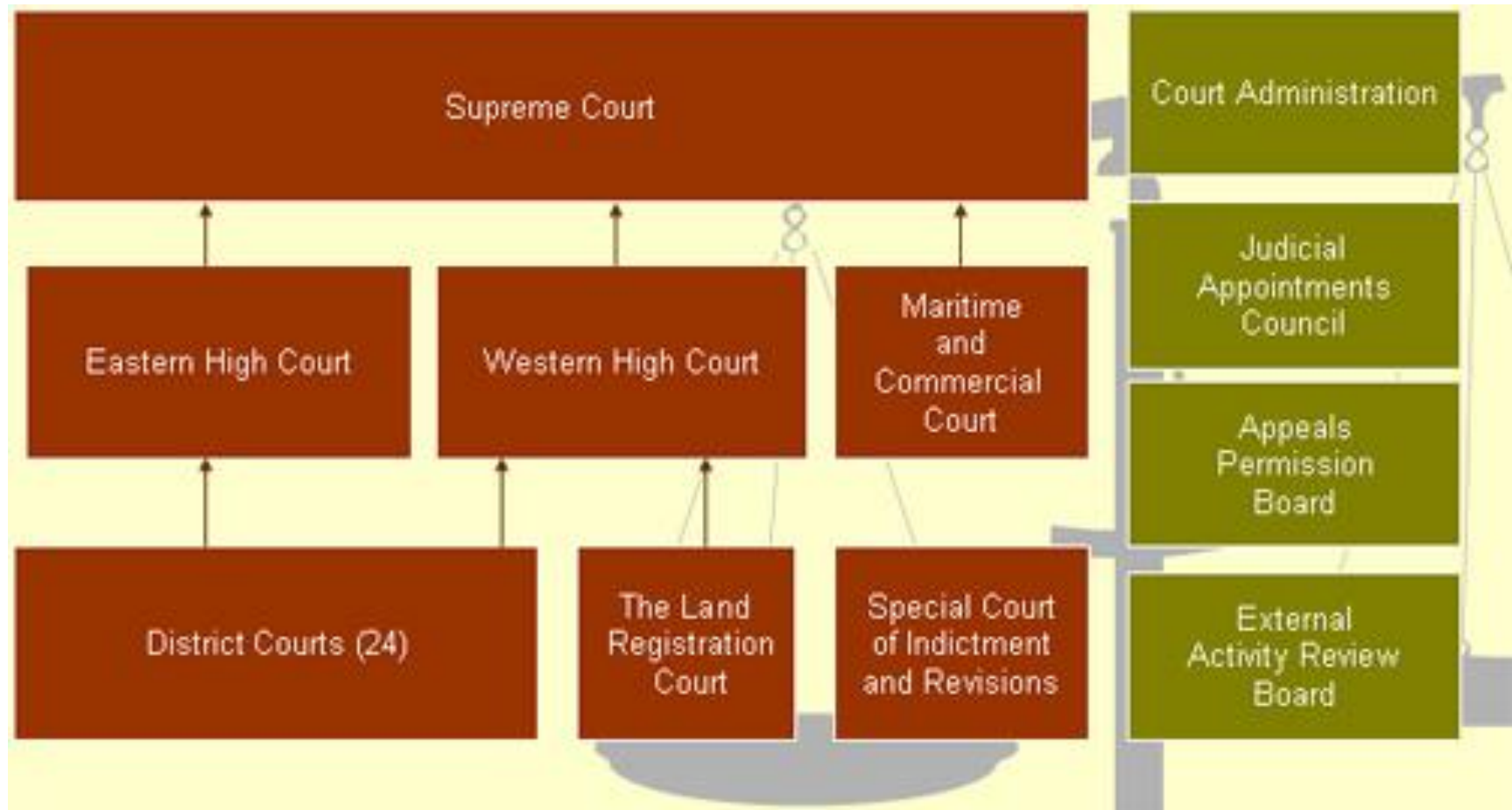
12 police districts - Police in the Faroe Islands and Greenland

