

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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SUMMARY SHEET OF CASE STUDY PRISONS

In this section, general information is reported about the prisons considered. For Denmark, Greece and Sweden, this information has been retrieved from the institutional websites of each prison owned by the respective Ministries of Justice. For Italy, instead, information was taken from Antigone, an association “for rights and guarantees in the penal system”. It is a political-cultural association, which collects and disseminates information on the reality of prisons¹.

Denmark

- Søbysøgård Prison has a total capacity of 181, divided into 139 open detention and 42 closed detention places. The open prison at Søbysøgård comprises three units, each accommodating 33-38 inmates. Additionally, there is a small open youth unit called Figaro, with 5 places for inmates aged 15 to 17. All inmates are self-sufficient, and as the prison operates without cash, groceries are purchased through the prison's online shopping system. Work at the prison is divided into two pathways: the green pathway (including agriculture, horticulture and a park) and the growth pathway, where inmates are employed in carpentry, painting and maintenance, as well as cleaning the units and common areas. Inmates in need are offered targeted substance abuse treatment by external therapists. The prison also provides cognitive-behavioural programmes and anger management courses.
- Sdr. Omme Prison is an open facility that houses 222 inmates, divided into community units, an educational unit, two treatment units and a semi-open unit. The prison covers an

¹ For more information see: <https://www.antigone.it/chi-siamo/la-storia>

area of approximately 964 hectares, including 465 hectares of arable land and around 350 hectares of plantations, with the remainder consisting of heaths, pastures and hedges. Inmates in this facility can be employed in agriculture, forestry, production kitchen, building maintenance, production workshop and warehouse work. Outpatient and 24-hour treatment for drug and alcohol abuse is available at the prison.

- Kragsskovhede Prison is an open facility with 161 places for inmates in open detention and an additional section with 50 places for inmates in closed detention. Within the institution, inmates have the opportunity to work in agriculture, livestock farming, forestry, wood product manufacturing, building maintenance, cleaning and assembly. The products made at Kragsskovhede are sold to both businesses and private individuals. Outpatient treatment for substance abuse issues is available. In the open section, there is also the possibility of 24-hour care for various forms of addiction. This treatment is funded by tariff funds and provided by the private care institution Hjulsøgaard Fonden.

Greece

- Agrotiko Katastima Kratisis Agias is an institution known as an agricultural prison, a type of facility that combines detention with agricultural work as part of the inmates' rehabilitation process. This institution primarily houses inmates who have demonstrated good behaviour and can benefit from a less rigid detention regime. The inmates admitted to this facility are considered low-risk for escape and do not pose a significant threat to public safety. Agrotiko Katastima Kratisis Agias is characterized by a relaxed custody regime, where inmates have the opportunity to work in the fields and participate in various productive activities. The institution has a clinic that provides basic medical care to inmates, as well as psychological support services. There are also spaces for sports and recreational activities, which help maintain the physical and mental well-being of inmates. The prison is organized into several units, including: Detention Units (where inmates are housed and spend their free time), Agricultural Areas (spaces for growing crops and raising livestock), and Workshops and Training Areas (spaces dedicated to vocational training, including workshops for manual and craft activities).

Italy

- Viterbo Prison, also known as "Mammagialla," is a major penitentiary institution that was inaugurated in the 1990s. It is one of the most significant prisons in central Italy, both in terms of size and the types of inmates housed. The facility accommodates various categories of inmates, including those awaiting trial and those serving final sentences. The prison is also known for housing high-risk inmates, as it includes sections with different detention regimes, such as the ordinary regime, maximum security, and the 41-bis regime (Article 41-bis is a provision of the Italian penal code introduced by Law No. 663 of October 10, 1986, which provides for a particular prison regime, also known as "hard prison," due to the strictness of its regulations), intended for the most dangerous inmates, often linked to organized crime. Viterbo Prison has a capacity of 440 places and is divided into two large blocks (D1 and D2). The D1 section mainly houses inmates with sentences of less than 5 years or those awaiting trial. The D2 section accommodates inmates serving final sentences,

those with sentences exceeding 5 years, high-security inmates, and the isolation section. The facility includes social rooms with ping-pong and table football, a gymnasium, study areas, a library, walking areas, a football field, bocce courts and a basketball court. Medical-nursing staff are present for a few hours daily.

