



Penal Characteristics of Particularly Dangerous Recidivists (Work Experience, Financial Situation)



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Abstract

Introduction: the article analyzes penal characteristics of particularly dangerous recidivists (based on materials of the special census of convicts and persons in custody, December 2022) who are held in special regime correctional facilities. The data characterizing certain features of the execution of imprisonment, the ability to work and the material situation of convicts are disclosed. The analysis of data on the distribution of convicts is given depending on job security; forms of involvement in paid work; industry affiliation of production; working conditions; wages credited to their personal accounts after all deductions; pensions credited to their personal accounts after all deductions; amounts of money spent on the purchase of food and basic necessities; repayment of claims for damages caused by a crime; alimony payments; availability of money in the personal account of convicts. *Purpose:* to provide a detailed analysis of penal characteristics of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities. *Methods:* comparative law, empirical methods of description, interpretation, theoretical methods of formal and dialectical logic, legal-dogmatic and method of interpretation of legal norms. *Results:* the revealed data characterize the specifics of labor activity (ability to work, job security, forms of involvement in paid work, industry affiliation, working conditions) and the financial situation (transfer of wages and pensions, the amount of money spent on the purchase of food and basic necessities, repayment of claims for damage caused by a crime, payment of alimony, the availability of money in a personal account) of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities. *Conclusion:* The proportion of able-bodied convicts held in special-regime correctional facilities has decreased by 5.4%. The job security situation for convicts is gradually improving. The share of the unemployed has declined 2.7 times. The proportion of people who regularly repay claims has become 2.7 times higher than the proportion of people who do not repay claims. The number of convicts working at enterprises located in the Far North and equivalent areas has gone down, and accordingly, the number of convicts working under normal working conditions has gone up by 33.9%. A clear positive trend can be seen in the rise in the proportion of convicts who receive wages on their personal account, as well as in the availability of funds in their personal accounts. However, almost a third of the convicts have no money in their personal accounts.

Key words: census of convicts; those sentenced to imprisonment; special regime correctional facilities; penal characteristics; labor of convicts; financial situation of convicts.

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Introduction

This article continues a series of articles devoted to penal characteristics of convicts who have committed crimes with a particularly dangerous recidivism and are held in special regime correctional facilities. Having described elements of penal characteristics of convicts, such as conditions, place of serving a sentence, and social ties of convicts, we will consider labor activity and the financial situation of convicts held in special regime penal correctional facilities. The data presented in this article are obtained as a result of the Ninth special census of convicts and persons in custody conducted in December 2022 [1; 2].

Research methodology. The Ninth special census of convicts and persons in custody was conducted by entering information about the identity of convicts and detainees into a specially designed computer program based on indicators pre-determined in the census form by the administration of the correctional institution. In the special regime correctional facilities, the questionnaire was filled out for every fifth convict determined by random sampling.

Labor activity of convicts. The basis for the development of any state is productive labor and its results. Productive labor supports the state, culture, science, education, and medicine. The significant role of labor in human education is recognized by philosophical and pedagogical teachings.

The issues of employing persons sentenced to imprisonment constantly remain in the focus of attention of scientists and practitioners of the penal system [3; 4]. The work of those sentenced to imprisonment is considered in a variety of aspects. Researchers considered the place of convicts' labor relations in intersectoral regulation [5], historical experience of organizing labor for convicts [6], labor as a duty or right [7], etc.

From a practical point of view, we analyze

convicts' psychological attitude to work [8], convicted foreigners' involvement [9], as well as the specifics of regulating the work of women sentenced to imprisonment [10] and improving the efficiency of the penal system [11], etc. This is quite understandable, since the development of society leads to the formation of productive forces and industrial relations, as well as accumulation of ideas and views on the goals of punishment in the form of imprisonment, the place of work of convicts in public production.

The work of those sentenced to imprisonment has acquired a special role during the special military operation. At the expanded meeting of the board of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia following the results of work in 2024, Director of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia A.A. Gostev pointed out, "In order to meet the needs of the military department and the military-industrial complex of the country, clothing, equipment and metal products were manufactured for more than 7.45 billion rubles, which additionally attracted 16.2 thousand convicts" [12].

In penal law, socially useful work of convicts is presented as the main means of their correction. In addition, by its legal nature, it is mandatory for convicts.

