

Prisons in Europe 2005-2015

Ukraine Country Profile

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This country profile on Ukraine 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	UKRAINE	TRENDS 2005-2015
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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	204.0*	High	NAP	319.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	115.9**	Medium	NAP	116.9***	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	65.7*	Low	NAP	94.0	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.4*	Medium	NAP	5.6	↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	2.0*	Low	NAP	1.7	↑↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	31.2*	Medium	NAP	---	---
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	19.9*	Medium	NAP	21.3	↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	65.1*	High	NAP	51.8	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=62)	5.1*	Medium	NAP	3.0	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=NA) – Available since 2013</i>	---	---	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.8*	Medium	NAP	3.0	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	23.1*	Low	NAP	39.1	↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2013	88 757 004**	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	2.7**	Low	NAP	3.0****	↓↓

* Data refers to 2014

** Data refers to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2009 to 2013

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2013

Ukraine in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-47%), prison density (-42%), percentage of female inmates (-15%), ratio of inmates per staff (-57%), percentage of custodial staff (-59%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-12%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: percentage of foreign inmates (+32%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+20%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+35%), and percentage of suicides (+472%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of releases from penal institutions (+1%).

Ukraine in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Ukraine presents:
 - **Low**: Prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium**: rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates.

General comments

Figure 1 (401)

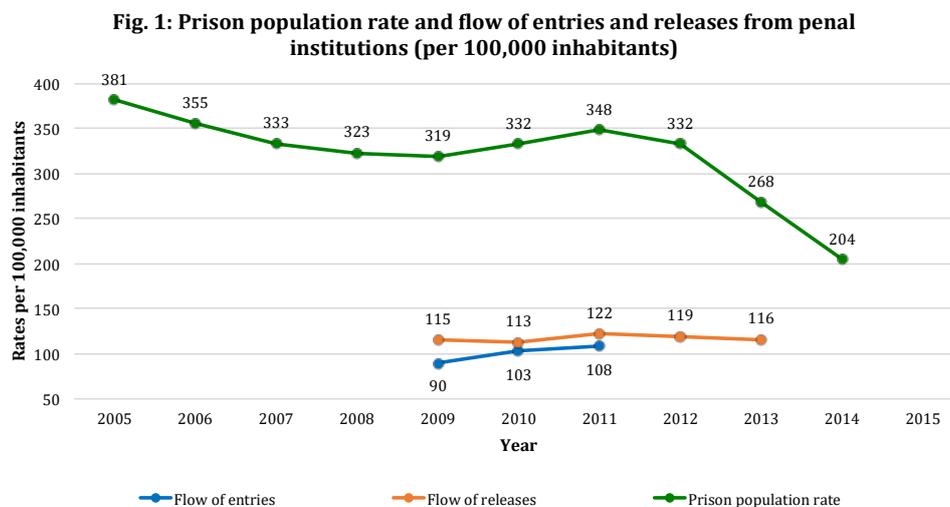


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the prison population rate of Ukraine (stock) decreased by 47%. In 2005, the country had 381 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 204.

For most of the series, data on the flow of entries and the flow of releases were not available.

Figure 2 (402)



For the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, most of the data were not available.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

Figure 3 (403)

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

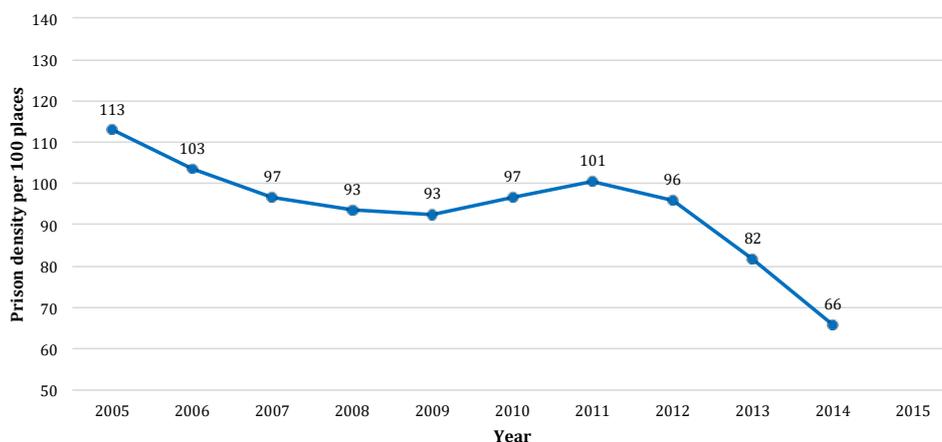


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the prison density of Ukraine decreased by 42%. In 2005, the country had 113 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 66.

