



VIOLENCE IN HUNGARY

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WHAT IS VIOLENCE?

- Violent crimes typically mean:
 - crimes against life, limb and health (crimes against the integrity of body: homicides, battery)
 - sexual violent crimes (questionable)
 - robbery.
- The comparison is quite difficult in between the countries of EU, as the crimes considered as violent ones are not the same. The definition is not homogenous.
- Other acts like terrorism do not belong here.



CHAPTERS RELATED TO VIOLENCE IN THE CRIMINAL CODE

- Crimes against life, limb and health
- Offences against public officials
- Crimes against human dignity and fundamental rights
- Offences against children and against family law
- Sexual freedom and sexual offences
- Offences against personal freedom
- Violent acts against property



VIOLENT CRIMES

- Homicide, section 160.
 - Aiding and Abetting Suicide, section 162.
 - Abortion, section 163.
 - Battery, section 164.
 - Sexual violence, section 197
 - Domestic violence, section 212./A.
 - Violence against a public official, section 310.
 - Assault on a person entrusted with public functions section, 311
- + Violent crimes against property (Robbery, Private Justice, Extortion,



HOMICIDES IN GENERAL

- The definition of homicide seems to be homogenous, but it is not. In some countries not just the deliberate killing is a homicide, but euthanasia, infanticide, abortion and the aid of suicide belong to this category.
- Homicide – generally - means a voluntary act against life.



HOMICIDE, SECTION 160.

- (1) Any person **who kills another human being** is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment between **five to fifteen years**.
- (2) The penalty shall be imprisonment between **ten to twenty years, or life imprisonment, if** the homicide is committed:
 - a) deliberately with premeditation;
 - b) *for financial gain*;
 - c) with malice aforethought or with malicious motive;
 - d) *with particular cruelty*;



HOMICIDE, SECTION 160.

- e) against a public official or a foreign public official during or because of his official proceedings, against a person performing public duties when carrying out such duties, or against a person providing assistance to or acting in defense of such persons performing official or public duties;
- f) *against more than one person*;
- g) endangering the life of a number of persons;
- h) by a habitual recidivist;
- i) against a person under the age of fourteen years;
- j) against a person incapable of self-defense; **or**
- **k) against a person whose ability to defend himself is diminished due to his old age or disability.**



HOMICIDE, SECTION 160.

- (3) Any person who engages in **preparations** to commit homicide is punishable by imprisonment between one to five years.
- (4) Any person who commits negligent homicide is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment between one to five years.
- (5) **Any person who persuades another to commit suicide shall be punishable in accordance with Subsection (1) if such person is under the age of fourteen years or is unable to express his will, and if the suicide is in fact committed.**



AS FOR RECIDIVISM

- (6) In the application of Paragraph h) of Subsection (2), the following shall be construed as crimes of similar nature within the meaning of habitual **recidivism**:
 - a) genocide voluntary manslaughter ;
 - b) aggravated cases of kidnapping and assault on a superior officer or representative of public authority
 - a) of Subsection (5) of Section
 - c) acts of terrorism, unlawful seizure of a vehicle, and aggravated cases of mutiny, if causing death and the act is committed intentionally



VIOLENT CRIME: TENDENCIES

- Though it is difficult to compare but 263 for 100.000 inhabitants in homicide cases means an average in Europe.
- In the so called Western type, liberalized societies crimes against property are dominant
- It was 10% before the change of the regime
- It was from 2000 to 2005. between 7-8%, or even less. The perception was that it would never reach the 10% again.
- **It was wrong!**



VIOLENT CRIME TENDENCIES 1995-2015.

Year	All crimes	Violent crimes	Percentages
1995	502.036	25.731	5,1
1998	600.621	24.674 (28.414)	4,7
2000	450.673	26. 987 (29.145)	6,5
2005	436. 522	32.760	7,5
2010	446.851	38.445	8,6
2015	280.113 (268.000/ 279.303?)	35.552	12,6



VIOLENT CRIMES PER YEAR. 1995-2015.

year	1995	1998	2000	2005	2010	2015
Homicide	290	287	190	164	273	193
Battery	10640	11040	10901	12383	14298	12367
Violence against personal freedom	536	580	446	464	739	514
Rape/sexual violence	645	582	461	642	586	416
Affray	5937	7492	7817	10911	13927	12689
Robbery	2657	3109	3512	3492	1355	1362



VIOLENT CRIMES - GENDER: 2010

Crime	Male	Female
Homicide	220	43
Battery	5726	692
Violence against personal freedom	325	40
Rape	115	6
Assault on a public official/person entrusted with p. f.	785	156
Affray	11446	2106
Private Justice	741	122
Plundering	154	30
Extortion	506	73
Robbery	1148	128



VIOLENT CRIMES UPON GENDER, 2015.