Consolidation of the obligation to work for those sentenced to imprisonment (Part 1 of Article 103 of the Penal Code of the Russian Federation) is dictated by various interests. First, convicts' idleness is a powerful destabilizing factor that can complicate the criminal situation in the prison. Second, in modern conditions, economic interests are still important both for the state and for the convict him/herself, which is confirmed by results of the special census. Thus, the obligation to work plays an important role in ensuring correctional effects on convicts, maintaining the regime of serving sentences, realizing economic, social and other goals of convicts' work. It is a necessary condi-

tion for ensuring normal functioning of the penal system, vital activity of the convict and his/her family.

Table 1 provides an idea of the ability to work of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities.

Table 1

Ability to work of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities (%)

Ability to work	The 1999 census	The 2009 census	The 2022 census	
	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	All convicts sentenced to imprisonment	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	All convicts sentenced to imprisonment
Is able-bodied	93.8	89.5	88.4	92.2
Is physically limited	-	6.6	2.9	2.4
Is disabled, Group III	6.2	1.3	2.3	1.8
Is disabled, Group II		1.6	2.7	1.6
Is disabled, Group I		0.1	0.2	0.1
Is of retirement age		0.9	3.5	1.9
Total	100	100	100	100

As can be seen from the above data, since the 1999 census, the proportion of able-bodied convicts held in special regime correctional facilities has decreased by 5.4%. At the same time, if we take into account the category of “physically limited” (this category was not taken into account in the 1999 census), then the reduction in able-bodied convicts in special re-

gime correctional facilities is 2.5%. Given the category of persons held in special regime correctional facilities, data on the lower ability to work of the persons in question relative to other convicts seems logical.

A lack of job security is a significant destabilizing factor and the main problem in the execution of imprisonment.

Table 2

Distribution of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities by job security (%)

Job security	The 1999 census	The 2009 census	The 2022 census	
	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	All convicts sentenced to imprisonment	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	All convicts sentenced to imprisonment
Is permanently employed	29.4	37.2	59.5	62.8
Is employed but not on a permanent basis due to lack of sufficient work	8.1	6.0	2.5	3.1
Is not permanently employed due to lack of sufficient work	53.4	40.2	19.7	15.7
Is not employed, is a disabled person or a retirement pensioner	6.2	3.9	8.0	5.1
Is not employed, is engaged in vocational training	-	2.5	-	1.2
Is not employed, systematically refuses to work	2.9	10.2	10.3	12.1
Total	100	100	100	100

As can be seen from the data provided, the situation with the availability of work assignments for convicts held in special regime detention centers is improving. Relative to the 1999

census, the proportion of unemployed convicts (due to lack of sufficient work) decreased 2.7 times, which is very significant.

Attention is drawn to the 3.6-fold increase in

the proportion of convicts who systematically refuse to work (from 2.9% to 10.3%). According to Part 1 of Article 116 of the Penal Code of the Russian Federation, refusal to work or termination of work by a convicted person without valid reasons is a serious violation of the regime. However, the 2022 census identified only 4.5% of the regime malicious violators in special regime correctional facilities.

The rise in the share of convicts who systematically refuse to work can hardly be considered a flaw on the part of the prison administration, since in the absence of sufficient work, the efforts of the staff are aimed at providing labor to convicts who have claims and alimony obligations. There are certain successes in this sphere: involvement of almost 98% of the convicts with writs of execution in labor contributed to compensation of the victims' claims in the amount of 3.2 billion rubles [12].

There is no reason to blame the administration of special regime correctional facilities for not recognizing all convicts systematically refusing to work as regime malicious violators. In conditions when the administration, for objective reasons, cannot provide all convicts with the necessary amount of work, the application of such harsh measures to them does not comply with the punishment individualization principle.

The comparison of special regime correctional facilities with other institutions (according to the 2022 census) shows that the proportion of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities and provided with permanent work is

3.3% lower, which is logical, given their lower working capacity.

Estimating the proportion of convicts who are employed on a permanent basis (59.5%), it should be taken into account that not all convicts are able to work. If we exclude disabled and physically limited convicts (retired, sick) listed in Table 1, then the percentage of permanent employment will be 67.3%, and if we exclude convicts who refuse to work, it will be 76.2%. The latter figure shows the recruitment of convicts who are willing and able to work in special regime correctional facilities.

Articles 103, 106 of the Penal Code of the Russian Federation, Article 17 of the Law of the Russian Federation "On institutions and bodies of the penal system of the Russian Federation" provide for the existence of five main forms of labor organization for persons sentenced to imprisonment:

- at centers of labor adaptation of convicts and production (labor) workshops of institutions executing punishments;
- at federal state unitary enterprises of the penal system;
- at facilities of organizations of any organizational and legal forms located on the territories of institutions executing punishments and outside them;
- economic maintenance of correctional facilities and pre-trial detention centers.