- Ancona Barcaglione Prison, inaugurated in 2006, has a capacity of 100 places, divided into 4 sections. It is a low-security institution with a protocol requiring that entry into the facility be subject to an evaluation based on the inmate's adherence to a treatment agreement, which includes participation in a training programme. This evaluation requires that, in addition to the inmate's voluntary participation, the individual must have demonstrated positive behaviour, have a sentence not exceeding 8 years, and be in good health. Within the institution, an open regime of dynamic surveillance is in place, and the presence of medical-nursing staff is guaranteed for a few hours daily. The facility is equipped with a library, gymnasium, multi-purpose room, recreational rooms, a football field, tennis court, three walking areas, a room with table football and ping-pong, and a coin-operated laundry (approximately €3.20 per token). The treatment programme is primarily based on outdoor activities, given the extensive availability of green space.
- The Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi Prison, constructed in the 1980s but inaugurated only in 2004, is a modestly sized facility primarily dedicated to the detention of individuals sentenced to medium-long terms. The institution is located in a mountainous and relatively isolated area, providing a quiet yet well-supervised environment that enhances security and inmate management. Due to its Apennine location, the main resources are agriculture and livestock. The facility houses inmates with final sentences, often for serious crimes such as those related to organized crime. It has a capacity of 124 places divided into three sections (two for advanced treatment and one for ordinary treatment) plus a small section for inmates under lenient treatment. The facility features extensive green spaces, social rooms with ping-pong and table football, a library, and a football field. While maintaining a strong focus on security, it seeks to promote rehabilitation programmes for individuals with dependencies. Psychological and healthcare services are also offered.

Sweden

- Svartsjö is an institution with approximately 129 places in security class 3 (an open institution without barriers). The first facility at Svartsjö was a forced labour institution in Svartsjö Castle, opened in 1891. However, during the 1920s, the focus of incarceration shifted towards a more open institution where agricultural work became part of the inmates' rehabilitation. The castle was used as a prison until 1966. The current open prison at Svartsjö began operation in the 1950s, and it was officially established as an open institution for men in 1985. The facility includes a hall for various courses and a tennis court within the enclosure. Outside the fence, there is a football field and a sports hall. In Svartsjö Prison, inmates are responsible for their daily chores, including grocery shopping, cooking and cleaning the premises. The prison seeks to encourage inmates to live drug-free lives through daily monitoring.

- Rödjan Prison, constructed in the 1920s, was one of Sweden's first open prisons and also the country's first agricultural prison. It offers 106 places in security class 3 (an open institution without barriers). Rödjan operates the largest of the three farms managed by the Prison Service. Additionally, the prison features jogging trails, a tennis court, and gymnasium. Rödjan includes a unit with four apartments where self-management is practiced, emphasizing learning and personal responsibility. In this unit, inmates, along with prison staff, handle tasks such as grocery shopping, cooking, laundry and cleaning. Educational programmes and mentoring are provided, aiming to motivate inmates to lead drug-free lives through daily checks.

WORKING CONDITION

Work is an integral part of the rehabilitation path (Meijer, 2017) and can be a way to have a sentence reduction. At the same time, it has all the peculiarities of an employment relationship, so hours of work, reward and other working conditions play an important role and are governed by specific regulations aimed at protecting the rights of workers and safeguarding their health and safety. However, the lack of opportunity and/or the bureaucratic procedures imposed by law do not allow prisons to provide an efficient service of employment (matching between job demand and offer, full employment) inside and outside the prisons (Council of Europe Development Bank, 2021).

Denmark

In Denmark, the regulations governing labour and imprisonment are primarily based on the provisions of Statutory Declaration No. 1333 of 09/12/2019, “Promulgation of the Act on the Execution of Sentences, etc.” (LBK nr.1333 af 09/12/2019 Bekendtgørelse af lov om fuldbyrdelse af straf m.v.), which generally addresses the Danish penal system. Subsequent ordinances further elaborate on the concept of labour within specific types of penitentiary institutions in Denmark. The underlying principle is to view labour as right and duty, an activity that equips inmates with the skills and abilities necessary to lead a crime-free life after their incarceration (Chapter 8 section 38, LBK 1333 of 09/12/2019). In Sections 40 and 41, the legislator takes care to specify that workplaces must be organized in a manner that ensures fully “healthy” conditions in terms of health and safety for the inmates. Finally, Section 42 of Chapter 8 addresses the regulation of remuneration and release from prison. The penitentiary institution withholds a portion of the inmate’s earnings, which is then disbursed upon release, or, in the case of those sentenced to expulsion, at the time of their return journey. Any expenses the inmate must cover in relation to their release, including subsequent repatriation, are deducted from the saved amount if the inmate does not cover these expenses themselves.