Crimes	Male	Female
Homicide	168	33
Battery	4676	511
Violence against personal freedom	257	38
Rape/sexual violence	272	28
Assault against public official	698	169
Affray	12212	2409
Private Justice	455	54
Plundering	388	102
Extortion	272	44
Robbery	929	116



VIOLENT CRIMES BY AGE, 2015

Crime	Children	Juveniles	Adults
Homicide	0	21	424
Battery	156	1324	9830
Violence of personal freedom	9	58	562
Rape/sexual violence	19	62	284
Affray	284	3785	23395
Robbery	42	438	1117



RESEARCHES AT THE NIC (OKRI)

- **In the early 2000s**

1. Analyzing statistics (Nagy László Tibor)
2. Victims (Fehér Lenke)

- **Nowadays** (Orsolya Bolyky, Nagy László Tibor)

1. Homicides committed by juveniles and young adults
2. Homicides against more than one person
3. Life imprisonment/real life imprisonment (currently in process)



I. JUVENILES AND YOUNG ADULTS: HOMICIDE CASES

- 115 cases: 165 offenders
- 56 juveniles, 109 young adults
- **152 men and 13 women as offenders; 118 victims: 72 men and 46 women (39% !)**
- The proportion of the elderly is high (28,8%)
- In 68,5% of the cases – the perpetrator did not have close relationship with the plaintiff
- 33% - strong emotional bond with the plaintiff:
 - 19,5% - of them was a domestic violence case
- 13% - the victim was mentally or physically disabled



FAMILY BACKGROUND

- **The structure of the family:** changes very often
 - compact family (two parents' family) (22%)
 - most of the offenders were raised by a one-parent family, foster homes (5%)

33% no relationship with father

- Poor family background (labour market deficits)
- Alcohol and mental problems at family
- Law rate of abuse



SCHOOL AND EDUCATION

- Conflicts with other schoolmates, teachers
- Conduct problems and learning problems (80%)
- Educational problems – **37,7% repeated class**
- Truancy – only **19,5% attended school regularly**
- Lack of parental control and relationship with school



MOTIVES

- Almost **80%** of the offenders committed their homicides with **any aggravating circumstances**
- Almost **50 %** of the offenders committed their crime with **extreme brutality and for financial advantage.**
- The most frequent motive: financial gains: gained valuables were insignificant, offending with a peer or in group, act is carried out with extreme brutality-



DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENDERS BY MOTIVE

Motives	Age of 14-17 (%)	Age of 18-21 (%)	Age of 22-24 (%)
Financial gain	36,2	49,4	62,5
Impulse (revenge, jealousy, anger, quarrel)	38	35,2	25

II. HOMICIDES AGAINST MORE THAN ONE PERSON

- All cases in this category between 2000-2012.
- 231 offender + 565 victims
- 210 men and 21 women as offenders



MOTIVES

- **Financial gains** (15,9 %):
- Mostly juveniles or young adults
- **Jealousy** (8,7 %)
 - mostly men
 - extended suicide
- **Revenge**
 - 1.) longterm, unsolved conflicts
 - 2.) on the spur of the moment (alcohol, pub fights)
 - 3.) 'anger in between family members (Romas)



MOTIVES

- **Longterm conflicts (43,3%)**

usually against partner or expartner

- the proportion of female victims 20,2%
- active participation of victim 32,6%
- against children because of revenge (9,3% of victims)

- **Sexual motives (not significant)**

- **Without any reasonable motive**

- **Fear from the certain attack, fear in general from the other person**



ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS

- Alcohol use:
 - offenders – 46,3 %
 - victims – 21,7 %
- Alcohol + other drugs 6,4 %
- In most of the situation usual alcohol use can be detected
- Victims: 7 persons using drugs



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND CAUSES OF CRIMES

- In the sample there were 48 persons between the age of 14-24, from them 23 committed their crimes (47,9%) **with cruelty**
- 25-40 year olds (45,6%) usually commit homicides because of unbearable family circumstances, **longterm conflicts**, divorces.
- Among the elder offenders mental demency is typical.



EXTENDED SUICIDE IN THE SAMPLE

- 16 cases: 11 finished, 5 attempt;
- 5 female offender : 2 finished, 3 attempt;
- 11 male offenders: 9 finished, 2 attempt;
- Those whose suicide was not 'succesfull' acquittal verdict due to mental
- 4 persons suffered from schizophrenia, 2 from depression and 1 sympstoms of schizophrenia



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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**