Table 3 provides an idea of the forms of involvement in paid labor of convicts held in special regime correctional institutions.

Table 3

Distribution of convicts depending on the form of involvement in paid work (%)

Forms of involvement in paid work	The 1999 census	The 2022 census	
	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicted men serving sentences in other correctional facilities
Labor adaptation center	26.6 (own production. enterprises of the correctional facility)	42.8	31.9
Industrial labor workshop		4.1	6.1
State unitary enterprise	0.1 (entrepreneurial activity)	0.0	0.3
Economic maintenance of a correctional facility	7.7	9.4	18.7
At facilities of other organizational and legal forms	2.8	0.4	1.6
Does not work	62.8	42.5	39.8
Total	100	100	100

Based on the data provided, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- most convicts held in special regime correctional facilities are provided with work in labor adaptation centers (42.8%);
- a significant proportion of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities are provided with work on economic maintenance of a correctional facility (9.4%), as well as in industrial labor workshops (4.1%). Under Article 18 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On institutions and bodies of the penal system of

the Russian Federation”, production (labor) workshops are divided into educational and production (labor) workshops and medical and production (labor) workshops, established respectively in juvenile correctional facilities and medical correctional facilities. Thus, these are convicts held in medical correctional facilities in the conditions of special regime correctional facility.

Labor activity of those sentenced to imprisonment is characterized by the branch of production in which the convict is employed (Table 4).

Table 4

Distribution of convicts serving sentences in special regime correctional facilities by industry affiliation (%)

Job security	The 1999 census	The 2009 census	The 2022 census	
	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	All convicted men serving imprisonment	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicted men serving sentences in other correctional facilities
Metalworking and mechanical engineering	11.5	11.3	4.8	9.1
Woodworking and furniture production	22.9	11.0	8.1	8.1
Garment manufacture	19.2	12.1	59.2	30.5
Construction	1.9	3.2	0.9	2.2
Logging	0.8	2.3	0.7	1.7
Agriculture	0.3	2.5	0.7	2.2
Waste recycling	-	-	0.4	0.8
Other	22.5	21.2	8.8	15.0
Economic maintenance	20.9	36.4	16.4	30.4
Total	100	100	100	100

As can be seen from the above data, the vast majority of convicts serving sentences in special regime correctional facilities are employed in the garment manufacture. Its share (59.2%) is greater than all other types of production combined. Relative to the 1999 census, where various types of production were common, in 2022 the share

of woodworking and furniture production decreased by 14.8%, as well as metalworking and mechanical engineering by 6.7%.

As for working conditions, they are normal for the majority of convicts serving sentences in special regime correctional facilities (97.3%) (Table 5).

Table 5

Distribution of convicts serving sentences in special regime correctional facilities by working conditions (%)

Working conditions	The 1999 census	The 2009 census	The 2022 census	
	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	All convicted men serving imprisonment	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicted men serving sentences in other correctional facilities
Normal	63.4	75.6	97.3	97.2
Harmful working conditions in hot workshops	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5
Hard working conditions	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2

Work at enterprises located in the Far North and equivalent areas	34.7	5.3	2.4	2.1
No data	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

In Soviet times, colonies for particularly dangerous repeat offenders were usually located in remote northern regions of the USSR. This was associated not only with economic interests of developing these regions, but also with the desire to strengthen the punitive effect on the most dangerous category of criminals.

In modern times, the doctrine of criminal law and criminological science often substantiate the need to return to this practice in relation to various categories of convicts: from terrorists to economic criminals.

The results of the 2022 special census clearly demonstrate that the desire to “transfer convicts as far as the crow flies” faces objective reality. The proportion of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities working at enterprises located in the Far North and areas equated to them went down 14.5 times compared with the 1999 census. Accordingly, the share of convicts working in normal working conditions increased by 33.9%.

Financial situation of convicts. The financial situation of convicts is extremely important both for convicts themselves and for the penal system as a whole. Within the framework of this area, scientists and practitioners study importance of material and household support for convicts [12], financial responsibility of those sentenced to imprisonment [13], convicts’ right to compensation for inadequate conditions of detention [14], etc.

The Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia

has been bringing the material and technical base of correctional institutions in line with established standards. Currently, almost 78% of correctional institutions comply with such standards.