Recently issued regulations include the “Royal Decree No. 1016 of 28/06/2022, Order on Employment, Decree on the Employment, etc., of Inmates in Penitentiary Institutions” (BEK nr. 1016 af 28/06/2022, Beskæftigelsesbekendtgørelsen, Bekendtgørelse om beskæftigelse m.v. af indsatte i kriminalforsorgens institutioner) and the “Royal Decree No. 2519 of 14/12/2021, Decree on Remuneration Rates for Inmates in Penitentiary Institutions” (BEK nr. 2519 af 14/12/2021, Bekendtgørelse om satser for vederlag m.v. til indsatte i kriminalforsorgens institutioner). Specifically, BEK No. 1016 details and regulates aspects such as working hours for inmates. In general, the work relationship should take place during the first five days of the week, with at least seven hours allocated to each workday. The working hours include a lunch break as well as an additional break, which may be taken in the morning and afternoon, provided the work allows it. Inmates are exempt from work activities on public holidays. Regarding the remuneration for work, the correctional service pays a base hourly rate, specified in BEK No. 2519, which is 11.15 DKK, approximately €1.49 (current exchange rate, last check 27/08/2024).

Greece

The Greek Constitution prohibits forced or obligatory labour of any kind (Art. 22), and prison labour is provided for on a voluntary basis only. In addition, Art. 40 paragraph 1 of the Greek Penal

Code (Law no. 2776/1999, and subsequent amendment 4985/2022) states that “the work of a prisoner shall not be punitive or oppressive in character and shall not be excessive or abusive”, this provision does not specify a limit on hours but aims to ensure that prison work is used as a means of rehabilitation and not as an additional punishment. The number of working hours for inmates in Greece may vary depending on the specific activities and conditions of individual prison institutions; however, the organisation of work must comply with the principle of voluntariness and must not be excessively onerous, as indicated by the aforementioned articles. The main objective of the country’s correctional policy is to motivate prisoners to participate in work activities and educational programmes by offering incentives, the most important of which is the possibility of early release. In fact, according to correctional legislation, one day of work is counted as 2 days, 1¾ days or 1½ days of imprisonment, depending on the type of work (Art. 46 paragraph 2, Greek Penal Code).

In more detail, work in Greek prison farms is defined and regulated by the Internal Prison Farm Regulations (760/2019). In this regard, Paragraph 3 states that: Agricultural detention facilities are productive and educational units with the aim of improving the social reintegration of inmates through the acquisition of agricultural skills and making the facilities self-financing through the total, qualitative and quantitative improvement of production and the planning of production in an economically and technically efficient manner, as well as the organic linking of plant and animal production for optimal economic results.

Remuneration in Greece is not specified in terms of a fixed hourly or daily amount in the legislation. Prisoners who work receive non-monetary benefits, such as a reduction of their sentence, in addition to a symbolic remuneration for their work. In this regard, the Greek Penitentiary Code (Law No 2776/1999) provides that prisoners receive an indemnity for their work although it does not specify a fixed amount for remuneration. This indemnity is generally quite low and varies depending on the type of work and the prison facility.

Italy

In Italy, the regulations governing the working conditions of inmates are highly complex and detailed. The primary legal references are the Italian Constitution, Article 27, which mandates that sentences should aim at the re-education of the convicted, and Law No. 354/1975 (P. O.), the Reform of the Penitentiary System, which established work as a central element of penitentiary treatment, stipulating that convicts and inmates, “except in cases of impossibility”, must be “guaranteed work”. Within this legal framework, Legislative Decrees No. 123 and No. 124 of 2018 have recently been introduced, bringing some significant changes to prison labour without fundamentally altering the existing regulations. Under this new legal framework, prison labour is characterized by the following features: it is remunerated, non-punitive and non-mandatory (in accordance with the principle of voluntary participation in treatment). The organization and methods of work must reflect those of employment in free society, to enable inmates to acquire professional skills under normal working conditions, thereby facilitating their social reintegration. Moreover, it must have a re-socialising function in line with Article 1 of the Italian Constitution and must promote the development of professional skills suitable for the labour market. Additionally, working inmates are entitled to paid leave, sick leave and social security contributions.

