



2016/2 | REVIEW OF HUNGARIAN PRISON STATISTICS



HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE

REVIEW OF HUNGARIAN PRISON STATISTICS

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I. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this publication is to present periodical statistics on prisoners detained by the Hungarian Prison Service and to introduce the activities of the Prison Service. Along with fulfilling our legal obligation of providing data of public interest, we would also like to provide a wide range of up-to-date information for research and analysis purposes.

The data on prisoners is based on statistics excerpted from the software used by the Hungarian Prison Service and on data collected by various departments of the Prison Service Headquarters.

When interpreting the statistics on inmates, it has to be taken into consideration that the number of inmates may change dynamically, even during the course of one day. Therefore most of the numbers may only be interpreted together with the date of their origin. In order to make comparisons and analyses easier, percentage indicators are used wherever possible.

In the issues of Prison Statistics Review, beyond presenting general data, we always aim to describe a special segment of prison population and present a specific area of the Prison Service. In the current issue we put emphasis on incarceration data regarding female inmates.

II. STATISTICS OF PRISONERS

Number and Demographic Data of Prisoners

At the end of the first half year of 2016 the number of inmates was 18 196, showing a slight increase compared to the similar data for the previous year. The rising number of the inmates may be explained by the growth in the number of policing custody and detention sentence cases, in addition to the overall, very slight, increase in the number of convicted prisoners (it is reflected also in the breakdown of inmates by the sentence severity).

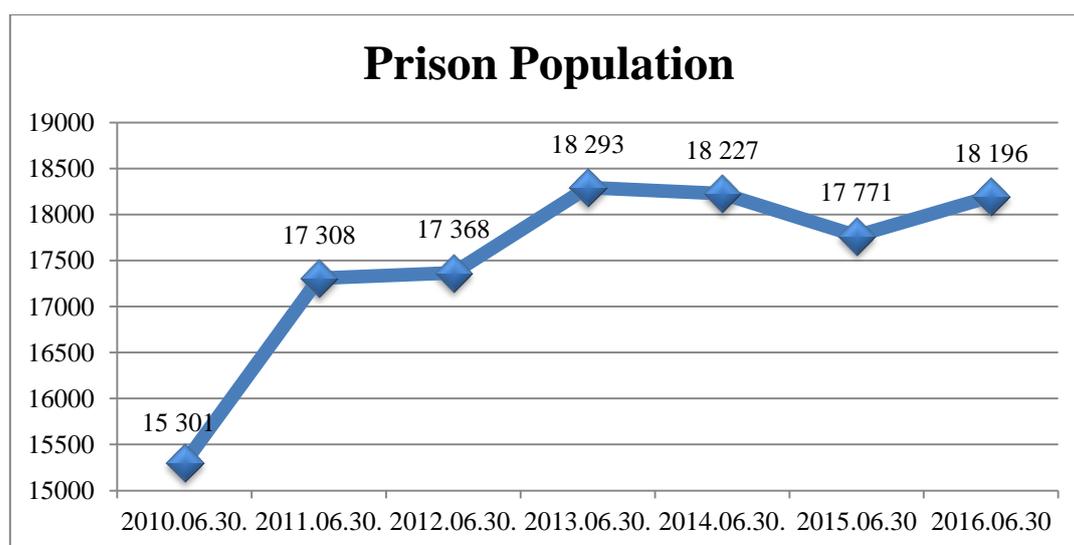


Figure 1

Based on the gender data of inmates we can state, that the ratio of females is only 7.4%, and the proportion of juveniles is only a slightly higher than 1% (1.26%). An interesting data may be pointed out, as the proportion of juveniles (and their total number) shows a slight decrease compared to last year¹, and the rate of females amongst them is only 4.33% (which means a growing rate when compared to the previous year).

| <i>Number of inmates by gender</i> | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| | <i>Total prisoner population</i> | | <i>Of which place into juvenile medium or light regime</i> | |
| | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Male</i> | 16 859 | 92.6% | 221 | 1.21% |
| <i>Female</i> | 1 337 | 7.4% | 10 | 0.05% |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>18 196</i> | <i>100 %</i> | <i>231</i> | <i>1.26%</i> |

Table 1

¹ Based on the data for the end of 2015, the number of juveniles were 288, of which 10 were female. See: Review of Hungarian Prison Statistics 2015/2.

| <i>Number of inmates by gender</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | <i>2011.06.30.</i> | | <i>2012.06.30.</i> | | <i>2013.06.30.</i> | | <i>2014.06.30.</i> | | <i>2015.06.30.</i> | | <i>2016.06.30.</i> | |
| | Male | Female |
| <i>Detention without final sentence</i> | 4 158 | 344 | 4 093 | 364 | 4 464 | 382 | 4 096 | 415 | 3 628 | 314 | 3 482 | 321 |
| <i>Convicted prisoners</i> | 11 634 | 810 | 11 744 | 824 | 12 064 | 909 | 12 354 | 880 | 12 373 | 948 | 12 698 | 935 |
| <i>Compulsory therapy</i> | 155 | 31 | 152 | 30 | 139 | 28 | 133 | 25 | 136 | 26 | 137 | 27 |
| <i>Detention sentence</i> | 143 | 33 | 135 | 26 | 235 | 72 | 252 | 72 | 299 | 47 | 468 | 54 |
| <i>Policing custody²</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 16 090 | 1 218 | 16 124 | 1 244 | 16 902 | 1 391 | 16 835 | 1 392 | 16 436 | 1 335 | 16 859 | 1 337 |
| <i>Ratio:</i> | 93,0% | 7,0% | 92,8% | 7,2% | 92,4% | 7,6% | 92,4% | 7,6% | 92,5% | 7,5% | 92,6% | 7,4% |

Table 2

The proportion of female inmates has not shown a fundamental change in the recent years according to the data above, and has stayed roughly constant around 7-7.5% since 2011.

| <i>Number of inmates serving final sentence by age groups</i> | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>2011.06.30.</i> | <i>2012.06.30.</i> | <i>2013.06.30.</i> | <i>2014.06.30.</i> | <i>2015.06.30.</i> | <i>2016.06.30.</i> |
| <i>14-17 years of age</i> | 48 | 41 | 33 | 48 | 20 | 18 |
| <i>18-24 years of age</i> | 1 992 | 1 980 | 1 934 | 1 940 | 1 998 | 1 774 |
| <i>25-29 years of age</i> | 2 050 | 1 937 | 1 992 | 2 063 | 2 114 | 2 222 |
| <i>30-39 years of age</i> | 4 311 | 4 431 | 4 412 | 4 350 | 4 143 | 4 214 |
| <i>40-49 years of age</i> | 2 735 | 2 861 | 3 233 | 3 267 | 3 347 | 3 567 |
| <i>50-59 years of age</i> | 1 100 | 1 083 | 1 114 | 1 240 | 1 331 | 1 425 |
| <i>more than 60 years of age</i> | 208 | 235 | 255 | 326 | 368 | 413 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 12 444 | 12 568 | 12 973 | 13 234 | 13 321 | 13 633 |

Table 3

According to the age distribution among the convicted inmates for many years the group of 30-39 years of age has represented the biggest numbers. At the same time the number of elderly inmates has increased year-by-year, and the proportion of the younger generations (under 24 years of age) has decreased.

This can be seen on the table below, showing the ratios of the age categories in addition to their numbers.

² The policing custody of foreigners is included in this category.

| Ratios of the age groups for inmates serving final sentence (%) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2011.06.30. | 2012.06.30. | 2013.06.30. | 2014.06.30. | 2015.06.30. | 2016.06.30. |
| <i>14-17 years of age</i> | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| <i>18-24 years of age</i> | 16.0 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 13.0 |
| <i>25-29 years of age</i> | 16.5 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.3 |
| <i>30-39 years of age</i> | 34.6 | 35.3 | 34.0 | 32.9 | 31.1 | 30.9 |
| <i>40-49 years of age</i> | 22.0 | 22.8 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 26.2 |
| <i>50-59 years of age</i> | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 10.5 |
| <i>more than 60 years of age</i> | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> |

Table 4

It is clearly apparent, that the two largest groups of inmates serving final sentence are the 30-39 and 40-49 years of age, these two groups make up 57% of the convicted prisoners.

In the 2015/1 issue of the Review of Hungarian Prison Statistics we published specific data and incarceration features of the elderly inmates. It is downloadable from the homepage of the Hungarian Prison Service³.

