1. What kind of purposeful activities (Education, vocational training, sports, hobby courses, rehabilitation programs etc.) take place in your prisons?

The Danish Prison and Probation service is responsible for offering a variety of activities in the prisons. Some of them aim to meet the criminological needs of the inmates to the extent possible. Below some of the occupations are unfold:

**Work**

There is a variety of opportunities for the inmates to work with manufacturing, divided into seven different industries; wood, metal, textile, graphic, production work in a kitchen, agriculture and assembly work. However, not all industries are to be found in every prison. In addition to the seven different industries, the inmates may be engaged in internal service and maintenance of The Danish Prison and Probation’s buildings. This include cleaning, painting, masonry, carpentry and forging work. In addition, there may be tasks related to the maintenance of the green areas of the institutions.

**Education**

Both inmates and detainees have the opportunity to participate in teaching and to conduct tests. All prisons have prison schools, which offer teaching in basic skills in reading and arithmetic and, in addition, education on primary school level. In some prisons, the inmates may also be allowed to read HF (a youth education programme at upper secondary level), medium and long higher education as self-taught students - mostly by remote learning/e-learning - and in some cases they may be allowed to participate in education during release. This is only possible if the prisoner complies with the rules of release and has served the proportion of the sentence required.

As an inmate in prison, it is also possible to start and complete different first year core curriculums in vocational education, and many both prisons and detention houses also offer a number of adult vocational training.

**Treatment against drug- and alcohol abuse**

The Danish Prison and Probation Service offers a wide range of treatment facilities in prisons aimed at reflecting the spectrum of treatments possible in the society.

The treatments vary in intensity, duration and objective. As an example, all prisons have low-intensity treatment for marijuana abuse, and a number of prisons have high-intensity treatment options at special sections.

**Program activities**

The purpose of the programs is to target behavioral skills and provide inmates with new skills in relation to their behavior and interaction with other people. Through presentations, exercises and training, the inmates teach methods that can be used both during reconciliation and after release - which can help preventing them from relapsing into new crime. Below is a short presentation of each of the programs:

**The Cognitive Skills Program** - a treatment program that teaches participants to overcome everyday problems without resorting to criminal behavior.

[**Booster**](http://intranettet/klienter/misbrug/programvirksomhed/Sider/Booster.aspx) - a follow-up program for the Cognitive Skills Program.

**Anger Management** - A motivation program that gives participants the tools to control anger and other strong emotions.

**Violence Prevention** - A treatment program that will motivate participants to live a life without the use of violence and threats.

**New ways** - a treatment program that will help participants break out of crime through greater insight into their own actions.

**Strength and Winn** - A conversation and motivation program developed specifically for sentenced women.

1. How many hours on average in a week, do inmates spend time for purposeful activities out of their cells?

Inmates are occupied on an average of 37 hours per week. The average time spent per week on each of the occupational interventions is as follows: work 56%, education 13%, treatment 9%, program activities 1% and other 21% (sickness, unemployment, absence, lack of work).

1. Is the purposeful activities time period (min.- max. hours in a week/month) specified in your legislation or regulations?

The Law of Sentence Enforcement regulates that an inmate has the right and duty to be occupied by participating in work, education or other approved activities. However, detainees in a detention house are not covered by this obligation, cf. executive Order BEK nr. 901 of 25/06/2018 but must be offered occupation.

The executive order further specifies the time period of occupation by stating that the time spent on occupation must be kept within the labor market standards, including any overtime standards. The executive order further states that occupation usually takes place on the first 5 days of the week and is distributed by at least 7 hours on each of these days. A lunch break of no more than 29 minutes is included in the hours of occupation. A short break may be held no more than 15 minutes in the morning and afternoon if the occupation permits.

1. Do you agree with publishing this information publicly on EuroPris website?\* Yes