



2016/1 | REVIEW OF HUNGARIAN PRISON STATISTICS



HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE

REVIEW OF HUNGARIAN PRISON STATISTICS

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Responsible for publishing:
Lieutenant General András Csóti, Director General

Editor in charge:
Major Mihály Somogyvári

Editors

Major Mihály Somogyvári
Major Bernadett Drexler
Major Lívia Sánta
Kata Rutkai

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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 sex offenders.

II. STATISTICS OF PRISONERS

Number and Demographic Data of Prisoners

The number of inmates has shown a continuously increasing tendency, but their average number for 2015 (17 796) was slightly less than the similar data for the previous year (2014: 18 204). The average number of inmates for the first quarter of the year 2016 (17 785) shows a further decrease.

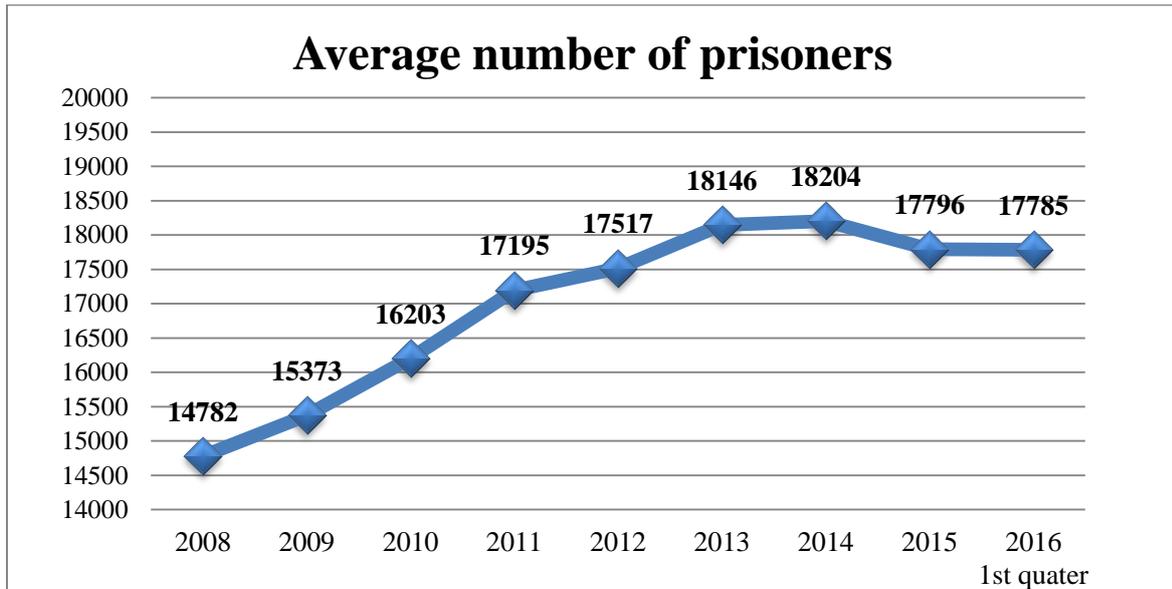


Figure 1

<i>Number of inmates by gender</i>				
	<i>Total prisoner population</i>		<i>Juvenile prisoner (14-21 years of age)</i>	
	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Male</i>	16 599	92.7%	1 171	95.8%
<i>Female</i>	1 310	7.3%	51	4.2%
<i>Total:</i>	<i>17 909</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>1 222</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
			<i>Total: 7.36%</i>	

Table 1

Based on the gender data of inmates we can state, that the ratio of the female inmates is only 7.3% (in comparison to last year's 7.58%), and the proportion of juveniles continues to be around 7% (and their 95.8% is male).

<i>Number of prisoners by age</i>		
<i>Age groups</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Less than 16 years of age</i>	8	0.04
<i>16-18 years of age</i>	206	1.15
<i>19-24 years of age</i>	2 586	14.43
<i>25-29 years of age</i>	2 738	15.28
<i>30-39 years of age</i>	5 497	30.69
<i>40-49 years of age</i>	4 541	25.35
<i>50-59 years of age</i>	1 789	9.98
<i>More than 60 years of age</i>	544	3.03

When studying the distribution of prisoners by age groups, it can be observed that inmates between 30 and 39 years of age are represented in the highest number. The second largest group is the 40-49 years of age, therefore it may be stated that more than half of the inmates are between 30 and 49 years of age. The 19-29 years of age group makes up for an additional 30%, and beside that it is important to mention - mostly because of their special needs - the subgroup over 60 years of age that holds 3 % of the inmates.

Even despite the small number of elderly inmates due to the major visible trends this phenomenon means greater challenges for the longer term.

Table 2

The average age of the prisoners has risen from 31.2 years (1995) to 36.5 years according to the data of the Prisoners Register. The aging groups rose both by number of capita and also by their proportion. The proportion of inmates over 60 years of age has increased more than two and a half times during the last 20 years.

Although the domestic situation is not urgent, but the forward projected statistics suggest, that the adequate professional solutions need to be based and prepared right now for the placement, treatment, elderly care and reintegration objective while taking into account the needs of the old and sick detainees.

<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>2015.12.31</i>
<i>Less than 18 years</i>	1.06	0.87	1.03	0.84	0.61	0.46
<i>18 - 21 years</i>	8.52	8.29	8.53	7.77	6.84	6.35
<i>22 - 24 years</i>	9.24	8.95	8.98	9.44	9.35	8.81
<i>25 - 29 years</i>	16.24	15.76	15.00	15.41	15.10	15.28
<i>30 - 39 years</i>	34.10	34.04	33.24	31.90	31.32	30.69
<i>40 - 49 years</i>	20.68	21.44	22.45	23.37	24.58	25.35
<i>50 - 59 years</i>	8.43	8.81	8.64	9.14	9.54	9.98
<i>more than 60 years</i>	1.74	1.83	2.14	2.13	2.66	3.037
<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

The table above clearly shows that the proportion of juvenile inmates – both the under 18 years of age and the 18-21 years of age subgroups – is slowly and steadily decreasing. About 56% of the prison population is between 30 - 49 years, and this ratio is almost constant (yet the 40-49 years of age subgroup's is slowly expanding on the expense of the 30-39 years of age subgroup). At the same time the number of elderly inmates grows year by year.

The above table shows clearly, that during the past five years the average age of inmates increased by approximately one and a half year, and given the observable criminal and political trends a further growth may be expected.

<i>Prisoners by the county of their residence</i>			
<i>County</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<i>Budapest</i>	2 991	16.70	170.2
<i>Bács-Kiskun</i>	932	5.20	181.4
<i>Baranya</i>	538	3.00	145.0
<i>Békés</i>	532	2.97	151.5
<i>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</i>	1 926	10.75	288.5
<i>Csongrád</i>	553	3.08	136.1
<i>Fejér</i>	463	2.58	110.9
<i>Győr-Moson-Sopron</i>	492	2.74	108.7
<i>Hajdú-Bihar</i>	1 138	6.35	211.8
<i>Heves</i>	545	3.04	180.9
<i>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok</i>	872	4.86	229.5
<i>Komárom-Esztergom</i>	630	3.51	210.6
<i>Nógrád</i>	418	2.334	213.3
<i>Pest</i>	1 661	9.27	135.5
<i>Somogy</i>	684	3.81	219.2
<i>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg</i>	1 278	7.13	227.3
<i>Tolna</i>	237	1.32	104.9
<i>Vas</i>	268	1.49	105.5
<i>Veszprém</i>	537	2.99	154.9
<i>Zala</i>	338	1.88	121.9
<i>Homeless</i>	80	0.44	N.r. ¹
<i>Foreigner</i>	607	3.38	N. r.
<i>No data available² (N.a.)</i>	189	1.05	N.r.
<i>Total:</i>	17 909	100.00	172.8 ³

Table 4

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.)

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.

¹ From this point we mark with „N.r.” all those cases that are not relevant from the presented point of view.

² From this point we mark with „N.a.” all those cases where no data is available.

³ Means average value (calculated from the numbers of total population and total number of prisoners).