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

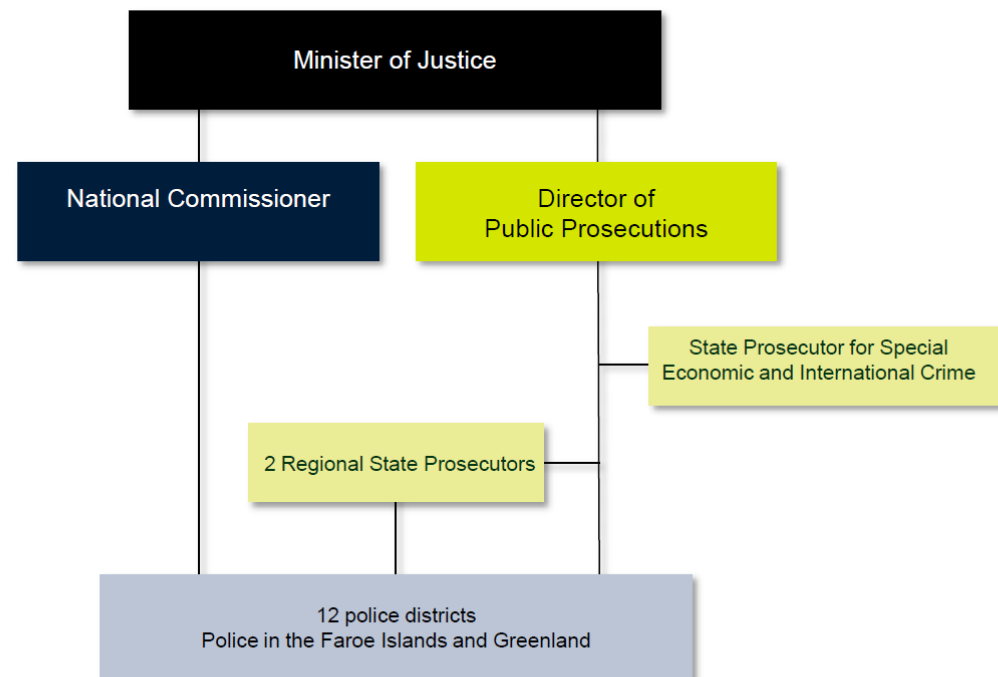


Staff

- 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