Regarding prison work, the provisions of Article 20 P. O. apply. This article states that the duration of work cannot exceed the limits set by national labour laws and that, in accordance with

these laws, inmates are guaranteed holiday rest, insurance and social security protection, respecting workers' rights and health and safety regulations. Consequently, the working day cannot exceed the daily limit of 8 hours, with any necessary breaks determined by the nature of the work and local conditions.

Revenues vary depending on the type of work performed, the hours worked and the specific conditions of each penitentiary institution. Article 22 P. O. establishes that inmates engaged in work activities are entitled to a wage proportional to the quantity and quality of the work performed. This article mandates that the remuneration cannot be less than two-thirds of the minimum wage set by law or by collective agreements for similar work performed in civil society. Inmates working in areas regulated by collective agreements are subject to the same wage treatment as non-incarcerated external workers, with application of the legally mandated 33% reduction. For example, if similar work outside the prison is paid 9 euros per hour, the inmate would receive at least 6 euros per hour. Inmates employed in social cooperatives are subject to the same economic treatment as non-incarcerated external workers, with application of the legally mandated reductions.

In this regard, it is interesting to underline that Italy is the only country where prisoners have to pay living expenses for the period of detention, according to Article 2 P. O. Normally, prisoners who work during detention must pay 2/3 of the real cost of their income. The average maintenance fee for prisoners in all establishments of the Italian Republic is determined by the Minister for Justice, after consultation with the Minister for the Treasury. Currently, this fee, with the enforcement of Circular GDAP-PU-0298924, dated 07 September 2015, has been raised to €112.36 per month. While for those who do not work, once they have served their full sentence they will receive a tax bill from the Agenzia delle Entrate. If the prisoner is in a poor economic condition and only and exclusively if he has had good conduct, he can avail himself of the benefit of debt remission, understood as the State's renouncement of its right to credit (in accordance with the provisions on the judicial system ex art. 56 P. O. and new discipline art. 6 of the Consolidated Law on Justice Expenses Presidential Decree no. 115 of 30 May 2002); however the State reserves the right to accept or refuse this request.

Sweden

In Sweden, the primary legal framework governing prison labour is the Swedish Penal Code, which also regulates the work activities of inmates. Specifically, Chapter 26 establishes that penal labour is part of the sentence, and inmates are required to engage in work activities during their incarceration, provided they are physically capable. Supplementing this are the Prison Management Law (Kriminalvårdslag) Swedish Law 1974:203, the Regulations on Prison Management (Kriminalvårdsförrdningen) Swedish Decree 1974:248, the Working Conditions Law (Arbetsmiljölagen) Swedish Law 1977:1160, and the Act on Imprisonment (Swedish Code of Statutes) 2010:610, which outline the guidelines for prison management and inmate treatment, including work during detention.

The Prison Management Law (Kriminalvårdslag) Swedish Law 1974:203 in Article 10, stipulates that "Inmates must be employed in productive work during their time in prison, unless there are specific reasons preventing such employment"; while Article 11 specifies that "the work must be organized in such a way as to promote the inmate's rehabilitation and facilitate their reintegration into society". The law does not specify a specific number of working hours, but generally, the working hours for inmates in Sweden try to reflect a standard working day, ranging

from 6 to 8 hours per day. However, this may vary depending on the inmates' individual capacities and conditions, as well as the availability of work within the prison.

The Regulations on Prison Management (Kriminalvårdsförordningen) Swedish Decree 1974:248, on the other hand, specifies the implementation modalities of the above mentioned law. Article 17 outlines the types of work that may be offered to inmates (manual labour: maintenance, production, agriculture, cooking, and cleaning; educational activities: education and vocational training aimed at improving the inmate's skills and preparing them for reintegration into society; recreational and cultural activities: activities that promote the inmate's physical and mental well-being) and further mandates that the organization of these activities must consider the individual capacities of inmates, security and the needs of the prison facility. Article 18 stipulates that inmates must receive compensation for their work, which can be used to cover personal expenses within the prison or saved for their release. However, no fixed amount is specified, leaving the determination of compensation to the Prison Administration. Generally, inmates in Sweden earn approximately 13 SEK per hour for their work (approximately €1.15 current exchange rate, last check 27/08/2024). The compensation may vary depending on the number of hours worked and the type of work.

