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REVIEW OF HUNGARIAN PRISON STATISTICS



HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE

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Department of Strategic Analysis and Planning

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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. In addition to 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 Review of Hungarian Prison Statistics, 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 data regarding elderly inmates.

II. STATISTICS OF PRISONERS

Number and Demographic Data of Prisoners

The average size of the prison population shows a tendency of steady growth, however comparing the data of January 2015 (18 062) and January 2014 (18 204) a decrease can be observed in the number of inmates.¹

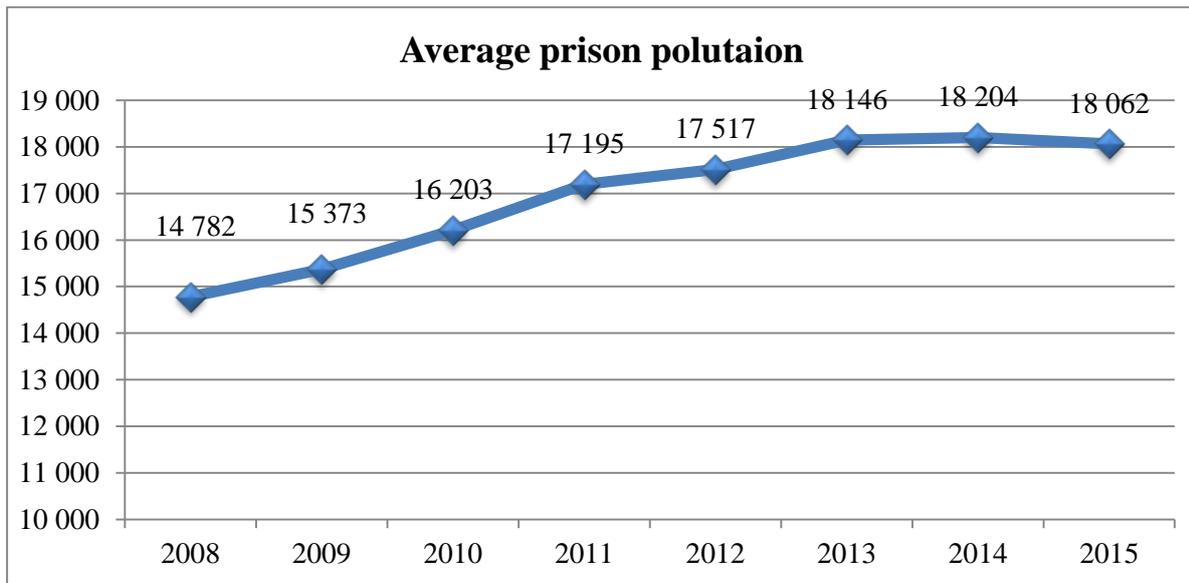


Figure 1

<i>Number of inmates by gender and age</i>				
	<i>Total prisoner population</i>		<i>Juvenile prisoner (14-21 years of age)</i>	
<i>Male</i>	16 692	92.42%	1 272	95.21%
<i>Female</i>	1 370	7.58%	64	4.79%
<i>Total:</i>	18 062	100.00%	1 336	100.00%
			<i>Total: 7.39%</i>	

Table 1

Based on the demographic data of inmates, we can state that 7.58% of the total prison population is female, and 7.39% is juvenile.

¹ The latest available data of 2015 – in case it is not marked otherwise – is that of 6 January 2015.

<i>Number of prisoners by age</i>		
<i>Age groups</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Less than 16 years of age</i>	14	0.08
<i>16-18 years of age</i>	236	1.31
<i>19-24 years of age</i>	2 760	15.28
<i>25-29 years of age</i>	2 710	15.00
<i>30-39 years of age</i>	5 668	31.38
<i>40-49 years of age</i>	4 437	24.57
<i>50-59 years of age</i>	1 732	9.59
<i>more than 60 years of age</i>	505	2.80

Table 2

When studying the distribution of prisoners by age groups, it can be observed that inmates between 30 and 50 years of age are represented in the highest number.

Making further studies in the field, we found that within the age group mentioned above the 31-45 subgroup is the most significant. This subgroup makes up 45% of the total prison population.

<i>Distribution of age groups in percentages and changes in the average age of prisoners</i>						
<i>Age group/%</i>	<i>2010.12.31</i>	<i>2011.12.31</i>	<i>2012.12.31</i>	<i>2013.12.31</i>	<i>2014.12.31</i>	<i>2015.03.23</i>
<i>Less than 18 years</i>	1.06	0.87	1.03	0.84	0.61	0.56
<i>18 - 21 years</i>	8.52	8.29	8.53	7.77	6.84	6.59
<i>22 - 24 years</i>	9.24	8.95	8.98	9.44	9.35	9.15
<i>25 - 29 years</i>	16.24	15.76	15.00	15.41	15.10	15.38
<i>30 - 39 years</i>	34.10	34.04	33.24	31.90	31.32	31.22
<i>40 - 49 years</i>	20.68	21.44	22.45	23.37	24.58	24.55
<i>50 - 59 years</i>	8.43	8.81	8.64	9.14	9.54	9.85
<i>more than 60 years</i>	1.74	1.83	2.14	2.13	2.66	2.71
<i>Average age:</i>	35 years 3 months	35 years 8 months	35 years 9 months	36 years 1 month	36 years 8 months	36 years 9 months

Table 3

While observing the table above, it can be seen that the proportion of juvenile prisoners – both of those under 18 and of those between 18 and 21 – shows a constant decrease.

Inmates aged between 30 and 49 represent 55-56% of the total prisoner population. This proportion can be regarded as constant, while the proportion of elderly prisoners, as well as the general average age of the prisoners is constantly rising.

