



University of Maribor

Faculty of
Criminal Justice and Security

AN OVERVIEW OF PENOLOGY AND PENAL PRACTICE IN SLOVENIA AFTER 1991

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**Authors: Gorazd Meško
Chuck Fields
Rok Hacin**



CONDUCT OF THE PRESENTATION

1. Prison system in the Republic of Slovenia;
2. Changes in Slovenian penal policy;
3. Trends in prison population;
4. Prison capacity rate;
5. The average number of prisoners and prison staff;
6. Trends in number of employees in Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia;
7. Situation in Slovenian prisons in 2014; and
8. Conclusion



1 PRISON SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

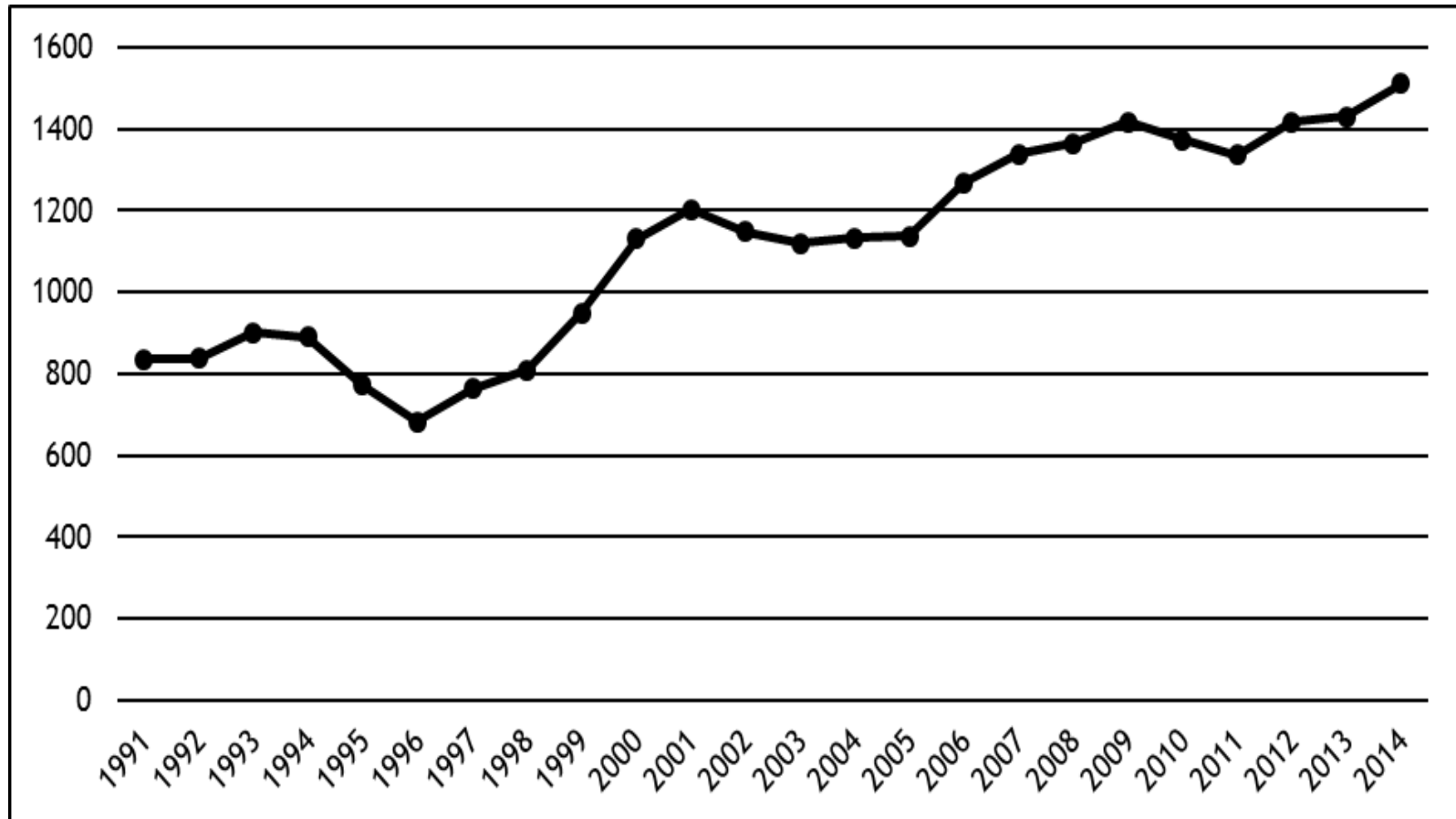
- ☐ Slovenian Prison system consists of Prison Administration, prisons and juvenile correctional home.
- ☐ Establishment of Prison Administration in 1995 as a body responsible for the prison system.
- ☐ Six prison facilities operating in 14 different locations.
- ☐ Execution of prison sentences, juvenile prison sentences and sentences passed down under other regulations.
- ☐ Imprisoned persons in Slovenia serve their sentences in different types of prisons according to their gender, nature of sentence, duration of sentence, age of the prisoner and degree of security.



