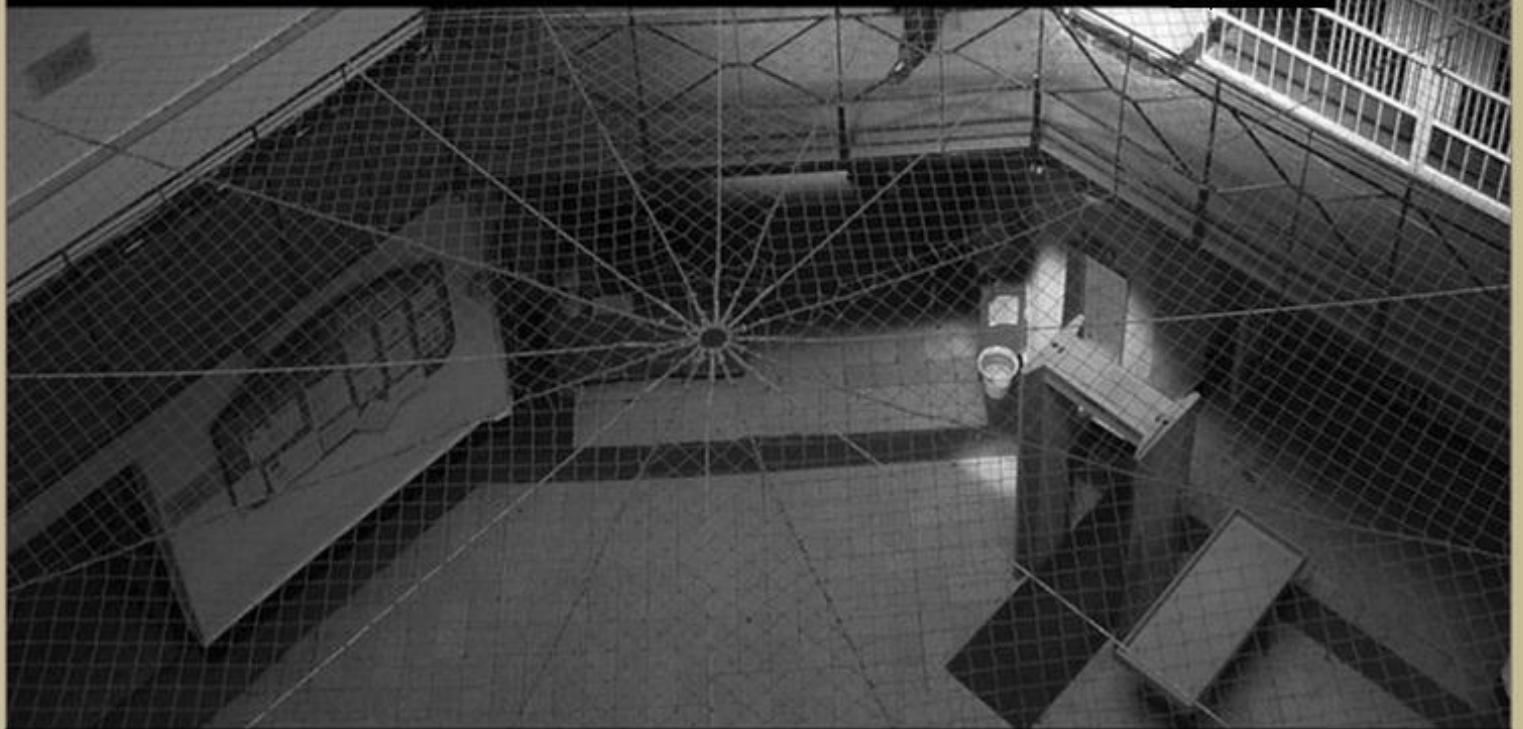




2018/1

REVIEW OF HUNGARIAN PRISON STATISTICS



HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE

REVIEW OF HUNGARIAN PRISON STATISTICS

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The statistical activity of the Department for Strategical Planning and Analysis of the National Headquarters of the Hungarian Prison Service is serving the general informational need of society, publishing data based on objective facts.

With publishing statistical information related to the activity of the Hungarian Prison Service, we present a fair picture to the professional political decision-makers, governmental organizations, local governments, civil organizations, professional and scientific organizations, institutions of the European Union and international organizations.

Our aim is that the scope of official statistics should meet the user demand for the activity of the Hungarian Prison Service.

The statistical data is published in a regulated and transparent way, taking into account professional impartiality, objectivity and user-orientation, all according to professional requirements.

The defining developmental directions of our scientific activity are relevance, data protection, established and updated methods, commitment toward quality, timeliness and punctuality, coherence and comparability, accessibility and understandability.

The Reviews of Hungarian Prison Statistics that were published in previous years as reference points and sources of data have strived to integrate new demands into statistical surveys and the transformation of statistical information according to the demand of the users. Our current issue took changing statistical needs into consideration and because of that it was justified to change the publication structure of data (like e.g. leaving out some table of data which has been showing a similar image for years – like the distribution of inmates according to counties).

With regard to the inmate statistics, the Review of Hungarian Prison Statistics provides more comprehensive statistics than the Central Statistical Office.

Recommendation of the Editor-in-Chief

I. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this present publication is to provide periodical statistics about the data regarding inmates incarcerated by the Hungarian Prison Service and the activities of the organization. We would like to provide a wide-ranging and current background for research and analytical purposes.

We compile the data on inmates from the statistics downloaded from the software of the Basic Inmate Registry of the Hungarian Prison Service (hereinafter: BIR) and the data collected by certain Departments and Services of the Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters.

While analysing the statistics one must bear in mind that the numbers regarding inmates are dynamic data, the number of inmates may change a number of times a day. Because of this a part of the statistics can only be analysed while taking the date given into account and also, to facilitate analysis we have primarily worked with percentages.

The publication, apart from general organizational data, contains every time a special chapter on inmate groups or another professional area of the prison service. In this issue we present the educational and training data of the inmates in a detailed way.

II. INMATE STATISTICS

Number of inmates and their demographical data

The average size of prison population tended to increase steadily between 2010 and 2014, with a halt observed in recent years. Based on the closing figures of 2015 the average number of inmates decreased, followed by a slight increase in 2016, although to a lesser degree. The average numbers for 2017 also show a slight decrease. Based on the following diagram it can be stated that the average prison population in the recent 4-year period has been around 18 000 inmates.

