



The background and the first results of an empirical research in two Hungarian prisons

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Background

- We had two different prisons as partners
- In the end of 2009: about **16.000** inmates in the Hungarian prisons
 - Legally binding: **10.578** inmates
 - >9.922 men
 - >656 women
 - Types of crimes:
 - > Robbery
 - > Steal
 - > Homicide
 - > Assault



Quantitative research 1.

- select from the inmates: random, every 20th prisoner, the sample is representative
- The commandant chose 'the right and eligible prisoners'
- + complete with a *short questionnaires* separate, about the background of the chosen inmates: penalty, the date of get out; official data (rewards, penalties)
- every responsive has a 'number' to save their anonymities



Quantitative research 2.

- Questionnaires 200 inmates
 - 121 questions
 - 6 main topics:
 - > Crime background, what happened?
 - > Guilty
 - > RJ
 - > Life in the Prison
 - > Were they victims before?
 - > Life before Prison



Quantitative research 3.

- The inmates prepared to the survey 'something happens'
- Regret
- Emphasise their innocents



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Qualitative research 1.

- In depth interviews 2 different groups
- *jailers*, *psychologists*, *teachers* (40 staff members) who work in the researched prisons: about their feelings in connection with the RJ, how they solve the problems in the jails (problems among the inmates, conflicts with them etc.).
- 60 depth interview with *inmates* (how they solve their conflicts, the attitudes towards the RJ)



Qualitative research 2.

- Staff members:
 - I. Walk of Life
 - i. Family, studies, purposes
 - II. Prison
 - i. Work
 - ii. Inmates
 - iii. Life in prison
 - III. Therapy
 - i. Trainings, treating stress courses; preventing burnout
 - ii. Mediation

Inmates

- I. Walk of Life
- II. Crime circumstances
- III. Prison
 - i. Life in prison
- iv. Therapy
 - i. Trainings, treating stress courses
 - ii. Mediation



The Focus Groups



- 8-10 leaders in every prison
- To recognise the attitudes of decision makers towards
 mediation,
 problem solving.
- Feedback



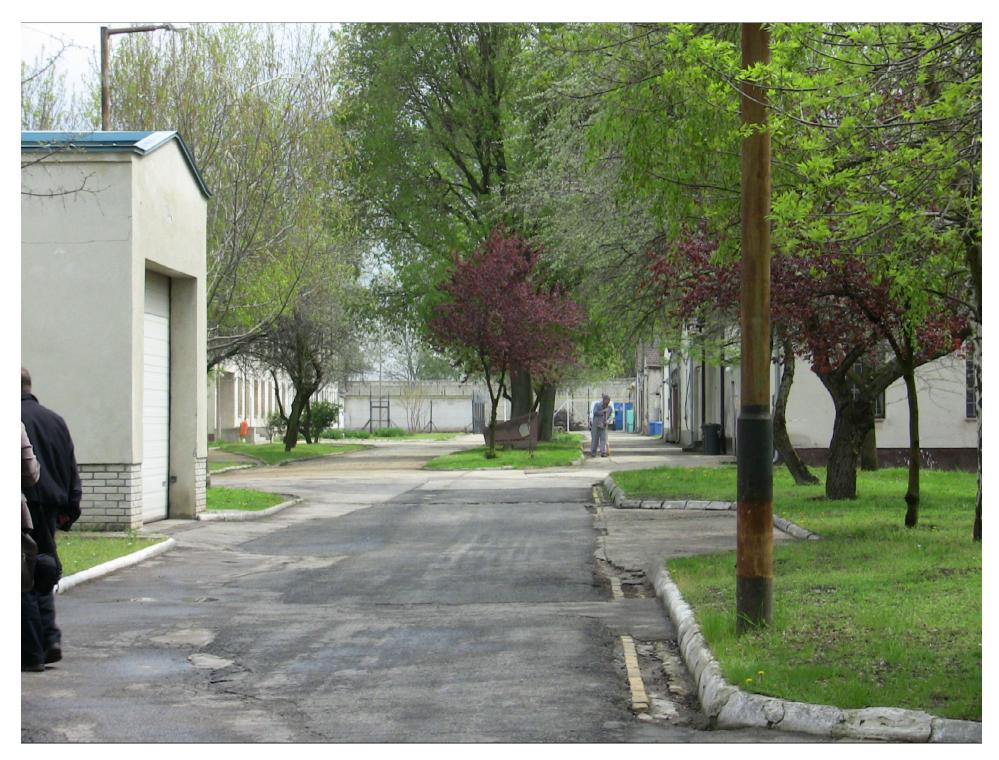


Tököl – Prison for Juveniles

- Since 1963
- Juveniles until 21 years old



- DRUG problems
- Elementary school for juveniles
- About 180-200 inmates under 21
- Changing the director of the prison very often



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- It was built in 1840s (between 1842-45)
- In the centre of the city
- 326 inmates
- The director leads this prison from 15 years
- The director is very open, innovative,







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Pre-results

- Big differences between the Adults' and Juveniles' behaviours: less responsibility
- Juveniles: angry with the victims
- The effect and the role of **family**
- Juveniles are more **aggressive** in Prison bad effects
- The role of the leader of the prison
- Leisure time, watch TV



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