Data Related to Incarceration and Detention

<i>Average overcrowding and average number of prisoners for the year</i>					
<i>National Prisons</i>			<i>County Remand Prisons</i>		
	<i>Average number of prisoners</i>	<i>Average overcrowding</i>		<i>Average number of prisoners</i>	<i>Average overcrowding</i>
<i>Állampuszta National Prison</i>	1 052	129%	<i>Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison (C. R. Prison)</i>	272	114%
<i>Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison (S. and M. R. Prison)</i>	499	155%	<i>Baranya C. R. Prison</i>	180	105%
<i>Budapest S. and M. R. Prison</i>	1 509	151%	<i>Békés C. R. Prison</i>	113	131%
<i>Kalocsa S. and M. R. Prison</i>	386	161%	<i>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén C. R. Prison</i>	396	132%
<i>Middle-Transdanubium National Prison</i>	1 282	118%	<i>Budapest R. Prison</i>	1 624	153%
<i>Márianosztra S. and M. R. Prison</i>	716	149%	<i>Győr-Moson-Sopron C. R. Prison</i>	191	121%
<i>Pálhalma National Prison</i>	1 432	123%	<i>Hajdú-Bihar C. R. Prison</i>	229	129%
<i>Sátoraljaújhely S. and M. R. Prison</i>	408	155%	<i>Heves C. R. Prison</i>	175	139%
<i>Sopronkőhida S. and M. R. Prison</i>	783	152%	<i>Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok C. R. Prison</i>	181	129%
<i>Szeged S. and M. R. Prison</i>	1 620	134%	<i>Somogy C. R. Prison</i>	141	109%
<i>Szombathely National Prison</i>	1 312	89%	<i>Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg C. R. Prison</i>	194	137%
<i>Tiszalök National Prison</i>	777	111%	<i>Tolna C. R. Prison</i>	100	103%
<i>Vác S. and M. R. Prison</i>	819	148%	<i>Veszprém C. R. Prison</i>	210	106%
<i>Juvenile Prison (Tököl)</i>	794	98%	<i>Zala C. R. Prison</i>	89	105%
Total:	13 389	134%	Total:	4 095	122%
<i>Institutions of the Prison Service</i>					
<i>Central Hospital of the Prison Service</i>	297	-	<i>Forensic Psychiatric Mental Institution</i>	311	-

Table 5

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 128%, which is a significant decrease (the average overcrowding was 141% for 2014). It may also be spotted, that the values differ greatly, from the optimal value (around 100%) to the extremely high 161%. It may also be noticed that the number of prisoners is not in direct correlation with the overcrowding, as it depends on the calculated capacity of the prison and the actual number of inmates accommodated.

<i>The top 5 prisons for average inmate number</i>	
<i>Budapest Remand Prison</i>	1 719
<i>Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	1 594
<i>Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	1 518
<i>Pálhalma National Prison</i>	1 383
<i>Szombathely National Prison</i>	1 301

Table 6

<i>The 5 most crowded prisons (and their average overcrowding index)</i>	
<i>Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	161%
<i>Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	155%
<i>Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	155%
<i>Budapest Remand Prison</i>	153%
<i>Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	152%

Table 7

The data of overcrowding for the Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison detaining female prisoners shows 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.

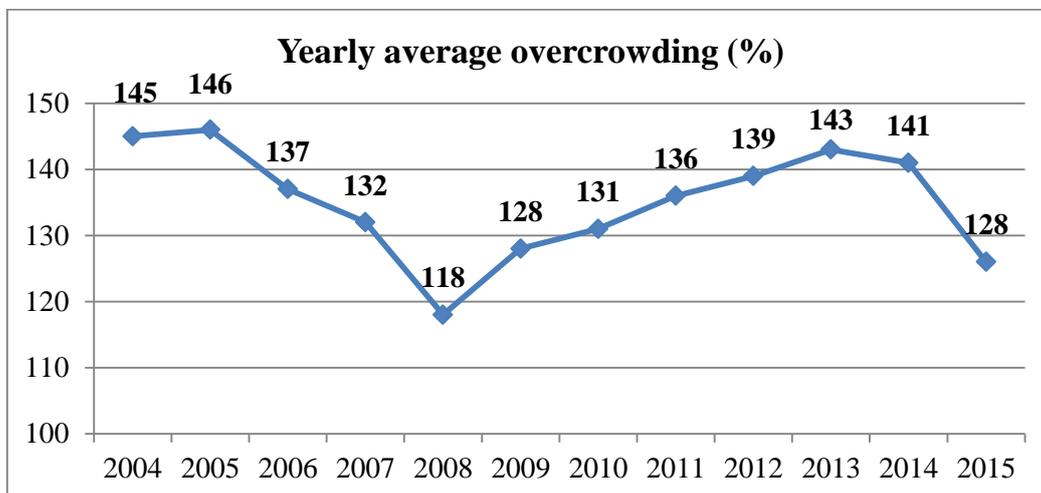


Figure 2

The overcrowding of prisons is mainly caused by the changes in criminal law and the changes in capacity (restructuring institutions and establishing new places). During the last year a significant expansion of 900 capacities took place (e.g. Middle-Transdanubium National Prison (Martonvásár), Szombathely National Prison, Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison) and furthermore a plan has been accepted to build until 2019 one prison holding 1000 inmates and 8 prisons holding 500 inmates each and furthermore a prison hospital.

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.

<i>Demographics in relation to detention</i>							
<i>Sentence severity⁴</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total population</i>		<i>Under 21 years of age</i>		<i>Under 18 years of age 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>	4 136	3 677	192	55	2	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Convicted prisoners in medium regime</i>	7741	7118	623	221	8	14	0
<i>Convicted prisoners in light regime</i>	1051	974	77	110	3	0	0
<i>Correctional detention sentence</i>	63	62	1	4	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i>	3 113	2865	248	197	17	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i>	836	790	61	38	2	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Detention sentence</i>	236	223	48	9	2	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Juvenile pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i>	107	104	3	96	3	57	3
<i>Juvenile Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i>	5	5	0	5	0	3	0
<i>Provisional compulsory therapy</i>	24	22	2	1	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Compulsory therapy</i>	162	137	25	0	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Community service converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i>	135	129	6	5	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Fine penalty converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i>	217	197	20	3	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Arrested to be handed over to foreign jurisdiction</i>	22	19	3	0	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Arrested handed over from foreign jurisdiction</i>	16	16	0	0	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Custody</i>	2	2	0	2	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Policing custody of foreigners</i>	43	43	0	16	0	N.r.	N.r.
<i>Total:</i>	<i>17 909</i>						

Table 8

More than 70% of the detainees are convicted with final sentence, among those the medium regime sentences are the dominant. In the cases of juveniles only light and medium regime may be imposed, practice shows that 2/3 of them serve their sentences in medium regime.

⁴ The different sentence severities are explained in more detail in the Glossary.

The number of persons under detention sentence is worth mentioning. They make up for a very small proportion of the Hungarian detainees, at the same time their entering into and releasing from the penitentiary institutes, and the administrative burden associated with these tasks are generally much higher, than in the cases of pre-charge detainees or convicted prisoners.

<i>Suicidal acts</i>							
<i>Year</i>		<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
<i>Average number of prisoners</i>		16 203	17 195	17 517	18 146	18 204	17 909
<i>Suicide</i>	<i>Capita</i>	7	9	8	7	6	5
	<i>Rate⁵</i>	4.32	5.23	4.56	3.85	3.29	2.79
<i>Suicide attempt</i>	<i>Capita</i>	75	36	34	42	49	41
	<i>Rate</i>	46.28	20.93	19.4	23.14	26.91	22.89

Table 9

The number of suicides and attempted suicides mentioned above mark only cases with real⁶ 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.

When making international comparison in this topic the relevant Hungarian data is extremely good, and our retroactive series of data shows a continuous decrease both in the numbers of cases and in the rate in relation to the number of inmates.

<i>Recidivism (all inmates)</i>		
<i>Grade of recidivism⁷</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>First time offender</i>	8 479	47.34
<i>Repeat offender not classified as recidivist</i>	596	3.33
<i>Recidivist</i>	2 580	14.41
<i>Multiply recidivist</i>	2 622	14.64
<i>Particular recidivist</i>	1 652	9.22
<i>Violent multiply recidivist</i>	311	1.74
<i>N.a.⁸</i>	1 669	9.32
<i>Total:</i>	17 909	100

Table 10

⁵ Rate: ratio of the cases compared to 10 000 prisoners.

⁶ When referring to „real suicide crises” we mean cases, where exploration, tests and other methods used in psychology indicate a direct suicide risk situation.

⁷ The grades of recidivism are explained in more detail in the Glossary.

⁸ This category includes prisoners sentenced to detention, the pre-charge and sentenced inmates, the foreign prisoners, the temporary admitted prisoners and prisoners 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.

Apparently almost half of the inmates are in the category of first time offenders or repeat offenders that does not classify as recidivist. The ratio of recidivists is around 40%, the majority of them – 14% of the total inmates – are multiply and violent multiply recidivists.

The difference between the above and the below tables are, that above shows the recidivism rates for all inmates, the below table consists the data for only the convicted prisoners.

<i>Recidivism for inmates convicted for light, medium, strict regime incarceration or sentenced for detention</i>		
<i>Grade of recidivism</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>First time offender</i>	5 250	40.41
<i>Repeat offender not classified as recidivist</i>	552	4.25
<i>Recidivist</i>	1 853	14.26
<i>Multiply recidivist</i>	2 415	18.59
<i>Particular recidivist</i>	1 561	12.02
<i>Violent multiply recidivist</i>	291	2.24
<i>N.a.</i>	1 069	8.23
<i>Total:</i>	12 991	100.00

Table 11

There is no significant difference between the above tables, at the same time in the case of the inmates convicted with final judgment the proportion of first time offenders is slightly lower, and the proportions of recidivists and multiply recidivist are slightly higher.