Data Related to Incarceration and Detention

| Prison population | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 2011.06.30. | | 2012.06.30. | | 2013.06.30. | | 2014.06.30. | | 2015.06.30. | | 2016.06.30. | |
| | | % |
| <i>Detention without final sentence</i> | 4502 | 26.0 | 4457 | 25.7 | 4846 | 26.5 | 4511 | 24.7 | 3942 | 22.2 | 3803 | 20.9 |
| <i>Convicted prisoner</i> | 12444 | 71.9 | 12568 | 72.4 | 12973 | 70.9 | 13234 | 72.6 | 13321 | 75.0 | 13633 | 74.9 |
| <i>Compulsory therapy</i> | 186 | 1.1 | 182 | 1.0 | 167 | 0.9 | 158 | 0.9 | 162 | 0.9 | 164 | 0.9 |
| <i>Detention sentenced</i> | 176 | 1.0 | 161 | 0.9 | 307 | 1.7 | 324 | 1.8 | 346 | 1.9 | 522 | 2.9 |
| <i>Policing custody</i> | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 74 | 0.4 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>17308</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>17368</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>18293</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>18227</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>17771</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>18196</i> | <i>100</i> |

Table 5

When observing the table above on the prison population in various sentence severities we may see that 75% of inmates are sentenced with final sentence. By further analyzing the data it may be seen, that the ratio of pre-charge detention has decreased, while the proportion of those sentenced to detention has been slowly increasing.

The constant increasing tendency of the offenders sentenced to detention means serious challenges for the Hungarian Prison Service.

³ See at <http://bv.gov.hu/review-of-hungarian-prison-statistics> .

| <i>Inmates serving final sentence by sentence severity</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| | 2011.06.30. | | 2012.06.30. | | 2013.06.30. | | 2014.06.30. | | 2015.06.30. | | 2016.06.30. | |
| | | % |
| <i>Strict regime</i> | 3023 | 24.3 | 3420 | 27.2 | 3617 | 27.9 | 3785 | 28.6 | 4008 | 30.1 | 4377 | 32.1 |
| <i>Medium regime</i> | 7351 | 59.1 | 7399 | 58.9 | 7591 | 58.5 | 7782 | 58.8 | 7684 | 57.7 | 7828 | 57.4 |
| <i>Light regime</i> | 1021 | 8.2 | 890 | 7.1 | 896 | 6.9 | 958 | 7.2 | 938 | 7.0 | 814 | 6.0 |
| <i>Fine penalty and community service converted to imprisonment</i> | 665 | 5.3 | 531 | 4.2 | 563 | 4.3 | 374 | 2.8 | 403 | 3.0 | 383 | 2.8 |
| <i>Juvenile medium regime</i> | 200 | 1.6 | 191 | 1.5 | 161 | 1.2 | 177 | 1.3 | 159 | 1.2 | 129 | 0.9 |
| <i>Juvenile light regime</i> | 184 | 1.5 | 137 | 1.1 | 145 | 1.1 | 158 | 1.2 | 129 | 1.0 | 102 | 0.7 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 12444 | 100 | 12568 | 100 | 12973 | 100 | 13234 | 100 | 13321 | 100 | 13633 | 100 |

Table 6

Based on the tables above we may state, that year by year the medium regime dominates amongst the convicted prisoners. At the same time the number of inmates serving their sentence in the most severe regime indicates a slight increase.

For juvenile inmates only light and medium regime sentence may be imposed, the ratio of the two has stayed almost the same during the recent years.

The table below represents the previously discussed distribution of the inmates by gender, yet this time showing only the sentenced prisoners.

| <i>Ratio of sentenced inmates by gender (%)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2012.06.30 | | 2013.06.30 | | 2014.06.30 | | 2015.06.30 | | 2016.06.30 | |
| | Male | Female |
| <i>Strict regime</i> | 27.9 | 16.9 | 28.7 | 17.3 | 29.2 | 19.7 | 30.7 | 22.6 | 32.6 | 24.8 |
| <i>Medium regime</i> | 58.1 | 69.3 | 57.9 | 66.9 | 58.3 | 65.5 | 57.2 | 63.9 | 56.9 | 64.5 |
| <i>Light regime</i> | 6.9 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 9.8 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| <i>Fine penalty and community service converted to imprisonment</i> | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| <i>Juvenile medium regime</i> | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| <i>Juvenile light regime</i> | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| <i>Ratio:</i> | 93.40% | 6.60% | 93.00% | 7.00% | 93.40% | 6.60% | 92.90% | 7.10% | 93.20% | 6.80% |

Table 7

At the table above on the ratio of sentenced inmates by gender we may see that the ratios for female inmates in the medium and light regimes are higher than those similar for the male prisoners, while the strict regime is less typical.

| <i>Suicidal acts</i> | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | <i>2013. I.</i> | <i>2013. II.</i> | <i>2014. I.</i> | <i>2014. II.</i> | <i>2015. I.</i> | <i>2015. II.</i> | <i>2016. I.</i> |
| <i>Number of prisoners</i> | | 18 293 | 18 146 | 18 227 | 18 204 | 17 771 | 17 909 | 18 196 |
| <i>Suicide</i> | Capita | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| | Halfyear ratio ⁴ | 1.64 | 2.20 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.13 | 1.68 | 0.55 |
| <i>Suicide attempt</i> | Capita | 25 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 17 | 25 | 6 |
| | Halfyear ratio | 13.67 | 9.37 | 12.07 | 14.83 | 9.57 | 13.96 | 3.30 |

Table 8

The number of suicides and attempted suicides mentioned above mark only cases with real⁵ suicidal crises behind the incidents.

Inside the prisons and penitentiary institutes self-harm is not necessarily connected to a real death wish, it can also be caused by tension release (intentional self-injury) or by issues connected to imprisonment. (E.g.: “manipulative” self-inflicted wounds to achieve potential benefits). These cases are not indicated in the table.

Based on the first half year of 2016 it may be stated, that the ratio for suicide was the lowest amongst the last 6 similar periods examined. When comparing the data for the first and the second half years, it is notable that the number of suicides is generally higher for the second half year, or is the same as in case of the two half years of 2014. At the same time when examining the suicides on a yearly basis, both the numbers and the ratios show decrease.

⁴ Halfyear rate: ratio of the cases compared to 10 000 prisoners. The data related to one half year.

⁵ When referring to „real suicide crises” we mean cases, where exploration, tests and other methods used in psychology indicate a direct suicide risk situation.

The table below shows the number of inmates grouped by recidivism.

First time offenders are the majority amongst the convicted prisoners for males and females as well, their ratio to the total population shows a slight increase when comparing the data for the previous years (2014: 45%, 2015: 47%, 2016: 49%), while the number of first time offenders decreased compared to the data of 2015.06.30.

At the same time when comparing the recidivism data for male and female prisoners no tendencies may be noticed for the investigated time period.

| Recidivism for inmates serving final sentence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | 2011.06.30. | | 2012.06.30. | | 2013.06.30. | | 2014.06.30. | | 2015.06.30. | | 2016.06.30. | |
| | Male | Female |
| <i>First time offender</i> | 4 839 | 562 | 4 867 | 560 | 4 892 | 574 | 5 268 | 575 | 5 580 | 610 | 5 371 | 484 |
| <i>Recidivist, particular recidivist</i> | 3 542 | 180 | 3 722 | 192 | 3 891 | 223 | 3 986 | 219 | 3 841 | 232 | 3 264 | 164 |
| <i>Multiply recidivist</i> | 2 878 | 59 | 2 835 | 64 | 2 983 | 104 | 2 776 | 75 | 2 674 | 96 | 2 482 | 96 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 11 259 | 801 | 11 424 | 816 | 11 766 | 901 | 12 030 | 869 | 12 095 | 938 | 11 117 | 744 |

Table 9

The similar data for the juvenile inmates can be seen below. For juveniles the first time offenders are overwhelmingly dominant in ratio, yet their number has significantly decreased in line with the decline of the total number of juveniles.

| Recidivism for juvenile inmates serving final sentence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | 2011.06.30. | | 2012.06.30. | | 2013.06.30. | | 2014.06.30. | | 2015.06.30. | | 2016.06.30. | |
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| <i>First time offender</i> | 334 | 87.0 | 289 | 88.1 | 280 | 91.5 | 307 | 91.6 | 257 | 89.2 | 205 | 89.9 |
| <i>Recidivist, particular recidivist</i> | 47 | 12.2 | 36 | 11.0 | 25 | 8.2 | 28 | 8.4 | 26 | 9.0 | 19 | 8.3 |
| <i>Multiply recidivist</i> | 3 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 1.7 | 4 | 1.8 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 384 | 100.0 | 328 | 100.0 | 306 | 100.0 | 335 | 100.0 | 288 | 100.0 | 228 | 100.0 |

Table 10

For the length of sentences imposed on inmates the 1-2 years of imprisonment was considered as the most typical for years, but from the data for 2015.06.30 and 2016.06.30. the majority of the 5-10 years of imprisonment is apparent. The average length of sentences imposed is between the two above mentioned categories.