2 CHANGES IN SLOVENIAN PENAL POLICY

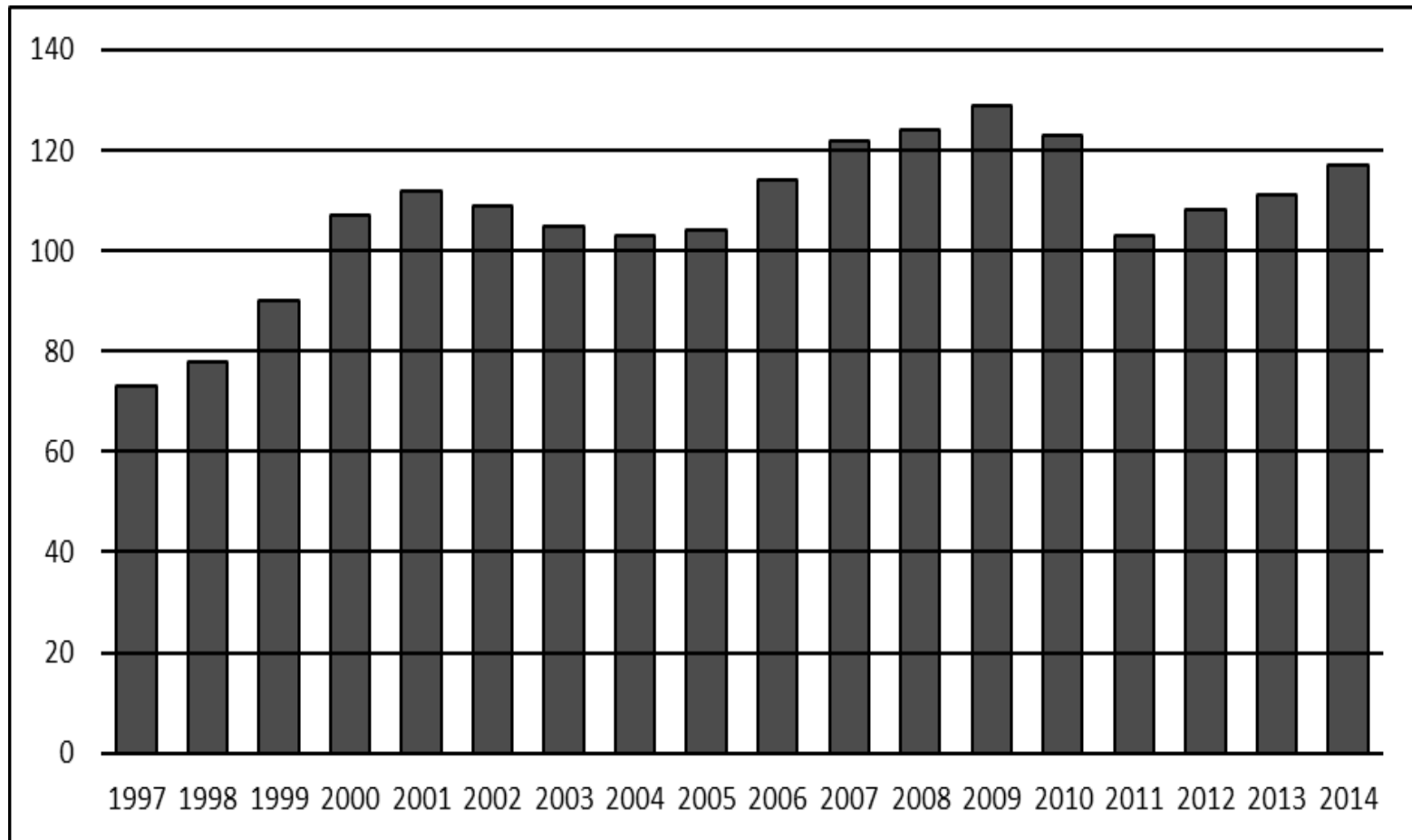
- ❑ Since the 1960s, Slovenian penology was strongly influenced by clinical criminology.
- ❑ Penal policies in the era when Slovenia was part of Yugoslavia, were based on research findings of penologists.
- ❑ Focus on rehabilitation of prisoners.
- ❑ Legislators of the new democratic regime in Slovenia (after 1991) were confident in their knowledge of punishment, and consequently have refused to cooperate with penologists/criminologists in designing new penal policies and legislation.
- ❑ Content of the Penal Sanctions Enforcement Act (2000) shows that the legislators gave priority to security and surveillance rather than the rehabilitation of prisoners.
- ❑ Democratization of Slovenia has brought greater punitive orientation and increase in prison population.

