

Prisons in Europe 2005-2015

The FYRO Macedonia

Country Profile

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This country profile on The FYRO Macedonia 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	THE FYRO MACEDONIA		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	168.9	High	NAP	123.6	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	152.8	Medium	NAP	182.7	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	153.5	Medium	NAP	123.1*	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	11.9	High	NAP	10.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	11.8	High	NAP	9.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	138.2	High	NAP	110.5	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.0	Medium	NAP	33.1	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.2	Low	NAP	2.7	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	5.7	Medium	NAP	4.0	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	22.7	Low	NAP	26.8	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	10.6	Low	NAP	13.5	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	32.1	Medium	NAP	40.2	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	7.2	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	4.0	High	NAP	3.5	↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	62.8	Medium	NAP	63.5	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	11 158 000	NAP	NAP	10 098 000**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	9.8	Low	NAP	9.7***	↑↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

FYRO Macedonia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-57%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-33%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-14%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-47%), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2014), and ratio of inmates per staff (-6%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+61%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+31%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+271%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+238%), prison density (+44%), median age of the population (+13%), percentage of foreign inmates (+23%), percentage of custodial staff (+8%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+18%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+62%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: percentage of female inmates (+3%).

FYRO Macedonia in comparative perspective

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

General comments

Figure 1 (361)

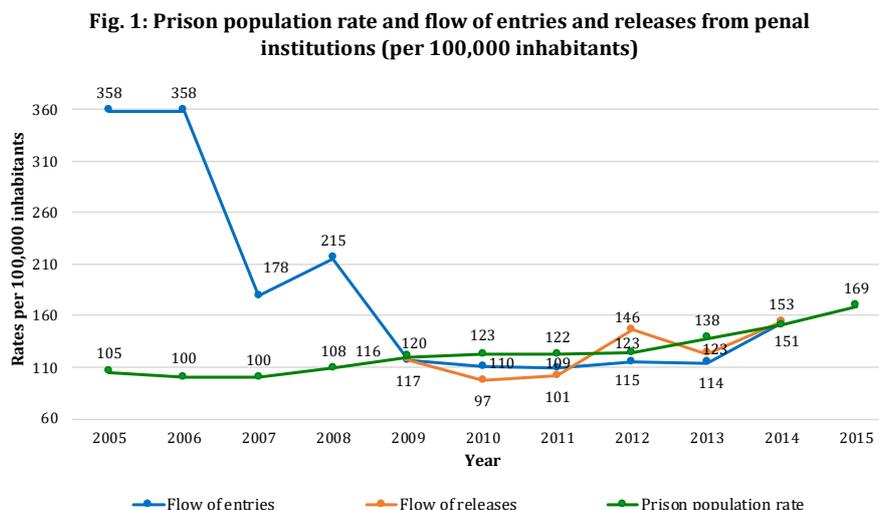


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of the FYRO Macedonia (stock) increased by 61%. In 2005, the country had 105 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 169.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 57%. In 2005, there were 358 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 153.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 31%. In 2009, there were 117 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 154.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends from 2009 to 2014.

Figure 2 (362)

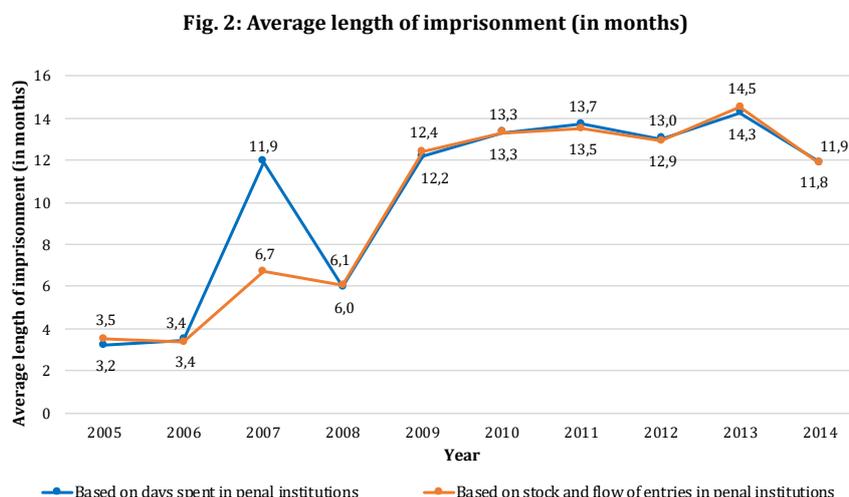


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 271%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.2 months, while in 2014 it was 11.9 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 238%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.5 months, while in 2014 it was 11.8 months.