It is characteristically specific for the prison population, that shorter sentences (couple of months to one year) are decreasing, and longer sentences are growing.

| Number of sentenced inmates by the length of the imposed incarceration | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 2011.06.30. | | 2012.06.30. | | 2013.06.30. | | 2014.06.30. | | 2015.06.30. | | 2016.06.30. | |
| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> |
| <i>less than 1 month</i> | 45 | 4 | 41 | 0 | 56 | 5 | 69 | 8 | 71 | 3 | 46 | 6 |
| <i>1 month - 6 months</i> | 791 | 59 | 682 | 52 | 760 | 76 | 566 | 41 | 498 | 39 | 481 | 36 |
| <i>6 months - 1 year</i> | 1860 | 143 | 1663 | 119 | 1531 | 113 | 1438 | 93 | 1378 | 96 | 1293 | 80 |
| <i>1-2 years</i> | 2352 | 152 | 2471 | 175 | 2424 | 207 | 2604 | 172 | 2616 | 194 | 2734 | 183 |
| <i>2-3 years</i> | 1495 | 136 | 1582 | 142 | 1631 | 145 | 1737 | 159 | 1648 | 153 | 1842 | 140 |
| <i>3-5 years</i> | 1930 | 163 | 1926 | 163 | 2005 | 169 | 2041 | 194 | 2061 | 198 | 2213 | 217 |
| <i>5-10 years</i> | 1891 | 94 | 2168 | 111 | 2393 | 129 | 2535 | 139 | 2721 | 173 | 2898 | 193 |
| <i>above 10 years</i> | 666 | 41 | 657 | 45 | 711 | 46 | 768 | 56 | 808 | 69 | 877 | 67 |
| <i>Life sentence</i> | 229 | 9 | 234 | 9 | 255 | 11 | 272 | 7 | 294 | 13 | 314 | 13 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>11259</i> | <i>801</i> | <i>11424</i> | <i>816</i> | <i>11766</i> | <i>901</i> | <i>12030</i> | <i>869</i> | <i>12095</i> | <i>938</i> | <i>12698</i> | <i>935</i> |

Table 11

When examining the sentences imposed to juvenile inmates we may observe a more uniformed picture: throughout the recent years 1-2 years of imprisonment has been dominant. Similarly to the adult inmates, in case of juveniles the sentences under 1 year are less typical as well, and the proportion of these judgments is also decreasing.

Another interesting feature of the data is that the proportion of the 5-10 years of sentences seems to be stabilized after the former increase.

| Number of sentenced juvenile inmates by the length of the imposed incarceration | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2010.06.30. | 2011.06.30. | 2012.06.30. | 2013.06.30. | 2014.06.30. | 2015.06.30. | 2016.06.30. |
| <i>less than 1 month</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>1 month - 6 months</i> | 29 | 34 | 21 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 7 |
| <i>6 months- 1 year</i> | 54 | 60 | 50 | 50 | 53 | 51 | 34 |
| <i>1-2 years</i> | 109 | 119 | 96 | 86 | 99 | 79 | 87 |
| <i>2-3 years</i> | 91 | 84 | 70 | 63 | 71 | 65 | 45 |
| <i>3-5 years</i> | 56 | 63 | 71 | 52 | 54 | 39 | 36 |
| <i>5-10 years</i> | 11 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 25 | 24 | 19 |
| <i>above 10 years</i> | 7 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>357</i> | <i>384</i> | <i>328</i> | <i>306</i> | <i>335</i> | <i>288</i> | <i>231</i> |

Table 12

Below we present the number of foreign citizens detained by the severity of their enforcement.

The number of foreign inmates slowly increases in line with the overall number of the prison population. The ratio of foreign nationals to the total prison population did not change greatly, it has stayed around 3-4% in the previous years reaching 5% this year. It is important to point out that compared to international data this proportion is not outstandingly high, similar to the ratio of foreign inmates in the neighboring countries.

| <i>Foreign national prisoners</i> | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>2010.06.30.</i> | <i>2011.06.30.</i> | <i>2012.06.30.</i> | <i>2013.06.30.</i> | <i>2014.06.30.</i> | <i>2015.06.30.</i> | <i>2016.06.30.</i> |
| <i>Strict regime</i> | 49 | 73 | 78 | 73 | 109 | 118 | 137 |
| <i>Medium regime</i> | 87 | 131 | 128 | 110 | 129 | 153 | 234 |
| <i>Juvenile medium regime</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Light regime</i> | 27 | 19 | 29 | 20 | 14 | 18 | 13 |
| <i>Juvenile light regime</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Fine penalty and community service converted to imprisonment</i> | 1 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Compulsory therapy</i> | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| <i>Pre-charge detention</i> | 374 | 359 | 356 | 400 | 399 | 420 | 488 |
| <i>Juvenile pre-charge detention</i> | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Detention sentence</i> | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Policing custody / Policing custody of foreigners</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>543</i> | <i>595</i> | <i>601</i> | <i>618</i> | <i>664</i> | <i>721</i> | <i>954</i> |

Table 13

III. DATA ON PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Data on Safety Related Activities

| <i>Data on activities relating to safety</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------|
| | <i>2012. I.</i> | <i>2012. II.</i> | <i>2013. I.</i> | <i>2013. II.</i> | <i>2014. I.</i> | <i>2014. II.</i> | <i>2015. I.</i> | <i>2015. II.</i> | <i>2016. I.</i> | |
| <i>Number of inmates</i> ⁶ | 17 368 | 17 517 | 18 293 | 18 146 | 18 227 | 18 204 | 17 771 | 17 909 | 18 196 | |
| <i>Escape (felony)</i> | Capita | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Halfyear rate | 0.58 | 1.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 1.12 | 0.55 |

Table 14

One very important indicator of the prison service professional work that is even highlighted in the penitentiary policy is the number of escapes.

It is necessary to distinguish between the different forms of escape (misdemeanor or felony). Misdemeanor happens when the detainee does not return to the prison within a specified period of time from any type of authorized leave or short term absence. Felony happens when the prisoner removes himself from the custody of the prison (from a closed and/or guarded territory of the penal institution or its transport vehicle). The table above shows the latter cases. It may be seen that the number of escapes are relatively low even on yearly basis, this extraordinary event occurs mainly 0 or 1 time per half year.

| <i>Collections – transports</i> | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>2010. I.</i> | <i>2011. I.</i> | <i>2012. I.</i> | <i>2013. I.</i> | <i>2014. I.</i> | <i>2015. I.</i> | <i>2016. I.</i> |
| <i>Collections (capita)</i> | 12 485 | 13 084 | 13 356 | 13 870 | 17 832 | 16 368 | 16 389 |
| <i>Collections (case)</i> | 26 872 | 28 203 | 28 098 | 29 748 | 37 678 | 35 029 | 35 347 |
| <i>Transports (Capita)</i> ⁷ | 34 220 | 34 045 | 34 616 | 35 071 | 37 251 | 36 279 | 34 353 |

Table 15

Collection means the transportation of prisoners to the courts, prosecution services, health care services, etc. In case of the individual prisons, the number of collections depends on the number of prisoners and the professional profile of the given prison. By transport we refer to the transportation of prisoners to other prisons, medical penitentiary institutes, or for the purpose of later collection.

The figures for transport and collection may be considered in general as a kind of workload indicator that describes the activity of the Prison Service. Both the numbers for collections and transports increased till 2014, and in 2015 a slow decrease started, while in the first half year of 2016 the numbers for collections stagnated, numbers for transportations decreased

⁶ The data is for the closing number of inmates in the marked year (30th of June and 31st of December).

⁷ The data for targeted transports are not included in this numbers.

further. That is mainly due to the extensive rationalizing efforts for the numbers and organizing of the collections and transports.

A new element of these efforts elevated to regulatory level is the summoning activity of the Hungarian Prison Service starting from the new Prison Law. The summoning is basically not a part of the security activity, yet intrinsically linked to the rationalizing of the collections and transports; therefore we present it within this chapter.