Figure 4 (404)

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

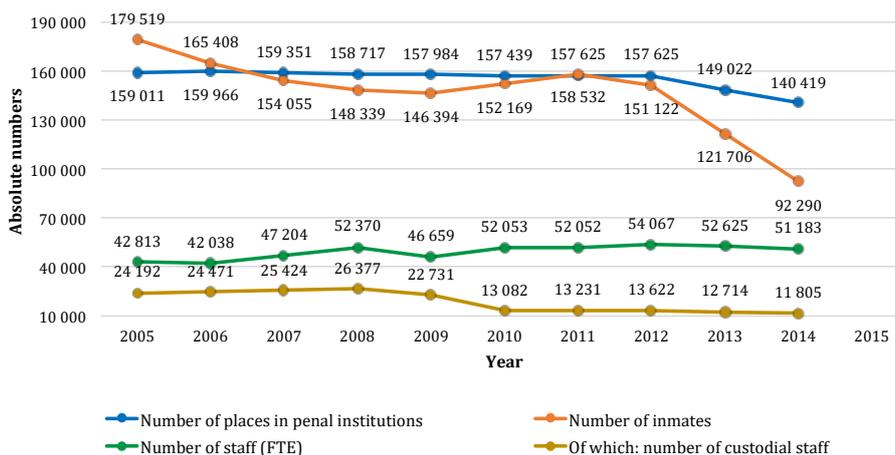


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the total number of places in penal institutions in Ukraine decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 159,011 places, while in 2014 it had 140,419.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 49%. In 2005, the country had 179,519 inmates, while in 2014 it had 92,290.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 20%. In 2005, Ukraine had in total a staff of 42,813 persons, while in 2014 it had 51,183.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 51%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 24,192 persons, while in 2014 it was 11,805.

Figure 5 (405)

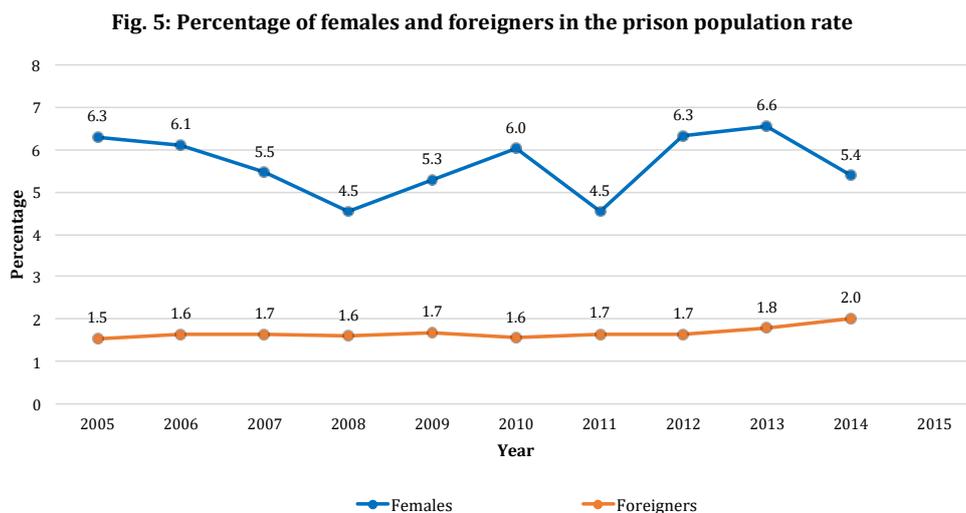


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 15%. In 2005, 6.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2014 they represented 5.4% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 31%. In 2005, 1.5% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2014 they represented 2.0% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (406)