3 TRENDS IN PRISON POPULATION



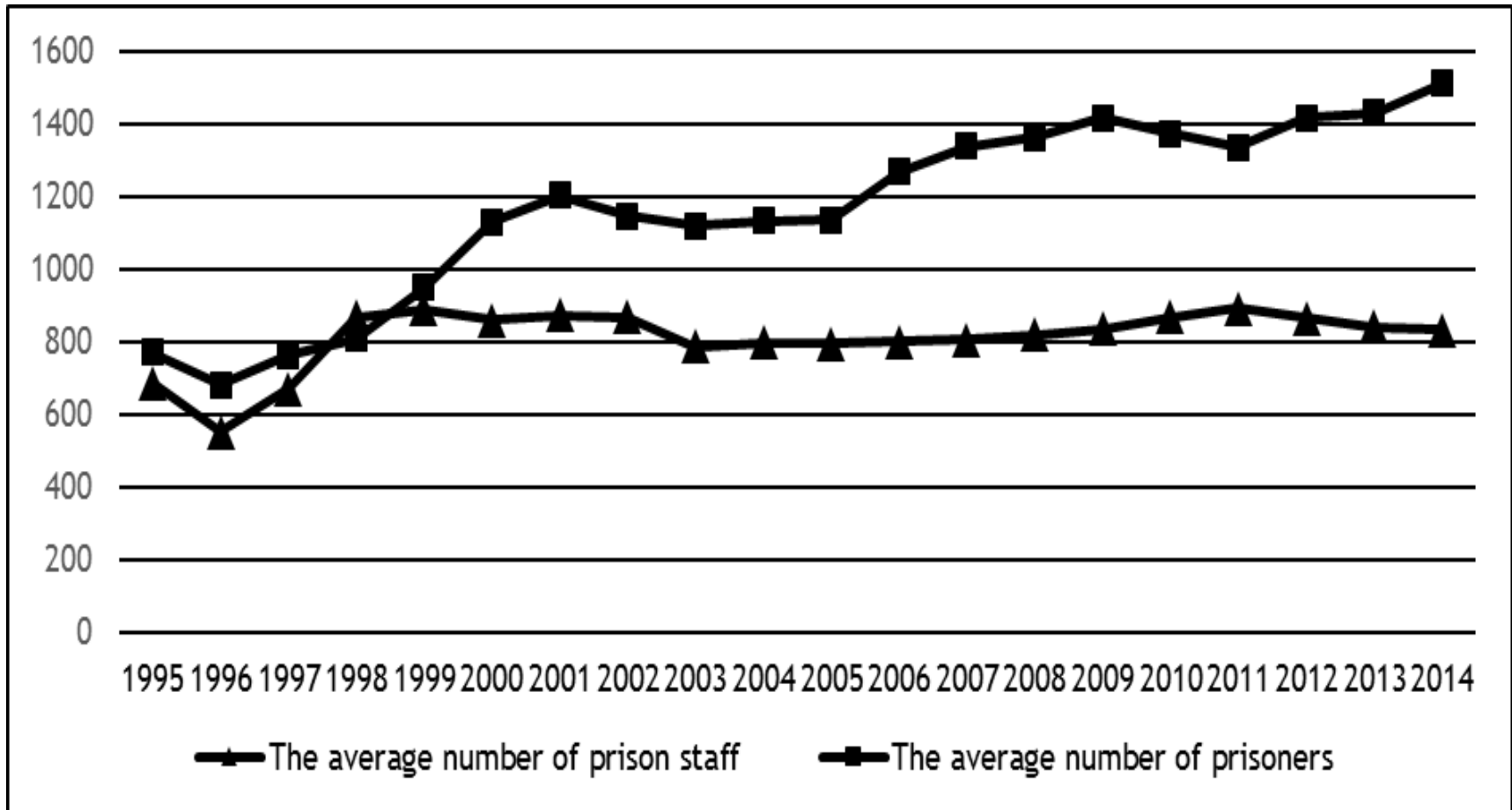
(source: Council of Europe, 2000; Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, 1996-2015)