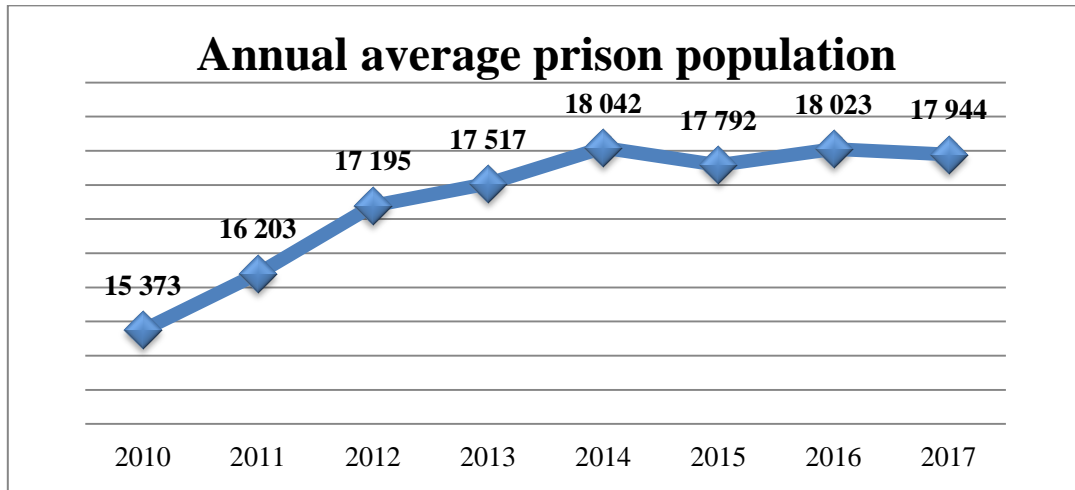


Figure 1¹

<i>Total prisoner population according to gender and age (31.12.2017)</i>				
	<i>Total prison population (no. of persons)</i>		<i>Juvenile detainees² (no. of persons)</i>	
<i>Male</i>	16 067	92,64%	229	96,62%
<i>Female</i>	1 276	7,36%	8	3,38%
<i>Total:</i>	17 343 ³	100,00%	237	100,00%
			<i>Total: 1,37%</i>	

Table 1

¹ Instead of average figures published in former Reviews of Hungarian Prison Statistics, in order to ensure comparability and objective analysis, the statistical comparison of the average annual prison populations of the specific years are presented based on subsequent query from the Prisoner Records software.

² Juvenile minimum security facility, juvenile medium security facility, juvenile pre-trial detention until sentence at first instance, juvenile pre-trial detention without a final sentence.

³ In our publication, when presenting statistics for our analysis we use the data published on 30 December 2017 (17 343 inmates), based on an analysis database report requested later for that day, which permits a more detailed examination. We thought it important to use this more detailed database, as we wish to present you with a more comprehensive and objective picture data and statistical characteristics of the inmates.

Based on the demographic data of prisoners it can be stated that women represent only 7.36% of the total prison population (with no significant change observed), while the ratio of juvenile inmates⁴ decreased further (2015: 1.97%, 2016: 1.72%, 2017: 1.37% of them 96.62% male).

<i>Distribution according to age (31.12.2017)</i>		
<i>Age groups</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>under 16 years</i>	5	0,03
<i>16-18 years</i>	141	0,81
<i>19-24 years</i>	1 902	10,97
<i>25-29 years</i>	3 101	17,88
<i>30-39 years</i>	5 069	29,23
<i>40-49 years</i>	4 540	26,18
<i>50-59 years</i>	1 926	11,11
<i>over 60 years</i>	659	3,80
<i>Total:</i>	17 343	100,00

Table 2

Similarly to previous year's data, the detailed breakdown according to age shows that detainees belonging to the 30-39 year age group are highest represented. The second most populous age group is the one between 40-49 years, therefore it can be concluded that more than half of the prison population is aged between 30-49 years.

Compared to the previous year, the total ratio of prisoners under 25 years of age stagnated, differing from the slight decrease of previous years (2014: 16,67%, 2015: 15,62%, 2016: 14,06, 2017: 11,81%), while the ratio of prisoners older than 40 years increased moderately (2014: 38,36%, 2015: 36,96%, 2016: 40,3%, 2017: 41,09%),⁵ in line with previous years.

The 19-29 year age group represents approximately 30% of the prison population (28,85%), it is also important to mention the age group over 60 years due to specific needs, representing 3.80% of all inmates, an increase from the 3,48% of last year.

⁴ In the 1/2017 issue of the Review of Prison Statistics we are dealing with juvenile detainees in detail, elaborating on their numbers and other inmate characteristics. Cf.: <http://bv.gov.hu/download/2/34/e1000/B%C3%B6rt%C3%B6nstatistikai%20Szemle%202017%201.pdf>, pp. 20-26.

⁵ Collected data based on distribution of age groups published in previous Reviews of Prison Statistics.

<i>Distribution of age groups in percentage terms and changes in the average age of prisoners</i>						
<i>Age group</i>	<i>31.12.2012</i>	<i>31.12.2013</i>	<i>31.12.2014</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>	<i>31.12.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2017</i>
<i>under 18 years</i>	1,03	0,84	0,61	0,46	0,47	0,84
<i>18 - 21 years</i>	8,53	7,77	6,84	6,35	5,33	5,25
<i>22 - 24 years</i>	8,98	9,44	9,35	8,81	8,25	5,75
<i>25 - 29 years</i>	15,00	15,41	15,10	15,28	15,47	17,88
<i>30 - 39 years</i>	33,24	31,90	31,32	30,69	30,22	29,23
<i>40 - 49 years</i>	22,45	23,37	24,58	25,35	26,37	26,18
<i>50 - 59 years</i>	8,64	9,14	9,54	9,98	10,42	11,11
<i>60 years or older</i>	2,14	2,14	2,14	3,037	3,48	3,80
<i>Average age:</i>	35 years 9 months	36 years 1 months	36 years 8 month	36 years 6 months	37 years 6 months	37 years 10 months

Table 3

Based on the above table it is clear that the ratio of juvenile inmates, after decreasing the last couple of years seems to get steady at under 1%. Apart from this, a slight decrease may be observed in the number of inmates between 18 and 21 and 22 and 24 years of age. It can also be observed that the ratio of inmates above 60 is on constant rise every year except for 2013. From the numbers presenting average age it can be seen that from 2012 the average age of the inmates has risen by more than 2 years.

Data related to detention

The average occupancy rates of penitentiary facilities are mostly due to reasons related to criminal legislation and capacity changes (creation of additional spaces, restructuring). The overpopulation of penitentiary facilities is a severe problem requiring solution in most European countries. The Hungarian law enforcement authorities and the prison service intend to meet the applicable requirements by adopting a specific occupancy balancing programme, implementing capacity extension projects and constructing new penitentiary facilities.