<i>Prisoners by the county of their residence</i>			
<i>County</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<i>Budapest</i>	2 976	16.48	17.06
<i>Bács-Kiskun</i>	984	5.45	19.04
<i>Baranya</i>	588	3.26	15.72
<i>Békés</i>	524	2.90	14.75
<i>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</i>	2 056	11.38	30.46
<i>Csongrád</i>	578	3.20	14.19
<i>Fejér</i>	470	2.60	11.20
<i>Győr-Moson-Sopron</i>	480	2.66	10.66
<i>Hajdú-Bihar</i>	1 208	6.69	22.39
<i>Heves</i>	578	3.20	19.04
<i>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok</i>	854	4.73	22.27
<i>Komárom-Esztergom</i>	651	3.60	21.65
<i>Nógrád</i>	427	2.36	21.52
<i>Pest</i>	1 618	8.96	13.25
<i>Somogy</i>	730	4.04	23.14
<i>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg</i>	1 273	7.05	22.68
<i>Tolna</i>	258	1.43	11.32
<i>Vas</i>	270	1.49	10.61
<i>Veszprém</i>	493	2.73	14.13
<i>Zala</i>	371	2.05	13.27
<i>Homeless</i>	105	0.70	N.r. ²
<i>No data available³ (N.a.)</i>	570	3.78	N.r.
<i>Total:</i>	18 062	100.00	18.28

Table 4

The table of prisoners by the county of their residence only shows how the inmates incarcerated under any title (see the explanations later and the glossary) are distributed in their location of residence among the counties of Hungary.

In this table the last residence prior to incarceration is marked. The actual home address before or after the release may differ from this.

A separate column shows the percentage of prisoners originating from the given county and the ratio of inmates compared to 10 thousand residents. It can be observed that among the counties, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County is significantly over-represented.

At the same time however, it is very important to note that these statistics do not describe the general criminal situation in the counties. Related detailed statistics can be found in the records of local branches of police and judicial authorities. (Crimes committed, crimes investigated and detected, etc.)

² From this point we mark with „N.r.” all those cases that are not relevant from the presented point of view.

³ From this point we mark with „N.a.” all those cases where no data is available.

Data Related to Incarceration and Detention

Average overcrowding and average number of prisoners for the year (2014)					
National Prisons			County Remand Prisons		
	Average number of prisoners	Average overcrowding		Average number of prisoners	Average overcrowding
<i>Állampusztá National Prison</i>	1 114	136.9%	<i>Bács-Kiskun C. R. Prison⁴</i>	295	123.9%
<i>Balassagyarmat S. and M. R. Prison⁵</i>	531	165.4%	<i>Baranya C. R. Prison</i>	218	127.5%
<i>Budapest S. and M. R. Prison</i>	1 556	163.3%	<i>Békés C. R. Prison</i>	115	133.7%
<i>Kalocsa S. and M. R. Prison</i>	382	159.2%	<i>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén C. R. Prison</i>	485	144.8%
<i>Middle-Transdanubium National Prison</i>	1 352	141.3%	<i>Budapest R. Prison</i>	1 688	156.4%
<i>Márianosztra S. and M. R. Prison</i>	719	161.9%	<i>Győr-Moson-Sopron C. R. Prison</i>	187	118.4%
<i>Pálhalma National Prison</i>	1 580	136.1%	<i>Hajdú-Bihar C. R. Prison</i>	291	164.4%
<i>Sátoraljaújhely S. and M. R. Prison</i>	418	158.9%	<i>Heves C. R. Prison</i>	215	170.6%
<i>Sopronkőhida S. and M. R. Prison</i>	766	148.4%	<i>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok C. R. Prison</i>	242	172.9%
<i>Szeged S. and M. R. Prison</i>	1 604	132.6%	<i>Somogy C. R. Prison</i>	188	145.7%
<i>Szombathely National Prison</i>	816	102.0%	<i>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg C. R. Prison</i>	208	146.5%
<i>Tiszalök National Prison</i>	778	111.1%	<i>Tolna C. R. Prison</i>	130	134.0%
<i>Vác S. and M. R. Prison</i>	842	161.3%	<i>Veszprém C. R. Prison</i>	256	129.3%
<i>Juvenile Prison (Tököl)</i>	864	107.1%	<i>Zala C. R. Prison</i>	116	136.5%
Total:	13 322	137.2%	Total:	4 634	146.6%
Institutions of the Prison Service					
<i>Central Hospital of the Prison Service</i>	39	13.1%	<i>Forensic Psychiatric Mental Institution</i>	209	67.2%

Table 5

⁴ From this point we mark County Remand Prison as C. R. Prison

⁵ From this point we mark Strict and Medium Regime Prison as S. and M. R. Prison

The table on the previous page shows the average number of inmates in each prison, along with the percentage of overcrowding in the given year. The average of these indexes is 141% but it may be spotted, that the values differ greatly, from the optimal value (around 100%) to the extremely high 172.9%. It may also be noticed that the number of prisoners is not in direct correlation with the overcrowding. (The prisons built in PPP construction, Szombathely National Prison and Tiszalök National Prison are considered to have high holding capacities of 700 and 800 inmates, yet the overcrowding is low compared to other prisons.)⁶

<i>The top 5 prisons for average inmate number</i>	
<i>Budapest Remand Prison</i>	1 688
<i>Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	1 604
<i>Pálhalma National Prison</i>	1 580
<i>Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	1 556
<i>Middle-Transdanubium National Prison</i>	1 352

Table 6

<i>The 5 most crowded prisons (and their average overcrowding index)</i>	
<i>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County Remand Prison</i>	172.9%
<i>Heves County Remand Prison</i>	170.6%
<i>Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	165.4%
<i>Hajdú-Bihar County Remand Prison</i>	164.4%
<i>Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	163.3%