The Working Conditions Law (Arbetsmiljölagen) Swedish Law 1977:1160 defines workers' rights to a safe working environment and requires that work activities be organized in a manner that does not endanger the health of inmates.

Lastly, the Act on Imprisonment (Swedish Code of Statutes 2010:610), in Chapter 3 "Occupation and Remuneration", Section 1, establishes the inmate's right to employment, meaning the inmate must have the opportunity to engage in structured activities in the form of work, education, or training. Section 2 establishes the obligation to work: the inmate is required to perform or participate in the work activity assigned to him/her. An inmate receiving an old-age pension cannot be required to perform work activities, and an inmate who has obtained sickness benefits or allowances can only be required to engage in work activities to the extent and nature that is deemed suitable for them. Finally, Section 3 explicitly states the inmate's right to remuneration from the Prison and Probation Service if (1) they have performed or participated in an assigned occupation, and (2) the compensation for the occupation is not paid by another person or entity.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONNAIRE: STUDY ON AGRICULTURE IN PRISONS

Hi, thank you for being here.

This survey will contribute to gather knowledge on the role and the impact of agricultural work in prisons. Your participation will be key for the realization of our research, which will see the involvement of different prisons around Europe.

Thank you again for your help. Let's start!

General information

1. Name of the interviewee:
2. E-mail
3. Prison:
4. Prison address:

Agricultural activities

5. Which agricultural activities take place in the prison? You can select more than one option.

- Cereal farming Forage production Fruit farming Horticulture
 Production of aromatic herbs Forestry Livestock Beekeeping
 Floriculture Nursery Other specify: _____

6. Which is the destination of agricultural productions? You can select more than one option.

- Self-consumption Sale Other specify: _____

7. If products are for sale, what is the sales channel you refer to? You can select more than one option.

- Farm shop (store located in the prison) Farmers' market
 Specialized shops (e.g. fairtrade) Online selling Large scale distribution
 Food industry Other specify: _____

8. Do you also practice activities related to agriculture?

- Yes No

9. If you do practice activities related to agriculture, which ones? You can select more than one option.

- Agritourism Sale of products Product processing Energy production
 Wood processing Aquaculture None Other specify: _____

10. Are the working activities organised by the prison administration?

Yes No

Prisoner information

- 11. How many inmates are housed in the prison?
- 12. How many inmates are involved in agricultural activities?
- 13. How many inmates are involved in activities related to agriculture?
- 14. How many prisoners work inside the prison?
- 15. How many prisoners work outside the prison?

Training courses

- 16. Do inmates take training courses on the working activities topics?
 Yes No
- 17. At the end of the courses, is there the release of a participation certificate?
 Yes No

Availability to be contacted

- 18. Would you be available for a further contact to give us more information and contribute to our research?
 Yes No

SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE: STUDY ON AGRICULTURE IN PRISONS - PART 2

Hi, thank you for being here.

This survey will contribute to gather knowledge on the role and the impact of agricultural work in prisons. Your participation will be key for the realization of our research, which will see the involvement of different prisons around Europe.

Thank you again for your help. Let's start!

Agricultural activities

1. Prison:
2. Total agricultural area:
3. Utilized agricultural area:
4. Which agricultural method do you practice? You can select more than one option
 Certified organic farming Not certified organic farming Conventional farming
 Other specify: _____
5. The agricultural activities are managed by (you can select more than one option):
 External contractor (agronomist, technician, oenologist, veterinarian, etc.) Prison staff
 Other specify: _____
6. How many hours do inmates work in agricultural activities on average every day?
7. Are the products made in the prison sold with a registered brand?
 Yes No
8. Do any of the agricultural products cultivated in the prison have a certification of origin?
 Yes No
9. If yes, which ones?

Marketing

10. Are the marketing activities organized by the prison administration or by private or public/private organizations different from the prison administration (e.g. cooperatives, NGOs, and so on)?
11. Do you organize product promotion initiatives (e.g. tasting, cooking events, etc.)?
 Yes No

Prisoners and work activities information

12. The prison population is composed by:

Males Females Mixed

13. Can you describe the selection process of prisoners who are involved in agricultural activities?

14. Who manages the selection of prisoners (e.g. social workers, prison administration personnel, etc.)?

15. What general criteria are used to select the prisoners (e.g. level of security, type of offence, length of sentence)?