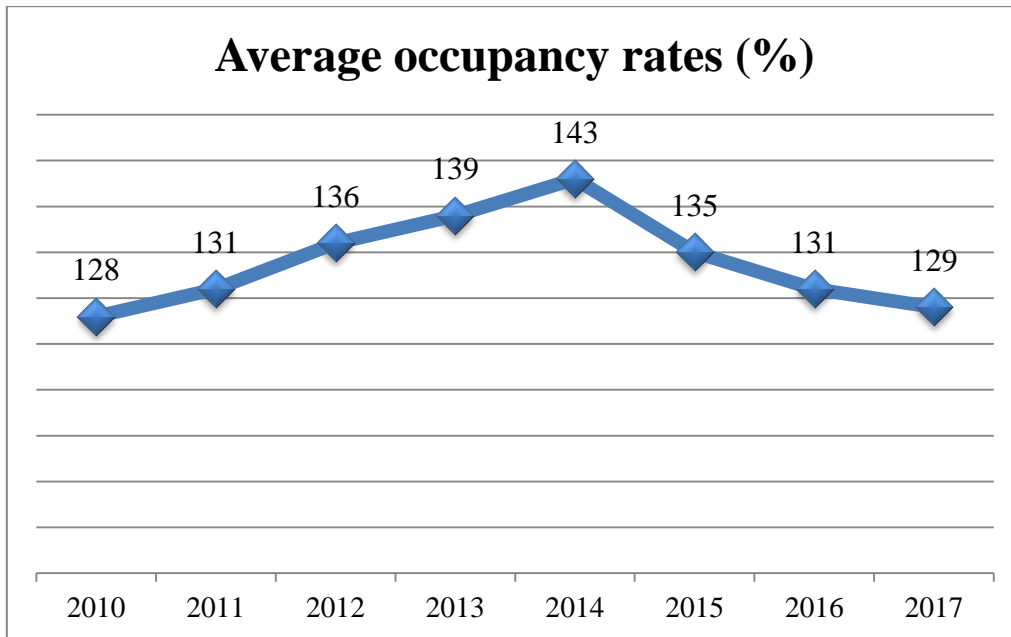


Figure 2⁶

With regard to the year 2017 the average number of prisoners was 17 944, meaning a 129% occupancy on an average rate. The increasing capacities, along with the decreasing average number of inmates (2016: 18 023, 2017: 17 944), resulted in a decreasing level of overcrowding and a decrease in the number of inmates by 2%.

<i>Top 5 penitentiary facilities with highest number of inmates (31.12.2017)</i>	
<i>Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	1 654 persons
<i>Budapest Remand Prison</i>	1 473 persons
<i>Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison</i>	1 456 persons
<i>Szombathely National Prison</i>	1 452 persons
<i>Pálhalma National Prison</i>	1 218 persons

Table 4

There is no direct relationship between the number of prisoners detained in the individual facilities and overpopulation as it depends on the ratio of the potential and the actual number of prisoners held in the specific facilities. At the same time, the largest facilities according to number of detainees is considered interesting, and therefore indicated in the above table.

⁶ For easier comparison, the average occupancy rates calculated from the average number of prisoners on the closing days of the specific years are indicated based on subsequently calculated data.

<i>Distribution of prisoners according to detention severity (31.12.2017)</i>						
<i>Detention severity</i> ⁷	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Strict Regime Prison</i>	4 710	27,16	4 460	27,76	250	19,59
<i>Medium Regime Prison</i>	7 325	42,24	6 710	41,76	615	48,20
<i>Minimum Security Prison</i>	767	4,42	703	4,38	64	5,02
<i>Community service converted to imprisonment (minimum security)</i>	161	0,93	153	0,95	8	0,63
<i>Financial penalty converted to imprisonment (minimum security)</i>	262	1,51	242	1,51	20	1,57
<i>Juvenile, medium regime prison</i>	96	0,55	93	0,58	3	0,24
<i>Juvenile, minimum security prison</i>	69	0,40	68	0,42	1	0,08
<i>Pre-trial detention until sentence at first instance</i>	2 764	15,94	2 551	15,88	213	16,69
<i>Pre-trial detention with no final sentence imposed</i>	566	3,26	528	3,29	38	2,98
<i>Juvenile, pre-trial detention until sentence at first instance</i>	57	0,33	54	0,34	3	0,24
<i>Juvenile, pre-trial detention with no final sentence imposed</i>	14	0,08	13	0,08	1	0,08
<i>Custody</i>	175	1,01	154	0,96	21	1,65
<i>Correctional detention</i>	192	1,11	183	1,14	9	0,71
<i>Compulsory medical therapy</i>	185	1,07	155	0,96	30	2,35
<i>Total:</i>	17 343	100,00	16 067	100,00	1 276	100,00

Table 5

The above table indicating the distribution of prisoners according to detention severity shows that more than 80% of the inmates have been delivered a final sentence, with the majority still held in medium regime facilities (42,24%), followed by sentences imposing maximum regime (27,16%). At the same time, the trend in relation to highest detention severity, i.e. prisoners with maximum regime sentences is still growing (according to analytical data used in previous Review of Prison Statistics, 2014: 3 869 persons, 2015: 4 136 persons, 2016: 4 446 persons, 2017: 4 170 persons).

⁷ The explanation of detention severity indicated in the table is contained in the Glossary of Terms forming part of this publication. The data regarding reintegration detention are not indicated separately.

<i>Duration of sentence</i>				
	<i>31.12.2016</i>		<i>31.12.2017</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Shorter than 1 month</i>	39	0,28	49	0,36
<i>1 month - 6 months</i>	274	2,00	303	2,24
<i>6 months - 1 year</i>	949	6,92	875	6,48
<i>1 year - 2 years</i>	2 854	20,80	2 550	18,88
<i>2 years - 3 years</i>	2 090	15,23	2 047	15,15
<i>3 years - 5 years</i>	2 571	18,73	2 558	18,94
<i>5 years - 10 years</i>	3 378	24,62	3 459	25,61
<i>10 years or more</i>	1 519	11,07	1 613	11,94
<i>Actual life-sentence</i>	49	0,35	54	0,40
<i>Total:</i>	13 723	100	13 508	100
<i>N.a.</i> ^{8, 9}	429	N.r. ¹⁰	434	N.r.
<i>Pre-trial detention until sentence at first instance</i> ¹¹	2 944	N.r.	2 821	N.r.
<i>Pre-trial detention with no final sentence imposed</i> ¹²	628	N.r.	580	N.r.
<i>Total:</i>	17 724	N.r.	17 343	N.r.