Table 7

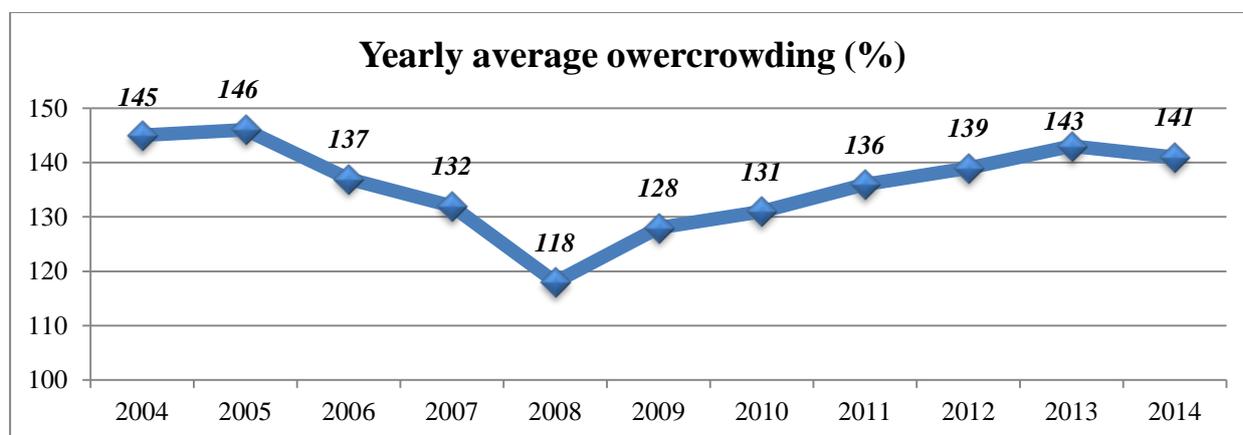


Figure 2

The overcrowding of prisons is mainly caused by the changes in criminal law and the changes in capacity (restructuring institutions and establishing new places).

Overcrowding is a significant problem in many European countries that needs to be solved. The Hungarian Prison Service wishes to meet these challenges by implementing a program that focuses on balancing overcrowding and by establishing new institutes and new places for inmates.

⁶ Amongst other reasons, the specific characteristics of PPP prisons are behind these numbers.

<i>Demographics in relation to detention</i>							
<i>Sentence severity</i> ⁷	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total population</i>		<i>Under 21 years of age</i>		<i>Juveniles</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Convicted prisoners in strict regime</i>	3 869	3 677	192	55	2	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Convicted prisoners in medium regime</i>	7 825	7 207	618	451	22	154	8
<i>Convicted prisoners in light regime</i>	1 120	1 023	97	151	5	134	5
<i>Correctional detention sentence</i>	32	30	2	0	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i>	3 446	3 153	293	364	24	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i>	851	790	61	73	3	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Detention sentence</i>	271	223	48	25	4	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Juvenile pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i>	98	N.r.	N.r.	N.r.	N.r.	94	4
<i>Juvenile Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i>	23	N.r.	N.r.	N.r.	N.r.	22	1
<i>Provisional compulsory therapy</i>	26	19	7	0	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Compulsory therapy</i>	151	129	22	0	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Community service converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i>	96	89	7	0	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Fine penalty converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i>	233	217	16	21	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Arrested to be handed over to foreign jurisdiction</i>	17	15	2	0	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Arrested handed over from foreign jurisdiction</i>	4	4	0	0	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Total:</i>	18 062						

Table 8

More than 70% of the prisoners is serving final sentence, among these the medium regime is the dominant. In case of juvenile prisoners, only light and medium regime sentences may be imposed.

⁷ The different sentence severities are explained in more detail in the Glossary.

<i>Suicidal acts</i>						
<i>Year</i>		<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
<i>Number of prisoners</i>		16 203	17 195	17 517	18 146	18 204
<i>Suicide</i>	Capita	7	9	8	7	6
	Rate ⁸	4.32	5.23	4.56	3.85	3.29
<i>Suicide attempt</i>	Capita	75	36	34	42	49
	Rate	46.28	20.93	19.4	23.14	26.91

Table 9

The number of suicides and attempted suicides mentioned above mark only cases with real⁹ 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.

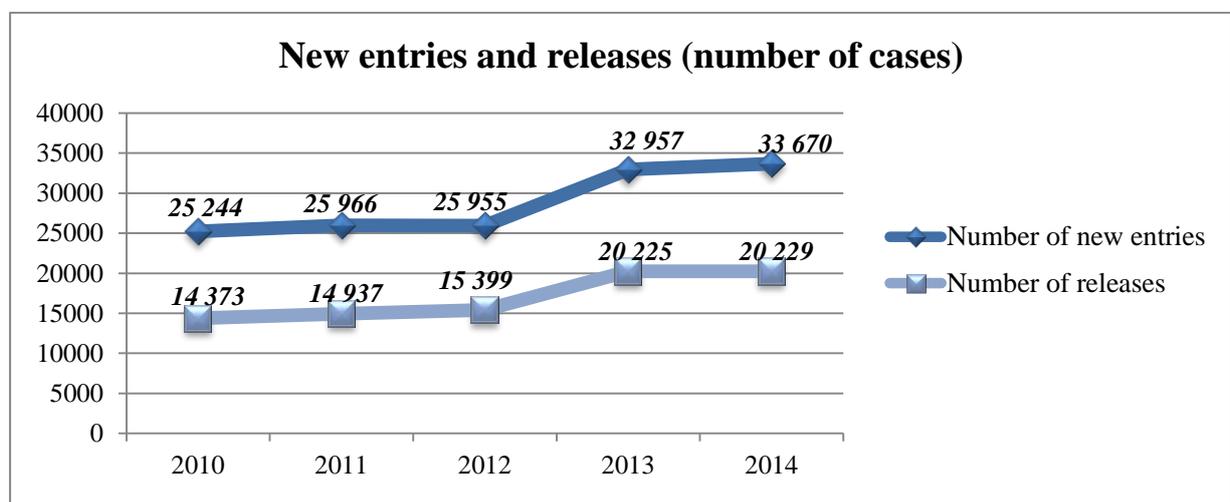


Figure 3

The number of inmates is determined by the number of new entries to and the releases from the prisons. These trends may be observed in the figure above. The increase in the number of new entries and releases between 2012 and 2013 is in correlation with the rise of the number of inmates. Latter can be explained by the change in the legal regulation and related social effects.

⁸ Rate: ratio of the cases compared to 10 000 prisoners.

⁹ When referring to „real suicide crises” we mean cases, where exploration, tests and other methods used in psychology indicate a direct suicide risk situation.