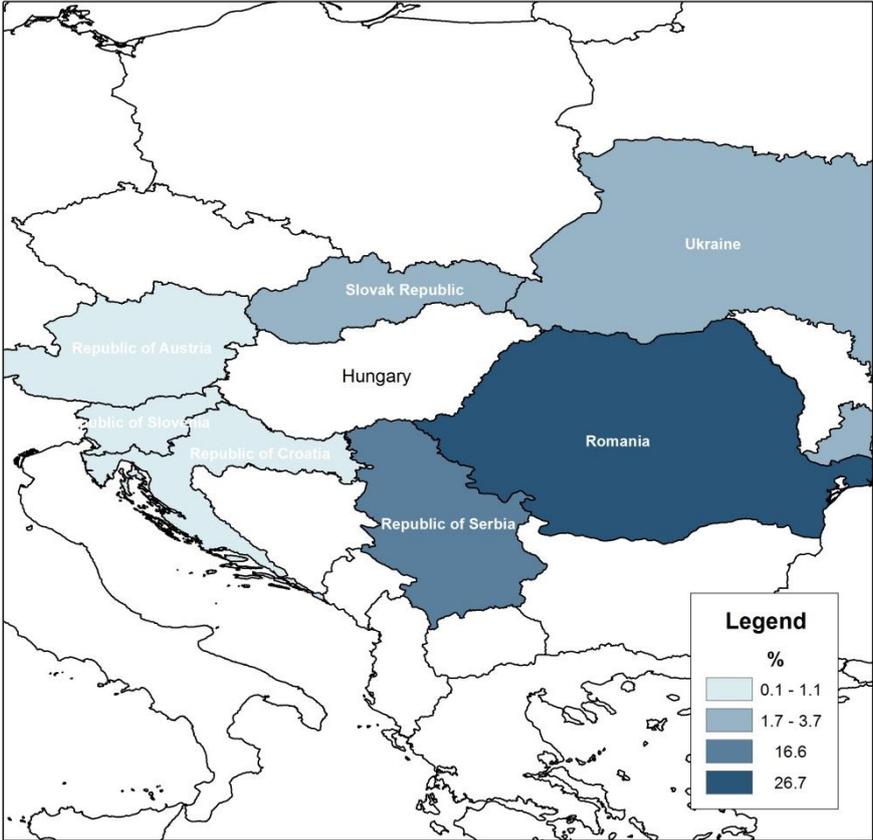
<i>Foreign national inmates</i>					
<i>Country</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
Romania	248	26.67	Republic of India	3	0.32
Republic of Serbia	154	16.56	Hellenic Republic	3	0.32
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	59	6.34	Republic of Ghana	3	0.32
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	45	4.84	Republic of Moldova	2	0.22
Slovak Republic	34	3.66	Islamic Republic of Iran	2	0.22
Republic of Bulgaria	32	3.44	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	2	0.22
Syrian Arab Republic	25	2.69	Republic of Kenya	2	0.22
Federal Republic of Nigeria	21	2.26	Republic of Liberia	2	0.22
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	19	2.04	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2	0.22
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	18	1.94	Kingdom of Spain	2	0.22
Ukraine	16	1.72	Tunisian Republic	2	0.22
Federal Republic of Germany	16	1.72	People's Republic of Bangladesh	1	0.11
Republic of Albania	14	1.51	United Republic of Tanzania	1	0.11
Republic of Iraq	13	1.40	Kingdom of Belgium	1	0.11
Republic of Turkey	12	1.29	French Republic	1	0.11
Republic of Kosovo	11	1.18	Republic of Niger	1	0.11
Italian Republic	10	1.08	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1	0.11
Republic of Croatia	10	1.08	Kingdom of Thailand	1	0.11
Republic of Poland	10	1.08	Commonwealth of Australia	1	0.11
People's Republic of China	9	0.97	Republic of Benin	1	0.11
Republic of Macedonia	8	0.86	Kingdom of Cambodia	1	0.11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	0.75	Republic of the Congo	1	0.11
Republic of Austria	7	0.75	Lebanese Republic	1	0.11
Arab Republic of Egypt	7	0.75	Malaysia	1	0.11
Montenegro	6	0.65	Republic of the Union of Myanmar	1	0.11
Russian Federation	5	0.54	Kingdom of Sweden	1	0.11
Czech Republic	5	0.54	Republic of Senegal	1	0.11
State of Israel	5	0.54	Republic of Slovenia	1	0.11
Serbia-Montenegro SCG (Yugoslavia)	5	0.54	Republic of the Sudan	1	0.11
Republic of Cameroon	4	0.43	Stateless	4	0.43
Kingdom of the Netherlands	4	0.43	Unknown, missing or not included	32	3.44
Republic of Latvia	4	0.43			
Kingdom of Morocco	4	0.43			
Portuguese Republic	4	0.43			
			<i>Total:</i>	930 ⁹	100 %

Table 12

⁹ 607 foreigners included in Table 4 are not match exactly or are the same as the 930 foreign national inmates in Table 12. The 607 prisoners have permanent foreign addresses, while the 930 detainees mean persons holding foreigner citizenship.

5.19% of the prison population is of foreign nationality, which shows a slight increase from the previous year's similar figure of 4%. An increase may be seen even in comparison to the data in the chapter entitled *International Perspective*. It is interesting to point out that 42.47% of the total foreign inmates are from the countries of the European Union.

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



Map 1

	Romania	26.67%		Ukraine	1.72%
	Republic of Serbia	16.56%		Republic of Croatia	1.08%
	Slovak Republic	3.66%		Republic of Austria	0.75%
	Republic of Slovenia	0.11%			

Altogether 50.54% of the foreign inmates are from the neighboring countries, showing a slight decrease compared to the previous similar figure (57.02%). The rates of the number of prisoners from the countries in relation to the total number of foreign inmates also changed for each country, Ukraine and Slovakia changed positions, while the proportion of the prisoners from Serbia increased from last year's 11% to 16%. Various reasons might be behind the changes in the proportions shown on the map above. Behind the decrease of the proportions for the neighboring countries' might be the detainees under policing custody of foreigners, while the increasing number of Serbian citizens might be partially caused by the more effective action against human trafficking.

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
2015/2016	1 016	25.20	967	23.98	1 993	49.43	56	1.39	4 032

Table 13

Formal education is one of the key pillars of reintegration. When reading the schooling indicators and the inner proportions several factors need to be taken into consideration, namely the size of prison population, the changes in the schooling of prisoners and the labor 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 enroll to certain vocational trainings).

The table clearly shows that the number of inmates enrolling for the academic year of 2015/2016 increased to 4032, which is a significant change when compared to the previous year. This may be explained mainly by the massive rise in the number of inmates taking part in vocational training.

Qualification indicators												
	Total population						Under 21 years of age					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
<i>Illiterate</i>	132	0.75	104	0.63	28	2.17	2	0.27	2	0.28	0	0
<i>Less than 8 grade</i>	2083	11.76	1857	11.31	226	17.53	213	28.40	205	28.71	8	22.22
<i>Elementary</i>	9251	52.24	8629	52.55	622	48.25	424	56.53	402	56.30	22	61.11
<i>Unfinished secondary</i>	1194	6.74	1094	6.66	100	7.76	92	12.27	86	12.04	6	16.67
<i>Vocational</i>	2888	16.31	2801	17.06	87	6.75	8	1.07	8	1.12	0	0
<i>GSCE</i>	1713	9.67	1551	9.45	162	12.57	11	1.47	11	1.54	0	0
<i>University High school</i>	448	2.53	384	2.34	64	4.97	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	17709	100	16420	100	1289	100	750	100	714	100	36	100
<i>N.a.</i>	200		179		21		5		5		0	

Table 14

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.

A large proportion of the prison population – more than 50% – has primary education and the second largest population holds a finished vocational school. Amongst the female prisoners the proportion of illiterates and of those who did not finish elementary school is higher, yet at the same time the graduation and the high school degree are also more typical for females.

Schooling indicators (%)	2010			2015		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<i>Illiterate</i>	1.02	0.88	2.93	0.74	0.63	2.14
<i>Less than 8 grade</i>	27.48	27.21	30.5	11.63	11.19	17.25
<i>Elementary</i>	46.28	46.41	44.42	58.32	58.58	55.11
<i>Vocational</i>	14.94	15.52	6.61	16.13	16.87	6.64
<i>General Certificate of Secondary Education (GSCE)</i>	7.71	7.56	9.71	9.57	9.34	12.37
<i>University / College</i>	2.57	2.4	4.81	2.50	2.31	4.89
<i>N.a.</i>	0	0	0	1.12	1.08	1.60

Table 15¹⁰

¹⁰ The difference between the two tables (Table 14 and 15) for schooling indicators are caused by the incomplete (N.a.) data.

