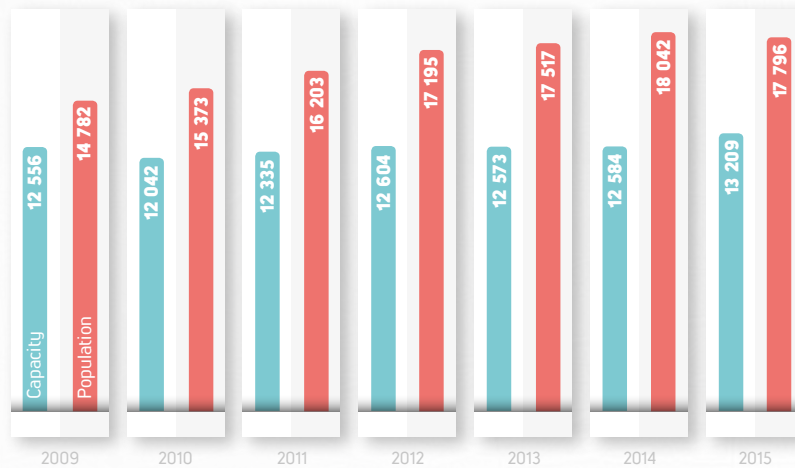


# Prison Security

PRISON POPULATION AND CAPACITY



In 2014 the steady increase of prison population slowed down, and it has been fairly constant since then. The 2014 end-of-year figure of 17 890 went down to 17 449 by December 31, 2015, which is a 2.4% decrease. Due to several new housing facilities now being in use, average overcrowding during the year decreased from 140% to 127%.

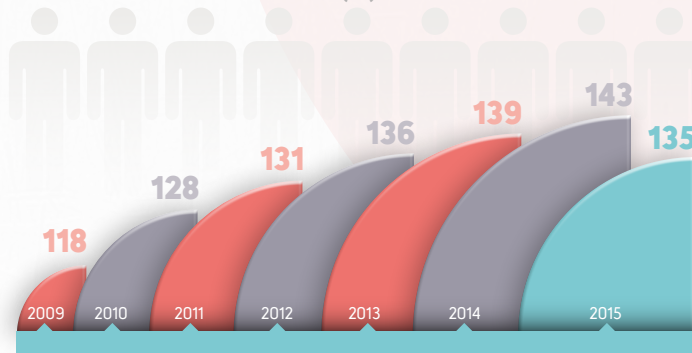
For the whole of the year the average prison population was 17 796 with 135% overcrowding.

The number of pre-trial detainees decreased by 9.6%, to 3 978, due to legal reforms, faster procedures and the wider use of alternative coercive measures (electronic monitoring in house

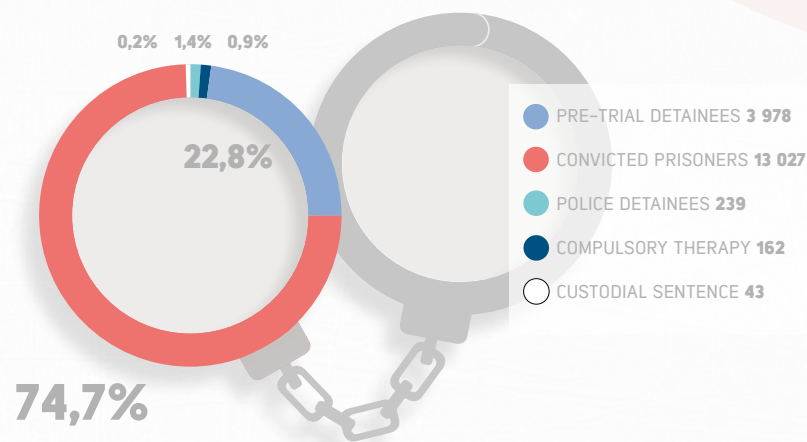
arrest). The proportion of pre-trial detainees in the whole of the prison population was 22.8%. The average length of pre-trial detention also decreased: on December 31 a total of 254 prisoners had been on remand for longer than 24 months, 139 of them already had non-final sentences.



## AVERAGE OVERCROWDING (%)



## PRISONER DISTRIBUTION



The number of convicted prisoners was 13 027, 46 fewer than last year. 7 492 of them were under medium regime, 4 123 under strict regime and 1 165 under light regime. Longer and stricter punishments are on the rise, which poses a challenge in prisoner classification and the provision of suitable housing and integration in almost every institution.