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

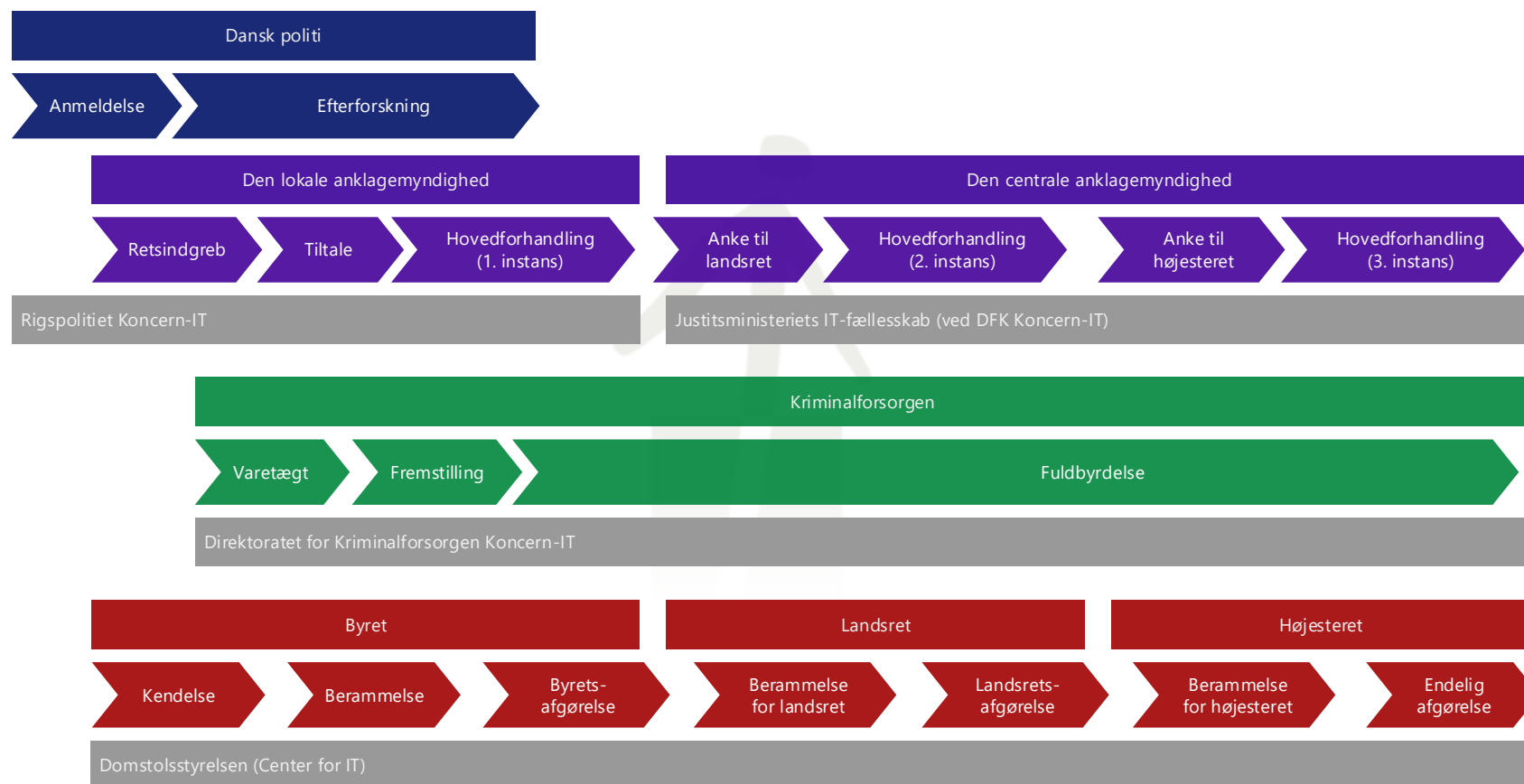
Staff

- 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