When comparing data from 2010 and 2015, an improving tendency can be observed. The proportion of inmates who finished less than 8 grades and the rate of illiterates decreased, while the number of prisoners holding a finished elementary school, a vocational school or a grade shows an increase. The reasons of this tendency might be the penitentiary reintegration projects, and to the fact that prisoners are generally better educated now than five years earlier.

III. DATA ON PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Data on Safety Related Activities

<i>Data on activities relating to safety</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
<i>Number of inmates</i>	16 203	17 195	17 517	18 146	18 204	17 909
<i>Escape (felony)</i>	Capita	2	1	3	0	3
	Rate	1.23	0.58	1.71	0	1.09

Table 16

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.

<i>Collections – transports</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
<i>Number of inmates</i>	16 203	17 195	17 517	18 146	18 204	17 909
<i>Collections (capita)</i>	20 556	21 205	20 648	22 463	25 711	25 085
<i>Collections (case)</i>	55 735	56 618	55 558	59 550	67 879	64 429
<i>Transports (capita)</i>	62 747	63 620	62 954	67 519	67 065	63 794

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 figures for transport and collection 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>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
<i>Employment by the prison ltd. companies</i>	3 570	3 753	4 137	4 405
of which employed in industrial prison ltd. companies:	1 653	1 846	2 082	2 334
of which employed in agricultural prison ltd. companies:	1 917	1 907	2 055	2 071
<i>Penitentiary employment</i>	2 430	2 765	2 741	2 963
<i>PPP employment</i>	781	723	684	672
<i>Total:</i>	<i>6 781</i>	<i>7 241</i>	<i>7 562</i>	<i>8 040</i>

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. 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 decreases.

<i>Employment of the prisoners</i>		
<i>Average yearly number (capita)</i>	2014	2015
<i>Convicted prisoners obliged to work</i>	11 746	11 933
<i>Employed in working</i>	7 562	8 040
<i>of which:</i> by prison ltd. companies	4405	4 384
by prisons	2963	2 927
in the framework of PPP	672	677
<i>Other employment</i>	1 819	1 654
<i>of which:</i> therapeutic employment	214	189
exclusively education and training	1440	1 488
<i>Total employed</i>	9 381	9 694

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 ratio of the prisoners in different employment forms, when compared to the number of prisoners obliged to work. This ratio of the prisoners was 80% in 2014 and 87% in 2015. ¹¹

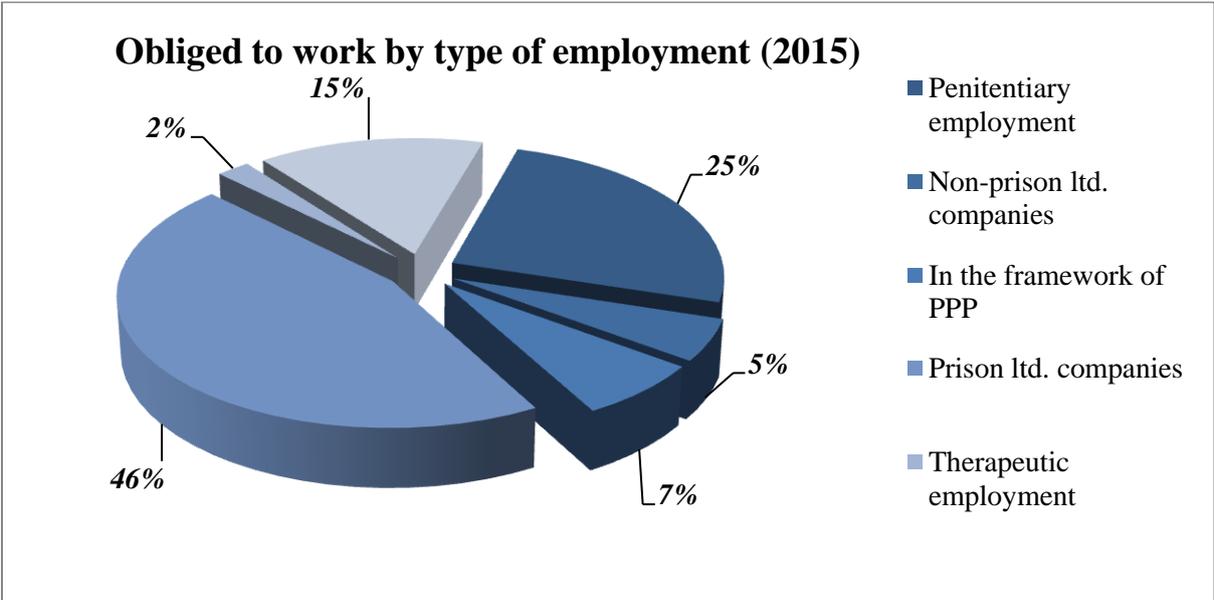


Figure 3

¹¹ Employment rate is the ratio of the total number of the employed prisoners and the total number of prisoners obliged to work reduced by the number of inmates temporary unsuitable to work.

IV. STATISTICS ON PRISON STAFF

Basic Data

The number of prison staff on 2 February 2016 was 8 362¹², of which 2 639 were female and 5 723 male.

<i>Distribution of prison staff by military ranks and gender</i>						
	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Warrant officer</i>	<i>Public employees</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Public servant</i>
<i>Male</i>	264	611	4491	319	18	20
<i>Female</i>	120	490	1208	744	44	33
<i>Total</i>	384	1101	5699	1063	62	53

Table 20

While observing the distribution of the prison staff by ranks and gender, it can be concluded that within the higher ranks males are present in substantial majority, while the trend turns around amongst the public employees, public servants and part-time employees as females are in definite majority in these categories.

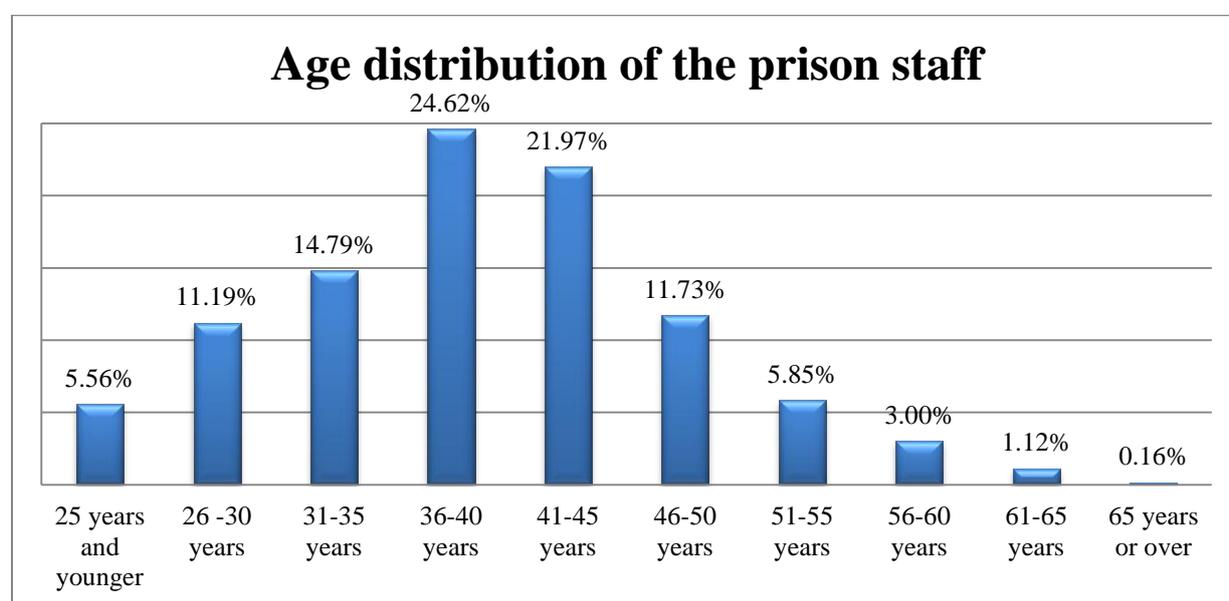


Figure 4

In the table above age distribution of the total prison staff can be seen. The average age for the total prison staff of 8362 is 39 years, the youngest staff member is 19, and the oldest is 71

¹² Additional 69 part-time employees work for the Prison Service, not included in the data above. During the year of 2015 the average number of employees was 8 359.

years old. The majority of the staff belongs to the categories of 36-40 and 41-45 years of age, altogether they make up almost half of the staff (more than 46%). The two ends of the spectrum proportioned by age groups are the under 25 years of age (5.56%) and the above 50 years of age (adding up to more than 10% when aggregated). The size of this latter group is likely to expand more, as an effect of the changes in the legal framework.