4 PRISON CAPACITY RATE



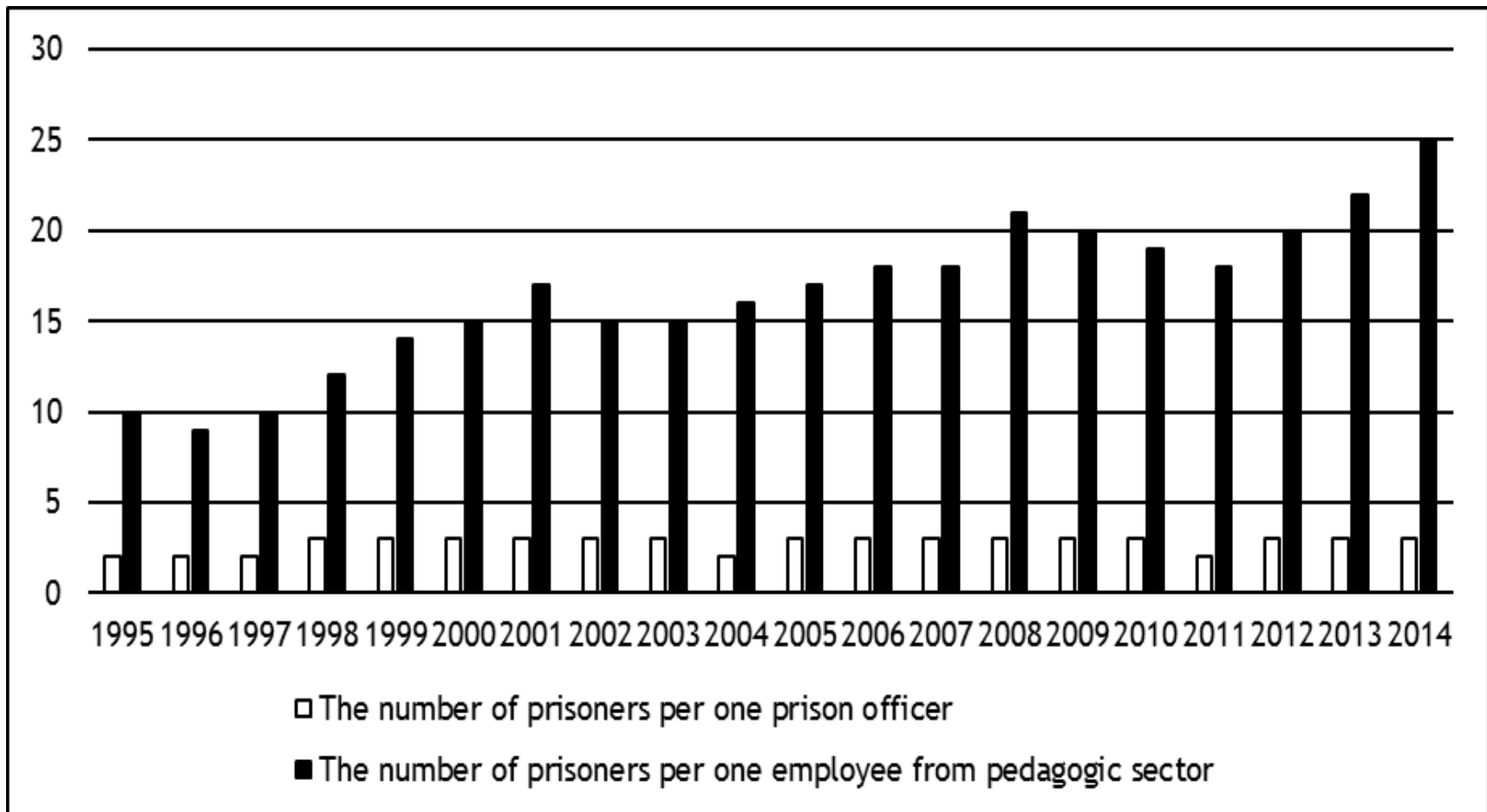
(source: Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, 1998-2015)