Recidivism (all inmates)		
Grade of recidivism¹⁰	Capita	%
<i>First time offender</i>	8 232	45.58
<i>Repeat offender not classified as recidivist</i>	619	3.43
<i>Particular recidivist</i>	1 569	8.69
<i>Recidivist</i>	2 980	16.50
<i>Multiply recidivist</i>	2 656	14.70
<i>Violent multiply recidivist</i>	251	1.39
<i>N.a.¹¹</i>	1 755	9.72
<i>Total:</i>	18 062	100.00

Table 10

Apparently almost half of the inmates are in the category of first time offenders or repeat offenders that does not classify as recidivist.

Recidivism for inmates convicted for light, medium, strict regimed incarceration or sentenced for detention		
Grade of recidivism	Capita	%
<i>First time offender</i>	5 086	39.59
<i>Repeat offender not classified as recidivist</i>	564	4.39
<i>Particular recidivist</i>	1 465	11.40
<i>Recidivist</i>	2 016	15.69
<i>Multiply recidivist</i>	2 424	18.87
<i>Violent multiply recidivist</i>	237	1.84
<i>N.a.</i>	1 054	8.20
<i>Total:</i>	12 846	100.00

Table 11

¹⁰ The grades of recidivism are explained in more detail in the Glossary.

¹¹ This category includes prisoners sentenced to detention, the pre-charge and sentenced inmates, the foreign prisoners, the temporary admitted and the temporary admitted for retaining. In connection with these cases the court did not determine the grade of recidivism, or it was not included in the court's verdict.

Foreign national prisoners					
Country	Capita	%	Country	Capita	%
<i>Romania</i>	226	32.06	<i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i>	3	0.43
<i>Republic of Serbia</i>	83	11.77	<i>Republic of Latvia</i>	3	0.43
<i>Socialist Republic of Vietnam</i>	57	8.09	<i>Republic of Moldova</i>	3	0.43
<i>Ukraine</i>	44	6.24	<i>People's Republic of Bangladesh</i>	2	0.28
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	34	4.82	<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	2	0.28
<i>Federal Republic of Nigeria</i>	23	3.26	<i>Islamic Republic of Iran</i>	2	0.28
<i>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</i>	17	2.41	<i>Kingdom of Morocco</i>	2	0.28
<i>People's Democratic Republic of Algeria</i>	17	2.41	<i>Italian Republic</i>	2	0.28
<i>Republic of Bulgaria</i>	15	2.13	<i>United Republic of Tanzania</i>	2	0.28
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	15	2.13	<i>Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela</i>	2	0.28
<i>Republic of Albania</i>	14	1.99	<i>United States of America</i>	1	0.14
<i>Republic of Turkey</i>	13	1.84	<i>Kingdom of Belgium</i>	1	0.14
<i>People's Republic of China</i>	12	1.70	<i>Federative Republic of Brazil</i>	1	0.14
<i>Montenegro</i>	11	1.56	<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	1	0.14
<i>Republic of Croatia</i>	10	1.42	<i>French Republic</i>	1	0.14
<i>State of Israel</i>	8	1.13	<i>Georgia</i>	1	0.14
<i>Republic of Macedonia</i>	8	1.13	<i>Republic of India</i>	1	0.14
<i>Czech Republic</i>	7	0.99	<i>Canada</i>	1	0.14
<i>Republic of Kosovo</i>	6	0.85	<i>Republic of Kenya</i>	1	0.14
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	6	0.85	<i>Republic of Liberia</i>	1	0.14
<i>Republic of Cameroon</i>	5	0.71	<i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	1	0.14
<i>Russian Federation</i>	5	0.71	<i>Republic of Niger</i>	1	0.14
<i>Republic of Austria</i>	5	0.71	<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	1	0.14
<i>Serbia-Montenegro SCG (Yugoslavia)</i>	5	0.71	<i>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</i>	1	0.14
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>	5	0.71	<i>Kingdom of Thailand</i>	1	0.14
<i>Arab Republic of Egypt</i>	4	0.57	<i>Tunisian Republic</i>	1	0.14
<i>Islamic Republic of Pakistan</i>	4	0.57	<i>Unknown, missing or not included</i>	4	0.57
<i>Hellenic Republic</i>	3	0.43			
<i>Total:</i>			705		100%

Table 12

Less than 4% of the prison population is of foreign nationality which means that while the number of inmates has increased, the ratio of foreign inmates has not changed significantly. It is interesting to point out that 47.23% of the total foreign inmates are from the countries of the European Union.

Rate of prisoners of the neighbouring countries in relation to the total number of foreign prisoners



Map 1

	Romania	32,05%		Slovak Republic	4,82%
	Serbia	11,77%		Republic of Croatia	1,41%
	Ukraine	6,24%		Republic of Austria	0,70%
	Slovenia	0,00% (no prisoners from Slovenia)			

Altogether 57.02% of the foreign inmates are from the neighbouring countries.

Data Related to Education and Training of the Prisoners

<i>Schooling indicators</i>									
<i>Academic year</i>	<i>Elementary school</i>		<i>Secondary school</i>		<i>Vocational training</i>		<i>High</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Capita</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>(%)</i>	
2001/2002	811	37.10	137	6.27	1238	56.63	N.a.	N.a.	2 186
2002/2003	904	39.56	190	8.32	1191	52.12	N.a.	N.a.	2 285
2003/2004	991	46.75	240	11.32	889	41.93	N.a.	N.a.	2 120
2004/2005	889	33.91	383	14.61	1350	51.49	N.a.	N.a.	2 622
2005/2006	878	44.28	457	23.05	648	32.68	N.a.	N.a.	1 983
2006/2007	789	35.29	497	22.23	950	42.49	N.a.	N.a.	2 236
2007/2008	908	48.45	451	24.07	515	27.48	N.a.	N.a.	1 874
2008/2009	968	47.85	715	35.34	340	16.81	N.a.	N.a.	2 023
2009/2010	896	43.41	933	45.20	235	11.39	N.a.	N.a.	2 064
2010/2011	1 020	42.50	878	36.58	479	19.96	23	0.96	2 400
2011/2012	1 159	42.55	920	33.77	606	22.25	39	1.43	2 724
2012/2013	787	34.78	836	36.94	602	26.60	38	1.68	2 263
2013/2014	1 151	42.07	819	29.93	720	26.32	46	1.68	2 736
2014/2015	1 083	34.91	858	27.66	1131	36.46	30	0.97	3 102

Table 13

Formal education is one of the key pillars of reintegration. When reading the schooling indicators, several factors need to be taken into consideration. These are the following: the size of prison population, the changes in the schooling of prisoners and the labour market trends. The preconditions of obtaining a marketable vocational qualification may also influence the data (E.g. the completion of the 10th grade is the precondition to enrol to certain vocational trainings).

