

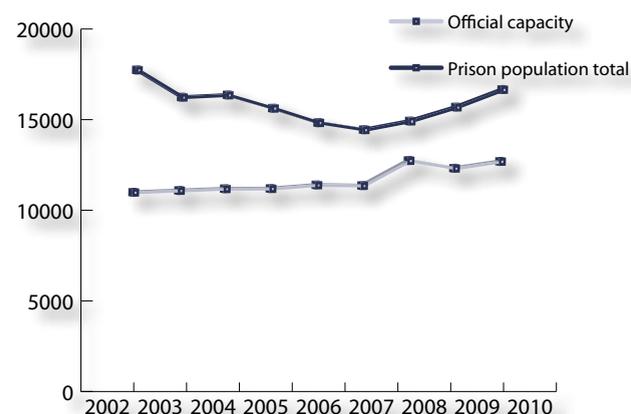
# INCARCERATION

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## Prisoner placement, distribution

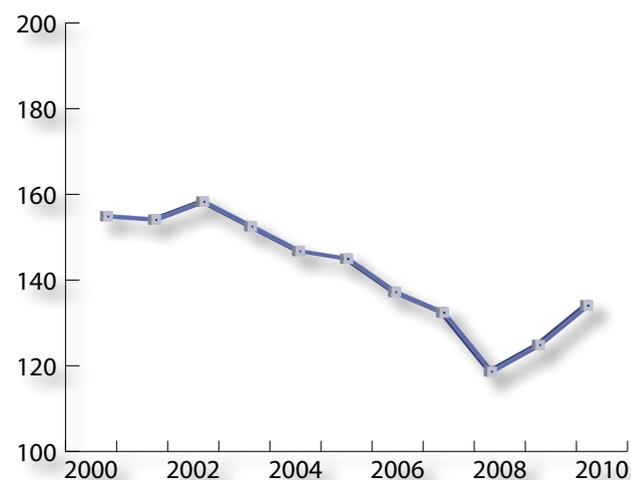
Like in 2009, prisoner numbers continued to increase. At the end of 2009 the total number of prisoners was 15432, but by 31 December, 2010 this number went up to 16328. This represents a 5.8% change (912 persons). At the same time the total capacity of the institutions increased slightly, to 12335, which is an increase of 293 places (2.4%). The increase was due to the reopening of previously closed down living quarters at the Solt unit of Állampuszta National Prison.

### Capacity and average prison numbers



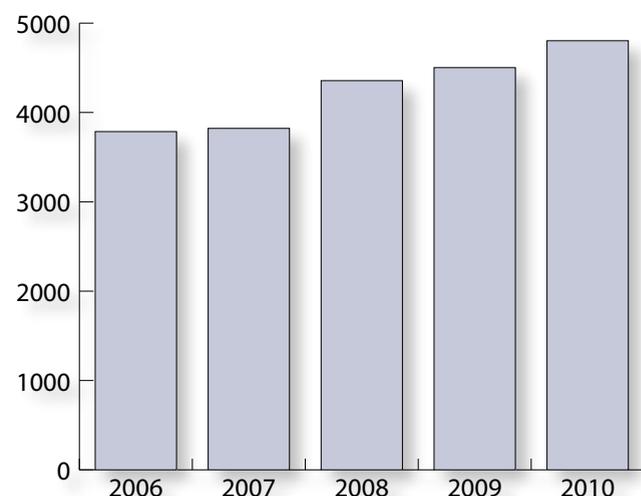
In order to maintain a stable overcrowding ratio in prisons, we continue to prioritise transfers of prisoners from more to less crowded institutions under a program we started in 2008. Prisons constantly struggling with overcrowding, such as Hajdú-Bihar, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Remand Prisons and Budapest Remand Prison, are subject to intensive monitoring. Prisoners are redistributed either at the time of the weekly round-transfer, or, in duly justified cases, by way of special transfers. Since the program started, a total of 6811 prisoners have been transferred for reasons related to overcrowding.

### Overcrowding level (%)

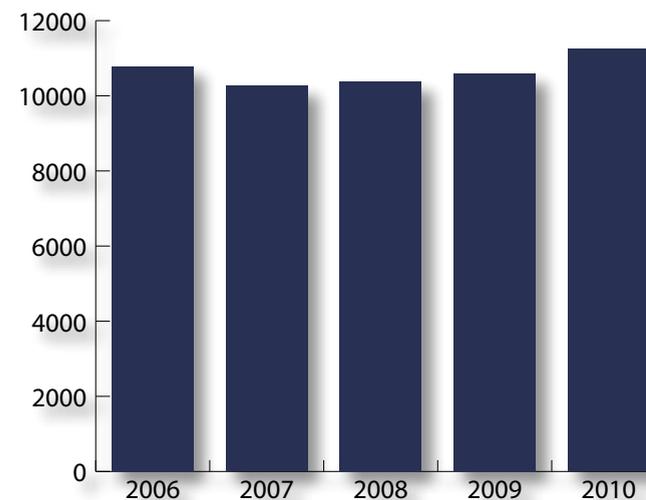


The number of prisoners on remand reached 4803 by the end of the year. A prisoner spends an average of 8 months in pre-trial detention, a number which has remained unchanged since last year.