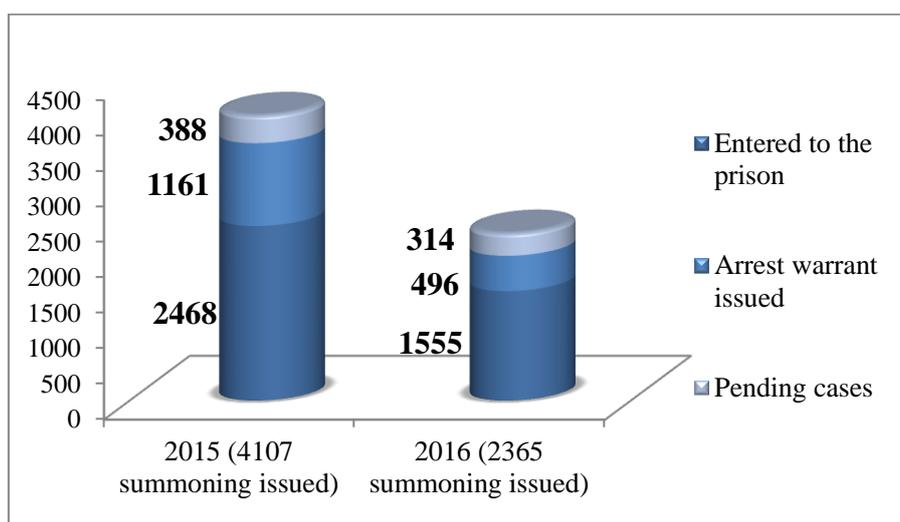


Figure 2

Since 1 January 2015, the Hungarian Prison Service has had an exclusive competence to issue summoning to start the imprisonment in the cases of final judgments to custodial sentence when the convicted is not in pre-trial detention or in prison serving a sentence for a different case, when the convicted is not under instant ordain to start the imprisonment. Since the start of the summoning activity till September 2016 almost 6500 convicts have been summoned for implementation by the Hungarian Prison Service (6382 cases).

Prisoner Employment Statistics

| <i>Average number of employed prisoners</i> | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>capita</i> | <i>2013</i> | <i>2014</i> | <i>2015. I.</i> | <i>2015. II.</i> | <i>2016. I.</i> |
| <i>Employment by the prison ltd. companies</i> | 3 753 | 4 137 | 4 384 | 4 426 | 4 227 |
| of which employed in industrial prison ltd. companies: | 1 846 | 2 082 | 2 360 | 2308 | 2 360 |
| of which employed in agricultural prison ltd. companies: | 1 907 | 2 055 | 2 024 | 2118 | 1 867 |
| <i>Penitentiary employment</i> | 2 765 | 2 741 | 2 927 | 2 999 | 3 018 |
| <i>PPP employment</i> | 723 | 684 | 677 | 667 | 706 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>7 241</i> | <i>7 562</i> | <i>7 988</i> | <i>8 092</i> | <i>7 951</i> |

Table 16

Employment is the key element and main instrument of the reintegration of prisoners into society. In the table above employment is categorized by the nature of work carried out by the prisoners. It may be seen that both the employment by the prison limited companies, and also the penitentiary employment shows a constant expansion, while the rate of the prisoners employed in the framework of PPP construction has decreased.

| <i>Employment of the prisoners</i> | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Average yearly number (capita)</i> | <i>2014</i> | <i>2015. I.</i> | <i>2015. II.</i> | <i>2016. I.</i> |
| <i>Average number of convicted prisoners obliged to work</i> | 11 746 | 12 064 | 11 802 | 10 009 |
| <i>Employed in working</i> | 7 562 | 7 988 | 8 092 | 7 951 |
| <i>of which:</i> by prison ltd. companies | 4 137 | 4 384 | 4 426 | 4 227 |
| by prisons | 2 741 | 2 927 | 2 999 | 3 018 |
| in the framework of PPP | 684 | 677 | 667 | 706 |
| <i>Other employment</i> | 1 819 | 1 677 | 1 631 | 2 040 |
| <i>of which:</i> therapeutic employment | 186 | 189 | 239 | 111 |
| exclusively education and training | 1 633 | 1 488 | 1 392 | 1 929 |
| <i>Total employed:</i> | <i>9 381</i> | <i>9 665</i> | <i>9 723</i> | <i>9 991</i> |

Table 17

The employment of prisoners takes place in the framework of budgetary employment, employment by the prison limited companies and in other forms. The annual average number of prisoners taking part in the various forms of employment is shown in the table above. The constantly increasing tendency of the prisoner employment may be seen.

The pie chart below shows the ratio of the prisoners in different employment forms in the first half year of 2016.

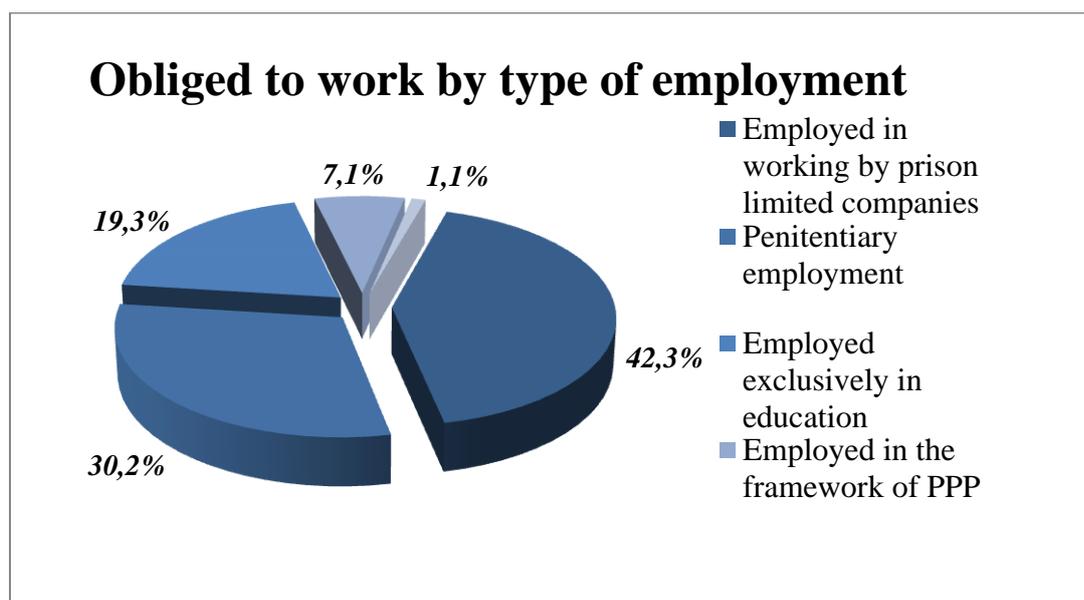


Figure 3

Data for the Prison Probation Service

Act CCXL of 2013 on punishments, measures, forced measures and detention for misdemeanors entered into force on 1 January 2015 (hereinafter called the new Prison Code). One novelty of the law is the fact, that the Prison Probation Service carries out the aftercare for prisoners released conditionally from the prison. The aim of this activity is the reintegration to society and the prevention of re-offending. The support and control functions are united and both present during the activities carried out by the Prison Probation Services.

In addition to the tasks above the Prison Probation Service prepares the inmates for their release, provides for their reintegration care, prepares the social enquiry reports before the clemency process of those inmates serving actual life sentence, prepares the social enquiry report before placement into reintegration custody, prepares the social enquiry report before the interruption of the punishment, and prepares the social enquiry report before the placement into juvenile admission unit, furthermore carries out the completion of the report ordered in relation and as a condition of the conditional release, and provides the opportunity of aftercare for those released from the prison.

The tables below show the data for the different activities of the Prison Probation Service. The figures represent the cases for every half year during the given period (1 January 2015 – 30 June 2016) regardless whether the cases are finished or not during that half year, and the numbers of clients under correctional probation, convicted prisoners, aftercare participants and their cases grouped by case type, client type or gender.

| <i>Implementation of probation service supervision during the conditional release imposed by law or ordered as a premise of the conditional release</i> | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | <i>2015. I.</i> | <i>2015. II.⁸</i> | <i>2016. I.</i> |
| <i>Number of cases for adults</i> | | 4 427 | 4 168 | 4 056 |
| Under correctional probation | male | 4 038 | 3 832 | 3 499 |
| | female | 263 | 274 | 241 |
| <i>Number of cases for juveniles</i> | | 49 | 50 | 44 |
| Under correctional probation | male | 48 | 43 | 36 |
| | female | 1 | 2 | 1 |

Table 18

⁸ The number of cases for the whole year of 2015 may be different from the aggregated half-year numbers due to the unfinished cases extending the given half-year periods. Therefore the data for the calendar year does not equal to the data recorded in half-yearly breakdown.

| Probation Opinions | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 2015. I. | 2015. II. | 2016. I. |
| <i>Number of cases for adults</i> | | 19 | 18 | 11 |
| of which | male | 17 | 17 | 10 |
| | female | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Number of cases for juveniles</i> | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| of which | male | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | female | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 19

| Study of the convicts environment | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 2015. I. | 2015. II. | 2016. I. |
| <i>Number of cases for adults</i> | | 532 | 770 | 775 |
| of which | male | 484 | 681 | 712 |
| | female | 48 | 89 | 63 |
| <i>Number of cases for juveniles</i> | | 87 | 42 | 41 |
| of which | male | 87 | 41 | 37 |
| | female | 0 | 1 | 4 |