<i>Qualification indicators</i>												
	<i>Total population</i>						<i>Under 21 years of age</i>					
	<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>
<i>Illiterate</i>	151	0.84	118	0.71	33	2.44	3	0.23	3	0.24	0	0.00
<i>Less than 8 grade</i>	2271	12.62	2024	12.16	247	18.23	332	24.92	314	24.74	18	28.57
<i>Elementary</i>	8736	48.54	8111	48.74	625	46.13	722	54.20	686	54.06	36	57.14
<i>Unfinished secondary</i>	1287	7.15	1178	7.08	109	8.04	218	16.37	211	16.63	7	11.11
<i>Vocational</i>	3254	18.08	3160	18.99	94	6.94	31	2.33	30	2.36	1	1.59
<i>GSCE</i>	1828	10.16	1648	9.90	180	13.28	25	1.88	24	1.89	1	1.59
<i>University High school</i>	469	2.61	402	2.42	67	4.94	1	0.08	1	0.08	0	0.00
<i>Total</i>	17996	100	16641	100	1335	100	1332	100	1269	100	63	100
<i>N.a.</i>	66		51		15		4		3		1	

Table 14 (6 January 2015)

When interpreting the data, it needs to be noted that the stated numbers represent the current educational situation. Therefore, the qualifications acquired during the time of incarceration are also featured in the table and added to the qualifications acquired prior to incarceration.

<i>Schooling indicators (%)</i>	<i>2010</i>			<i>2015</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Illiterate</i>	1.02	0.88	2.93	0.84	0.71	2.44
<i>Less than 8 grade</i>	27.48	27.21	30.5	12.62	12.16	18.23
<i>Elementary</i>	46.28	46.41	44.42	55.70	55.82	54.17
<i>Vocational</i>	14.94	15.52	6.61	18.08	18.99	6.94
<i>General Certificate of Secondary Education (GSCE)</i>	7.71	7.56	9.71	10.16	9.90	13.28
<i>University / College</i>	2.57	2.4	4.81	2.61	2.42	4.94

Table 15

When comparing data from 2010 and 2015, an improving tendency can be observed due to the penitentiary reintegration projects, and to the fact that prisoners might be generally better educated now than five years earlier.

III. DATA ON PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Data on Security Related Activities

<i>Data on activities relating to security</i>						
<i>Year</i>		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Number of inmates</i>		16 203	17 195	17 517	18 146	18 204
<i>Escape (felony)</i>	Capita	2	1	3	0	2
	Rate	1.23	0.58	1.71	0	1.09
<i>Finding of substances suspected to be drug</i>	Case	76	81	70	123	179
	Rate	46.9	47.1	39.96	67.78	98.33

Table 16

It is necessary to distinguish between the different forms of escape (misdemeanour or felony). Misdemeanour 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.

The data for the suspected drug substances does not indicate the number of actual cases when drugs were attempted to be smuggled in the prisons. It shows the number of occasions the prisons or penitentiary institutes confiscated substances that were suspected to be drugs. After confiscation, the substances are forwarded to the experts of the police. However, exact feedback is not available on how many percentage of the confiscated substances were actually drugs.

<i>Collections - Transports</i>						
<i>Year</i>		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Number of prisoners</i>		16 203	17 195	17 517	18 146	18 204
<i>Collections(capita)</i>		20 556	21 205	20 648	22 463	25 711
<i>Collections (case)</i>		55 735	56 618	55 558	59 550	67 879
<i>Transports (capita)</i>		62 747	63 620	62 954	67 519	67 065

Table 17

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 data above may be considered in general as a kind of workload indicator that describes the activity of the Prison Service.

Prisoner Employment Statistics

<i>Average number of employed prisoners</i>			
<i>(capita)</i>	2012	2013	2014
<i>Employment by the prison ltd. companies</i>	3 570	3 753	4 137
<i>of which employed in industrial prison ltd. companies:</i>	1 653	1 846	2 082
<i>of which employed in agricultural prison ltd. companies:</i>	1 917	1 907	2 055
<i>Penitentiary employment</i>	2 430	2 765	2 741
<i>PPP employment</i>	781	723	684
<i>Total:</i>	6 781	7 241	7 562

Table 18

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.

<i>Employment of the prisoners</i>		
<i>Average yearly number (capita)</i>		2014
<i>Convicted prisoners obliged to work</i>		11 746
<i>Employed in working</i>		7 562
<i>of which:</i>	by prison ltd. companies	4 137
	by prisons	2 741
	in the framework of PPP	684
<i>Other employment</i>		1 819
<i>of which:</i>	therapeutic employment	186
	exclusively education and training	1 633
<i>Total employed</i>		9 381

Table 19

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 pie chart below shows the proportion of actually employed prisoners compared to the number of those obliged to work. (It was 80% in 2014).

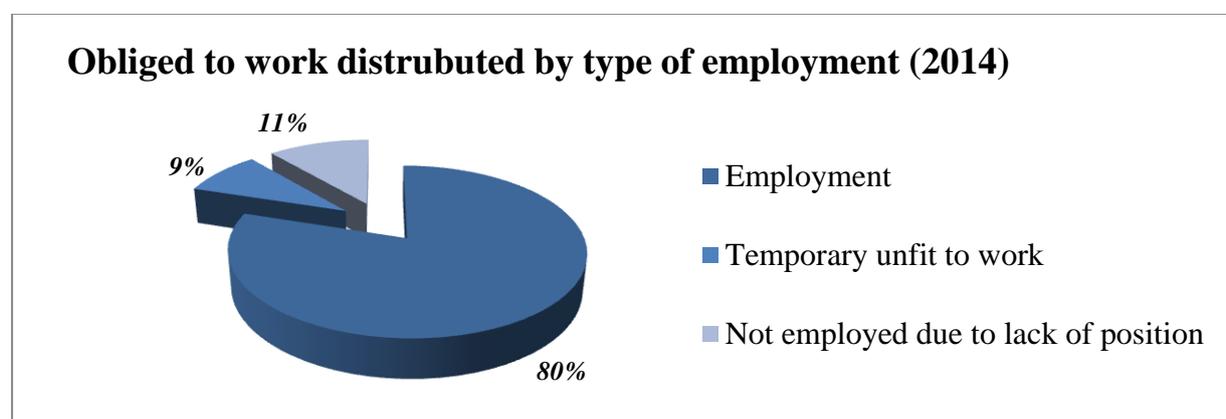


Figure 4

IV. STATISTICS ON PRISON STAFF

Basic Data

The number of prison staff on 2 February 2015 was 8005¹², of which 2434 were female and 5571 male.

