

Prisons in Europe 2005-2015

Montenegro

Country Profile

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This country profile on Montenegro is taken from the report *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* ([link](#)), which contains 51 profiles on the prison populations in the Prison Administrations of the 47 member States of the Council of Europe.

Prisons in Europe 2005- 2015 presents data on prison populations across Europe from 2005 to 2015. It is divided in two volumes: Volume 1 presents country profiles based on several indicators concerning prison populations, and Volume 2 includes all the data used for the report. The report has been prepared by the University of Lausanne and co-funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe.

Each country profile includes a Table with Key Facts about the country, which are presented in the form of several indicators referring to the latest available year and to the evolution during the latest ten years, as well as the relative position of the country (low, medium or high) for each indicator compared to the 28 member States of the European Union (“EU 28”) and the 47 member States of the Council of Europe (“CoE 47”). The classification in “low”, “medium” and “high” is based on the comparative indicators presented in Part 2 of the study. The country profile is divided in four sections and includes 8 Figures. The four sections are the following:

- Key facts
- The country in brief: This section summarizes the trends shown in the key facts from 2005 to 2014/15. It illustrates which indicators have increased, which have decreased and which have remained stable. The indicator is considered as showing a stable trend if the variation is lower than 5%.
- The country in comparative perspective: This section compares each country to the rest of the countries included in the study.

General comments:

This section includes eight Figures, comments to these Figures and some possible explanations of the observed trends. The eight Figures are numbered from 1 to 8 within each country profile and also include, between brackets, their absolute number from 1 to 408.

The Key facts include indicators of stock and flow. The stock indicators refer to the situation on 1st September 2015. The flow indicators refer to the situation during the year 2014. On the basis of the data included in this study, we have calculated for each indicator the average for the 10 to 11 years under study. This average is presented in the fifth column of the country profiles.

Finally, the last column of the country profiles provides a graphic indicator of the trend observed when one compares the last year of the series (2014 and 2015 respectively) to the first one (2005). The arrows included in this column reflect the evolution of the indicator according to the following table:

↔	+/- 4.9%	stable
↑	+5 to +9%	slight increase
↑↑	+10 to +19%	moderate increase
↑↑↑	+20 to +49%	substantial increase
↑↑↑↑	+50% and more	huge increase
↓	-5 to -9%	slight decrease
↓↓	-10 to -19%	moderate decrease
↓↓↓	-20 to -49%	substantial decrease
↓↓↓↓	-50% and more	huge decrease

COUNTRY PROFILE

MONTENEGRO

TRENDS 2005-2015

Key Facts

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	176.8	High	NAP	176.0	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	384.2	High	NAP	---	---
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	358.8	High	NAP	469.9*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.1	Medium	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.3	Low	NAP	---	---
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	81.5	Low	NAP	---	---
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	33.0	Low	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.4	Low	NAP	2.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	15.5	Medium	NAP	---	---
of which: in pre-trial detention	57.6	High	NAP	---	---
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	33.3	High	NAP	---	---
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	66.2	High	NAP	---	---
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	---	---
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.3	High	NAP	---	---
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	30.0	Low	NAP	---	---
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	7 626 928.7	NAP	NAP	7 757 241.4**	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2010	19.0	Low	NAP	16.0***	↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2010 to 2014

Montenegro in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of releases from penal institutions (-26%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-7%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+31%), percentage of female inmates (+63%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+27%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: none of indicator remained stable.

Montenegro in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Montenegro presents:
 - **Low**: Average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium**: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, percentage of foreign inmates.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (233)