The number of police detainees was 239 at the end of the year, but during the year this number exceeded 400 several times. They are placed in the institutions appointed by applicable legislation, but the execution is complicated because of the short term of these detentions. The number of persons under compulsory therapy at the Forensic Mental Hospital

(IMEI) has not changed significantly since last year (2014: 151; 2015: 162).

Juvenile prisoner numbers decreased further, to 352 by the end of the year (2014: 424), which includes both pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners. The capacity reserved for juvenile prisoners exceeds the actual numbers, therefore the founding document of Tököl Juvenile Prison is under review to allow the use of extra capacity to improve the living conditions of other prisoners.

The number of female prisoners was 1 250 (2014: 1349). Housing them appropriately requires constant coordination. In order to ease overcrowding, we started placing convicted female prisoners in Tiszalök and Szombathely National prisons.



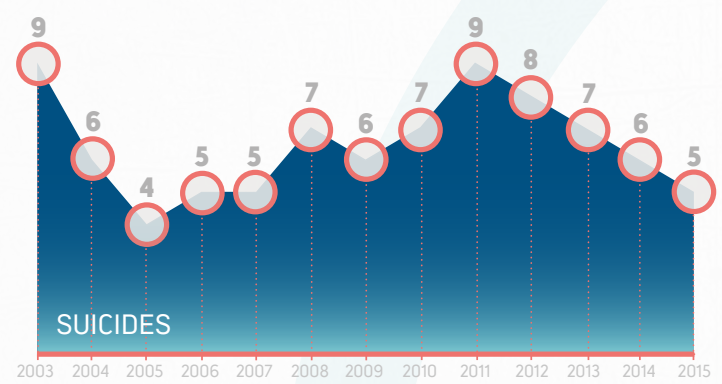
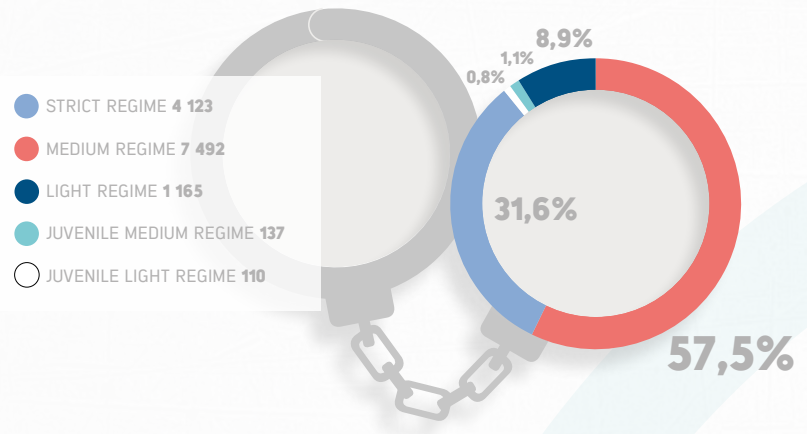
standards. From the legal, professional and security point of view, incarceration was regular throughout the year.

We keep monitoring prisoners to reduce self-harm. The number of suicides was relatively low compared to average numbers in Europe. There has been a gradual decrease over the past five years. Prison staff prevented 41 suicides (2014: 49).

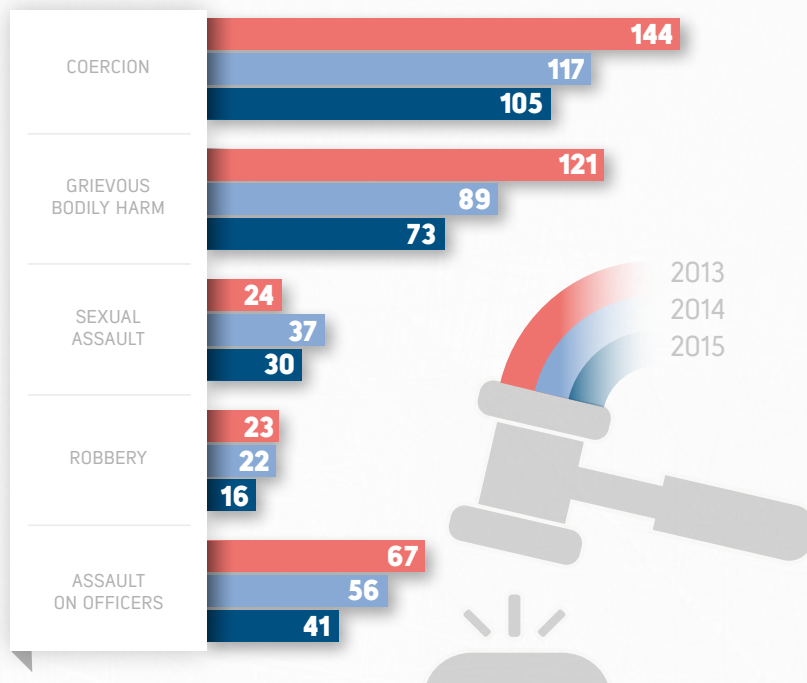
Despite the infrastructure challenges, service staff completed their tasks to the highest international