<i>Distribution of prison staff by military ranks and gender</i>				
	<i>General, senior officer, officer</i>	<i>Warrant officer</i>	<i>Non-commissioned officer</i>	<i>Public employees</i>
<i>Male</i>	835	1 379	3 041	316
<i>Female</i>	556	796	356	726

Table 20

While observing the distribution of the prison staff by ranks and gender, it can be concluded that within the higher ranks females are increasingly present, while amongst the public employees females are in definite majority.

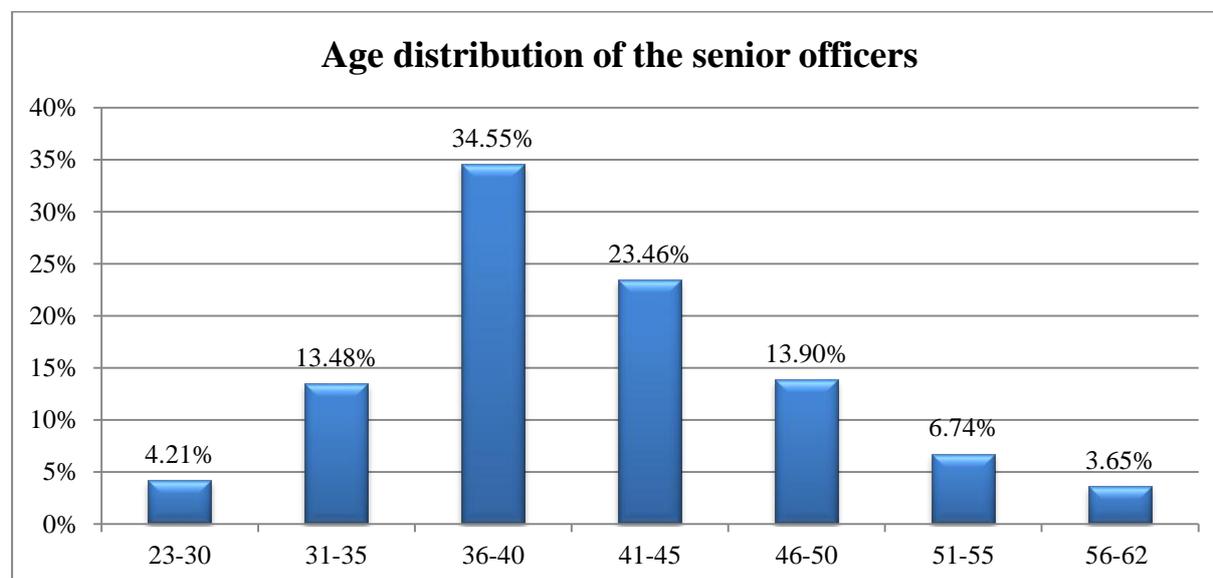


Figure 5

There are 1391 senior officers, out of these the proportion of the youngest (23-30 years of age) is less than 5%. At the same time it is noteworthy that the ratio of staff members aged over 50 is more than 10%, and this – as the effect of the changes in the legislation – is likely to grow year by year.

¹² Additional 69 part-time employees work for the Prison Service, not included in the data above.

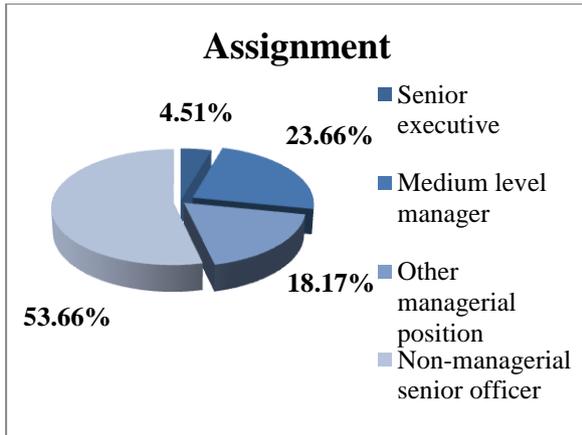


Figure 6

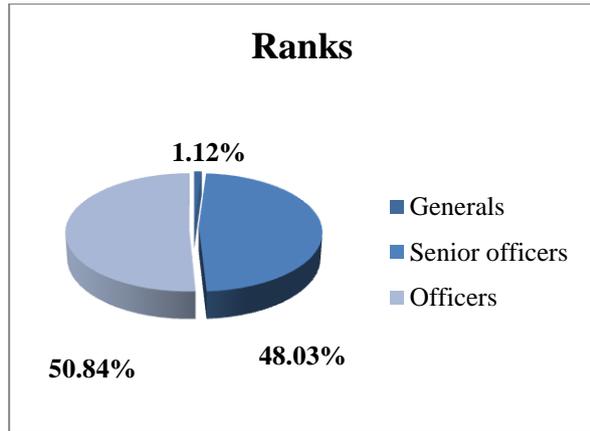


Figure 7

Regarding the assignments – among senior officers – the majority of the non-managerial staff members can be noticed.