Table 6

<i>Suicide events</i>							
<i>Year</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
<i>Number of inmates</i>	16 203	17 915	17 517	18 042	17 792	18 023	17 944
<i>Suicide</i>	<i>Persons</i>	9	8	7	6	5	4
	<i>Ratio</i> ¹³	5,55	4,65	4,00	3,33	2,81	2,23
<i>Suicide attempt</i>	<i>Persons</i>	36	34	3442	49	41	8
	<i>Ratio</i>	22,22	19,77	23,98	27,26	23,04	4,46

Table 7

⁸ In the future we use N.a. to indicate cases where we do not have any data.

⁹ According to inmate registry, those inmates who have had their final sentencing, but the administration of their sentence was underway when this data was acquired are not in this report.

¹⁰ In the future we use N.r. to indicate cases that are not relevant with regard to our analysis.

¹¹ With regard to our table we have only considered relevant the number of final sentences thus, differing from previous publications, we have not considered juveniles in pre-trial detention until sentence at first instance and pre-trial detention until sentence at first instance.

¹² Furthermore, regarding our data we have not considered pre-trial detainees with first instance sentences and juvenile pre-trial detainees with first instance sentences.

¹³ Ratio: per 10 000 inmates.

The above figures related to suicide and attempted suicide only indicate the cases with a real¹⁴ suicide crisis in the background. Behind the incidents involving self-harm at the specific institutions there is not necessarily a ‘genuine intent to die’. Such incidents can be caused by *tension relief* or *problems related to imprisonment* (including ‘manipulative’ acts aimed at gaining potential benefits).

As for attempted suicide, looking at our own retrospective data a steadily decreasing trend can be observed in terms of ratios compared to both the number of actual cases and the number of inmates. The ratio of incidents involving completed suicide has been between 2,23-5,55 for years, which is still well below the international average.

It must be viewed as positive for reasons of professional development and the better treatment of inmates that a serious decrease may be observed in the number of suicide attempts (2016: 21 cases, 2017: 8 cases), and suicides (2016: 9 cases, 2017: 4 cases).

Recidivism rates (31.12.2017)		
Recidivism grade	Persons	%
<i>First time offender</i>	8 411	48,50
<i>Repeat offender not classified as recidivist</i>	822	4,74
<i>Repeat offender</i>	1 804	10,40
<i>Multiple repeat offender</i>	2 992	17,25
<i>Habitual offender</i>	1 938	11,17
<i>Violent multiple repeat offender</i>	419	2,42
<i>N.a.</i>	956	5,52
<i>Total:</i>	17 343	100,00

Table 8

Based on recidivism data half of the inmates are first time offenders, while repeat offenders represent approximately 40%, of whom 10,40% are repeat offenders, 17,25% are multiple repeat offenders, 11,17% are habitual offenders and 2,42% are violent multiple repeat offenders.

Foreign national prisoners (31.12.2017)		
Country	Persons	%
<i>Inmates who are Hungarian nationals</i>	16 478	95,01
<i>Nationals of other countries</i>	859	4,95
<i>Stateless persons¹⁵</i>	6	0,03
<i>Total:</i>	17 343	100,00

Table 9

¹⁴ Real suicide crisis means cases where immediate suicide risk is perceived based on exploration, tests and other psychological methods.

¹⁵ Based on declarations of inmates and/or missing documents.

4.95% of the total prison population are foreign nationals therefore their ratio, similarly to former years, remained on a scale between 4-5%. Overall, however, it can be stated that no significant change in the statistical characteristics of foreign national prisoners occurred.

Data related to education and training

<i>Enrolment rates</i>									
<i>Academic year</i>	<i>Primary school</i>		<i>Secondary school</i>		<i>Vocational training</i>		<i>Tertiary education</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>(%)</i>	
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	1 131	36,46	30	0,97	3 102
2015/2016	1 016	31,80	967	30,27	1 156 ¹⁶	36,18	56	1,75	3 195
2016/2017	909	30,92	1 218	41,43	770	26,19	43	1,46	2 940

Table 10

Compared to previous years the number of inmates in elementary school education has decreased and the number of inmates in secondary education has shown a slight increase, the data on education and training is almost identical to the data of last year.

<i>Level of education (31.12.2017)</i>						
	<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Illiterate</i>	108	0,63	84	0,52	24	1,89
<i>Less than 8 years of primary education</i>	1 841	10,66	1 646	10,28	195	15,37
<i>Primary education</i>	10 005	57,92	9 296	58,08	709	55,87
<i>Unfinished secondary education</i>	1 110	6,43	1 028	6,42	82	6,46
<i>Vocational education</i>	2 408	13,94	2 330	14,56	78	6,15
<i>Secondary school leaving examination</i>	1 444	8,36	1 312	8,20	132	10,40
<i>University/college</i>	358	2,07	309	1,93	49	3,86
<i>Total:</i>	17 274	100,00	16 005	100,00	1 269	100,00
<i>N.a.</i>	69		62		7	

Table 11

For the interpretation of educational data it should be noted that the values indicate the current status. Therefore, the table also contains qualifications obtained since the start of detention, i.e. during incarceration, in addition to the formerly acquired level of education.

¹⁶ Due to impact of data related to training not completed within the calendar year or not adjusted to academic schedule as well as other factors, instead of the data published in the 2016/1 Review of Hungarian Prison Statistics (1 993 persons), subsequently corrected data have been published.

The majority of inmates, more than 58% of the total prison population, completed primary level of education, while the second most populous group is made up by those who completed vocational education (13,49%). It can be observed that among female prisoners the ratio of illiterate inmates or those with less than 8 years of primary education is higher, while the ratio of inmates with secondary and tertiary level of education (college/university) is also higher among female prisoners.

III. DATA RELATED TO PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Data related to security activity

<i>Security related data</i>								
<i>Year</i>		<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
<i>Number of inmates</i>		16 203	17 195	17 517	18 042	17 792	18 023	17 944
<i>Absconding</i>	Persons	1	3	0	2	3	1	6
	Ratio	0,62	1,74	0	1,11	1,69	0,55	3,34

Table 12

In terms of absconding, it is important to distinguish between two different forms (i.e. violation and offence). Violation occurs if a detainee fails to return to the penitentiary facility within a specified period of time from any type of authorised leave or short term absence. Offence occurs if a detainee removes himself from penitentiary custody (from a closed and/or guarded area or a transport vehicle of the penitentiary facility). The above table presents the latter cases.