Figure 3 (363)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

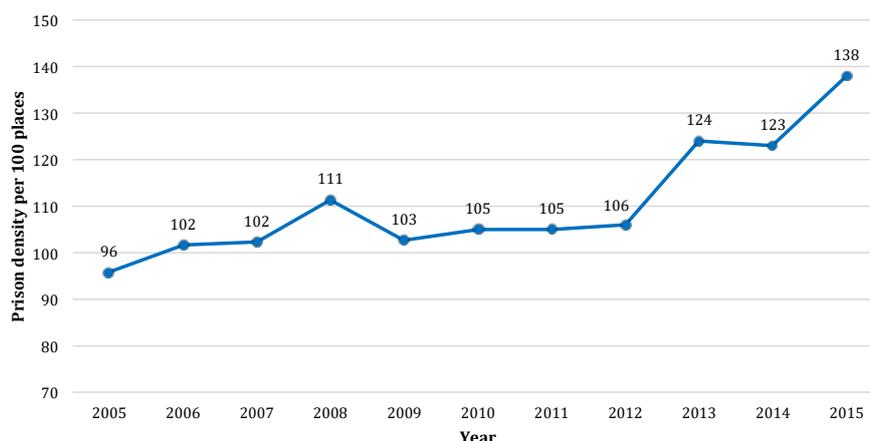


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the FYRO Macedonia increased by 44%. In 2005, the country had 96 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 138.

Figure 4 (364)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

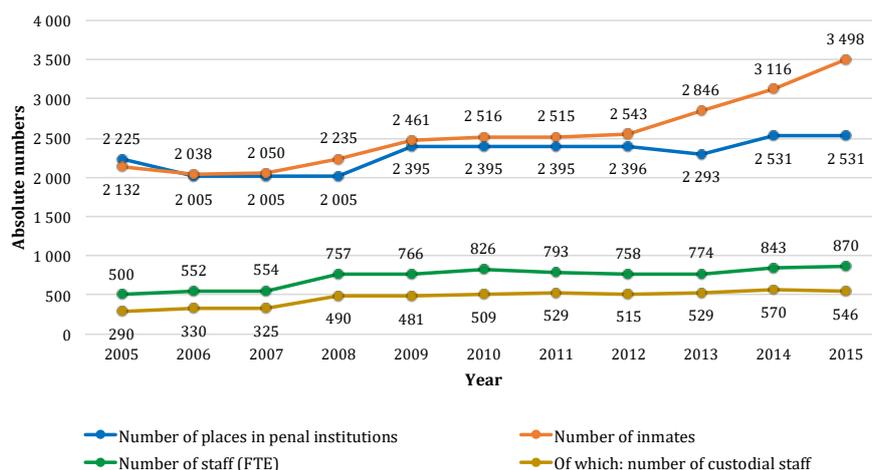


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the FYRO Macedonia increased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 2,225 places, while in 2015 it had 2,531. According to the information collected during this research, the number of places in penal institutions increased due to the construction of a new penal institution and to construction works in some parts of the buildings of other penal institutions, which were adapted to accommodate inmates.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 64%. In 2005, the country had 2,132 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3,498.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 74%. In 2005, the FYRO Macedonia had in total a staff of 500 persons, while in 2015 it had 870.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 88%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 290 persons, while in 2015 it was 546.

Figure 5 (365)

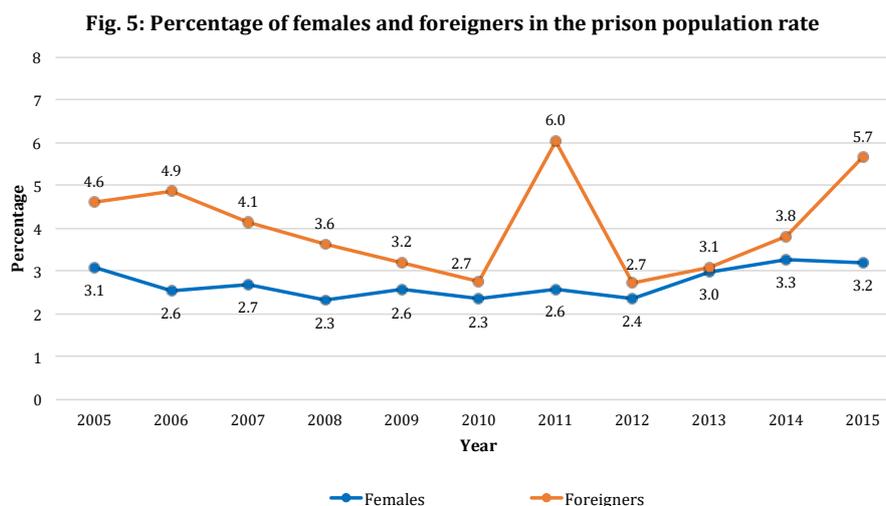


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained relatively stable. In 2005, 3.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.2% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, 4.6% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 5.7% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (366)