Table 20

With affect from 1 April 2015 the new Prison Code extended with a new legal institution. The introduction of the reintegration custody meant that the activities carried out by the prison probation officers extended. Among other tasks they have to prepare study of environment prior to the authorization of reintegration custody. Therefore the increased number of cases for the second half year of 2015 and the first half year of 2016 may be reasoned by the new tasks related to this legal instrument.

| Reintegration activity implemented within the frames of care | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 2015. I. | 2015. II. | 2016. I. |
| <i>Adult convicts</i> | | 1 144 | 1 770 | 2 319 |
| of which | male | 1 007 | 1 505 | 2 040 |
| | female | 137 | 265 | 279 |
| <i>Juvenile convicts</i> | | 39 | 49 | 59 |
| of which | male | 36 | 42 | 48 |
| | female | 3 | 7 | 11 |

Table 21

The reintegration activity within the frames of care in this current form started after the new Prison Code has entered into force. The prison probation officers are continually enrolling the convicts for the care, that is reflected in the growing number of the pending cases.

| <i>Reintegration activity implemented within the frames of aftercare</i> | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | <i>2015. I.</i> | <i>2015. II.</i> | <i>2016. I.</i> |
| <i>Adults under aftercare</i> | | 79 | 47 | 35 |
| of which | male | 78 | 45 | 31 |
| | female | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| <i>Juvenile under aftercare</i> | | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| of which | male | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | female | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 22

IV. DATA ON FEMALE INMATES

Major Bernadett Drexler, Major Livia Sánta, Kata Rutkai

Analyzed Population

Before presenting the data on female prisoners it is important to clarify, that the “recorded” number of inmates used in the first chapters of our publication (the Review of Hungarian Prison Statistics) differs slightly from the “analyzed” number of prisoners used by us in this chapter. Compared to the numbers used in the first unit, we included the number of inmates under reintegration custody, convicts on short leave, convicts on leave, convicts on interrupted imprisonment and also detainees on interrupted detention sentence.

This difference has a functional reason from the analysis point of view, since the legal status of the detainees is relevant when examining the workload of institutes. From other types of respects the “analyzed” number is less distorting, since for example when ordering the reintegration custody during the selection process of the suitable convict recidivism itself is a criterion examined. Hence if detainees differing significantly from average population are taken out of the examined sample the data would be obviously deviating. Therefore in this chapter – contrary to the chapters before – we base our analysis on the “analyzed” number of prisoners, in order to achieve a more comprehensive and objective picture on the background and social characteristics of the female inmates.

Placement

When the Hungarian Prison Service appoints the sites for implementation in case of females convicted to imprisonment, detention sentence or correctional detention, two aspects have to be considered. One aspect is the placement at the closest possible location to the residential address of the prisoner; the other aspect is to answer the special penitentiary detention regards. While at the same time the Prison Service also aims to balance the levels of overcrowding of each institution close to the national level within a framework of a so called “overcrowding balancing program”.

In the previous issue of the Review of Hungarian Prison Statistics we stated that *“the data of overcrowding for the Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison detaining female prisoners shows a very high value, which draws the attention to the special placement of female inmates. The increasing number of female offenders will present a serious professional issue for the near future.”*

In reaction to the previously stated technical issues and the rising female population numbers more prisons were appointed, where female convicts may be placed to serve imprisonment, detention sentence or correctional detention. Therefore additionally to the prisons detaining female convicts for decades (Heves County Remand Prison, Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison, and Pálhalma National Prison) since the last year Tiszalök National Prison and Szombathely National Prison also detain female convicts. In addition to the above a mother-child unit is located in Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison⁹ and within the

⁹ See at <http://bv.gov.hu/kecskemmet-anyag-nyermek-korlet>

framework of the above mentioned “overcrowding balancing program” female detainees are placed in the Budapest Remand Prison. Female pre-trial detainees may be placed in any prison or institute due to the legal conditions.

In the above mentioned prisons a variety of programs is available to facilitate the reintegration of the female offenders. For example a fairy-tale program¹⁰ is organized in Eger, in Pálhalma a special unit¹¹ was founded rebounding to a religious daily schedule. In Kalocsa female prisoners work in the sewing unit¹², but not only the work in the prison limited company is a top priority, since for the first time cursillo for female prisoners¹³ was organized there in June.

Age Related Characteristics

Female prisoners – due to their background, social characteristics and needs – may be considered as a special group within the prison population. Therefore we found it important to describe them in more detail through their statistical features starting from their demographical data and family attributes.

Based on the data recovered on the 30 June 2016 there were 1371 female inmates listed in the Hungarian prisons.

| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | <i>Female</i> | | <i>Male</i> | | <i>Total prison population</i> | |
| | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>under 16 years of age</i> | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0.05 | 8 | 0.04 |
| <i>16-18 years of age</i> | 5 | 0.36 | 157 | 0.92 | 162 | 0.88 |
| <i>19-24 years of age</i> | 128 | 9.34 | 2437 | 14.26 | 2565 | 13.90 |
| <i>25-29 years of age</i> | 144 | 10.50 | 2719 | 15.91 | 2863 | 15.51 |
| <i>30-39 years of age</i> | 381 | 27.79 | 5221 | 30.56 | 5602 | 30.35 |
| <i>40-49 years of age</i> | 428 | 31.22 | 4328 | 25.33 | 4756 | 25.77 |
| <i>50-59 years of age</i> | 226 | 16.48 | 1685 | 9.86 | 1911 | 10.35 |
| <i>above 60 years of age</i> | 59 | 4.30 | 530 | 3.10 | 589 | 3.19 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>1371</i> | <i>100,00</i> | <i>17085</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>18456</i> | <i>100,00</i> |

Table 23

In respect to the age of the prisoner it may be said, that the 40-49 years of age group is represented in the highest proportion amongst the women, while it is the group for 30-39 years of age for total prison population. It may be spotted, that the younger generations (such as under 16, 16-18, 19-24, 25-29 and 30-39 years of age groups) are present in smaller proportions among the female offenders, than in the total population. This may partly be explained by the higher life expectancy of women, which implies the visibly higher proportion of female inmates shown in the older age categories.

¹⁰ See at <http://bv.gov.hu/eger-meseprogram> .

¹¹ See at <http://bv.gov.hu/europa-elso-noi-apac-korletet-adtak-at> .

¹² See at <http://bv.gov.hu/kalocsa-az-intezet-tortenete> .

¹³ See at <http://bv.gov.hu/elso-noi-bortoncursillo-kalocsan> .

Qualifications and Schooling

| <i>Qualifications</i> | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | <i>Female</i> | | <i>Male</i> | | <i>Total prison population</i> | |
| | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Illiterate</i> | 33 | 2.41 | 106 | 0.62 | 139 | 0.75 |
| <i>Less than 8 grade</i> | 236 | 17.21 | 1 865 | 10.92 | 2 101 | 11.38 |
| <i>Elementary</i> | 673 | 49.09 | 9 201 | 53.85 | 9 874 | 53.50 |
| <i>Unfinished secondary</i> | 88 | 6.42 | 1 093 | 6.40 | 1 181 | 6.40 |
| <i>Vocational</i> | 96 | 7.00 | 2 729 | 15.97 | 2 825 | 15.31 |
| <i>General Certificate of Secondary Education (GSCE)</i> | 164 | 11.96 | 1 518 | 8.88 | 1 682 | 9.11 |
| <i>Special needs education</i> | 2 | 0.15 | 8 | 0.05 | 10 | 0.05 |
| <i>High school or university</i> | 68 | 4.96 | 379 | 2.22 | 447 | 2.42 |
| <i>N. a.</i> | 11 | 0.80 | 186 | 1.09 | 197 | 1.07 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>1371</i> | <i>100.00</i> | <i>17 085</i> | <i>100.00</i> | <i>18 456</i> | <i>100.00</i> |

Table 24

It is interesting to point out, that the low (illiterate or less than 8 grades) schooling indicators are more common in proportion for female inmates, than for male prisoners. Yet at the same time the highest qualifications (high school or university) is also more characteristic for this group than for the total prison population. We may say about both male and female inmates that the most typical schooling indicator is elementary school, since 49.1% of women and 53.5% of the total prison population has named elementary school as their highest qualification.