	<i>Compulsory attendance - transport</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
<i>Compulsory attendance</i>	67 879	64 429	64 066	62 248
<i>Transport</i>	67 051	63 794	61 260	56 549
<i>Targeted transport</i>	17 926	15 332	14 528	13 478

Table 13

Compulsory attendance means the transportation of inmates to court, prosecution service, medical care or other purposes. As regards the individual penitentiary facilities, the number or compulsory attendances also depends on the number of detainees, as well as the professional profile and the specific purpose of the facility. Transport means, among others, the transportation of detainees to the appropriate penitentiary facilities, medical facilities, or for purposes of compulsory attendance.

Based on last year’s data the transport and targeted transport figures decreased further, presumably as a result of wide-scale attempts to rationalise the number and organisation of compulsory attendance and transport.

Data related to employment

Average number of employed prisoners (persons)						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<i>Employment by limited companies of prison service</i>	3 570	3 753	4 137	4 405	4 548	4 678
of which employed by industrial companies:	1 653	1 846	2 082	2 334	2 521	2 620
of which employed by agricultural companies:	1 917	1 907	2 055	2 071	2 027	2 058
<i>Penitentiary employment</i>	2 430	2 765	2 741	2 963	3 334	3 483
<i>PPP employment¹⁷</i>	781	723	684	672	749	633
<i>Total:</i>	6 781	7 241	7 562	8 040	8 631	8 794

Table 14

Employment is a key element and an important tool of reintegrating prisoners into society. The above table shows the types of employment according to the nature of activity carried out by inmates. It can be seen that the number of inmates employed both by the limited companies and the penitentiary institutions of the prison service increased almost continuously. By the end of 2017 we have reached full inmate employment, within the framework of which we provide education and training, work opportunities for the inmates in order to reintegrate them into society.

<i>Employment of prisoners (annual average number of persons)</i>					
		2014	2015	2016	2017
<i>Average number of prisoners obliged to work</i>		11 746	11 933	10 166	10 027
<i>Employment</i>		7 562	8 040	8 631	8 794
<i>including:</i>	limited companies	4 137	4 405	4 548	4 678
	penitentiary facilities	2 741	2 963	3 334	3 483
	PPP	684	672	749	633
<i>Other employment</i>		1 819	1 654	2 059	2 139
<i>including:</i>	therapeutic employment	186	214	123	397
	education and training only	1 633	1 440	1 936	1 742
<i>Total employed:</i>		9 381	9 694	10 690	10 933

Table 15

The employment of prisoners is carried out via budgetary organisations, limited companies of the prison service and other forms of employment. The annual number of prisoners involved in various forms of employment is shown in the above table.

¹⁷ Public-Private Partnership (PPP) – agreed number of prisoners employed by penitentiary facilities operated in the framework of PPP contract.

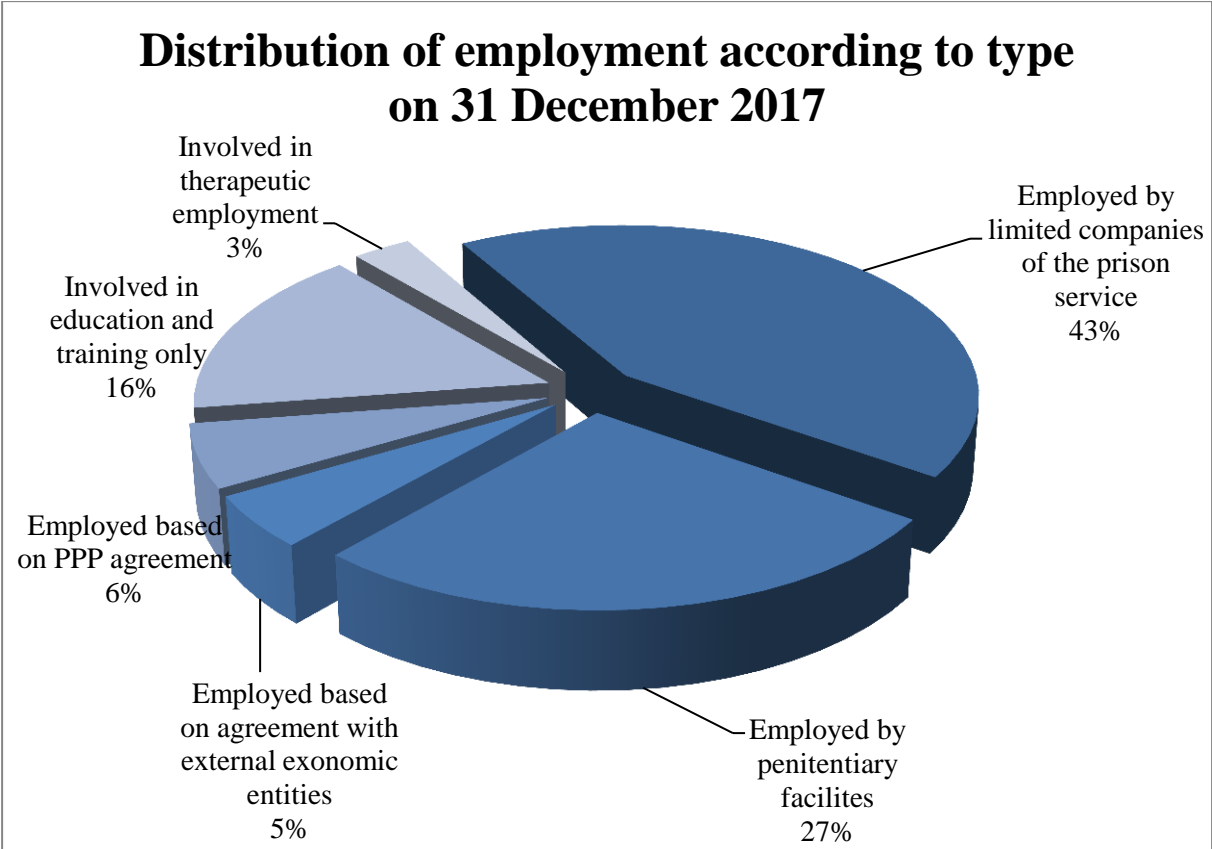


Figure 3

The average ratios according to type of employment on 31 December 2017 are indicated in the pie chart above.

IV. CHARACTERISTIC EDUCATIONAL DATA OF THE INMATES

According to the duties of the prison service, it ensures that inmates have a chance to appear on the labour market with useful skills by providing basic education and vocational and skilled training.