In 2015 there were three escapes. Two times prisoners escaped from the premises of prison enterprises; our staff recaptured them shortly thereafter. One prisoner escaped from within a correctional institution and was recaptured by police. In

CONVICTED PRISONERS



## PRISON VIOLENCE



all three cases the offenders were subjected to new criminal procedures. We investigated the incidents, disciplinary action was taken against members of staff and the lessons were incorporated in staff training.

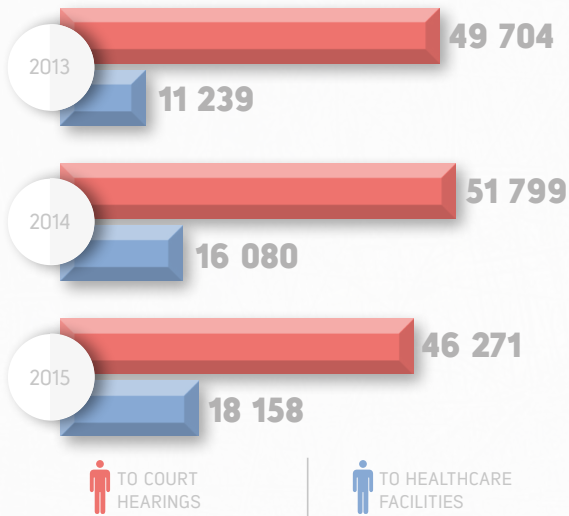
Violence among prisoners declined further. Due in part to recent changes in regulations, the number of incidents involving grievous bodily harm decreased to 73 (2014: 89), reported sexual assault to 30 (2014: 37), coercion to 105 (2014: 117), and robbery to 16 (2014: 22).

The demand for drugs among prisoners continues to be high (drugs found: 2014: 179; 2015: 252). Synthetic psychoactive substances are a challenge, but there were no related security incidents during the year. We managed to intercept inward traffic: in 73% of the cases we found the substance before it reached prisoners (2014: 61%). The number of mobile phones smuggled into correctional institutions increased, but with increased surveillance we intercepted 5% more of them than last year (2014: 65%; 2015: 60%) before they reached prisoners.



## Prison Security

### PRISONER TRIPS



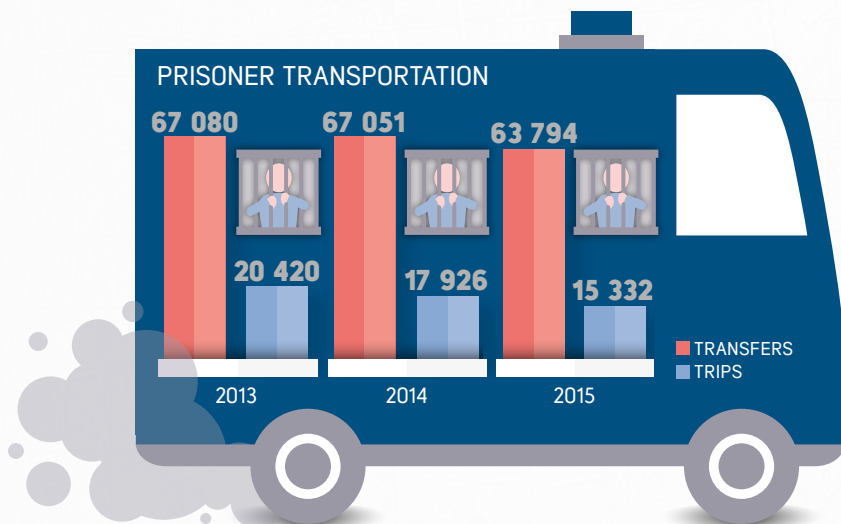
Safe prisoner transport remains a high priority. There were slightly, 5% fewer transports to court hearings and between institutions due to better internal coordination.