The financial situation of convicts can be formed at the expense of the following sources:

- wages (according to Article 105 of the Penal Code of the Russian Federation, persons sentenced to imprisonment are entitled to receive salary in accordance with Russian legislation on labor);
- compulsory state social insurance and pension provision (in accordance with Article 98 of the Penal Code of the Russian Federation, employed convicts are subject to compulsory state social insurance, in addition, convicts are entitled on general grounds to state pension provision in case of old age, disability, loss of breadwinner and in other cases provided for by Russian legislation);
- money transfers from relatives and other persons.

According to the methodology developed by the author’s team and approved by the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for conducting the Ninth special census, the financial situation of convicts was studied in November 2022. Table 6 provides an idea of the amount of earnings of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities credited to their personal account in November 2022 after all deductions.

Table 6

Distribution of convicts by the wage amount credited to their personal accounts after all deductions in November 2022 (%)

Wage amount credited to convicts’ personal accounts after all deductions	The 2022 census	
	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicted men serving sentences in other correctional facilities
Nothing	45.2	47.7
Up to 500 rubles	6.3	7.6
500 – 1,000 rubles	6.1	7.6
1,000 – 2,000 rubles	8.4	8.7
2,000 – 4,000 rubles	10.1	11.4
4,000 – 6,000 rubles	12.5	5.7

6,000 – 8,000 rubles	4.1	5.0
8,000 – 10,000 rubles	5.2	3.6
over 10,000 rubles	2.1	2.7
Total	100	100

In 1999, 70.8% of the convicts held in special regime correctional facilities had no earnings in the month preceding the census, in 2009 – 69.5% of the men sentenced to imprisonment, and in 2022 – less than half (45.2%) of the convicts held in a special regime correctional facilities. Thus, the share of persons in this category has decreased significantly, which cannot but have a positive impact on the process of convict correction. As a result, currently a large proportion of those held in special regime correctional facilities can reimburse their maintenance costs and improve their financial situation. At the same time, the average amount of earnings of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities after all deductions ranges from two to six thousand rubles.

However, the question arises why the employment rate in special regime correctional facilities amounted to 59.5%, but only 54.8% of wages were credited to personal accounts. The simplest explanation is that the 2022 special census took into account the amount remaining

after all deductions provided for by law, such as taxes, deductions on writ of execution (alimony, compensation for damage caused, loan repayment, etc.). In addition, deductions were made to reimburse for expenses of providing convicts with public utilities, food, clothing, and personal hygiene products.

However, the legislation establishes that in correctional facilities, including in special regime ones, at least 25 percent of the wage is to be credited to convicts' personal accounts, regardless of all deductions. Accordingly, if the convicted person worked, especially constantly, then the money, albeit in a quarter amount, are to be credited to his personal account.

A more logical explanation is that the percentage of convicts provided with permanent work is incorrect (overestimated), since it is one of the main indicators by which the performance of a correctional institution as a whole is assessed.

The next type of income for convicts is pension provision (Table 7).

Table 7

Distribution of convicts by the pension amount credited to convicts' personal accounts in November 2022 after all deductions (%)

Pension amount credited to convicts' personal accounts after all deductions	The 2022 census	
	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicted men serving sentences in other correctional facilities
Nothing, a convict is not eligible for a pension	89.1	91.4
Up to 500 rubles	0.3	0.4
500–700 rubles	0.5	0.4
700–1,000 rubles	0.4	0.5
1,000–2,000 rubles	0.4	0.5
2,000–3,000 rubles	0.6	0.5
3,000–4,000 rubles	0.6	0.6
4,000–5,000 rubles	0.4	0.5
5,000–6,000 rubles	0.6	0.5
6,000–8,000 rubles	1.0	0.9
8,000–10,000 rubles	1.5	1.1
over 10,000 rubles	4.5	2.4
A convict receives a pension, but it is not credited to his personal account	0.1	0.3
Итого	100	100

In 1999, special regime correctional facilities kept 4.9% of pensioners, in 2009 – 4.8%, in

2022 there were already 10.9%. Of all convicts serving imprisonment, in 1999, 3.5% were pen-

sioners, in 2009 – 4.8%, and in 2022 – 8.6%. It reflects a domestic 25-year upward trend in the number of pensioners. Only in 2018–2023 there was a slight growth due to increased mortality from COVID-19 and the rise in the retirement age. In 2024, the number of pensioners in Russia grew by 94,000 people for the first time in six years [16].

When compared with other correctional facilities, the share of convicts held in special regime ones is by 2.3% higher.