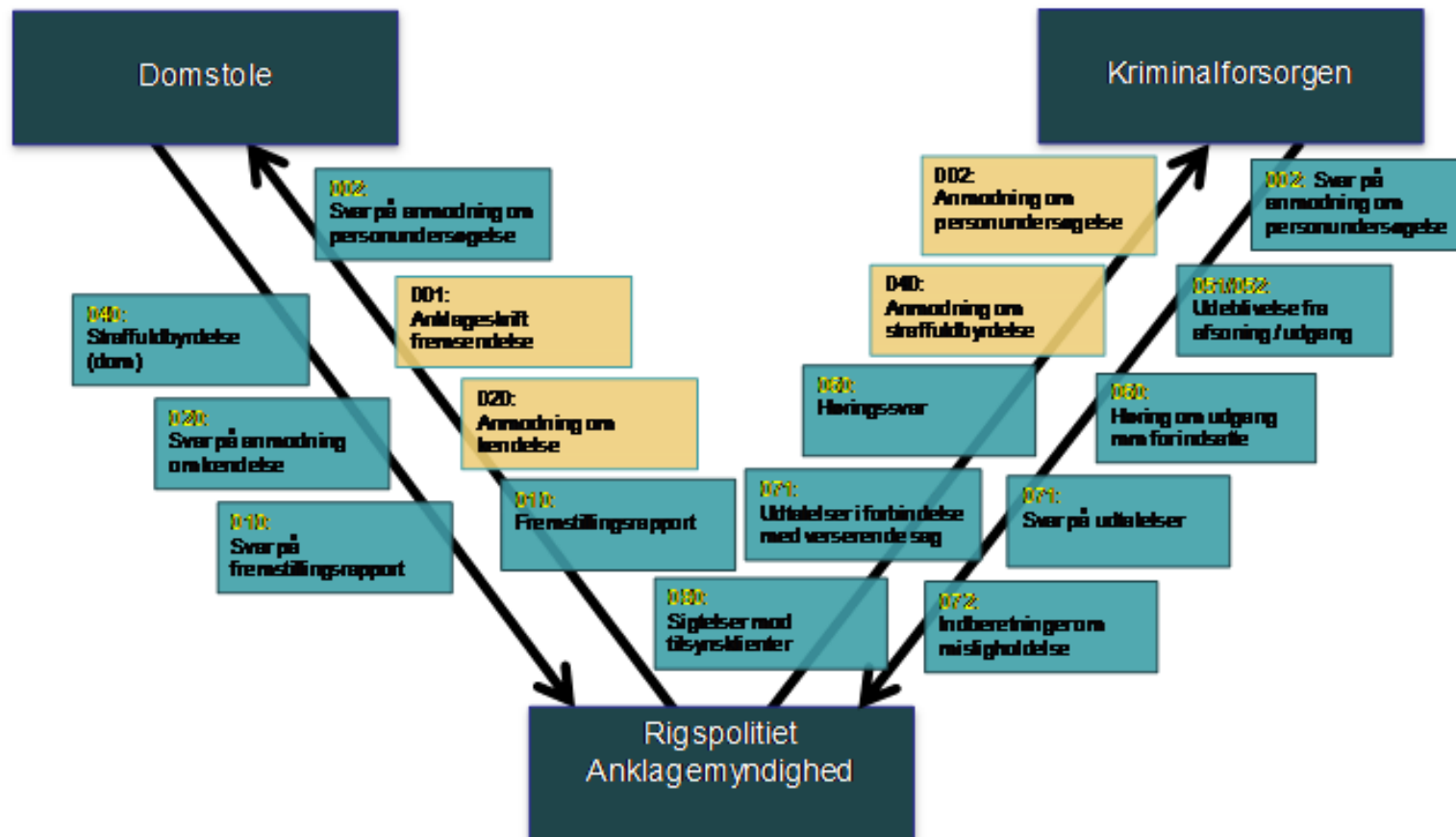


Today's situation

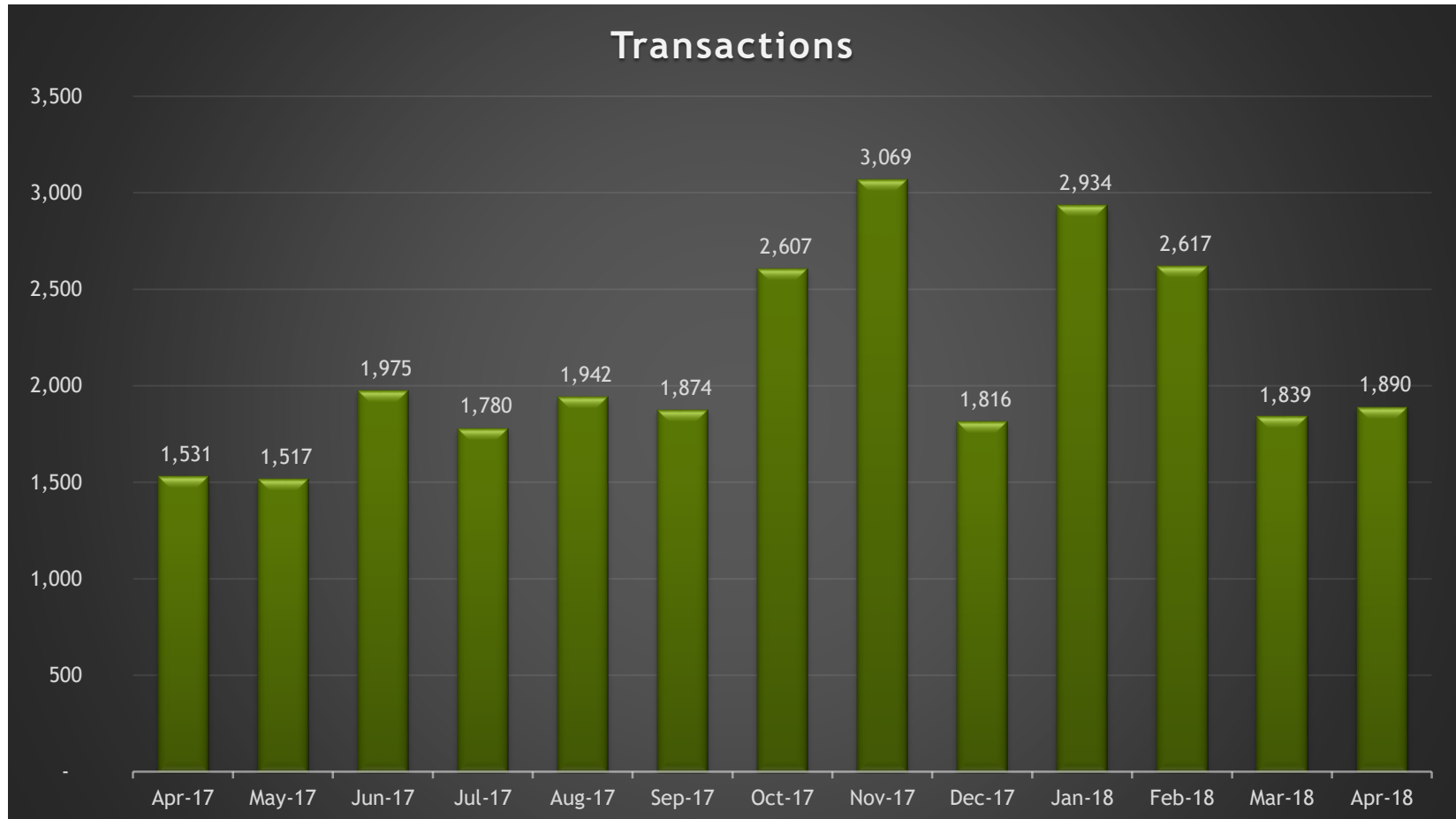
Straffesagskædens myndigheder og deres IT-understøttelse