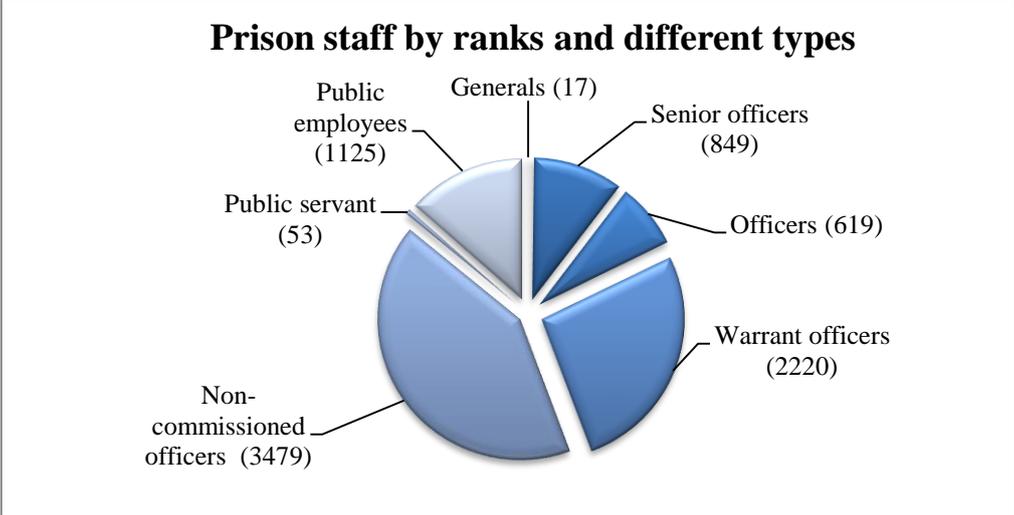


Figure 5

With respect to the ranks it may be stated, that the major part of the prison staff is made up by the non-commissioned officers, followed by the warrant officers and then by the public employees. From this figure above it becomes clear that the senior officers are present in higher proportion than the officers. At the same time, it does not mean actual outnumbering, since with the new life career model and the introduction of the title strongly knit to the ranks a lot of forward classifications happened in 2015, at the same time the already acquired ranks were not lost, that way the proportion of senior officers increased.

Fluctuation

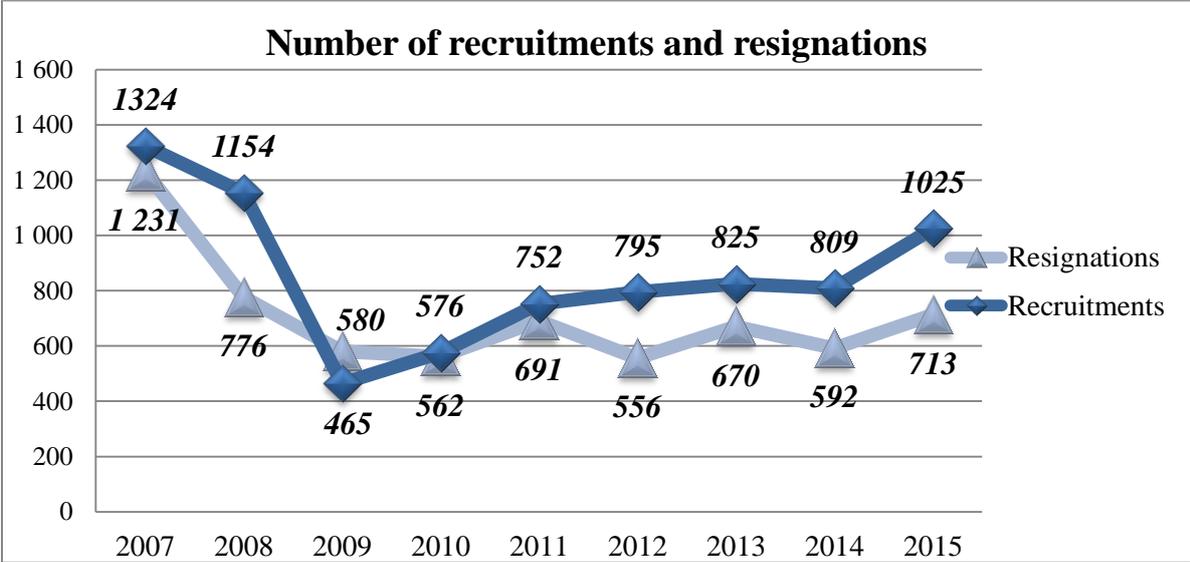


Figure 6

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

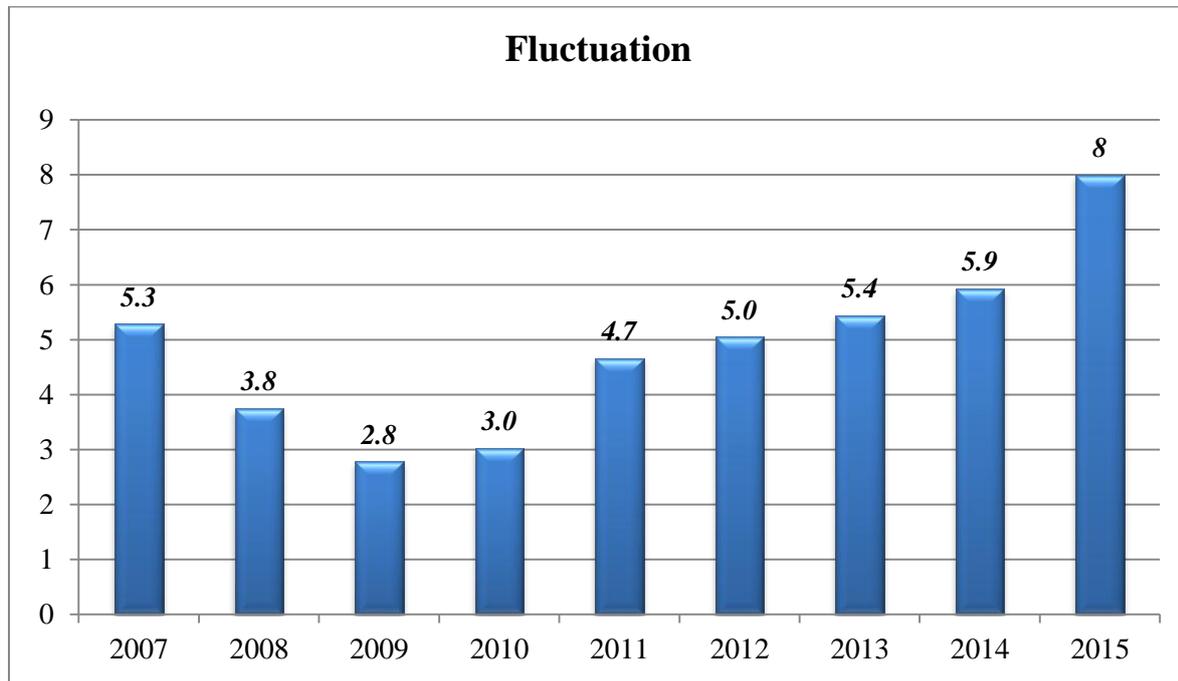


Figure 10¹³

In the trends of fluctuation featured above, the period following 2010 showed the most significant changes. The reasons for these were probably the advantageous employment possibilities outside Hungary, yet following the adoption of the Law Enforcement Service Act (Act. no. XLII of 2015) during last year and its coming into effect on the 1st of July 2015, the number of outflowing uniformed staff clearly reduced (I. half-year: 231, II. half-year: 172). The new law has introduced a compensation system that takes professional development into account and includes an allowance settlement, elaborated an insurance cover plan and a housing support system. According to our hopes this new Act and its new concepts will have a positive influence on the placidity and the satisfaction of the staff, and therefore the fluctuation index will decrease further.

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. INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

The Council of Europe¹⁴ (CoE) operates within the framework of intergovernmental cooperation, and is a crucially important organisation for the penitentiary field from an international point of view. The CoE formulates legally not binding, yet important and respectable directives as recommendations; furthermore it also collects relevant, penitentiary related statistical data. The CoE Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE) deal with two fields: SPACE I with penal institutions and prison populations, SPACE II with non-custodial penalties and alternative sanctions. The data is gathered on a yearly basis from the Prison Services and the Probation Services of the member states.

A professional team checks, validates and standardizes the collected data. Consulting with each national governing body responsible for penal enforcement authorities, processing, validating and reporting on the gathered data takes generally around a year; therefore the latest available validated pieces of data were gathered in 2014. In this chapter we use the most recent data available in 2016, therefore the figures of headcounts and data on prison population is that of 1 September 2014. Figures and statistics concerning a whole-year period represent the calendar year of 2013.

Prison Population Rate

The figures of SPACE-I show higher than average prison population rates in the region compared to the member states of the Council of Europe. When comparing to the values for the years starting from 2006 there is a characteristic upward trend in the Republic of Poland, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Hungary.