The average pension credited after all deductions to the personal account of convicted pensioners held in special regime correctional facilities ranges from six to ten thousand rubles and above: it is 64.2% of all convicted persons receiving a pension. If we take convicted pensioners who have more than 10 thousand rubles credited to their personal account, then this share is 41.3%. For convicts who receive remuneration in special regime correctional facilities, the ratio according to the above parameters is 20.8% and 3.8%, respectively. It is not for nothing that convicted pensioners in places of imprisonment are considered a “rich stratum” by convicts themselves. It is associated with the increased attention of the state to the pension provision of citizens, including convicts. As a result, pensions are indexed twice every year in accordance with the inflation rate. In addition, convicted pensioners have fewer alimony obligations due to their age.

Funds received as a result of transfers from relatives or other persons may be spent by convicts on the purchase of food and basic necessities with restrictions depending on the type of detention and conditions of serving the sentence. Thus, in special regime correctional facilities, convicts held in normal conditions are allowed to spend monthly funds available on their personal accounts in the amount of seven thousand two hundred rubles (from December 11, 2023 – in the amount of nine thousand four hundred rubles); convicted persons held in light conditions – in the amount of seven thousand eight hundred rubles (from December 11, 2023 – in the amount of ten thousand two hundred rubles); convicted persons held in strict conditions – in the amount of six thousand six hundred rubles (from December 11, 2023 – in the amount of eight thousand six hundred rubles). In addition, as an encouragement measure (Article 113 of the Penal Code of the Russian Federation), convicts may be allowed to spend additional money in the amount of up to one thousand five hundred rubles (from December 11, 2023 – in the amount of three thousand rubles) for the purchase of food and basic necessities.

Table 8 provides an idea of the amount of money spent by convicts held in special regime correctional facilities in November 2022 on the purchase of food and basic necessities.

Table 8

Distribution of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities by the amount of money spent on the purchase of food and basic necessities in November 2022 (%)

Money spent on the purchase of food and basic necessities	The 2022 census	
	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicted men serving sentences in other correctional facilities
A convict has purchased nothing	30.4	39.4
Up to 500 rubles	6.8	6.9
500–700 rubles	5.4	5.4
700–1,000 rubles	7.1	7.2
1,000–2,000 rubles	11.0	11.0
2,000–3,000 rubles	8.6	8.0
3,000–4,000 rubles	7.4	6.5
4,000–5,000 rubles	7.4	4.4
5,000–6,000 rubles	4.9	3.3
6,000–8,000 rubles	4.9	3.4
8,000–10,000 rubles	3.2	2.1
Over 10,000 rubles	2.9	2.4
Total	100	100

The data shown in Table 8 correlate with the data on the distribution of convicts depending on the availability of money in the personal account (Table 11). The average amount of money spent on the purchase of food and basic necessities by convicts held in special regime correctional facilities ranges from one to four thousand rubles. Considering that under current legislation, until December 11, 2023, the minimum amount of money that convicts can spend is 6,600 rubles (convicts held in strict conditions), it can be concluded that convicts spend less money than is allowed by the legislature.

It can also be seen that in special regime correctional facilities, the proportion of convicts who do not purchase food and basic necessities is 9.0% lower than in other correctional institutions.

A fairly significant place in the analysis of the financial situation of convicts held in special regime penal institutions is occupied by issues related to the fulfillment of their obligations to settle claims and pay alimony. According to the study, 30.8% of the convicts held in special regime correctional facilities have claims for compensation for damage caused by a crime.

Table 9

Distribution of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities depending on the repayment of claims for damages caused by a crime (%)

Repayment of claims for compensation for damage caused by a crime	The 2009 census	The 2022 census	
	Convicted men serving imprisonment	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicted men serving sentences in other correctional facilities
No claims	68.8	69.1	77.9
There is a claim, but it is regularly repaid	10.5	19.2	14.3
There is a claim, but it is not repaid due to a lack of money	14.8	5.6	4.2
A claim is not repaid due a lack of employment opportunities in the correctional facility	5.9	1.5	1.0
There was a claim, but it was fully repaid	-	4.6	2.6
Total	100	100	100

As can be seen from the data provided, the proportion of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities with claims is higher than in other correctional institutions by 8.8%. Given the longer terms of imprisonment for convicts held in special regime penal institutions, it is logical that this category has a higher proportion of convicts who have repaid claims in full - by 2.0 %. It should be noted that there is a general positive trend regarding all persons sentenced

to imprisonment, according to which the proportion of persons who regularly repay claims has increased above the proportion of persons who do not repay claims (2.7 times higher in special regime correctional facilities). This is due to the policy implemented by the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia aimed at providing labor to the maximum number of convicts in this category.