16. How do inmates feel about agricultural work? Is it easy to involve them in the working activities?

17. In your legislative system, what is the goal that social farming is expected to achieve in the detention pathway?

18. Do inmates have to pay living expenses for the period of detention (e.g. for food, accommodation, electricity and gas)?

Yes No

19. If yes, how much do inmates have to pay? Do they have to pay monthly while they are still incarcerated or after the detention period? If they have to pay after the detention period, do they have to pay in one solution or is the payment in instalments?

20. What kind of material advantages do inmates perceive? You can select more than one option

They do not perceive any material advantage Monetary reward

Free procurement of agricultural products for self-consumption Sentence reduction

Other specify: _____

21. If inmates receive a monetary reward, how much do they get per hour?

Tell us your opinion

22. What do you think are the greatest advantages of agricultural work in prisons? Do you record a reduction of recurrence for prisoners involved in agricultural activities? Are there any drawbacks in involving inmates in agricultural activities?

23. Do you have any other useful considerations to share with us?

Availability to be contacted

24. Would you be available for a further contact to give us more information and contribute to our research?

Yes No

INTERVIEWS

Questions for Denmark

1. What is your role in the five prisons? Which are your tasks?
2. In the Danish legislative system, what is the role that work is supposed to have in the period of detention? Does agriculture have a different feature with respect to other jobs?
3. In the interview your predecessor said that there is no special selection for prisoners doing agricultural activities. What exactly do you mean by that? Could you tell us more about the selection process and criteria for prisoners that come to your prison and work? What is the type of offence of prisoners who do agricultural work? Is the length of sentence a criteria? In which sense?
4. Your predecessor said that “*work instructors educated in farming*” select prisoners? Are they members of the prison administration? Are they technicians? What criteria do they use?
5. What is the difference between inmates working outside and inside the prison? Do the prisoners doing agricultural activities work inside or outside the prison? What do you mean by outside (external farms or cooperatives or shops)? What do the other prisoners do (other activities not agriculture)? How do you decide who works outside and inside?
6. How many hours do inmates work every day?
7. Do you organize internships or similar in external farms for prisoners?
8. How is the prison organised? Do inmates have to cook their food and do the cleaning or it is structured and organised as a conventional prison? If they cook, how and where do they buy their food?
9. Why did you choose to practice organic farming? Is it the European one or a different one? Do you find any limits in using this method? (e.g., surface extension, type of cultivation) What is the procedure you followed to obtain the organic certification?
10. How did you select the sale channels? Do you meet any difficulty for the sale of products?
11. Your predecessor said that the prison Sdr. Omme Fængsel has the certification of origin (Danish Crown) and a registered brand. Can you tell us more about this? What are the criteria to obtain the certification?
12. Are all the products you sell sold with your registered brand?
13. How do you manage the sale of products? Do you have a periodic contract or do you only sell if you have available products?
14. What type of private organization organizes the marketing activities? What is their relationship?
15. Where do the revenues go?
16. Do you have data on the occupation rate of the inmates after working in your prison? Is it easier for them to find a job with respect to other prisoners who do not have the chance to work? If you don't have these data, what is your opinion on the occupation rate?
17. Do you have other considerations to share with us?

Questions for Svartsjö prison (Sweden)

1. What is your role in the Svartsjö prison? Which are your tasks?
2. In the interview you said that “*you don't select prisoners but you take them as they come*”. What exactly do you mean by that? As they come from where? Could you tell us more about