Fluctuation

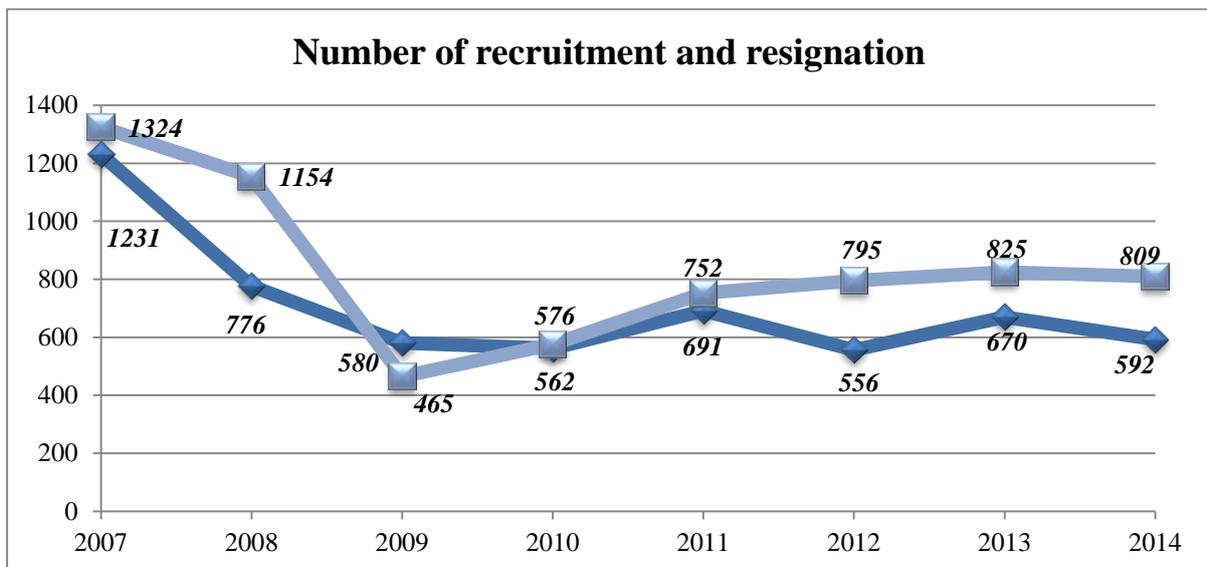


Figure8

From the ratio of recruitment and resignations it can be seen that the Prison Service is trying to upload the approved staff headcount gradually.

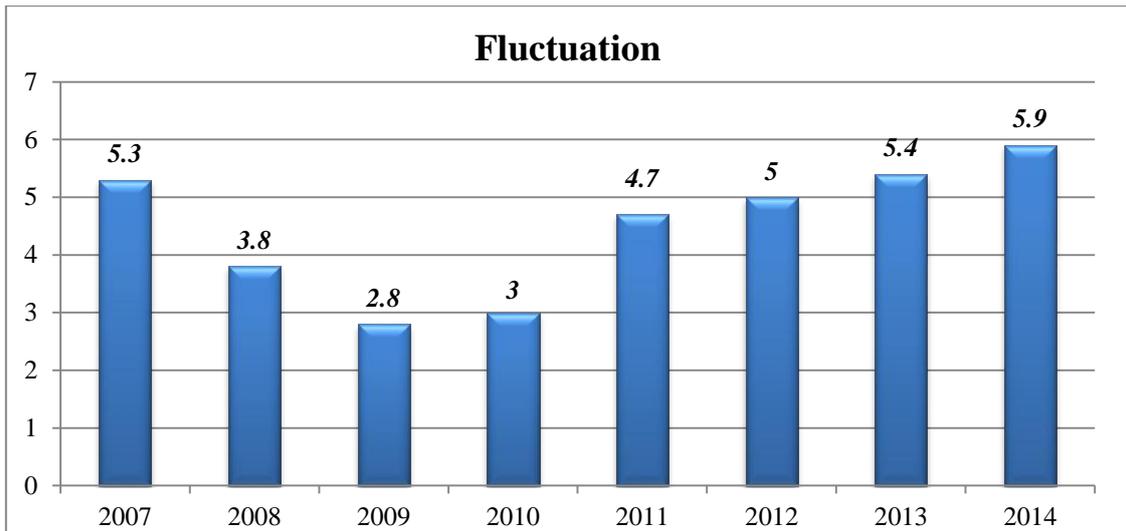


Figure 9¹³

In the trends of fluctuation featured above, the period following 2010 shows the most significant changes, probably due to the alteration of the legislation concerning the Prison Service staff.

Data on Staff Qualification

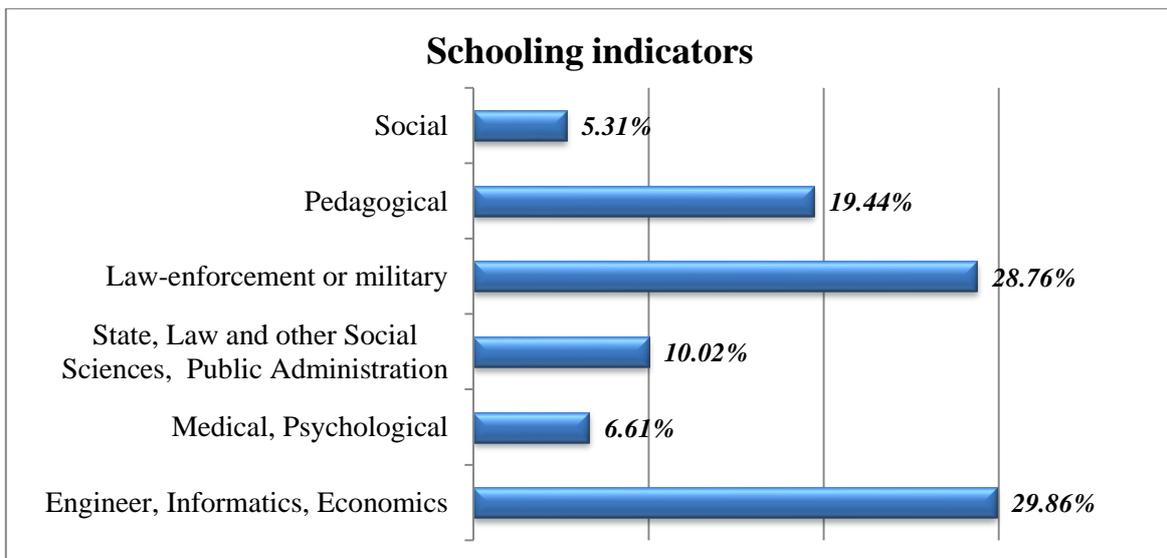


Figure 10

The figure above shows the college/university educated senior officers by the type of their degree. Almost 80% of the senior officers with social or pedagogical diploma work in the field of reintegration. Altogether almost half of them have pedagogical (mostly teacher) or social (mostly social worker) diploma. More than half of the staff members working in security related field graduated at law-enforcement or military institutions of higher education.