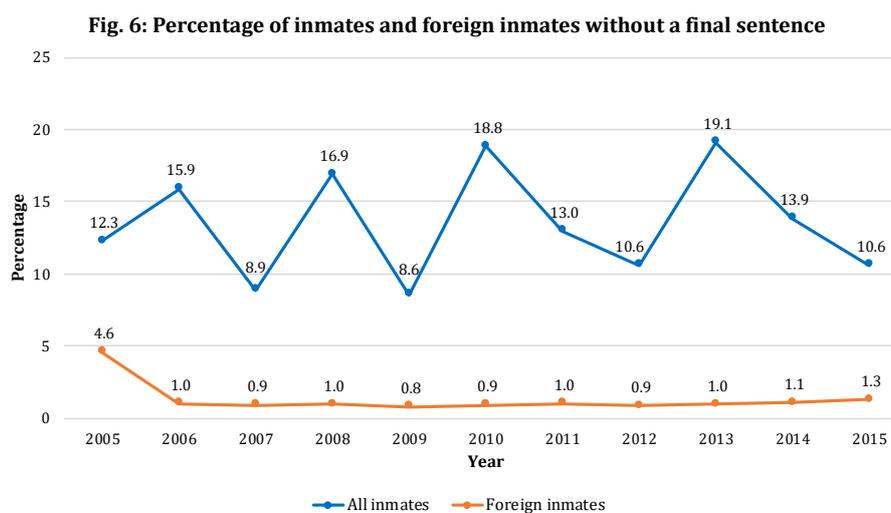


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 14%. In 2005, 12.3% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 10.6% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 72%. In 2005, they represented 4.6% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.3% of them.

Figure 7¹²³ (367)

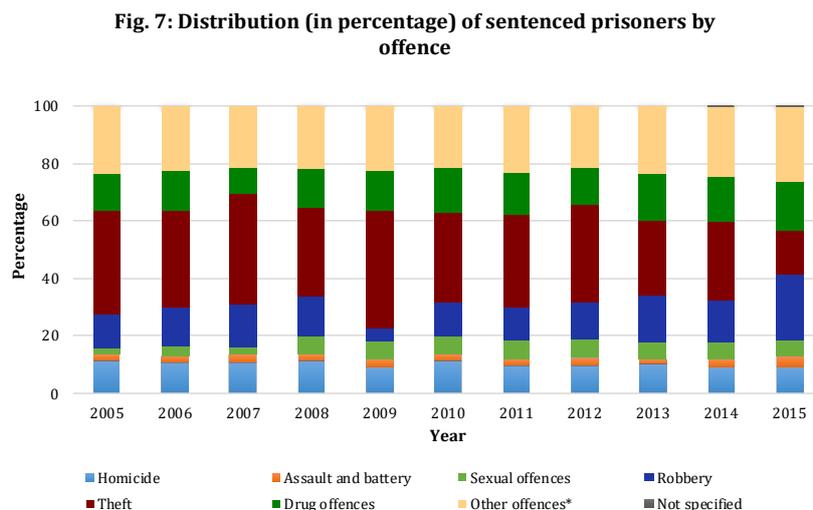
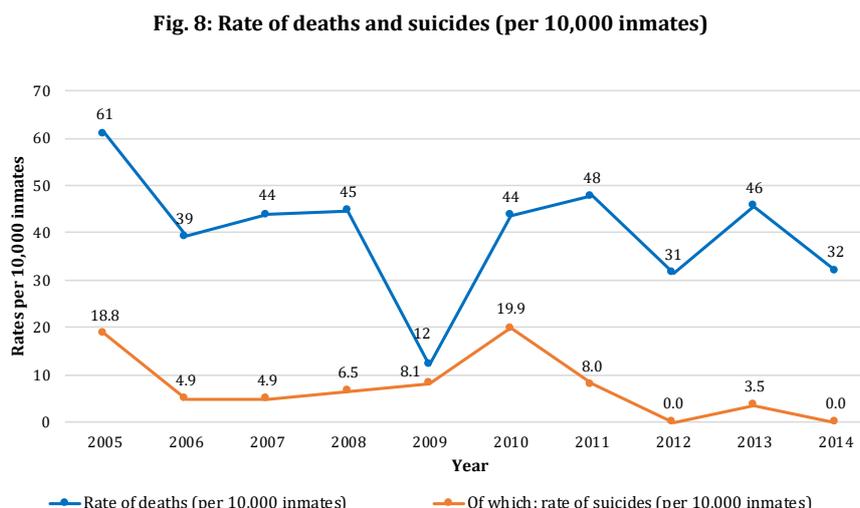


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, robbery, drug offences and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and theft have decreased.

Figure 8 (368)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

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).