- the selection process and criteria for prisoners that come to your prison and work? What is the type of offence of prisoners who do agricultural work?
3. What is the difference between inmates working outside and inside the prison? The prisoners doing agricultural activities work inside or outside the prison? What do you mean by outside (external farms or cooperatives or shops)? What do the other prisoners do (other activities not agriculture)? How do you decide who works outside and inside?
 4. Why don't you start a training course for the prisoners? How do you train them to the specific working activity?
 5. Do you organize for prisoners internships or similar in external farms?
 6. You said that the prison administration together with prisoners manage the agricultural activities. Can you tell us how exactly prisoners manage the activities?
 7. Why do you think agricultural activities are incentivized and promoted in prisons if it doesn't meet real need for a job later? Wouldn't it better to train them in a job they will do afterwards?
 8. How is the prison organised? Do inmates have to cook their food and do the cleaning or it is structured and organised as a conventional prison? If they cook, how and where do they buy their food?
 9. In the survey you said that you sell everything you produce; so you do not consume any product you make?
 10. Why did you choose to practice organic farming? Is it the European one or a different one? KRAV Do you find any limits in using this method? (e.g., surface extension, type of cultivation) What is the procedure you followed to obtain the organic certification?
 11. How did you select the sales channels? Do you meet any difficulty for the sale of products? How can you sell the products to the food industry and large-scale distribution without a registered brand? So, your products on the shelves are not recognizable?
 12. Can you tell us something about the certification of origin you have?
 13. How do you manage the sale of products? Do you have a periodic contract or do you only sell if you have available products?
 14. Can you tell us the nature of your relation with the cooperatives Lantmännen and Scan??
 15. The revenues - where do they go?
 16. Do you have data on the occupation rate of the inmates after working in your prison? Is it easier for them to find a job with respect to other prisoners who do not have the chance to work? If you don't have these data, what is your opinion on the occupation rate?
 17. Do you have other considerations to share with us?

Questions for Rodjan prison (Sweden)

1. What is your role in the Rodjan prison? Which are your tasks?
2. In the Swedish legal system, is there a specific law that regulates the work in prisons?
3. Is there a law that regulates and facilitates the development of social agriculture?
4. When we asked you in the second questionnaire to describe the selection process of prisoners who are involved in agricultural activities, you said "*We have several inmates that have worked at other places within the prison before they come to us*", could you explain it better and tell us more about the selection process and criteria? What is the type of offence of prisoners who do agricultural work? In what sense is the length of detention a criteria?
5. Can you tell us more about the concept you described "*better out*"? How does it shape your penal system?

6. Do you have data on the occupation rate of the inmates after working in your prison? Is it easier for them to find a job with respect to other prisoners who do not have the chance to work? If you don't have these data, what is your opinion on the occupation rate?
7. Do you also organize for prisoners internships or similar in external farms?
8. Why did you choose to practice organic farming? Do you find any limits in using this method (e.g., surface extension, type of cultivation)?
9. What is the procedure you followed to obtain the certification of organic farming and a registered brand?
10. How did you select the sales channels?
11. Do you meet any difficulty for the sale of products?
12. How do you manage the sale of products? Do you have a periodic contract or do you only sell if you have available products?
13. The revenues - where do they go?
14. Do you have other considerations to share with us?

Questions for Greece

1. What is your role in Agia prison? Which are your tasks?
2. In the questionnaire you said that you partly self-consume agricultural products, could you clarify if the self-consumption is just related to the canteen or prisoners can also cook for themselves and buy the food they produce?
3. Could you clarify the type of contract that you have with the specialized shops you sell to? How do you sell without a registered brand? Are the shops located just on the island or do you also ship to the mainland?
4. You said that you are housing way less inmates than would be possible, why is that?
5. If you house 86 prisoners and you have the potential to involve 42 in agricultural activities, why do you employ just 28?
6. Could you clarify if prisoners live or go to work to external facilities? What kind of work do they do? What kind of facilities are they?
7. You said that you don't do training courses, so how do you teach them to do their job? How is the work organized? Is the work coordinated by a staff member or by prisoners themselves?
8. You said that an agronomist is in charge on marketing activities, is it his only task or is he/she also in charge of the organization of the working activities? How many agronomists? We want to know the organization of work.
9. Why do you practice different agricultural methods (Organic certified, organic non-certified and conventional)?
10. Can you clarify the specific selection criteria, so the kind of level of security, type of offence, length of sentence?
11. What is the daily routine of inmates and the structure/organization of the prison? Do inmates for example have to clean their cell or common areas?
12. As for economic revenues, do they come back to your prison so you can invest them in the activities or do they go to the central prison administration? Where do they go?
13. Do you create a network with other penal institutions, or other bodies (companies, and so on)?
14. Could you help us with the analysis on the Greek legislative system? We would need the reference of the laws on work and detention and on social farming.

15. Do you have any data on the occupation rate of inmates involved in agricultural activities after detention? Do you know if after having learned agricultural work in prison they find a job in agriculture? If you don't have data, what is your experience on this?
16. Do you have other considerations to share with us?