Table 10

Distribution of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities depending on the alimony payment (%)

Alimony payment	The 2009 census	The 2022 census	
	Convicted men serving imprisonment	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicted men serving sentences in other correctional facilities
A convict is not obliged to pay alimony	95.5	96.7	94.3
A convict is obliged to pay alimony and is paying it	2.2	2.6	4.5
A convict is not paying alimony due to a lack of money	1.6	0.6	1.0

A convict is not paying alimony due to a lack of employment opportunities in the correctional facility	0.7	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100

According to the study, 3.3% of the convicts held in special regime correctional facilities are obliged to pay alimony (in other prisons – 5.7%). The proportion of convicts who regularly pay alimony exceeds the proportion of convicts who

do not do this 3.7 times. One of the key indicators determining the financial situation of convicts is the availability of money in their personal accounts (Table 11).

Table 11

Distribution of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities depending on the availability of money in their personal accounts at the time of the census (%).

Presence of money in the convict's personal account	The 2022 census	
	Convicts serving the sentence in the special regime correctional facility	Convicted men serving sentences in other correctional facilities
No	31.4	41.8
Up to 200 rubles	19.0	16.6
200–400 rubles	7.2	6.2
400–600 rubles	5.4	5.3
600–800 rubles	4.7	4.3
800–1,000 rubles	6.7	4.7
1,000–2,000 rubles	6.4	6.4
2,000–4,000 rubles	4.9	5.5
4,000–5,000 rubles	2.4	2.3
5,000–6,000 rubles	1.8	1.4
6,000–8,000 rubles	1.7	1.4
8,000–10,000 rubles	1.2	1.1
over 10,000 rubles	7.2	3.0
Total	100	100

The analysis of three censuses in terms of the availability of funds in personal accounts shows a clear positive trend. In 1999, 60.7% of men sentenced to imprisonment had no money in their personal account, in 2009 – 57.4%, in 2022 – 41.8%. In special regime correctional facilities the positive dynamics in relation to the 1999 census is even more impressive. In 1999, 71.5% of the convicts did not have money in their personal accounts, in 2022 – only 31.4%, that is, the share of convicts having not money in their personal accounts decreased 2.3 times.

It should also be noted that in special regime correctional facilities, the proportion of convicts who do not have money in their personal accounts is 10.4% lower than in other correctional institutions.

Conclusions

1. Since the 1999 census, the proportion of able-bodied convicts held in special regime correctional facilities has decreased by 5.4%, which correlates with the data on an increase

in the total age of persons held in correctional institutions. The job security situation for convicts held in special regime detention centers is gradually improving. Relative to the 1999 census, the proportion of unemployed convicts (due to a lack of sufficient work) decreased 2.7 times, which is very significant and confirms the efforts of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in this direction. This is also consistent with the data that in 1999, 70.8% of the convicts held in special regime correctional facilities did not have earnings, in 2009 – 69.5% of men sentenced to imprisonment, and in 2022 – less than half (45.2%) of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities. The proportion of people who regularly repay claims has become higher than the proportion of people who do not do it (2.7 times in special regime correctional facilities).

2. Current economic processes have led to a 14.5-fold decrease in the share of convicts held in special regime correctional facilities work-

ing at enterprises located in the Far North and equivalent areas, and, accordingly, the proportion of convicts working in normal working conditions has increased by 33.9%. This trend is a serious obstacle to reinforce punitive impact on convicts associated with harsh natural conditions of the Far North and regions equivalent to them.

3. A clear positive trend can be seen in the greater number of convicts who receive wages in their personal accounts, as well as in the availability of funds in convicts' personal accounts. In 1999, 71.5% of the convicts did not have money in their personal accounts, in 2022 – only 31.4%. Hence, the proportion of

convicts held in special regime correctional facilities who do not have money in their personal accounts has decreased 2.3 times. At the same time, since almost a third of convicts do not have money in their personal accounts, the expediency of increasing permissible norms in penal enforcement legislation for their spending on the purchase of food and basic necessities. Such an increase, which is periodically carried out based on the existing inflation in Russia, will be relevant only for a small group of convicts (up to 5%). Moreover, this conclusion is applicable to convicts serving sentences both in special regime penal institutions and in other penal institutions.

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