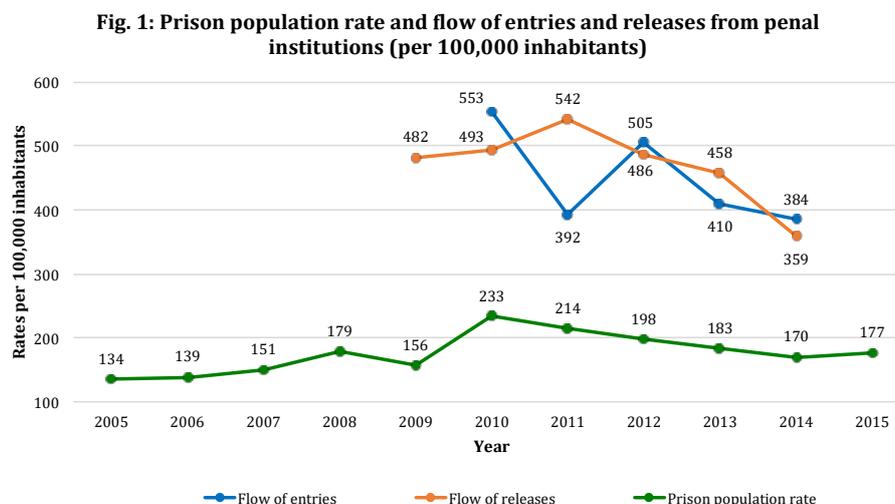


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Montenegro (stock) increased by 31%. In 2005, the country had 134 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 177.

For the rate of entries (flow of entries) most of the data were not available.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 26%. In 2009, there were 482 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 359.

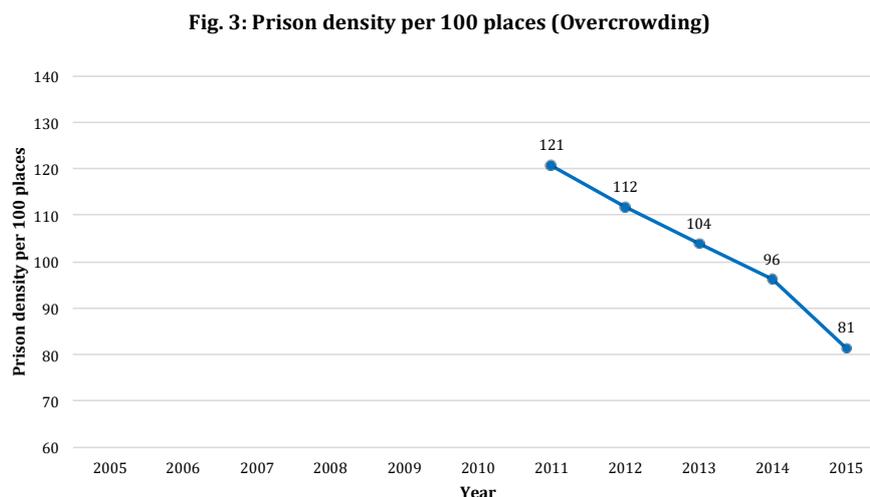
Figure 2 (234)



The data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment is only available since 2010. When the average length is estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions, it shows an increase of 35%. In 2010, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions was 5.3 months, while in 2014 it was 7.1 months.

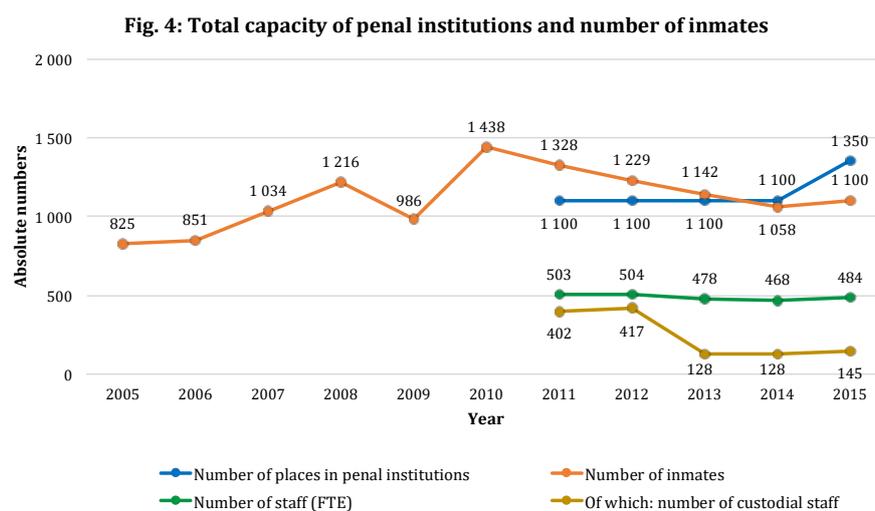
When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, the trend is stable (+5%). In 2010, the average length of imprisonment based on the ratio between stock and flow was 5.1 months, while in 2014 it was 5.3 months.