<i>Prison Population Rates¹⁵ in Eastern Europe</i>									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Average of the Council of Europe</i>	147.4	136.8	140.4	143.8	149.3	154	149.9	136.3	136.1
<i>Bulgaria</i>	158.8	150.7	147.6	131.8	124	151.1	145.5	121.3	108.6
<i>Czech Republic</i>	185.6	184.8	200.6	210.4	209	220.9	215.5	154.7	177.5
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	229.9	234.2	216	220.3	211.5	211.2	218.4	205.0	203.5
<i>Romania</i>	166.8	140.5	122.5	125.7	131.4	139.3	158.7	165.4	158.6
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	160.7	151.2	152.4	169.4	185.6	198.7	204.9	187.6	187.9
<i>Hungary</i>	155	149.6	151.8	164.1	164.4	174.4	177.1	184.8	185
<i>Eastern European average</i>	176.1	168.5	165.1	170.2	170.9	182.6	186.6	169.8	170.2

Table 21 All data relates to 1 September of the given year, and is taken from the SPACE I report..¹⁶

¹⁴ Member states of the Council of Europe founded the European Court of Human Rights to enforce the European Convention on Human Rights signed by them.

¹⁵ Unlike in the previous chapters, here we refer to the prison population rate as prisoner to 100 000 residents

¹⁶ If not marked otherwise SPACE I data relates to 1st September of the given year.

Overcrowding

<i>Prison population</i>			
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	22 640	16 266	18 658
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	11 075	10 152	10 179
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	84 156	78 994	77 371
<i>Romania</i>	31 883	33 122	31 637
<i>Hungary</i>	17 585	18 313	18 270
<i>England and Wales</i>	86 048	83 842	85 509
<i>French Republic</i>	76 407	78 363	77 739
<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	69 621	68 099	65 931
<i>Italian Republic</i>	66 271	64 835	54 252
<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>	6 431	5 868	5 861

Table 22

<i>Capacities</i>			
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	21 307	20 924	20 020
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	10 798	11 302	11 318
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	86 906	97 311	87 742
<i>Romania</i>	26 821	28 487	28 989
<i>Hungary</i>	12 668	12 639	12 869
<i>England and Wales</i>	90 897	87 784	87 688
<i>French Republic</i>	56 991	57 435	58 054
<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	77 895	77 895	59 464
<i>Italian Republic</i>	45 568	47 703	49 397
<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>	7 040	6 586	6 417

Table 23

<i>Overcrowding</i>			
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
<i>Average of the Council of Europe</i>	97.7	94.2	91.6
<i>Czech Republic</i>	106.3	77.7	93.2
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	102.6	89.8	89.9
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	96.8	81.2	88.2
<i>Romania</i>	118.9	116.3	109.1
<i>Hungary</i>	138.8	144.9	142
<i>England and Wales</i>	94.7	95.5	97.5
<i>French Republic</i>	134.1	136.4	114.5
<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	89.4	87.4	110.9
<i>Italian Republic</i>	145.4	135.9	119.5
<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>	91.3	89.1	91.3

Table 24

Suicide

Presented below are the numbers of suicides committed by prisoners and the related suicide rates.

<i>Number of suicides</i>			
	2011	2012	2013
<i>Czech Republic</i>	9	16	7
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	7	6	4
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	22	18	19
<i>Romania</i>	9	22	19
<i>Hungary</i>	9	8	7
<i>England and Wales</i>	57	60	75
<i>French Republic</i>	100	96	97
<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	17	30	39
<i>Italian Republic</i>	63	56	42
<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>	7	7	6

Table 25 All data are for the marked calendar year.

<i>Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates</i>			
	2011	2012	2013
<i>Average of the Council of Europe</i>	7.7	11.2	7.6
<i>Czech Republic</i>	5.7	5.5	4.3
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	6.3	6.9	3.9
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	4.0	2.8	2.4
<i>Romania</i>	2.2	2.7	5.7
<i>Hungary</i>	4.0	4.9	3.8
<i>England and Wales</i>	6.7	6.8	8.9
<i>French Republic</i>	12.4	12.8	12.4
<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	4.6	2.5	5.7
<i>Italian Republic</i>	8.3	9.7	6.5
<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>	1.6	11.9	10.2

Table 26 All data are for the marked calendar year.

Ratio of Inmates and Prison Staff

<i>Custodial/prison service staff</i>			
	2011	2012	2013
<i>Czech Republic</i>	10 879	10 548	10 608
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	5 183	5 175	5 228
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	29 497	29 553	29 354
<i>Romania</i>	12 141	12 560	12 645
<i>Hungary</i>	7 840	7 882	8 070
<i>England and Wales</i>	42 345	38 694	34 970
<i>French Republic</i>	34 691	35 081	35 103
<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	29 975	30 387	29 803
<i>Italian Republic</i>	46 252	45 772	44 775
<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>	6 799	6 860	6 916

Table 27

<i>Ratio of inmates per one custodian staff¹⁷</i>			
	2011	2012	2013
<i>Czech Republic</i>	2.1	1.5	1.8
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	2.1	2.0	1.9
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	2.9	2.7	2.6
<i>Romania</i>	2.6	2.6	2.5
<i>Hungary</i>	2.2	2.3	2.3
<i>England and Wales</i>	2.0	2.2	2.4
<i>French Republic</i>	2.2	2.2	2.2
<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	2.3	2.2	2.2
<i>Italian Republic</i>	1.4	1.4	1.2
<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>	0.9	0.9	0.8

Table 28

¹⁷ The figures in the table above indicate the ratio of inmates per one member of the prison service.

Number and Ratio of Foreign Inmates

The ratio of inmates of foreign or unknown nationalities shows a great variety. In the Western European countries it is usually above 30%, while in the Eastern European countries it very rarely exceeds 2%. In Hungary this value was around 3.5-3.7% in the past few years that may be considered rather low in relations to the European numbers.

<i>Population of foreign inmates</i>			
	2012	2013	2014
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1 715	1 444	1 556
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	218	226	176
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	566	521	537
<i>Romania</i>	183	185	265
<i>Hungary</i>	648	641	653
<i>England and Wales</i>	12 810	11 663	11 510
<i>French Republic</i>	13 925	14 390	14 874
<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	23 423	21 846	20 125
<i>Italian Republic</i>	23 773	22 878	17 468
<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>	1 530	1 383	1 324

Table 29

<i>Ratio of foreign inmates compared to the total population (%)</i>			
	2012	2013	2014
<i>Average of the Council of Europe</i>	21.3	22.8	22.4
<i>Czech Republic</i>	7.6	8.9	8.3
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	2	2.2	1.7
<i>Republic of Poland</i>	0.7	0.7	0.7
<i>Romania</i>	0.6	0.6	0.8
<i>Hungary</i>	3.7	3.5	3.6
<i>England and Wales</i>	14.9	13.9	13.5
<i>French Republic</i>	18.2	18.4	19.1
<i>Kingdom of Spain</i>	33.6	32.1	30.5
<i>Italian Republic</i>	35.9	36.3	32.2
<i>Kingdom of Sweden</i>	31.5	31.6	22.6

Table 30

VI. FEATURED DATA FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS

by Major Bernadett Drexler

An increasing emphasis has been put on the topic of sexual crime committing both by the researchers representing various fields of science and by the Hungarian Prison Service. Several researches launched internally from the Prison Service itself, or initiated from outside our organization have been published during the recent years focusing on the sex crimes, sex offender typology and the underlying motivation behind their crimes and actions committed. This section is based on the data available and excerpted from the Prisoner Register Software used by the Hungarian Prison Service, and based on this data tries to give an overall picture about the special group of the sexual offenders.

From the analysis point of view it is important to know who we mean under the term sexual offenders. From criminal law point of view we include here everyone, who committed a crime listed under the XIX. Chapter of the Criminal Code¹⁸ currently in force (the Chapter is entitled Sexual Freedom and Sexual Offenses). Further data selection was available from the structure of the data available on the detention are the scope of “*committed crime(s)*” and “*typical crime(s)*”¹⁹ may be examined. The former refers to a boarder category, as it contains everyone who is detained in prison and among current or any past crimes may be found any crime of sexual nature (moreover even in the case, if the current detention it is not the main crime). In this chapter of the Prison Statistics Review about the featured data for sexual offenders we took the “*committed crime(s)*” data field as a starting point.

When compared to the total prison population, we are talking about a smaller, special group of inmates. According to the data of December 31 of 2015, there are 1 326 inmates in the Hungarian prisons, whose current or past judgment is based on delicts that included sexual crime(s). This means a 10.7% portion of the total prison population.

<i>Distribution of age group for sexual offenders</i>			<i>Distribution of age groups for the total prison population</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
under 18 years	6	0.5	0.46
18-20 years	42	3.2	15.17
21-29 years	292	22	15.29
30-39 years	376	28.4	30.69
40-49 years	374	28.2	25.36
50-59 years	167	12.6	9.99
60 years or above	69	5.2	3.04
<i>Total</i>	1 326	100	100

Table 31

When comparing the age distribution of the sex offenders to the total prison population it may be concluded that among the sex offenders the younger age groups are smaller in proportion. An exception from this is the under 18 years of age group, where the offenders are present in almost equal proportion to the total prison population. For the sexual offenders more typical

¹⁸ Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code

¹⁹ Narrower category, 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.

age groups would be the 40 years and over categories. Overall it may be stated, that 56.6% of the sexual offenders are between 30 and 49 years of age, at the same time the 60 years and over age group is almost double in rate, than among the general prison population. It is important to note, that the present age of the detainees appear in the Prisoner Register, not their age when committing the crime. This means that the data do not give a real and overall picture about the age of the sexual offenders, since for a serious crime committed at a younger age may result in a severe longer time sentence to serve based on the delict's severity, social and criminal judgment. The age appearing in our present statistics is therefore not the age when the sexual offence is committed; the offenders may be 5-10 years older than at the time they committed the sexual crime. Based on this data, we are not able to declare clearly the age characteristics of sexual offenders, but international researches²⁰ and domestic studies²¹ also show, that the age of the sexual offenders at the time of committing their crime is higher than the average prison population's age.