¹³ Calculating fluctuation: the number of employees leaving (during probe period, mutual agreement or resignation) divided by the average number of employees for the given year and multiplied by 100.

V. MAJOR INDICATORS FOR ELDERLY PRISONERS

<i>Population of prisoners over 60 years of age</i>							
		<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
<i>Prison population</i>	<i>capita</i>	16 459	17 413	17 585	18 042	18 457	18 062
<i>Average age</i>	<i>year</i>	35.25	35.66	35.75	36.08	36.66	36.75
<i>Proportion of prisoners over 60 years of age</i>	<i>%</i>	1.74	1.83	2.14	2.13	2.66	2.8

Table 21

The table above shows a constant growth in the average age of the prisoners. It has risen by 1.5 year over the past half decade. This phenomenon is due to the fact that elderly people are more and more significantly represented in the prison population. Based on the data of January 2015, 505 prisoners were over 60 years of age in the Hungarian prisons. (That is 2.8% of the total prison population.)¹⁴

<i>Schooling indicators</i>				
	<i>Prisoners over 60 years of age</i>		<i>Total prison population</i>	
	<i>capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Illiterate</i>	11	2.22	151	0.84
<i>Less than 8 grade</i>	35	7.06	2 271	12.62
<i>Elementary school</i>	178	35.89	8 736	48.54
<i>Unfinished middle</i>	10	2.02	1287	7.15
<i>Vocational</i>	98	19.76	3 254	18.08
<i>General Certificate of Secondary Education (GSCE)</i>	91	18.35	1 828	10.16
<i>University/college</i>	73	14.72	469	2.61
<i>Total:</i>	496	100.00	17 996	100.00
<i>N.a.</i>	9		66	

Table 22

The level of education of elderly prisoners is presented in the table above. In a number of categories interesting differences can be spotted compared to the total prison population data. For example, in case of prisoners over 60 years of age the university/college degree is present 5 times more in proportion than amongst the average prison population. At the same time it cannot be stated that elderly inmates are more highly qualified in general, because the other end of the spectrum (illiterate prisoners) is also almost 3 times more significant in this group, than in the average prison population.

¹⁴ The „Average age” and the “Proportion of prisoners over 60 years of age” represent the 31 December of the given year, except for year 2015, where the data is for 6 January.

In addition, we have compared the highest level of education of the prisoners to the committed crimes. At the time of the data collection, the vast majority of the elderly prisoners (63%) served their prison punishment or were in pre-trial detention for non-violent crimes. (E.g.: fraud, embezzlement, forgery of public documents.) If we only examine the prisoners with binding final judgment, this ratio is even higher (75%). Amongst the elderly prisoners, when taking into consideration the lower and lower schooling indicators, the proportion of the prisoners serving their punishment or pre-trial detention for violent crimes increases.

We considered it important to examine the working ability and employment statistics of this special group. At the time of data collection 114 prisoners worked from this group of inmates, which makes up only 22.6% of the total sample. From the non-working elderly inmates 139 were pensioners or disabled pensioners (27.5%). The remaining 50.1% of elderly inmates did not work for other reasons, or were not able to work at all.

<i>Recidivism</i>				
	<i>Total</i>		<i>Prisoners over 60 years of age</i>	
<i>Grade of recidivism</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>First time offender</i>	8 232	45.58	264	52.28
<i>Repeat offender not classified as recidivist</i>	619	3.43	21	4.16
<i>Particular recidivist</i>	1 569	8.69	29	5.74
<i>Recidivist</i>	2 980	16.50	64	12.67
<i>Multiply recidivist</i>	2 656	14.70	64	12.67
<i>Violent multiply recidivist</i>	251	1.39	9	1.78
<i>N.a.</i>	1 755	9.72	54	10.69
<i>Total:</i>	18 062	100.00	505	100.00

Table 23

In case of recidivism connected to elderly prisoners, it can be seen that the proportion of the first time offenders is higher, and that of the recidivist is lower. (Except for the violent multiply recidivist, where it is slightly higher.)

<i>Sentence severity</i>				
	<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Prisoners over 60 years of age</i>	<i>(%)</i>
<i>Convicted prisoners in strict regime</i>	3 869	21.42%	90	17.82%
<i>Convicted prisoners in medium regime</i>	7 825	43.32%	210	41.58%
<i>Convicted prisoners in light regime</i>	1 120	6.20%	48	9.50%
<i>Correctional detention sentence</i>	32	0.18%	1	0.20%
<i>Pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i>	3 446	19.08%	82	16.24%
<i>Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i>	851	4.71%	23	4.55%
<i>Detention sentence</i>	271	1.50%	18	3.56%
<i>Juvenile pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i>	98	0.54%	-	-
<i>Juvenile Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i>	23	0.13%	-	-
<i>Provisional compulsory therapy</i>	26	0.14%	4	0.79%
<i>Compulsory therapy</i>	151	0.84%	24	4.75%
<i>Community service converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i>	96	0.53%	0	0.00%
<i>Fine penalty converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i>	233	1.29%	5	0.99%
<i>Arrested to be handed over to foreign jurisdiction</i>	17	0.09%	0	0.00%
<i>Arrested handed over from foreign jurisdiction</i>	4	0.02%	0	0.00%
<i>Total</i>	<i>18 062</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

Table 24

In terms of sentence severity there are no glaring discrepancies between the elderly prisoners and the general prison population sample, except for one special group. The proportion of elderly inmates in compulsory therapy and provisional compulsory therapy is higher than that in the general prison population.

VII. 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 law¹⁵. 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.

¹⁵ 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.

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.