Marital Status and Number of Children

From the table below on the marital status of women we may see, that in majority the prisoners lived or lives together with a domestic partner in some form of relationship, more than 52% of them is married or has a life partner. This data is identical to the data for the total population, therefore we may state not only for female prisoners, but for prisoners in general too, that both the life partner and the domestic partner form of the relationship is widespread.

| Marital status | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | Female | | Total prisoner population | |
| | fő | % | fő | % |
| <i>Unmarried or single</i> | 394 | 28.74 | 6 832 | 37.02 |
| <i>Lives together with a partner, but not married</i> | 435 | 31.73 | 6 994 | 37.90 |
| <i>Married</i> | 284 | 20.71 | 2 683 | 14.54 |
| <i>Divorced</i> | 176 | 12.84 | 1 478 | 8.01 |
| <i>Widow</i> | 60 | 4.38 | 193 | 1.05 |
| <i>N. a.</i> | 22 | 1.60 | 276 | 1.50 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 1 371 | 100.00 | 18 456 | 100.00 |

Table 25

In proportion there are almost 10 percentage points less single prisoners among females, than among the total population, and at the same time for divorced and widowed detainees the ratio is almost the same. All in all we may state, that being widow or divorced is more typical for female prisoners and therefore the reintegration programs are probably even more relevant for them.

After describing the marital status of the female detainees we examine this group in relation to their number of children. Based on a research conducted in 2012¹⁴ tens of thousands of children are affected by the fact, that one of his/her parents is in prison, hence they may meet the parent only once a month and has to miss that parent from the day-to-day life. The table below shows the (self assessed) number of children for the prisoners.

| Number of children | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | Female | | Total prisoner population | |
| | Capita | % | Capita | % |
| <i>Has no child</i> | 469 | 34.21 | 9 039 | 48.96 |
| <i>1 child -2 children</i> | 494 | 36.03 | 6 021 | 32.62 |
| <i>3-4 children</i> | 256 | 18.67 | 2 432 | 13.18 |
| <i>5 or more children</i> | 151 | 11.01 | 964 | 5.22 |
| <i>N. a.</i> | 1 | 0.07 | 3 | 0.02 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 1371 | 100.00 | 18 456 | 100.00 |

Table 26

Compared to the total prisoner population and based on the proportional rates we may see that female prisoners have more – self-confessed – children. Behind this fact may presumably be the inordinate family background featured in Table 25.

¹⁴ A study on female prisoners made in the Heves County Remand Prison.

Data Related to Incarceration

After the demographics and the family characteristics we examined in more depths the features relating to the detention of women.

| <i>Demographics in relation to sentence severity</i> | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | <i>Female</i> | | <i>Total prison population</i> | |
| | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Arrested handed over to/from foreign jurisdiction</i> | 2 | 0.15 | 15 | 0.08 |
| <i>Convicted prisoner in medium regime</i> | 619 | 45.15 | 7991 | 43.30 |
| <i>Correctional detention sentence</i> | 10 | 0.73 | 159 | 0.86 |
| <i>Arrested under handing over to the prison</i> | 1 | 0.07 | 8 | 0.04 |
| <i>Pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i> | 266 | 19.40 | 2974 | 16.11 |
| <i>Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i> | 52 | 3.79 | 717 | 3.88 |
| <i>Detention sentence</i> | 48 | 3.50 | 386 | 2.09 |
| <i>Convicted prisoner in strict regime</i> | 233 | 16.99 | 4381 | 23.74 |
| <i>Juvenile convicted prisoners in medium regime</i> | 8 | 0.58 | 129 | 0.70 |
| <i>Juvenile pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i> | 3 | 0.22 | 69 | 0.37 |
| <i>Juvenile pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i> | 0 | 0.00 | 12 | 0.07 |
| <i>Juvenile convicted prisoners in light regime</i> | 3 | 0.22 | 105 | 0.57 |
| <i>Convicted prisoner in light regime</i> | 68 | 4.96 | 863 | 4.68 |
| <i>Policing custody of foreigners</i> | 0 | 0.00 | 74 | 0.40 |
| <i>Provisional compulsory therapy</i> | 1 | 0.07 | 21 | 0.11 |
| <i>Compulsory therapy</i> | 27 | 1.97 | 164 | 0.89 |
| <i>Community service converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i> | 16 | 1.17 | 177 | 0.96 |
| <i>Custody</i> | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| <i>Fine penalty converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i> | 14 | 1.02 | 211 | 1.14 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>1371</i> | <i>100.00</i> | <i>18456</i> | <i>100.00</i> |

Table 27

Similarly to the total prison population the most typical sentence severity is the medium regime for the female convicts as well. Both for the women and for the total population almost half of the prisoners serve this type of sentence. The difference between the two examined group is that for the total population the second most typical sentence is the strict regime, for the female prisoners it is the pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance, and is followed by the above mentioned strict regime group.

| <i>Number of sentenced inmates by the length of the imposed incarceration</i> | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Female</i> | | <i>Total prison population</i> | |
| | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>less than 1 month</i> | 7 | 0.67 | 54 | 0.37 |
| <i>1 month - 6 months</i> | 22 | 2.12 | 332 | 2.26 |
| <i>6 months - 1 year</i> | 67 | 6.45 | 1026 | 6.97 |
| <i>1 year - 2 years</i> | 174 | 16.76 | 2920 | 19.85 |
| <i>2 - 3 years</i> | 163 | 15.70 | 2236 | 15.20 |
| <i>3 - 5 years</i> | 231 | 22.25 | 2704 | 18.38 |
| <i>5 - 10 years</i> | 262 | 25.24 | 3763 | 25.58 |
| <i>10 years or more</i> | 111 | 10.69 | 1623 | 11.03 |
| <i>Actual life sentence</i> | 1 | 0.10 | 52 | 0.35 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 1038 | 100.00 | 14710 | 100.00 |
| <i>N. a.</i> ¹⁵ | 333 | N.r. | 3746 | N.r. |

Table 28

In respect of the length of imprisonment we may state, that the 5-10 years incarceration is the most frequently imposed on the analyzed categories, and no significant difference may be recognized within the two groups. However in case of female prisoners the second largest group is sentenced to 3-5 years of imprisonment, while in case of the total population the second largest group is the 1-2 years. This difference is likely caused by the fact, that the “ultima ratio” nature of custodial sentence is realized in an emphasized way in case of female offenders. Imposing this type of judgment indicates a more severe crime and an expected longer sentence. An interesting additional difference is that 0.10% of female convicts are sentenced to actual life imprisonment, while for the total prison population this ratio is 0.35%. Yet from the statistical point of view, this may not be considered to be a relevant significant difference due to the small sample size number: only 52 convicts serve actual life sentence punishment today¹⁶ in Hungary.

| <i>Recidivism</i> | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Female</i> | | <i>Total prison population</i> | |
| | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Capita</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>First time offender</i> | 817 | 59.59 | 9251 | 50.12 |
| <i>Repeat offender not classified as recidivist</i> | 28 | 2.04 | 515 | 2.79 |
| <i>Particular recidivist</i> | 76 | 5.54 | 1750 | 9.48 |
| <i>Recidivist</i> | 130 | 9.48 | 2391 | 12.96 |
| <i>Multiply recidivist</i> | 105 | 7.66 | 2738 | 14.84 |
| <i>Violent multiply recidivist</i> | 4 | 0.29 | 347 | 1.88 |
| <i>N. a.</i> | 211 | 15.39 | 1464 | 7.93 |
| <i>Total:</i> | 1371 | 100,00 | 18456 | 100,00 |

Table 29

¹⁵ The length of the sentence is not imposed yet.

¹⁶ There are 52 convicts detained by the Hungarian Prison Service on 2016 June 30 who received actual life imprisonment by the Court, but for 2 inmates the judgments are not final yet.

The table above offers data on recidivism of the examined groups. Both in case of the women and in case of the total population the largest proportion is represented by the first time offenders. In the total prison population the proportion of the multiply recidivists is double , while the violent multiply recidivist represent five times higher proportion than that for the female offenders.

Amongst the statistical data on incarceration and detention we deemed interesting to also show the most common crimes committed by offenders in a breakdown by the gender of the prisoner.

| <i>Top 10 most common crimes committed by female prisoners</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Capita</i> |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Robbery</i> | 20.50% | 281 |
| <i>Theft</i> | 18.50% | 254 |
| <i>Homicide</i> | 11.30% | 155 |
| <i>Fraud</i> | 9.90% | 136 |
| <i>Despoilment</i> | 4.10% | 56 |
| <i>Assault</i> | 3.40% | 47 |
| <i>Endangering a minor</i> | 3.10% | 43 |
| <i>Blackmail</i> | 3.10% | 43 |
| <i>Drug trafficking</i> | 2.50% | 34 |
| <i>Embezzlement</i> | 2.10% | 29 |
| <i>Total:</i> | <i>78.50%</i> | <i>1078</i> |

Table 30

In the table above we listed the top 10 most common crimes¹⁷ committed by female offenders, which altogether covers up to 78.5% of the total female sample. Robbery, theft and homicide are the three most frequently committed crimes by women: at the time of the data retrieval every second women detained committed one of these three crimes.