According to Point 7 Section 60 of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education “[...] *in adult education the education may be organized according to the time schedule of daily, evening and correspondence education or according to other unique order. In high school, education may be organized according to the daily time schedule only for participants who do not only participate in adult education. In vocational school, higher education according to a daily time schedule may be allowed for those, who do not own a vocational certificate yet. In skill trainings, higher education according to a daily time schedule may be allowed for those who have not completed the two years of practical training according to point b) Subsection (2) Section 13/B of this Act. In case of a daily educational time schedule the number of courses has to reach at least 90% of the compulsory number of courses as laid down in the curriculum regarding daily time schedule education*”.

Education for the inmates is always being done according to the needs of the labour market and in jobs with skill shortages, where the inmates always have a chance to join the labour market. In the Hungarian Prison Service such courses are at the disposal of inmates with which they are able to work inside the penal institutions, thus after studying the practical work is ensured as well.

The educational and training level of those sentenced to imprisonment is lower than the national average. In the year 2011/2012 1159 inmates have begun their elementary school studies and 1003 of them have successfully absolved the challenge. In the 2012/2013 school year 787 inmates have begun their elementary school studies and 750 of them have successfully finished a class. In the 2013/2014 school year 1151 students have entered elementary school.

In 2011 920, in September 2012 836 inmates have begun their high school training, 33 inmates have passed the SATs.

At the Hungarian Prison Service the financial background for the trainings of labourers and vocational labourers are ensured from tenders and their successes was ensured by settled agreements and societal relations. In 2011 46% of the inmates possessed the basic qualification necessary for starting vocational training. In 2011/2012 606 inmates studied in 37 vocational training courses and earned qualifications. In 2012/2013 361 persons on 18 trainings studied in 10 penal institutions. In 2011/2012 39 inmates participated in higher education.

Working in a professional setting with inmates was ensured by the inclusion of outside partners. The penal institutions have established good relationships with local governments, offices, educational institutions and foundations.

11 penal institutions have finished the TÁMOP-5.6.2 project regarding “*Methodical setup of crime-prevention and reintegration programs strengthening societal cohesion*” with the cooperation of consortium partners. In order to ensure a successful societal and labour market reintegration and to lower crime repetition 316 persons have accomplished trainings in 11 professions.

For 2012/2013 there was a huge interest in starting or continuing high school among the inmates, thanks to the well organized and available schooling opportunities in every penal institution. Altogether 836 persons – followed by 819 persons in the next year – began their

high school studies. We have ensured the possibility of continuing higher education, thus 38 inmates have started their higher education courses in 2012/2013 in 4 penal institutions. In 2013/2014 the number of participants has risen from 38 to 46 persons.

Since the number of inmates with elementary credentials without vocational training was still high so we enrolled 720 inmates altogether for 37 vocational trainings providing official credentials.

In 2012 at the beginning of the school year 45,8% of the inmates possessed basic education necessary for the beginning of vocational training, similar to previous years. In 2012/2013 602 inmates studied in 37 vocational training courses and have acquired certification.

Altogether it can be said that the number of inmates enrolling in educational and vocational training in 2012/2013 fared similar to previous years, helping one of the most important duties of the prison service; the reintegration of inmates.

During the priority project ID No. TÁMOP-5.6.3-12/1-2012-0001 entitled “*Multi-staged societal and labour market reintegration of inmates and the model of intensive after-care*” the number of inmates included reached 2400 out of which 1156 was included in schooling. After obtaining the permit of the Ministry of the Interior which conducted the public procurement, vocational trainings started in penal institutions.

In 2013/2014 1151 persons enrolled in elementary school training and 1100 out of them has finished one class or another. In 2013 46 persons were enrolled in higher education. We still stress the introduction of vocational training and motivate inmates to participate in them. In 2013 720 persons participated in 37 vocational training courses. We have paid specific attention to the fact that the best way to motivate an inmate to participate in vocational training is that the staff of the penal institution believes in its success. We concentrate primarily on the way of communication of the staff personell who are in direct contact with the inmates.

In the school year of 2014/2015 we have increased the range of the penal institutions organizing education. We have continuously ensured the possibility of high school-level education, which is available in all our institutions. In 2014/2015 858 inmates enrolled in high school. We have further raised the number of inmates participating in vocational training. Conducting studies in higher education is a privilege, in which the inmates may participate. In 2014/2015 30 inmates enrolled in institutions of higher education.

The percentage of inmates only in possession of basic education but without a vocational training is 55,7%. 1131 of them, thus every ninth inmate was enrolled into one of the 59 vocational trainings, thus raising numbers by one and a half.

In 2014/2015 18 vocational trainings were organized in penal institutions within the frame of the above mentioned TÁMOP 5.6.3 programme, with 18 inmates enrolled per training on average. Altogether 15 trainings started in a number of penal institutions between May and October 2015, involving 280 inmates. Before the start of the trainings, pre-trainings are held for the concerned groups of inmates. The vocational trainings were for professions that the labour market lacks: fork-lift truck driver, painter, tinner, park caretaker, carpenter.

To sum up, it can be said that the 2014/2015 school year, with regard to the numbers of inmates, almost every sixth inmate was enrolled into some form of education.

The Office Secretariat of Public Employment that operates in the Ministry of the Interior has concluded an agreement with the Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters after April 2015. The aim of the cooperation agreement was that the tasks put forward in probation service

succeed, most importantly, the aim to get inmates into the labour market or create new jobs or maybe place them in public employment.

<i>Inmates in the school system</i>										
<i>School year</i>	<i>Elementary school</i>		<i>High school</i>		<i>Vocational training</i>		<i>Higher education</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	enrolled	completed	enrolled	completed	enrolled	completed	enrolled	completed	enrolled	completed
2015/2016	1016	832	967	769	1156	629	56	49	3195	2279
2016/2017	909	879	1218	1196	770	660	43	43	2940	2778
2017/2018 ¹⁸	806 ¹⁸	N.r. ¹⁹	1225 ¹⁸	N.r. ¹⁹	804 ¹⁸	N.r. ¹⁹	42 ¹⁸	N.r. ¹⁹	2877¹⁸	N.r.¹⁹

Table 16

With regard to the 2015/2016 school year it must be stressed that from 1 July 2015 the Ministry of National Economy is the supervisor of institutions providing vocational training in Hungary. The Ministry of National Economy has created 44 vocational training centres countrywide, which enhanced the vocational training capabilities of penal institutions. Apart from this, our main aim was the creation of a unimpeded and informative network with the training centres. This has added to the development of the technical needs of the ongoing trainings, and to create compatibility with demands made by penal institutions and inmates.