In terms of sex offenders' gender it is obvious from the data, that male offenders are very clearly over-represented. Among the sexual offenders there are only 50 females, while 1276 male, therefore males are the 96% majority.

<i>Marital status</i>		
	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Unmarried or single</i>	514	39.3
<i>Lives together with a partner, but not married</i>	415	31.8
<i>Married</i>	230	17.6
<i>Divorced</i>	132	10.1
<i>Widow</i>	16	1.2
<i>Total</i>	1307	100
<i>Unknown</i>	19	N.r

Table 32

From the above table showing the marital status of sexual offenders it may be seen, that majority of the sexual offenders live in some form of relationship with a domestic partner, almost 50% of them is married or lives together with a life partner.

<i>Schooling indicators</i>				
	<i>Sexual offenders</i>		<i>Total prisoners</i>	
	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Illiterate</i>	19	1.5	132	0.75
<i>Less than 8 grades</i>	188	14.8	2083	11.76
<i>Elementary</i>	711	55.8	9251	52.24
<i>Unfinished middle school</i>	88	6.9	1194	6.74
<i>Vocational</i>	170	13.3	2888	16.31
<i>GSCE</i>	76	6.0	1713	9.67
<i>University / Collage</i>	22	1.7	448	2.53
<i>Total:</i>	1274	100.00	17 709	100.00
<i>N.a.</i>	52	N.r.	200	N.r.

Table 33

²⁰ See at the Endnotes

²¹ Elderly offenders, 2016, Hungarian Prison Service - Strategic, Planning and Analysis Department, manuscripts

The above table shows the schooling indicators of the examined group of inmates. Some percentage point difference may be spotted in the field of the highest education level between the sex offenders and the total prison population. The lower schooling level (only elementary school or unfinished primary school) is slightly more likely to appear amongst the sexual offenders, and therefore accordingly the unfinished secondary and vocational or other higher education is less likely to appear. The number of illiterates is in itself low, but their proportion is double within the group of sexual offenders.

<i>Sentence severity</i>		
	<i>capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Convicted prisoners in strict regime</i>	534	40.3
<i>Convicted prisoners in medium regime</i>	433	32.7
<i>Juvenile convicted prisoners in medium regime</i>	14	1.1
<i>Convicted prisoners in light regime</i>	35	2.6
<i>Juvenile convicted prisoners in light regime</i>	8	0.6
<i>Detention sentence</i>	2	0.2
<i>Pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i>	194	14.6
<i>Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i>	82	6.2
<i>Juvenile pre-charge detention until the sentence at first instance</i>	10	0.8
<i>Juvenile Pre-charge detention, serving a non-final prison sentence imposed</i>	3	0.2
<i>Compulsory therapy</i>	9	0.7
<i>Community service converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i>	1	0.1
<i>Fine penalty converted to imprisonment (light regime)</i>	1	0.1
<i>Total</i>	1326	100

Table 34

It is also important to point out, that we grouped the inmates present in prison for sentence severity from the point of view, if there is a sexual crime included amongst their current or former crimes committed. Accordingly at this moment they may appear *not necessarily in the sentence severity imposed for their sexual crime committed*, but rather in the severity appropriate for *the sentence currently serving* (therefor it may happen that e.g. the offender currently serves in light regime for a supplementary punishment converted to imprisonment).

It can be seen, that the most typical sentence severity for sexual offenders are the strict and medium regimes, 73% of sex offenders serve their punishment in one of these regimes. The proportion of pre-charge detainees are around 21%, and if we examine them together with the strict and medium regime severity, it may be seen, that sexual offenders are present any other severities in only a very infinitesimal proportion.

<i>Length of sentence</i>		
	<i>capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>shorter than 2 years</i>	62	5.7
<i>2-5 years</i>	243	22.3
<i>5-10 years</i>	555	50.8
<i>longer than 10 years</i>	232	21.2
<i>Total</i>	1092	100.00
<i>N.a.</i>	234	N.r.

Table 35

Looking at the lengths of the sentences imposed, we may conclude, that $\frac{3}{4}$ (72%) of the inmates serving for sexual offences (and/or the linked crimes) received a sentence longer than 5 years, and from this 21.2% prisoners serve an ever longer custodial sentence, namely more than 10 years.

<i>Recidivism</i>				
	<i>Recidivism for sexual offenders</i>		<i>Recidivism for the total prison population</i>	
<i>Grade of recidivism</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>First time offender</i>	636	51.6	8479	52.21
<i>Repeat offender not classified as recidivist</i>	69	5.6	596	3.67
<i>Particular recidivist</i>	101	8.2	1652	10.17
<i>Recidivist</i>	207	16.8	2580	15.89
<i>Multiply recidivist</i>	182	14.8	2622	16.15
<i>Violent multiply recidivist</i>	37	3.0	311	1.92
<i>Total:</i>	1232	100	16210	100
<i>N.a.</i>	94	N.r.	1669	N.r.
	1326		17909	

Table 36

In terms of the grade of recidivism may not be observed a tendency-like or significant difference between the sexual offenders and the total prison population. The proportion of first time offenders is somewhat lower amongst the sexual offenders, while the same for the violent multiply recidivists are higher, mostly by reason of their crime's nature.

Both the international and also the domestic professional literature classify and group the different sexual crimes into various types, based on the nature of the and the motivation for committing the crime²². The typology we follow distinguishes three types: violent sexual offences, non-violent sexual crimes, and sexual crimes attributed or linked with profiteering²³. The proportions of these three types of sexual crimes are shown in the following table:

<i>Types of sexual offences</i>		
	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Violent</i>	1590	83.07
<i>Non-violent</i>	125	6.53
<i>Attributed to profiteering</i>	199	10.4
<i>Total</i>	1914 ²⁴	100

Table 37

The largest part of the sexual offences are made up by violent crime, and only 10.4% is linked to endeavors to profit from (mainly connected to prostitution), and only 6.53% is related to non-violent committing.

Violent crimes may be further divided from the point of view to whom the act is directed at, from the victim side (e.g. the victim is adult or juvenile, or the victim is within the family or unknown).

<i>Types of violent sexual crimes</i>		
	<i>Capita</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Adult victim</i>	881	55.4
<i>Juvenile victim</i>	234	14.7
<i>Domestic adult victim</i>	260	16.4
<i>Domestic juvenile victim</i>	215	13.5
<i>Total</i>	1 590	100.0

Table 38

From the above table it may be seen, that the majority of violent crime victims are adults and unknown (not domestic) persons. Only in 30% of the cases mean that the victim is a member of the family, from these cases 13.5% is when the victim is underage.

We felt important to show the „thoroughfare” between the different types of sexual crimes, namely to display the different types of sex crimes committed by that particular incarcerated offender.

²² The exact crimes under each category may be found in a publication on incarcerated sex offenders, based on an internal empirical study initiated by the Hungarian Prison Service Headquarter. See: Bernadett Drexler – Mihály Somogyvári: *National inquiry of the perpetrators of sexual crimes on the basis of the Hungarian penitentiary statistics*. Home Affairs Review, 2015/3. p. 65-96.

²³ We listed the sexual crimes here, when the motivation may be primary to endeavor financial profit. Typically prostitution, supporting prostitution and crimes connected to pornography.

²⁴ The scope of 1914 offenders seems more than the number of offenders we discussed earlier, but this may be possible, since some perpetrators are involved in more categories.

<i>Distribution of the different type of sexual crime perpetrators</i>			
	<i>capita</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>cumulative %</i>
<i>Violent</i>	1005	75.8	75.8
<i>Non-violent</i>	63	4.8	80.5
<i>Financial profiteering from</i>	170	12.8	93.4
<i>Violent and non-violent</i>	59	4.4	97.8
<i>Violent and financial</i>	26	2	99.8
<i>Financial and non-violent</i>	3	0.2	100
<i>Total</i>	1326	100	

Table 39

In the table above we can see that 93.4% of the sex offenders committed only one type of sexual crime, and 6.6% is the proportion of those who committed multiplies type of sexual offences. Amongst these offenders the most frequent is the committing of violent and non-violent crime types together (4.4%), and after that violent crime committed together sexual crimes attributed to financial profiteering (2%).