5 THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND PRISON STAFF



(source: Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, 1996-2015)

6 TRENDS IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN PRISON ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



(source: Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, 1996-2015)

7 SITUATION IN SLOVENIAN PRISONS IN 2014

(source: Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, 2015)

PRISON/DEPARTMENT*	PRISONERS		WEEKEND PRISONERS		DETAINEES		PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES		MISDEMEANANTS		JUVENILES		AVERAGE		OCCUPANCY (%)
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	
DOB	531		1										532		127
SLOVENSKA VAS	59		6										65		93
PUŠČAVA	13		5										18		86
IG (prison for women)		70		5		7								82	95
CELJE	61		2		27	6			3		3		102		104
KOPER	97		2		33								132		120
NOVA GORICA	16		1		8				4				29		103
LJUBLJANA	105		2		101				3				211		156
NOVO MESTO	20				22				1				43		123
OPEN DEPARTMENT IG	18		10										28		100
MARIBOR	137		2		32				4				175		120
MURSKA SOBOTA	18		5		13				1				37		109
ROGOZA	28		10										38		106
RADEČE (correctional home)											18		18		38
Average**	1,104	70	46	5	236	13			16	0	21		1,429	82	117
Average***	1,174		51		249		0****		16		21		1,511		

* Numbers in the table represent average number of imprisoned persons in 2014.

** Average represents average number of imprisoned persons in 2014 by status and gender.

*** Average represents average number of imprisoned persons in 2014 by status.

**** Average number of pre-trial detainees was below one.



8 CONCLUSION

- ❑ Increasing prison population since 1996.
- ❑ Increasingly punitive orientated penal policy.
- ❑ Penal policy primary focus shifted from rehabilitation of prisoners to safety and surveillance.
- ❑ Slovenia remains among European countries with the lowest rate of imprisonment (73 prisoners per 100.000 inhabitants).
- ❑ The majority of prisoners do not present a danger to society, and could serve their sentence outside the prison.
- ❑ The biggest obstacle for more frequent implementation of alternative sanctions presents insufficient system of organizations that would implemented alternative sanctions.
- ❑ A multidisciplinary approach should be developed to implement changes in the Slovenian penal practice.



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