The penal institutions have contacted the Vocational Training Centres who have territorial jurisdiction and have concluded a cooperation agreement with them and have initiated vocational trainings in 9 penal institutions. The trainings organized help the inmates to occupations that are needed on the labour market: bricklayer, painter, upholster, electrician, fork-lift driver, catering and waiter.

Prior to starting the vocational trainings we conclude a wide-range survey with regard to hard-to-fill jobs in light of the skills of the inmates. The vocational training centres represent the same standards with regard to the trainings they hold.

In 2016, apart from the vocational trainings in progress, it was necessary to ensure the trainings in hard-to-fill jobs, thus bricklayer trainings were introduced as well.

In case of the inmates, after taking them in the penal institutions create a personal reintegration plan in every case, which is then integrated into which individualized program-plan of the inmates their skills are integrated as well. This produces the exact number of inmates on which vocational trainings may be built.

In case there are not enough inmates on a regional level with proper qualifications to start a training course than inmates may be transferred from one penal institution to another to facilitate the organization of trainings.

¹⁸ Based on preliminary data on the 2017/2018 school year, dated 5 May 2018.

¹⁹ Not relevant data for the reason of semester closure on June 2018.

There were vocational trainings organized in 16 penal institutions, the numbers of which are published below:

<i>Vocational trainings for inmates in 2016</i>		
	<i>Starting number (persons)</i>	<i>Finishing number (persons)</i>
Wrapper	23	19
Painter	80	53
Painter, paper hanger	51	47
Welder	34	31
Locksmith	17	17
Gardener	42	32
Basket weaver	23	19
Bricklayer	60	36
Folk-Bricklayer	78	65
Baker	51	44
Cook	82	77
Room painter	21	21
Electrician	83	58
<i>Total:</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>519</i>

Table 17

The result of the developing and constructive vocational trainings was that the prison service was able to ensure the education of the inmates and helping them reintegrate into the labour market.

One of the most important element of the successful reintegration of inmates into society is to ensure the availability of education and the organization of vocational trainings that are relevant to the labour market. The main aim of measures taken on this field – apart from conferring knowledge – is to help reintegration into the labour market.

The trainings are, as they were before, of utmost importance. There are trainings and education are organized in 26 penal institutions nationwide. The trainings and courses are always held at the penal institutions in three teaching regimes, financed by the state and according to the National Basic Curriculum.

Table 16 contains the enrolment data for elementary and high school-level education in the 2017/2018 school year, though the data are only given for information as it may be modified by those enrolling with aptitude exams and the number of inmates freed from prison cannot be considered final. In the 2017/2018 school year 42 persons participated in higher education, while 804 persons started or continued their studies in 2017 in vocational trainings.

The number of inmates participating in elementary and high school education:

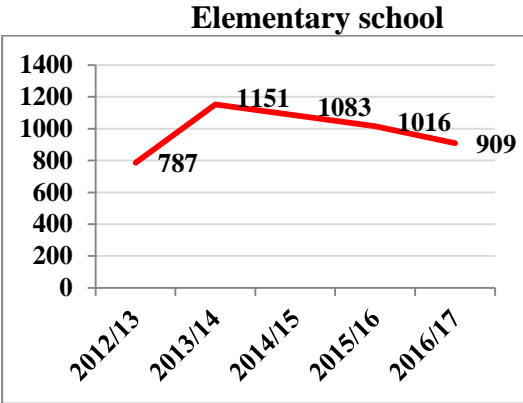


Figure 4

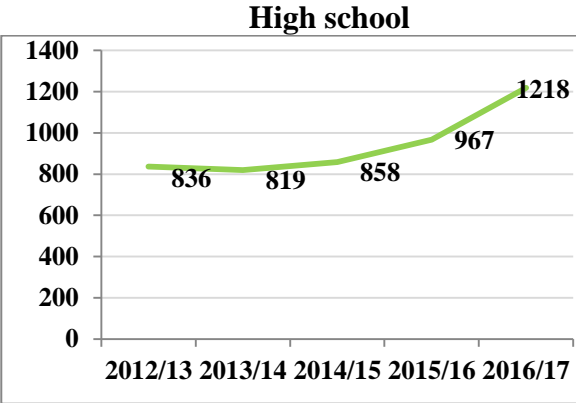


Figure 5

As it can be seen on Figures 4 and 5, the number of inmates participating in elementary school trainings has dropped as compared to the data of preceding years and the numbers have grown in high school. The reason for this is that the aim of successful reintegration motivates the prisoners and they see education as a means to this, thus the number of inmates studying continuously grows. Apart from working, many inmates use their freetime to study, thus acquiring higher-level certificates with which they enhance their chances of reintegration after they are released from custody.

Apart from the above it can be said that more and more people study and acquire skills in penal institutions. The trainings are held in hard-to-find vocations (painter, glazer and paper hanger, room painter, park warden, carpenter, animal caretaker, cook, welder, kitchen worker, construction worker and fork-lift driver), in which inmates may even acquire practice in penal institutions.

The Ministry of the Interior and the Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters cooperated in the initiation of the project No. EFOP-1.3.3-16-2016-00001 entitled “*Reintegration of inmates*”. The aim of the program is the strengthening of societal and labour market reintegration of inmates and the reduction of possible repeated offenses. Among the aim of the project is that the inmates are prepared even before their release for societal and labour market reintegration. During the collaboration with the vocational training centres we have accomplished a raise in the number of vocational courses with practical training at the business organizations thus the inmates may acquire work experience as well. Thus, special attention is given to the fact that the education of the inmates should happen with practical training in hard-to-fill jobs.

V. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The terms listed below are not accurate legal definitions; they primarily serve the better understanding of statistics. Their purpose is to facilitate the interpretation of terms used in prison statistics without extensive legal knowledge.

BASIC TERMS RELATED TO PRISON SERVICE ORGANISATION

Prison Service

The Prison Service is responsible for the enforcement of legally specified custodial sanctions,²⁰ in addition to tasks related to aftercare upon release from prison and correctional probation services. The Prison Service is an independent armed public law enforcement authority under control of the Ministry of Interior.

Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters (HPSH)

The Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters serve as a mid-level governing body of the Prison Service, headed by the Director General. The HPSH is responsible for the supervision, control and professional guidance of the penal institutions and bodies.

Limited company of the Prison Service

The limited companies of the Prison Service are 100% state-owned limited liability companies serving outstanding social and public safety interests, with an aim to provide employment to detainees by means of efficient use of resources in a profit-oriented manner, organised in a holding structure.