Figure 3 (235)



Most of the data required for the estimation of the prison density were not available. The available data shows a decrease of 33% of the prison density from 2011 to 2015. In 2011 there were 121 inmates per 100 places, while in 2015 there were 81 inmates per 100 places.

Figure 4 (236)



From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates in Montenegro increased by 33%. In 2005, the country had 825 inmates, while in 2015 it had 1100.

Data concerning the rest of the indicators included in Figure 4 are only available since 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the total number of staff remained stable (-4%). There were 503 FTE persons employed by the prison administration in 2011 and 484 in 2015. At the same time, the number of custodial staff decreased by 64% passing from 402 in 2011 to 145 in 2015.

From 2011 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions increased by 23%. There were 1100 places in 2011 and 1350 in 2015.

Figure 5 (237)

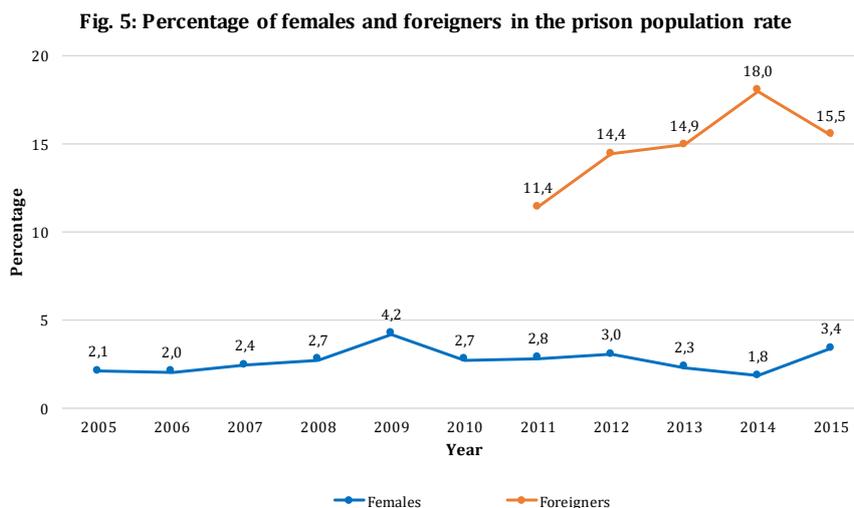
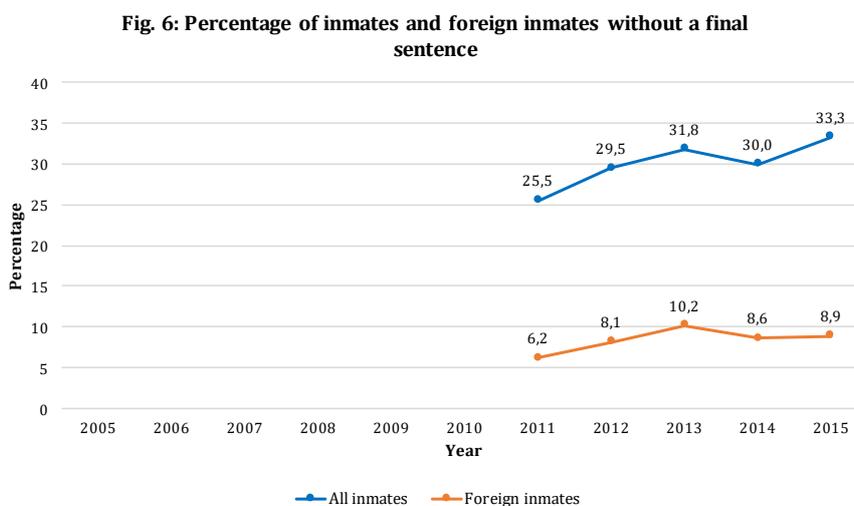


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 63%. In 2005, 2.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.4% of the total prison population.