Questions for Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi prison (Italy)

1. What is your role in prison? Which are your tasks?
2. What is geo-bachiculture?
3. In terms of utilised area, does conventional farming or non-certified organic farming management prevail more? What are the motivations behind this management choice?
4. Concerning self-consumption, are the products used in the canteens? Can they be bought by prisoners?
5. How is life inside the prison carried out on a daily basis? Who is responsible for the care of the inmates' spaces? Are inmates allowed to cook for themselves?
6. How does the sales process work without a registered trademark? How are your products recognised on the market?
7. What do product promotion activities consist of? How do they take place? Are prisoners also involved? Are they open to everyone? Where do they take place?
8. What are the marketing strategies adopted by the administration?
9. Who organises and who conducts the training courses? Are they obligatory to be able to work?
10. Can you tell us more about the inmate selection process? Can inmates express preferences with regard to the work to be done? In addition to the criteria listed for inmate work, are other things such as the level of security taken into account? How do you certify the inmates' professional skills?
11. The payment of 10€/hour appears to be high compared to the tabular data, is it supplemented with some other bonus?
12. How is work divided among the inmates? Does everyone specialise in something or are tasks performed cyclically by all workers? Are tasks assigned on a daily basis?
13. The revenues - where do they go?
14. Do you create a network with other penal institutions, or other bodies (companies, and so on)?
15. Do you have data on the occupation rate of the inmates after working in your prison? Is it easier for them to find a job with respect to other prisoners who do not have the chance to work? If you don't have these data, what is your opinion on the occupation rate?
16. Do you have other considerations to share with us?

Questions for Viterbo prison (Italy)

1. What is your role in the social cooperative and in the agricultural activities carried out in the prison in Viterbo? Which are your tasks?
2. Are you in charge of the management and organisation of activities?
3. Could you tell us more about how the "*sprout project*" came about?
4. What are the difficulties met with organic production in prison (bureaucratic, practical, etc.)?

5. There is a shop in the prison, could you clarify the nature of the contract and to whom the income from the shop is destined?
6. Does the cooperative retain a percentage from the sale of products?
7. Could you tell us something about related activities and machinery networking?
8. Could you tell us about the promotional initiatives? Are prisoners involved in the initiatives? Do you need authorisations for such events?
9. The revenues - where do they go?
10. How did you select the sales channels? Do you meet any difficulty for the sale of products? Do sales exceed costs?
11. What kind of contract do you have with e-commerce or retailers in general? Periodic or one-off?
12. Could you clarify for us the number of inmates in the prison
13. Could you clarify what you mean by 'level of responsiveness'?
14. Does the cooperative maintain contact with the inmates after their release? Do you have any information on their reintegration into work?
15. Concerning self-consumption, are the products used in the canteens? Can they be bought by prisoners?
16. Considerations on the Italian legislative system?
17. Based on your experience, do you think it is easier to set up such projects within external cooperatives (as you do) or would it be simpler/functional if everything took place within the prison administration?

Question for Ancona Barcaglione prison (Italy)

1. What is your role in prison? Which are your tasks?
2. In the questionnaire you said that there are 9 prisoners working outside: does this number include only those who work in agriculture? Does working outside still mean working inside the walls or is it also possible to work outside the prison walls?
3. Who conducts the training courses?
4. Could you better explain how the sale of products without a brand takes place? Are all processed products destined for self-consumption?
5. Could you clarify how marketing activities are managed?
6. What kind of product promotion activities are there? Who organises them?
7. Could you clarify the selection process of inmates, in particular what happens after they voluntarily join the social garden?
8. Can prisoners express a preference as to the work to be done?
9. How is the work divided among the inmates? Does everyone specialise in something or are tasks performed cyclically by all workers? Are tasks assigned on a daily basis?
10. How is life inside the prison carried out on a day-to-day basis? Who is responsible for the care of the inmates' spaces? Are inmates allowed to cook for themselves?
11. Could you clarify what is meant by the acronyms FGP and FT?
12. The revenues - where do they go?
13. Do you create a network with other penal institutions, or other bodies (companies, and so on)?
14. Do you have data on the occupation rate of the inmates after working in your prison? Is it easier for them to find a job with respect to other prisoners who do not have the chance to work? If you don't have these data, what is your opinion on the occupation rate?
15. Do you have other considerations to share with us?