### No. of pre-trial detainees



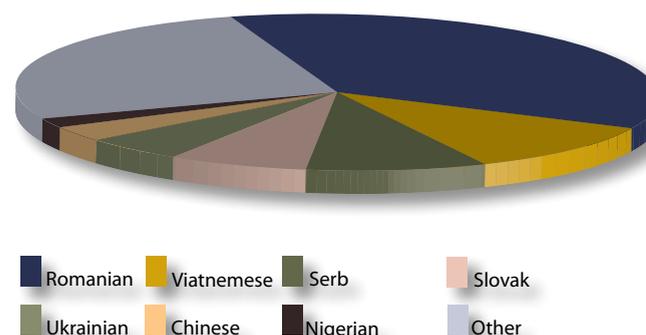
### No. of convicted prisoners



The number of prisoners with final verdicts increased by 586, to 11241. Most of these prisoners (60%) are held in medium regime. Average terms of incarceration were similar to the year before: the largest group is that of prisoners held for 1-2 years (22%), followed by those spending 5-10 years in custody (19%).

The number of juvenile prisoners (357) is 39 (12.3%) higher than in 2009. Female prisoners represent 6.6% of

### Foreign citizens in custody



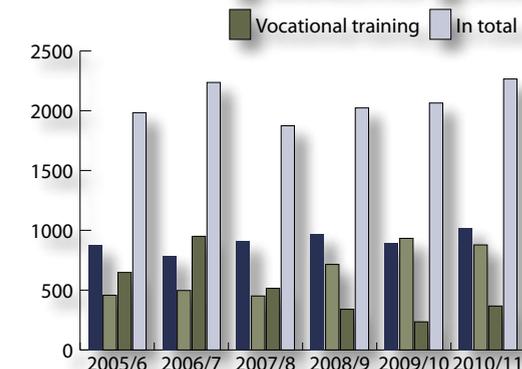
the total population, which is a slight increase from the year before. The number of foreign nationals in custody increased by 15 over 2009, the largest group of the 597 foreigners from 53 countries still being Romanian nationals with 221 persons (37%).

## Education and training

Since prisoners typically have low levels of formal education, prisoner training remains a priority. As prisoner numbers increase, it is essential to modernize our formal education and training programs in order to facilitate subsequent social integration. An efficient training system which takes current labor market trends into consideration would also improve the competitive position of prison enterprises.

Most prisons offered elementary and secondary school education, and for adults vocational training and higher education last year.

### Prisoner education



In the academic year of 2009–2010 a total of 896 prisoners passed their end-of-year examinations. 1020 students enrolled for the next academic year.

As a major achievement in education last year, prisons offered secondary education at 20 locations in 2010, as opposed to only 15 in previous years. Prisoners wishing to start or continue studying were transferred to such locations from wherever education had not been possible.

### Programmes for prisoners

In addition to formal education, several important workshops, study groups and training programs are available to improve or reinforce previously acquired knowledge.

More and more of our institutions build up local partnerships with NGOs and schools in their areas. This way even with limited resources they were able to launch some successful new projects.

Worth mentioning is the large number of guests invited to hold presentations, concerts or performances. Many institutions have their own drama groups which performed in other institutions and at public events. Local and national sports competitions were also popular with prisoners.

Prisoners initiated several projects around the symbolic of restoration and compensation. Several institutions held charity events to help different groups in need. Prisoners participated in public works to renovate playgrounds, parks and kindergartens in towns and cities.

Local Offices of Justice worked closely with prisons; probation officers organized workshops for prisoners before

release. In order to facilitate the social integration of former prisoners, our institutions worked hard to coordinate activities with local authorities, partner organizations, education and training institutions and local governments. In fact, we participated in several tenders together.

The partner organizations offered a great deal of help to our staff with training sessions for prisoners. They helped to mitigate frustration with overcrowding, assisted with the management of stress, and contributed to the preparation of prisoners for release.

### Religion

The Hungarian Prison Pastor Service celebrated the 10-year anniversary of its re-foundation. The occasion was celebrated at various events throughout the year. The Prison Service held its own celebration conference in Piliszentkereszt.



Prison pastors contribute to the social integration of prisoners and the security of incarceration by offering spiritual guidance to prisoners. Our prison pastors do not only perform their traditional duties, but are also active in organizing life in prisons: they have created and maintained discussion groups, drama groups and choirs around the country. The institutions hosted Bible contests and prayer days where a lot of prisoners participated.

### Prisoner healthcare

The general health situation in prisons is satisfactory. We made modest progress in renovating crumbling, old buildings and repairing and maintaining facilities, like living quarters, social facilities, kitchens, and engineering networks. Larger, investment-heavy renovations were, yet again, postponed.

Prisoners participated in necessary medical treatment and prevention programs under the relevant standards of progressive healthcare, in accordance with applicable legislation.

From the point of public health and epidemiology, penitentiary institutions were stable. The number of reported cluster cases of infection and seasonal infections, such as respiratory infections and flu, were average.

Last year we placed special emphasis on monitoring and supporting the extension of prevention activities undertaken by psychologists in our institutions. In order to follow a standardized procedure for suicide prevention, drug prevention and aggression management, we offered regular, centralized trainings to prison psychologists, under the supervision of the Forensic Psychiatric Hospital (IMEI).

The appointed penitentiaries continued to offer addiction treatment to prisoners and other types of drug prevention treatments. Drug prevention units operate in 22 penitentiaries, at 25 locations, with a total capacity of 372 places. Prevention units organize their own programs, occasionally with the participation of external experts.

The Hepatitis infection prevention, screening and treatment program continued with success. In July, another pharmaceutical company working in the treatment of screened Hepatitis B patients joined the program. This way the program can, yet again, offer treatment to each of the most common viral infections transmitted through the blood or body fluids, and engage in meaningful prevention of the spreading of such diseases.

Despite the increase in prison population, the number of deaths (50, 47 male and 3 female) was lower than in the previous year (57). Causes of these deaths showed the same distribution as typical in the general public, divided almost equally between malignant cancers and cardiac-circulatory disorders.