When examining the crimes committed we thought examining the differences between the sexes could be interesting, we depicted the following table:

¹⁷ „*Typical crime(s)*” is a narrower category than “*committed crime(s)*”, the Court decides it and typically covers the most serious crime. Therefore if someone is convicted for manslaughter and incest, than the „*typical crime*” will be manslaughter.

| <i>Typical crime</i> | <i>Offender</i> | | <i>Average</i> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | |
| Theft | 22.70% | 18.50% | 22.40% |
| Robbery | 18.50% | 20.50% | 18.60% |
| Homicide | 8.30% | 11.30% | 8.60% |
| Assault | 8.00% | 3.40% | 7.60% |
| Fraud | 5.10% | 9.90% | 5.50% |
| Vandalism | 3.30% | 1.70% | 3.10% |
| Drug trafficking | 2.50% | 2.50% | 2.50% |
| Human trafficking | 2.60% | 0.90% | 2.40% |
| Blackmail | 2.00% | 3.10% | 2.10% |
| Rape | 2.10% | 0.30% | 2.00% |
| Despoilment | 1.50% | 4.10% | 1.70% |
| Drug abuse | 1.40% | 1.30% | 1.40% |
| Violence against a public official | 1.30% | 0.70% | 1.20% |
| Drug possession | 1.20% | 1.20% | 1.20% |
| Violence against decency | 1.30% | 0.40% | 1.20% |
| Endangering a minor | 0.80% | 3.10% | 1.00% |
| Embezzlement | 0.80% | 2.10% | 0.90% |

Table 31

Comparing the data by gender and for the total population we can see the size of proportion of the inmates committed any of the listed crimes above. The rows are sorted and listed by size of the values for the total prison population. Yet, it should be noted that because of the overrepresentation of males in the total prison population the order of the most frequently committed crimes for the total population largely coincides with those of the male prisoners. In general it may be stated about the above listed crimes, that the table covers 82-85% of the crimes committed, and the not listed further crimes occur only in very small proportion both for male and for females.

In the table we highlighted with bold letters what crimes are more common for which gender. If we take a look at the numbers in bold we may spot, that some crimes are more typical for female prisoners, than for male prisoners (although it should be stressed, that these values serve only for information purposes, since the number of female prisoners are present in proportionally much smaller item numbers). From the table we may conclude, that theft is the most common typical crime for the male prisoners, while for females it is robbery.

In the cases of female prisoners robbery, homicide, fraud, blackmail, despoilment, endangering a minor, and embezzlement are the crimes occurring in higher proportion than in the total population or the population of male detainees examined. In contrast to the above for male prisoners the most frequent typical crimes are theft, assault, vandalism, human trafficking, violence against a public official, sexual violence and violence against decency.

Drug-related crimes, however, do not show this type of difference, these crimes occur in similar proportion in case of both male and female prisoners.

Employment in Working and Health

We thought it to be important to carry out the analysis of the female inmates from the prison employment point of view. The table below presents the average number of the detainees obliged to work¹⁸ and the average number of prisoners unable to work due to health reasons both for the female group examined and for the total prison population.

| <i>Employment of the prisoners (2016 I. half year average number)</i> | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total prison population</i> |
| | <i>Capita</i> | <i>Capita</i> |
| Average number of detainees recorded from the employment perspective ¹⁹ | 1 234 | 17 946 |
| <i>Not obliged to work</i> | 264 | 5 896 |
| <i>Unable to work due to health reasons</i> | 274,7 | 2220,8 |
| Obliged to work | 616 | 10 009 |
| <i>Obliged to work and employed in working</i> | 91 | 7 223 |

Table 32

The above data for the employment of the prisoners reveals that the employment in the working of prisoners is significantly lower for females, than for male prisoners (in case of women 14.77% of the female prisoners who are obliged to work are employed in working, while in case of male prisoners this ratio is 74.93%). Yet when explaining the numbers we have to state, that other forms of employment (therapeutic employment, education, training) are not included in this table and in this type of data collection. Therefore these values may not be considered complete and covering everything, yet we thought it is worth to mention this data as an indication.

Analyzing the number and the proportion of prisoners unable to work due to health reasons (for females 22.26% and for males 11.64%) to the total prison population recorded from the employment perspective, we may spot that the employment of female offenders are more often prevented from work by health reasons.

¹⁸ About the various reasons why the detainee should not be obliged to work see in more detail the Article 223 of Act CCXL of 2013 on the Execution of Punishments, Actions, Court-Ordered Supervision and Post-Charge Non-Criminal Detention.

¹⁹ Does not include detainees under reintegration custody and other detainees placed outside the prisons (for example in external hospital). Based on the data provided by the Central Supply Department of the Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters.

When examining the reasons for the female prisoners unable to work due to health reasons (253 female offenders on 1 July 2016)²⁰ it may have been concluded that two third of the females analyzed (160 persons) have a diagnosis listed in the group for “mental and behavioral disorders”, in their cases amongst their sicknesses recorded this type of disease is inputted in the first place of the records. Diseases from this group of illness will definitely exclude the prisoner from the aptitude to work. There were 9 cases diagnosed with pregnancy in the analyzed group. Four fifth of the female prisoners (199) has more than 4 illnesses recorded in different types of disease groups. The reason for this might be that women are more likely to report in detail about their complaints and symptoms to the doctor (than men), thus their illness is uncovered more easily.

Foreign Nationals Detained

We analyzed the proportion of “foreign national” in respect of the different sentence severities and among female detainees. In this present study we interpreted every detained person with no Hungarian citizenship (for example even stateless individuals or prisoners of unknown nationality) as “foreign nationals detained”. As we previously expected, for the female detainees we observed very similar ratios to those for the total prison population. In case of policing custody for the foreigners due to the legal practice the proportion for female detainees was not interpretable. Further in the cases of certain special groups the data could not be evaluated due to the small sample sizes. Because of the reasons written above we did not include this table in our analysis. From the total of 954 foreign nationals analyzed there were 53 females at the given time examined, which amounts to 5.5% replicating a similar ratio than that for the total sample.

At the next table we gathered the international data for the ratios of female prisoners using the SPACE I. data. SPACE I. data is available from the SPACE I. survey questionnaire carried out in the Council of Europe²¹ member states regarding the data for prisoners on 1 September²² of the previous year. Based on the data sent by the member states for 2012, 2013 and 2014 we can see that the median²³ of the ratios for female prisoners is around 5% (2012: 5.0%, 2013: 4.7%, 2014: 5.0%). The following table shows the data from which we may conclude that the proportion of female prisoners detained in Hungary approximates around the international average rates. We tried to present the data for the European Union member states. The proportion of female detainees is around only 5-7%, staying at a similar or a virtually same level for years. This trend may be observed for Hungary as well.

²⁰ Data retrieval and analysis by the Prison Service Headquarter Department of Health on 01/07/2016 from the health data subsystem of the prison records. Analysis is made for analytical purposes and on anonymized data.

²¹ Council of Europe works in an intergovernmental cooperation and currently has 47 member states. Council of Europe collects penal data yearly by SPACE questionnaire.

²² Collection, checking and verifying and processing the data provided by the member states of the Council of Europe takes a significant time, therefore SPACE reports are published in – even multiannual – delay.

²³ The international studies generally base their calculations on the median of the values rather than the average, since this calculation process is less sensitive to the high deviation of the values, therefore in this case we followed this best practice.