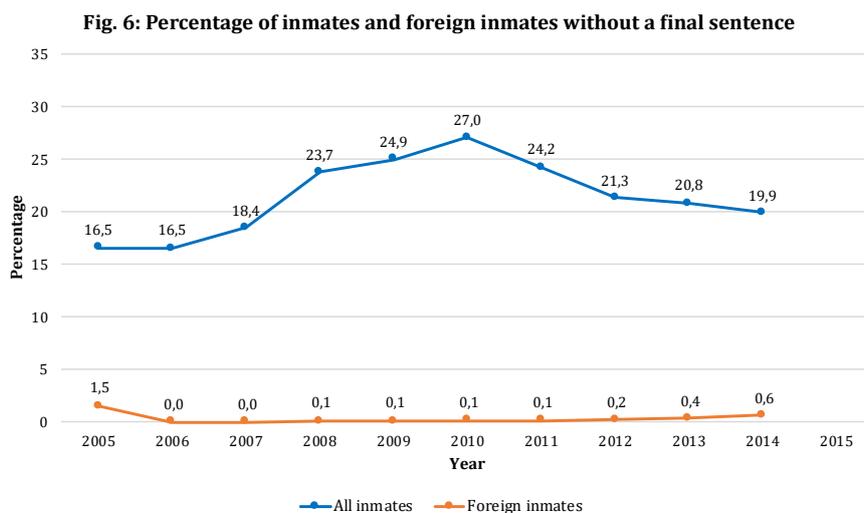


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 20%. In 2005, 17% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2014, inmates without a final sentence represented 20% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 59%. In 2005, they represented 1.5% of the total number of inmates, while in 2014 they represented 0.6% of them.

Figure 7¹²³ (407)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

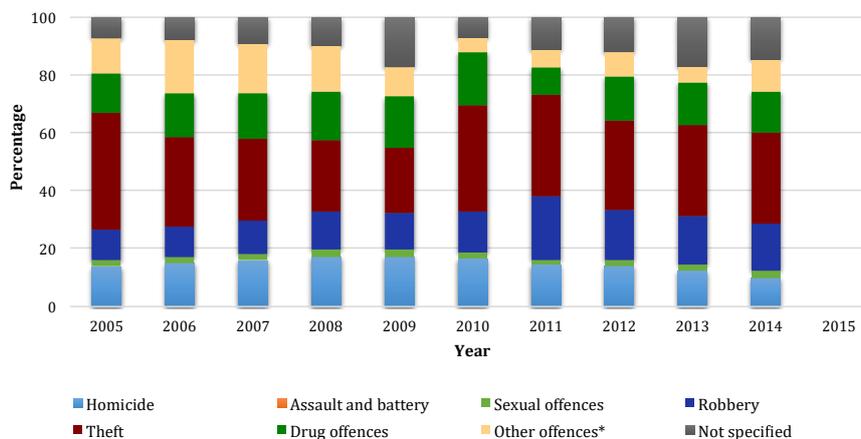


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery, and theft have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (408)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)

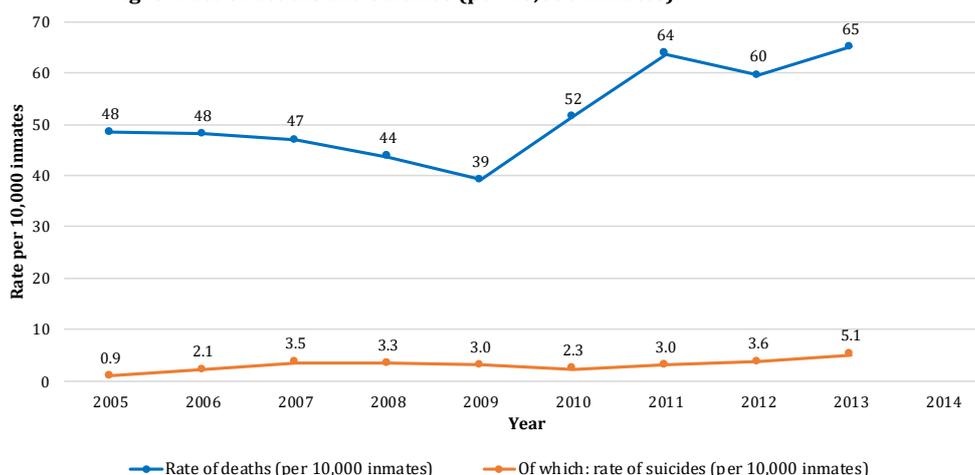


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 35%. In 2005, there were 48 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 65.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by more than 450%. In 2005, there were 0.9 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 5.1.

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).