Prisoners, families and legal representatives submitted a total of 875 requests to interrupt sentences. 179 requests were granted, and in 36 cases interruptions were granted automatically.

68 prisoners were allowed to visit gravely ill relatives under supervision (2012: 142;

2013: 103; 2014: 112), and another 154 unsupervised (2012: 117; 2013: 127; 2014: 335). Prisoners filed 34 complaints with the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. Five of these were found justified, in one case a recommendation was issued, and four complaints are still being processed.

Prisoners were rewarded for good behavior on 31 803 occasions, which is a slight increase over the previous year. Praise is the most common form of reward; 30.8% of rewards was related to contact.





Rewards	2013	2014	2015
Praise	15 941	17 547	20 233
Extra package	1 598	1 896	0
Extra visitation	5 821	3 974	7 697
Personal spending bonus	2 277	3 019	695
Object award	44	67	45
Money award	179	54	25
Easing punishment	6	2	0
Deleting punishment from records	853	943	999
Short-term leave	888	882	844
Leave of absence	391	437	381
Longer visitation	1 938	1 724	884
Certificate	0	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 936</b>	<b>30 550</b>	<b>31 803</b>

The number of disciplinary punishments issued during the year decreased to 6 834 (2013: 8 284; 2014: 7 391), which is due to the introduction of new, progressive regime rules and the increase in training and recreational activities. We only started applying new forms of punishments under the Prison Code; their proportion is expected to increase in the coming years. In 2015 there were eight mediation procedures in four institutions.

Disciplinary action	2013	2014	2015
Reprimand	4 087	3 878	3 753
Limiting access to food store	2 193	1 967	1 860
Solitary confinement	2 004	1 546	1 175
Limiting objects in possession	0	0	3
Revoking privileges	0	0	20
Limiting recreational activities	0	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 284</b>	<b>7 391</b>	<b>6 834</b>

A total of 1 069 prisoners went on 1 793 short-term leaves, which includes occasions granted under regime rules and rewards for good behavior (2013: 1 089 occasions / 595 persons; 2014: 1 936



occasions / 1 194 persons). A total of 834 prisoner took leaves of absence on 1 243 occasions (2013: 340 occasions / 225 persons; 2014: 1 070 occasions / 540 persons).



## Prisoner healthcare

Prisoners continue to receive standard healthcare under social security. Treatment and prevention were available at every level of progressive care.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Outpatient care within prisons	312 615	318 332	297 550	274 822	264 371
Outpatient care outside of prisons	11 555	11 285	10 926	13 242	11 337
Inpatient care within prisons	3 447	2 523	2 274	3 221	3 123
Specialized inpatient care within prisons	3 911	4 580	4 276	4 603	3 553
Inpatient care outside prisons	1 087	489	355	394	289

Mortality statistics among prisoners remain similar to national statistics. The two leading causes of natural death remain circulatory conditions and malign cancer. In 2015 61 prisoners died (2014: 67); 56 of natural causes (2014: 61), and five male prisoners committed suicide (2014: 6).

## Religion

The Hungarian Evangelical Prison Mission celebrated its 25th, and the Prison Pastor

Service its 10th anniversary this year, which prompted several meetings and conferences around the topic of religion. Two new APAC units were opened during the year under the European Community of Restoration project, one in Tiszalök National Prison and the other, the first of its kind in a women's prison, in Pálhalma National Prison. The Building Bridges – Zákeus restorative justice program was brought to Middle-Transdanubium National Prison, Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison, and Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison, with the help of several foreign sister organizations and the British University of Hull's Restorative Justice Department. We organized prison Cursilloes at Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison in May, Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison in September, Vác Strict and Medium Regime Prison in October, and Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison and Tiszalök National Prison in December. In order to facilitate the organization of future events, a Prison Cursilloes Secretariat was established. There were several religious events for prisoners during the year: Bible competitions, prayer days, and thanksgiving messes were offered to anyone interested.