Penitentiary institution

Penitentiary institutions, commonly known as *prisons*, are the organisational units of the Prison Service for the actual execution of detention. Such institutions may be categorised based on various aspects. Accordingly, they may be defined as pre-trial or custodial facilities. Pre-trial or county facilities are mainly dedicated to the execution of pre-trial detention, while custodial or national facilities are dedicated to the execution of judicial orders (sentences). In addition, there are various institutions that serve specific professional purposes, including the custody of women, juvenile offenders and detainees receiving therapeutic treatment. In professional terms ‘penitentiary institution’ is used due to the fact that prison has a different meaning according to the severity of the applied regime (see later).

Minimum, medium and maximum security prison facilities

Sentences involving deprivation of liberty must be served according to the regime imposed by the specific court order, i.e. in a minimum, medium or maximum security prison facility. Therefore, in addition/contrary to its commonly used meaning, prison is not an institution, but a penitentiary regime determined by the specific court order, ranging from minimum security

²⁰ Punishments, measures, correctional coercive measures, confinement due to minor offence.

to maximum security. The strictness of each regime is reflected in the different conditions, the level of institutional control exercised over the individual detainees, the available benefits, etc. Custodial sentences are served as close to the respective places of residence as possible, in penitentiary facilities designated by the Prison Service.

Correctional probation service

Correctional probation service is provided by officers who, through enforcement of the applicable support and control functions, carry out legally available / specified probation services, also supplying environmental reviews and expert opinion as requested by the Ministry of Justice, the courts of justice and the penitentiary authorities in order to support specific decisions, in addition to actively and effectively participating in the preparation of detainees for release and re-integration into society. In functional terms probation officers are crime prevention experts with the primary aim of facilitating successful reintegration and reducing the risk of recidivism.

BASIC TERMS RELATED TO PRISONERS

Prisoner

According to law-enforcement terminology prisoner is a collective term used for individuals subjected to deprivation of liberty on any grounds, held in various penitentiary facilities. This category includes any individual with a final court order, as well as pre-trial detainees, individuals subjected to compulsory therapy and offenders serving correctional detention.

Correctional detention

Correctional detention is a criminal sanction involving deprivation of liberty, mainly imposed on offenders in relation to whom, based on the relevant social, economic, family related or age related circumstances, no other punishment would be practical due to the moderate gravity of the particular offence, or in relation to whom correctional detention would be considered more effective in the interest of prevention. Correctional detention may be imposed for a period of 5-90 days (as regards juvenile offenders for a period of 3-30 days).

Pre-trial detention until sentence delivered at first instance

Deprivation of liberty ordered by court in relation to offenders subjected to coercive measures (pre-trial detainees) until sentence delivered at first instance.

Pre-trial detention without a final sentence imposed

Deprivation of liberty ordered by court in relation to offenders subjected to coercive measures (pre-trial detainees) until sentence becomes final.

Detention

Detention is a form of punishment involving deprivation of liberty, mainly imposed in cases where the purpose of the specific punishment may be served by deprivation of liberty of a short duration. This kind of punishment may be applied to individuals committing minor

offence or criminal offence as specified by the law in lieu of a fine, to be served in penitentiary institutions designated by the law.

Pre-trial detention of juvenile offenders until sentence delivered at first instance

Deprivation of liberty ordered by court in relation to offenders subjected to coercive measures (pre-trial detainees) until sentence delivered at first instance, if the detainee is younger than 18 years of age at the time of committing the specific offence.

Pre-trial detention of juvenile offenders without a final sentence imposed

Deprivation of liberty ordered by court in relation to offenders subjected to coercive measures (pre-trial detainees) until sentence becomes final, if the detainee is younger than 18 years of age at the time of committing the specific offence.

Reintegration custody

Reintegration custody is aimed at optimising the contrast between deprivation of liberty and independent responsible living through control applied over a specific period of time by the competent public authorities. It serves the purpose of reducing overpopulation and deprivation of liberty as well as achieving reintegration goals, and it can be applied to offenders committing less serious crimes, by using electronic monitoring devices based on judicial decision, allowing offenders to spend the last 10-12 months of punishment at home.

In legal terms, it is an atypical form of home confinement.

Provisional compulsory therapy

Provisional compulsory therapy involves deprivation of liberty of persons with mental disorder, imposed by a judge in the course of proceedings (without a final order). Such measures are applied if based on the court's conclusion compulsory therapy would be required upon completion of proceedings. Without establishing liability, the court may order compulsory therapy if an offender suffering from mental disorder was not accountable at the time of committing a violent crime or punishable act involving public threat, and if there is danger of committing a similar act in future, provided that, in case of punishability, the offender would be subjected to a sentence more severe than deprivation of liberty imposed for one year. Provisional compulsory therapy must be performed at the Psychiatric and Mental Institution of the Prison Service.

Compulsory therapy

Compulsory therapy is applicable to offenders committing violent crime against person(s) or a punishable act involving public threat if, due to mental disorder, such an offender is not deemed punishable, and if there is danger of committing a similar act in future, provided that, in case of punishability, the offender would be subjected to a sentence more severe than deprivation of liberty imposed for one year.

Criminal law measures for therapeutic purposes should be applied to offenders committing violent crime against person(s) or a punishable act involving public threat if, due to mental disorder, such an offender is not deemed punishable. The primary aim of these measures is to provide treatment.

Community service converted to imprisonment (to be served in minimum security prison)

An unfulfilled community service imposed in infringement proceedings shall be converted to imprisonment if failure to perform such community service (in full or in part) is attributable to the individual concerned. Four to six hours of unfulfilled community service shall be equivalent to one day of imprisonment.

Financial penalty converted to imprisonment (to be served in minimum security prison)

An unpaid financial penalty shall be converted to imprisonment if failure to pay the imposed fine or, if payment by instalment was granted, failure to pay one month worth of instalment occurs. Imprisonment in lieu of fine shall be of minimum 30, but maximum 540 days duration, where one day of imprisonment shall be equivalent to a fine of minimum HUF 1,000, but maximum HUF 500,000.

Repeat offender not classified as recidivist

A convicted individual formerly sentenced to executable imprisonment due to committing wilful crime, with more than three years passed since the time of release. This category also includes detainees who committed crime formerly or lately, or in both cases, without a wilful intent.

Habitual offender

A repeat offender who committed crime both times in the same or in a similar manner.

Repeat offender

A wilful offender formerly sentenced to executable imprisonment due to committing wilful crime with less than three years passed since completion of sentence or termination of enforceability.

Multiple repeat offender

A wilful offender formerly sentenced to executable imprisonment due to repeat offence with less than three years passed since completion of sentence or termination of enforceability.

Violent multiple repeat offender

A multiple repeat offender who committed all three crimes against person(s) in a violent manner.