The percentage of foreign inmates is only available since 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 36%. In 2011, 11.4% of the inmates of Montenegro were foreigners, while in 2015 that percentage reached 15.5%.

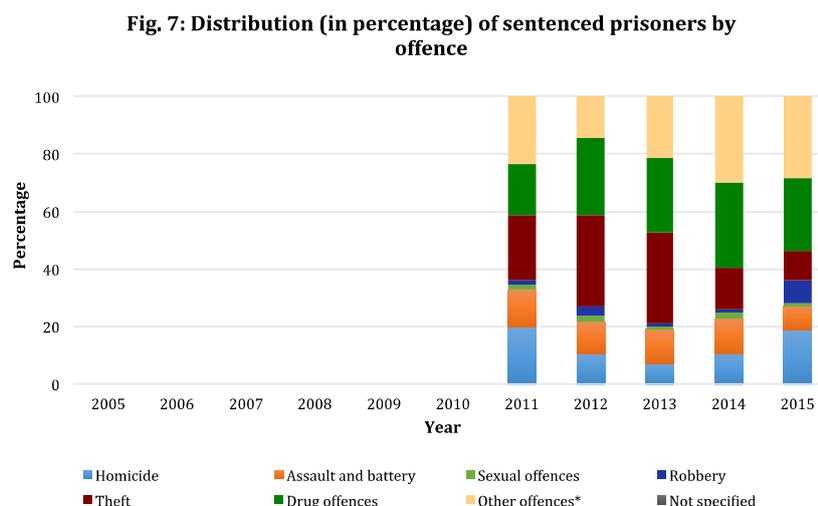
Figure 6 (238)



The data required for the computation of the percentages included in Figure 6 are only available since 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 31%. In 2011, 25.5% of the inmates of Montenegro were not serving a final sentence, while in 2015 that percentage reached 33.3%.

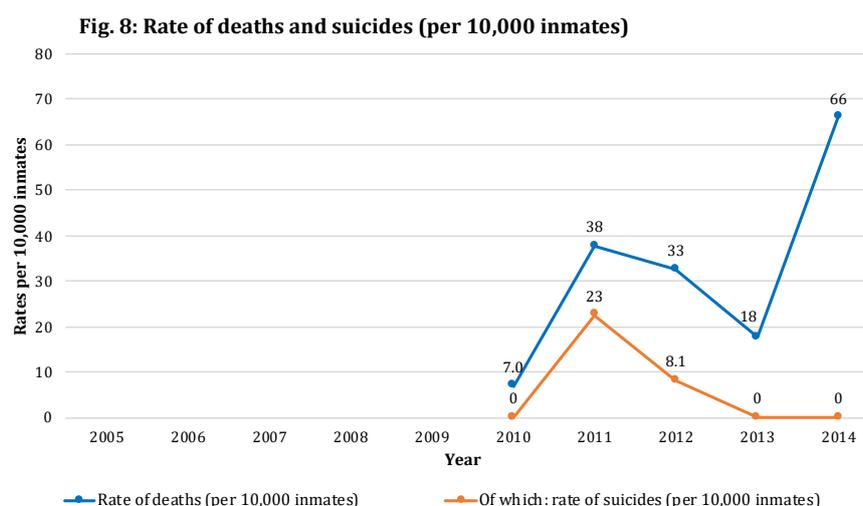
In 2011, 6.2% of the inmates held in pre-trial detention were foreigners, while by 2015 that percentage had reached 8.9%. This means that the percentage of foreign inmates held in pre-trial detention increased by 44% from 2011 to 2015.

Figure 7¹²³ (239)



As can be seen in Figure 7, data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence were only available from 2011 to 2015. During that period, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for robbery, drug offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences, and theft have decreased.

Figure 8 (240)



Data on deaths, including suicides, in penal institutions are only available since 2010, but from a statistical point of view the numbers that generated the rates shown in Figure 8 are too low to reach any reliable conclusion about the observed trends. From 2010 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 1 and 7 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and none.

¹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

² Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

³ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).