| <i>Number and ratio of the female inmates</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|
| | <i>2012. September 1.</i> | | | <i>2013. September 1.</i> | | | <i>2014. September 1.</i> | | |
| | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Austria | 578 | 8 756 | 6.6 | 559 | 8 831 | 6.3 | 536 | 8 857 | 6.1 |
| Belgium | 572 | 12 310 | 4.6 | 539 | 12 697 | 4.2 | 609 | 13 212 | 4.6 |
| Bulgaria | 307 | 9 493 | 3.2 | 264 | 8 834 | 3.0 | 259 | 7 870 | 3.3 |
| Croatia | 207 | 4 741 | 4.4 | 194 | 4 352 | 4.5 | 190 | 3 763 | 5.0 |
| Cyprus | 53 | 694 | 7.6 | 45 | 592 | 7.6 | 42 | 539 | 7.6 |
| Czech Republic | 1 457 | 22 644 | 6.4 | 914 | 16 266 | 5.6 | 1 170 | 18 658 | 6.3 |
| Dania | 149 | 3 829 | 3.9 | 189 | 4 091 | 4.6 | 145 | 3 583 | 4.0 |
| Estonia | 177 | 3 417 | 5.2 | 164 | 3 256 | 5.0 | 157 | 2 962 | 5.3 |
| Finland | 229 | 3 196 | 7.2 | 229 | 3 126 | 7.3 | 248 | 3 097 | 8.0 |
| France | 2 706 | 76 407 | 3.5 | 2 724 | 2 724 | 3.5 | 2 838 | 77 739 | 3.7 |
| Germany | 3 945 | 69 268 | 5.7 | 3 839 | 3 839 | 5.7 | 3 734 | 65 710 | 5.7 |
| Greece | N.a. | N.a. | N.r. | 689 | 13 238 | 5.2 | 578 | 12 006 | 4.8 |
| Hungary | 1 260 | 17 585 | 7.2 | 1 382 | 18 313 | 7.5 | 1 411 | 18 270 | 7.7 |
| Ireland | 159 | 4 323 | 3.7 | 161 | 4 065 | 4.0 | 146 | 3 829 | 3.8 |
| Italy | 2 826 | 66 271 | 4.3 | 2 834 | 64 835 | 4.4 | 2 308 | 54 252 | 4.3 |
| Latvia | 423 | 6 195 | 6,8 | 351 | 5 205 | 6,7 | 337 | 4 809 | 7,0 |
| Lithuania | 461 | 10 033 | 4,6 | 438 | 9 621 | 4,6 | 385 | 8 977 | 4,3 |
| Luxemburg | 29 | 659 | 4,4 | 33 | 717 | 4,6 | 26 | 656 | 4,0 |
| Malta | 40 | 622 | 6,4 | 42 | 577 | 7,3 | 35 | 571 | 6,1 |
| Netherlands | 611 | 11 324 | 5,4 | 568 | 10 547 | 5,4 | 522 | 9 857 | 5,3 |
| Poland | 2 695 | 84 156 | 3,2 | 2 636 | 78 994 | 3,3 | 2 527 | 77 371 | 3,3 |
| Portugal | 758 | 13 614 | 5.6 | 853 | 14 284 | 6.0 | 841 | 14 003 | 6.0 |
| Romania | 1 474 | 31 883 | 4.6 | 1 504 | 33 122 | 4.5 | 1 568 | 31 637 | 5.0 |
| Slovakia | 680 | 11 075 | 6.1 | 629 | 10 152 | 6.2 | 678 | 10 179 | 6.7 |
| Slovenia | 70 | 1 377 | 5.1 | 64 | 1 360 | 4.7 | 89 | 1 522 | 5.8 |
| Spain | 5 321 | 69 621 | 7.6 | 5 180 | 68 099 | 7.6 | 4 987 | 65 931 | 7.6 |
| Sweden | 389 | 6 431 | 6.0 | 341 | 5 868 | 5.8 | 333 | 5 861 | 5.7 |
| United Kingdom | 4 651 | 95 972 | 4.8 | 4 377 | 93 592 | 4.7 | 4 415 | 95 248 | 4.6 |
| <i>Median for the CoE member states</i> | | | 5.2 | | | 5.1 | | | 5.3 |

Table 33

V. GLOSSARY

The terms listed below are not precise legal definitions; the explanations only serve the better understanding of the statistics. Their purpose is to interpret and help the understanding of the terms used in penal statistics for readers without legal qualifications.

THE PRISON SERVICE ORGANIZATION

Prison Service

The Prison Service carries out custodial detention and sanctions defined by law²⁴. The organization is also responsible for the aftercare following the release from prison and the tasks related to the correctional probation services. The Prison Service is under the control of the Ministry of Interior and is an independent and armed law enforcement agency.

Prison Service Headquarters (PSHQ)

The commanding and middle governing body of the Prison Service, its director is the National Commander of the Prison Service. The Hungarian PSHQ monitors, controls and manages the prisons, the penal institutions and other institutes.

Prison limited companies

100% state owned companies, serving outstanding social and public safety interests. The goal of the companies is to use the resources efficiently and even strive towards profit oriented operation in a holding structure.

Penitentiary institute

A penitentiary institute or a prison is a place where liberty depriving punishments are enforced. The institutes may be grouped according to various viewpoints. There are remand houses and punishment serving houses. Remand or County Prisons firstly are responsible for pre-trial detention, while national or serving houses are responsible for the execution of the imprisonment or judgment. Above that there are special professional institutions of the Prison Service, where females, juveniles or detainees under medical treatment are placed.

Strict, medium and light regime

The execution of a punishment or measure involving deprivation of liberty shall be served in a court ordered sentence severity: strict, medium and light regime.

The strictness of the regime manifests itself in the institutional control exercised over the inmates and the incentives potentially available to the individuals.

The punishment is carried out in an institute designated by the Prison Service, but as close as possible to the domicile of the prisoners.

²⁴ Penalties, measures, criminal procedure measures and misdemeanour detention sentences.

Corrections Probation Services

The purpose of the Corrections Probation Services is to help preventing released prisoners from committing crime again, and to help the released to reintegrate into society. Its aim is to prepare the inmates for the release, and before the conditional release to complete a report on the prisoner's social environment, and to provide the possibility of the aftercare following the release from the prison.

PRISONERS

Prisoner

In penal terminology prisoner is a general term used for everyone in penitentiary institutes who is deprived of liberty for any given reason. The term includes all the categories below, therefore a prisoner may be convicted, pre-trial detainee or can be sentenced to compulsory treatment (see below).

Correctional detention sentence

Criminal sanction imposed for minor offences in the length of 5-90 days (for juveniles 3-30 days).

Pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance

Defendant under court-ordered supervision (pre-charge detention) until the court announces the verdict at first instance.

Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed

Defendant under court-ordered supervision (pre-charge detention) until the court's judgment becomes final.

Detention Sentence

Post-charge detention is a sanction between the custodial and the non-custodial sanction. It may be only defined by law, by court in a trial and may only be implemented in a penitentiary institute that is assigned for the implementation of such sentences.

Juvenile pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance

Defendant under court-ordered supervision (pre-charge detention) until the court announces the verdict at first instance, where the defendant was not above 18 years of age.

Juvenile pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed

Defendant under court-ordered supervision (pre-charge detention) until the court's judgment becomes final, where the defendant was not above 18 years of age.

Reintegration custody

New legal institution, which serves for the optimization of the contrast between the custodial imprisonment and the responsible independent living by using a fixed-term control supervised by state agencies. In its framework – for the purposes of easing overcrowding, cutting deprivations of liberty and in order to achieve the goals of reintegration -

perpetrators of minor offences receive the opportunity to use electronic monitoring devices and spend the last six months of their sentence in their home, on judicial decision.

As regards to its legal nature, it is an atypical house arrest.

Policing custody of foreigners

A policing type coercive measure applicable to non-Hungarian residents or stateless persons, which may have liberty restricting characteristics. Based on the law and the decision of the entitled authority the policing custody of foreigners may be chosen to be executed in a penitentiary institute as well. Its aim is the safe placement and accommodation of the foreigners or stateless persons, in order to the procedures ordered against them should be impossible and they should be available for the authorities.

Provisional compulsory therapy

Its aim is to prevent reoffending and to start the defendant's medical therapy. It is a liberty depriving involuntary commitment and can be only applied following serious consideration.

Compulsory therapy

Criminal law defined medical measure when the person who committed a violent crime or punishable act against public danger is not punishable due to the abnormal state of mental functioning. Its primary purpose is to heal the individual.

Community service converted to imprisonment (light regime)

Not fulfilled community service imposed in infringement proceeding is converted into imprisonment. (Six hours of not fulfilled community service converts to one day of imprisonment.)

Fine penalty converted to imprisonment (light regime)

Unpaid fine penalty imposed in infringement proceeding is converted into imprisonment. (HUF 5000 unpaid penalty converts to one day of imprisonment).

Arrested to be handed over to foreign jurisdiction

On the basis of European Arrest Warrant or criminal justice assistance, temporary or permanently transferred detainee from Hungary to a foreign justice system.

Arrested handed over from foreign jurisdiction

On the basis of European Arrest Warrant or criminal justice assistance, temporary or permanently transferred detainee from a foreign justice system to the Hungarian justice system.

Repeat offender not classified as recidivist

If the prisoner was formerly convicted for an intentional crime and received executable custodial prison sentence, yet from the time of release more than 3 years have passed. Also prisoners who have committed unintentional crime.

Particular recidivist

If the convicted commits the same or similar type of crime two times, and not more than 3 years have passed until committing the second crime.

Recidivist

If the convicted prisoner was committed to executable custodial prison sentence for intentional (not necessarily the same or similar type of) crime, and not more than 3 years have passed until committing the second crime.

Multiply recidivist

If the convicted prisoner was sentenced to executable custodial prison sentence as a recidivist before, and from the last time of release not more than 3 years have passed until committing the second crime.

Violent multiply recidivist

When the convicted is a multiply recidivist with violent crimes against a person.