Today's situation

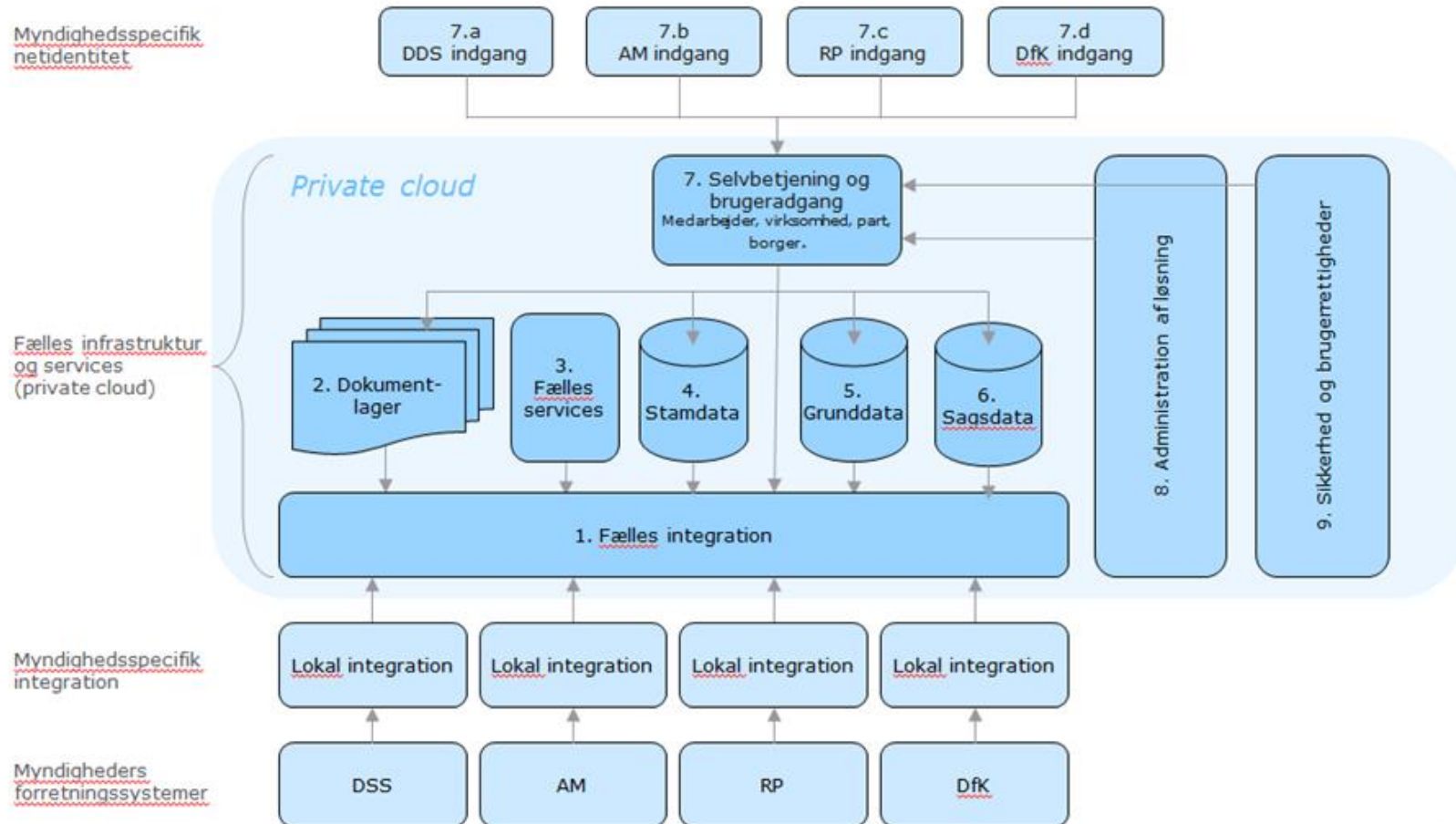


Today's situation



The Future

Konceptuel målarkitektur



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