Below we examine the various members of the sexual offender group by some major defining characteristics. Throughout the next tables the different types of sexual crimes indicate different cases committed, and not only the given group of inmates (therefore the prisoners, who committed more than one type of sexual crimes may appear in different categories, that way somewhat influencing the data).

<i>Main types of sexual crimes groped by the perpetrator's' marital status</i>						
<i>Main types of sexual crimes</i>	<i>Marital status</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Unmarried or maiden</i>	<i>Living with a partner but not married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Widow</i>	
<i>Violent</i>	37.1%	30.0%	19.7%	11.7%	1.4%	100%
<i>Non-violent</i>	54.5%	19.5%	14.6%	11.4%	0.0%	100%
<i>Financial motivated</i>	28.3%	38.9%	23.2%	8.1%	1.5%	100%
<i>Total</i>	37.3%	30.2%	19.8%	11.3%	1.3%	100%

Table 40

Both the international and the domestic publications on this topic agree on the fact, that the sexual offenders are treated by both the prison and civil society with greater reservations, particularly if the victim is underage or family member²⁵. Because of the greater refusal and other reasons for these inmates it may be assumed, that the stable family contacts will be in question, or possibly missing. One way of measuring this may be the marital status of the inmate, which we therefore thought to be important to examine.

When comparing the marital status of the sexual offenders, the unmarried or maiden inmates are present in higher proportion amongst the offenders who committed non-violent sexual crimes, and accordingly the other forms of living together are present in smaller numbers. In

²⁵ Hungarian studies on this topic are for example the publications of Fliegau or Fiáth.

contrast among the offenders committing financial profiteering motivated sexual crimes those living together with a partner or married are present at the highest rate.

From another point of view, majority of the violent or non-violent sex offenders is unmarried or maiden, while the financially motivated sex offenders rather live in partner relationship or marriage.

The professional literature holds it as a well-known fact, that sex offenders, particularly the perpetrators of crimes against minors and family members, are in disadvantaged position compared to even fellow inmates. Therefore, even in the absence of a detailed database available for the total prisoner population to compare to, we thought it appropriate to display the number of suicides and self-harms, and their numbers in proportion compared to the numbers for the total prison population.

To do this, we called the data of an earlier more detailed examination (of 2014)²⁶. The first advantage of the study was the typological oriented approach, and further advantage was the throughout exploration of the violent sexual offenders and the characteristics of their crimes. The authors also during the examination of suicidal acts focused on the violent offenders.

<i>Proportion of suicide acts committed by sexual offenders</i>				
	<i>Suicide – threat of suicide</i>	<i>Self-harm</i>	<i>Total self harm and suicides</i>	<i>Total self-harm and suicides</i>
	<i>Based on data filtered</i>			<i>Total sample</i>
Sexual violence against a victim above 18 years of age	5.60	11.02	16.62	22.06
Sexual violence against a victim within the family	4.30	4.30	8.60	19.35
Sexual violence against an underage victim within the family	22.05	4.41	26.46	30.88
Sexual violence against an underage victim	6.84	1.36	8.20	13.70
Total violent sexual offenders	7.02	8.71	15.73	21.49
<i>Entries to the Prisoners' Records considering suicides or self-harms</i>				15.85
<i>Entries to the Prisoners' Records considering suicides or self-harms in the cases of violent sexual offenders</i>				21.49

Table 41

²⁶ See: Bernadett Drexler – Mihály Somogyvári: *National inquiry of the perpetrators of sexual crimes on the basis of the Hungarian penitentiary statistics*. Home Affairs Review, 2015/3. p. 65-96.

In the cited study the data was filtered, the inmates were separated based on the registered comments in the Prisoner Register on attempted suicides, on the psychologists' comments about inmates they considered to be in danger of suicide or in some form of self-harm (typically self-inflicting wounds for manipulative reasons).²⁷

It may be seen from the filtered data, that the group most affected is the sexual offenders committing crimes against underage victim within the family. The suicide attempts or the psychologists' comments on danger of suicide are present in more than 20% of their cases. This may partly be explained by the fact, that these offenders are typically serving long-time sentences, the social and moral judgment of these type of crimes are openly and sometimes aggressively conveyed by the fellow prisoners, their family ties erode easily, the weight and the nature of their crime is likely to put serious guilt and psychological strain on them.

<i>Distribution of age group distribution for sex offenders</i>							
<i>Main types of sexual offences</i>	<i>Age groups</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>under 21 years</i>	<i>22 – 29 years</i>	<i>30 – 39 years</i>	<i>40 – 49 years</i>	<i>50 – 59 years</i>	<i>above 60 years</i>	
<i>Violent</i>	4.5%	17.5%	25.1%	32.2%	15.3%	5.4%	100%
<i>Non-violent</i>	5.6%	16.1%	28.2%	33.9%	12.1%	4%	100%
<i>Financial profiteering motivated</i>	4%	15.5%	39.5%	32%	4.5%	4.5%	100%
<i>Total</i>	4.5%	17.2%	26.8%	32.3%	14%	5.2%	100%

Table 42

Based on the distribution of the age groups it may be stated that the younger than 21 years of age offenders are present in the smallest numbers even when compared to the distribution among the total prisoner population, and furthermore the financial profiteering motivated sexual offenders are present in the fewest numbers in this age group.

Among most of the age groups similar distribution may be seen for the different types of sexual offenders, except for the 30-39 years of age group, where the proportion of financial motivated sexual offending is higher than the average, and further the above 60 years of age, where the violent offences are present in greater numbers.

²⁷ We filtered the data out where no real self-harm intention or act was present, or where the entries in the Prisoners Records were not confirmed by the psychologist's opinion, and furthermore those cases, where the self-harm happened several decades ago (see the filtered data in table 41).

<i>Sexual crimes by recidivism</i>							
<i>Main types of sexual offences</i>	<i>Grade of recidivism</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>First time offender</i>	<i>Repeat offender not classified as recidivist</i>	<i>Recidivist</i>	<i>Multiply recidivist</i>	<i>Particular recidivist</i>	<i>Violent multiply recidivist</i>	
<i>Violent</i>	57.6%	5.7%	15.9%	12.1%	6.2%	2.50%	100%
<i>Non-violent</i>	47.5%	4.9%	17.2%	16.4%	9.0%	4.9%	100%
<i>Financial profiteering motivated</i>	47.0%	5.9%	19.5%	14.6%	10.8%	2.2%	100%
<i>Total</i>	55.8%	5.7%	16.4%	12.7%	6.4%	2.6%	100%

Table 43

When cross-examining the types of sexual offences and the recidivism rate it shows that the ratio of first time offenders is the highest for the violent sex offenders. This may be a result of even the assumed longer sentence times for violent crimes, and therefore the extended accepted release time, and thus presumably the stronger deterrent effect of the prison. It may also be seen from the table above, that overall the recidivism for the financial motivated sexual offences (47.1%) and the non-violent sexual crimes (47.5%) are significantly higher, than the similar indicator for the violent delicts (36.7%).

The above mentioned 2014 survey resulted in a conclusion, that the violent sexual offenders are not typically recidivists²⁸, the values concerning them are much more favorable compared to the total prison population.

<i>Recidivism for violent sexual offenders</i>		
	<i>Non-recidivist</i>	<i>Recidivist</i>
<i>Total prisoner population</i>	53.69%	46.32%
<i>Violent sexual offenders</i>	66.19%	33.81%

Table 44

The rate of recidivism shows a difference between the groups of offenders formed while completing the study. The lowest rate of recidivism was observed in the case of the group of offenders committing sexual violence against family members (17.2%).

²⁸ In this category we included non-recidivists and repeat offender not classified as recidivists.

<i>The criminal background expansivity and the recidivism</i>		
<i>Expansivity</i>	<i>Non-recidivist</i>	<i>Recidivist</i>
<i>Broad criminal background expansivity</i>	50.88%	49.12%
<i>Committed solely sexual crimes</i>	79.76%	20.24%

Table 45

The criminal background expansivity²⁹ was in strong correlation with the extent of recidivism. Almost 80% of the prisoners committing only sexual crimes were first time offenders, while the recidivism rate of the inmates with extensive criminal background approaches the rate concerning the total prisoner population.

²⁹ Criminal expansivity meant the involvement in more types of crimes. Accordingly were created the categories of offenders committing only sexual crimes, and of prisoners committed other various types of crimes as well, having an extensive criminal background.

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 law³⁰. 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.

³⁰ 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.

Endnotes

For the details on the age characteristics of the sexual offenders from the international point of view see:

- House of Commons Justice Committee (2013) Older prisoners- Fifth Report of Session 2013–14; 7.p.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2009): Handbook on Prisoners with special needs, Criminal Justice Handbook Series; 126.p.
- Kim, KiDeuk - Peterson, Bryce (2014): Aging Behind Bars: Trends and Implications of Graying Prisoners in the Federal Prison System, Urban Institute 10-12.p.
- Fellner, Jamie (2012): Old Behind Bars: The Aging Prison Population in the United States, Human Rights Watch 30.p.